

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

REPORT OF THE POPULATION ESTIMATES OF INDIA

EDITED BY
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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FOREWORD

This organisation conducts not only the periodical census but also collects socio-economic data on the people in India. The ethnic details of some castes and tribes are also collected by us from time to time and published. Besides, we have collected and published detailed survey reports of some interesting topics like crafts, music of some parts of India, fairs and festivals and village monographs dealing with socio-economic and ethnic aspects in detail. These studies have been widely acclaimed by social workers, research scholars in India and abroad. Another project of historical nature was launched after the 1961 census operation by the then Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Shri Asok Mitra of the Indian Civil Service and pursued by his successors. This project concerns collection, editing and consolidating of the demographic and socio-economic data for the pre-census period—year 1800-1872. One report entitled 'Report on the Population Estimates of India' - Vol. III. 1811-1820 - Part-A Eastern Region has already been published in 1982. This work has been assigned to research scholars who are trying to accomplish the task with speed and efficiency. The present volume (Part-B) is a part of this project.

Besides presentation of population estimates in this volume, the write-up contains, as indicated above, many socio-economic details of the people of the concerned areas/tracts.

The volumes to be published, the frame of compilation, its presentation and methodology adopted for this project has been explained in the author's preface as given in this volume.

The main credit for the compilation and marshalling of this huge data of great value goes to Shri Durgaprasad Bhattacharya of the Indian Statistical Institute and his colleagues. I am greateful to them.

It will be useful if we get suggestions to improve the publications to come. Authentic additional information, if sent, will also be of much help.

V.S. VERMA

Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

NEW *DELHI*
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PREFACE

I. The Plan of the Pre-Census Population Studies

1.1.1 The pre-census population project was sponsored by the Registrar General India in 1961 and executed in collaboration with the Socio-Economic Research Institute from April 1961 to August 1968 and with the Indian Statistical Institute from September, 1968. The main purpose ot the project is to search, collect, compile, scrutinise, collate, edit and publish quantitative and descriptive materials on population and allied socio-economic variables for the pre-census period up to 1872 when the first decennial census was planned. Data collected are being published after an appraisal according to standard procedures laid down. It has been decided to publish the materials in 7 volumes.

Vol. I	upto 1800
Vol. II	1801-1810
Vol. III	Part-A. Eastern Region, 1811-1820 Part-B. India, 1811-1820
Vol. IV	1821-1830
Vol. V	1831-1840
Vol. VI	1841-1850
Vol. VII	1851-1872

1.1.2 The fourth volume entitled *Report on the Population Estimates of India,* 1820-1830 was published in 1965 being the first in the series. [1]. The volume III, 1811-1820, Part-A, Eastern Region was published in 1982 [2]. All materials collected are being subject to a eight-point appraisal as follows :

1. *Year* — The year to which a population estimate is referred to.

2. *Place* — The name of the geographical tract covered by any population estimate.

3. *Source* — A full catalogue of the volume wherefrom materials have been extracted with particular pages and also the name of the library or Archives with call no. where possible. An abbreviated reference to the library or archives is given in a third bracket. If a volume contains several documents or essays and materials are extracted say from one of them, the author and the title of the particular document are given first followed by the author, the title of the volume itself in a bracket. *AS* is used for the Asiatic Society Library, *BSL* for West Bengal Secretariat Library, *NL* for the Natonal Library, *NAI* for the National Archives of India, *WBSA* for West Bengal State Archives, *ISI* for the Indian Statistical Institute Library, *TNA* for the Tamil Nadu State Archives, *MSA* for the Maharashtra State Archives.

4. *Materials*— (*a*) *Geographical location*—A general description of boundary together with relevent information relating to political or physical geography is given from sources mentioned under 3 or from other documents. This section is followed by another with a sub-heading "geographical identification". Generally, attempts have been made to identify any tract of 1811-1830 on a map of 1961 for all tracts except a city or town.

(*b*) *Particulars of Population*—This section starts with a summary table prepared as follows :

Summary Table

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	
2	number of villages	
3	population : persons	
	males	
	females	
4	number of families	
5	number of houses	
6	population per square mile	
7	average size of a village	
8	average size of a family	
9	average size of a house	
10	females per thousand males	

The summary table is followed by other statistcial tables on population and allied variables.

5. *Method* — Methods followed by the author of an original document in arriving at a population estimate or in conducting a census or survey have been reproduced, as far as possible, in author's own words.

6. *Explanation*—Any detailed explanation of the material presented under item 4 or materials available on characteristics or composition of population e.g., description of castes and their function, state of cultivation, land utilisation, manufactures, and other productive economic activities, migration, material condition of the people, their language, habits, manners, factors helping a growth such as good seasons or retarding a growth such as drought, scarcities, famines, epidemics, etc.

7. *Gaps*— Any gap, if mentioned by an author, in respect of any population estimate formed , eg., under-coverage in respect of area, non-reporting by enumerators, prejudice of the informant, lack of reliability of any figure, etc.

8. *Editorial Comment*— This is a comment by the editor on the materials presented and his assessment of the character of the data including their reliability.

All materials presented in third brackets are necessarily the editor's own insertion.

II. The Frame of Compilation and Presentation

2.1.1 It was decided that extensive searches would be conducted in libraries and archives to find out materials on poulation and on what may be termed as determinant and consequence of population. Population data were compiled by surveyors as a part of enumeration of resources of the territory acquired by cession or conquest by the East India Company. This is the main stream of source materials related to quantitative socio-economic variables. Topographical, cadastral and revenue surveys conducted concurrently threw voluminous village level data for a large tract of the three Presidencies—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—in the first four decades of the 19th century. Administrators and scholars also conducted census or other types of investigation independent of the stream of official surveys. It has been possible to discover almost all the major sources of data, primary or secondary, published or unpublished, for the pre-census period from 1800 to 1872. The period prior to 1800 has also been covered to a limited extent. Generally, data up to district level have been presented along with some representative materials for zemindaries or taluks and a few villages. A supplementary volume on village statistics may be useful.

2.1.2 Attempts have been made to assess the trends of population in order to evaluate the data by connecting the population of a pre-census period with the population of 1872 or 1881, 1921 and 1961. A time series has been constructed for each pre-census estimate connecting it with adjusted population figures of the census period for the identical tract with the twin objective of making an assessment of the trend of population and at the same time, of examining the plausibility of the pre-census estimate itself. It is wellknown that the year 1921 is the *Great Divide* in the population history of India.

2.1.3 In constructing the time series between a pre-census year and census years—1872 or 1881, 1921, 1961—population of each pre-census tract for census years was worked out by taking population of districts or taluks directly from the census reports or working out the population of any part either by taking population proportionate to the area of the immediate larger tract or by multiplying the relative area with the density of that tract. In the absence of a proper identification of a pre-census tract in the census period, the time series was constructed multiplying a constant area by the population density of the immediate larger administrative unit at different points of time. Population thus worked out cannot claim a high degree of accuracy or authenticity, but as a rough approxmation, such figures are enough to indicate the plausibility of an estimate of a pre-census year in the light of the movement of population in the subsequent period. The behaviour of variables that determine the population and its moevment was also taken into consideration.

2.1.4 In making a judgement on the plausibility of a population estimate, the role of factors helping or hindering a growth has been specially considered. But there is a danger that information may be incomplete, even misleading, on some occasions. Asok Mitra, the then Registrar General India, pointed out, "unless we have a complete information on the factors determinig the size of population at any particular period, we may commit the mistake of overemphasis on any aspect on which information is fortuously available"[3]. This useful forewarning was kept in mind. The general working assumption is that the pattern of fluctuations and consequent slow increase obtained during 1872-1921 also holds good during 1801-1872 unless facts to the contrary are present. On such an assumption, the rate of growth of any pre-census point between 1811-1830 and 1872 or 1881 is likely to be around the rate obtained for 1872-1921. A higher growth in any period may be wiped out by a single famine or epidemic and a trend on depopulation may set in. In other words, a fluctuation with a consequent slow growth was the key-note of the general population history upto 1921. Sometimes, it appeared from a study of the results of a concurrent enumeration or estimate and a subsequent census or survey that population substantially increased during the 19th century in some tracts. Such cases have been carefully examined by taking into consideration a number of factors, e.g., expansion of cultivation or other productive activities, migratory movement, etc.

2.1.5 An identification of every pre-census tract except a city or a town was attempted by (a) tracing the description of boundary and locating the tract on subsequent maps, (b) by tracing location of taluks, cities, towns, rivers, hills, etc., (c) by superimposing an old map on a later map. A map of India by Arrow Smith, prepared in 1804, with demarcation of provincial boundaries, was reproduced by Walter Hamilton in 1820. This map was superimposed on a map of 1961 and the 'provinces' of 1820 were marked out at the district level. Area of a 'province' was extracted by taking area of districts, taluks, etc., from census tables of 1961 and also by counting squares where necessary. Results of such exercises have been produced in this volume under geographical identification.

2.1.6 The present volume covers India except the Eastern Region as in 1941census and the time period, 1811-1820, newly discovered estimates for 1821-1830 also being added. There are 23 estimates for Provinces or states, 13 for districts, 6 for zemindaries, taluks or villages, and 26 for cities or towns. The following table shows the area, population, method and source of population estimates except for cities and towns.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1811-1830*

sl. no.		place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (a) and source (b)
1		2	3	4	5
I.		**INDIA**			
1	1	India or Hindostan, 1815, 1823, 1829	1,020,000	101,000,000	(a) estimated by guess work on different assumptions.
			—	140,000,000	(b) (i) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer 1815.
			930,000	109.740,000	(ii) S. Wallace. Memoirs. 1824.
					(iii) Gleanings in Science, 1829.
II.		**PROVINCES AND STATES**			
		A. Northern Region			
2	1	Aboo Mountain, 1828 (broadly Abu Road Tahsil of 1961 particularly Mount Abu)	324	900	(a) estimate on the basis of an assumed average size of a house around 3.5.
					(b) Alexander Burnes. Some account of Aboo Mountain, 1828.
3	2	Beekanir State, 1816 (roughly three present districts viz. Bicaner, Ganganagar and Churu)	22,000	541,500	(a) estimating houses and then population on an assumed average size of a house.
					(b) James Tod. Memorandum of Hindustan west of the Jumuna, 1816.
4	3	Bussahir, 1824 (equivalent to the Mahasu, Rampur, Rohru and Jubbal taluks of Mahasu district and Kinnaur district of present Himachal Pradesh)	—	40,000	(a) estimate without statement of any basis. (b) Punjab Government Records, 1911.
5	4	Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur, 1814, 1823, 1827 (present area of Dehra Dun and Chakrata tehsils)	—	17,000	(a) rough census.
			—	20,179	(b) (i) Mss. Bengal Territorial Revenue Proceedings, 1828-1829.
			795	24,529	(ii) G.R.C. Williams. Historical and statistical memoir of Dhera Doon, 1874.
6	5	Jeipoor or Dhoondar State, 1816 (represented by four districts of Rajasthan viz. Jhunjhunu, Sikara, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur)	14,898	1,856,700	(a) estimation was made assuming 150 persons per sq. mile.
					(b) James Tod. Memorandum of Hindustan west of the Jumna, 1816.
7	6	Jessulmer, 1815, 1829 (almost uniform area even after time to time readjustment of States)	15,000	74,400	(a) estimation made on the basis of population per sq. mile.
			20,000	30,000	(b) (i) James Tod. Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, first published in 1829-32.
					(ii) Alexander Burns. Paper of the countries on the north-west frontier of India, 1834.
8	7	Jodpoor or Marwar State, 1816, 1829 (the boundary was unchanged until reorganisation of States after 1947 and the area was more or less steady around 35,000 sq. mile up till now)	49,000	2,940,000	(a) author assumed different density figures for different parts of the tract.
			70,000	3,750,000	(b) same as Jessulmer.
9	8	Ladakh Province, 1820 (represents more or less the same tract as in 1941)	30,000	165,000	(a) nothing mentioned.
					(b) William Moorcroft *and* George Trebeck. Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab, 1841.
10	9	Lahore Province, 1815 (the tract lies partly in the west and the east Punjab, partly in the N.W. Frontier Province and partly in the present Himachal Pradesh and Kahsmir.)	70,000	4,000,000	(a) no basis of estimation mentioned.
					(b) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815
11	10	Meywar Province, 1816 (it consists of the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara in 1961)	21,000	2,000,000	(a) estimation.
					(b) Same as Jaipur or Dhoondar State, 1816.

*a brief indication of sources is given here, details may be found in reports on population estimates.

Walter Hamilton published A Geographical, Statistical and Historical Description of Hindostad in 1820 referred to as *Hindostan.*

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1811-1830—*contd.*

sl. no.		place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (a) and source (b)
1		2	3	4	5
12	11	Some tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir, 1815, 1820, 1820-22 (the tracts mainly contained in six present distrcts. viz. Barmulla, Srinagar, Anantnagar, Doda, Kargil and Skardu and Gilgit)	— —	500,000 600,000 800,000	(a) guess work. (b) (i) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815. (ii) William Moorcorft *and* George Trebeck. Travels in the Himalayan Province of Hindustan and the Punjab, 1841.
		B. Central Region			
13	12	Agra Province, 1815 (the province consists of some tracts of the former N.W. Provinces, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.)	—	6,000,000	(a) estmate. (b) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815.
14	13	Allahabad Province, 1815 (part of former N.W. Province and Central India)	—	7,000,000	(a) estimate. (b) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815.
15	14	Province of Berar (8 districts of Madhya Pradesh and 2 districts of Maharastra)	—	2,000,000	(a) estimate. (b) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815.
		C. Western Region			
16	15	Cutch, 1821, 1825, 1830 (the present Kutch District including the Runn)	— 10,000	510,000 500,000	(a) assuming a house size of 3.5, Burnes arrived at the estimate while Tod collected statistic from oral replies.
			—	500,000	(b) (i) James Tod. Travels in Western India, 1839.
			—	350,000	(ii) Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, 1880. (iii) James McMurdo. An Account of the Province of Cutch. Transaction of the Literary Society of Bombay. Vol. 2, 1820. (iv) Alexander Burnes. A Memoir and supplementary memior of a map of the Eastern Branch of the Indus, 1828.
17	16	Deccan, 1819 (the tract consists of some of the present districts of Maharastra and Karnataka—Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaon, Dharwar, Kaladgi)	50,000	4,000,000	(a) estimate by the author. (b) Mountstuart Elphinstone. Report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa, 1819.
18	17	Deccan, 1820-22 (as in Deccan, 1819)	70,000	1,795,700	(a) part enumeration and part estimation. (b) William Chaplin. Report, 1820-1822.
19	18	Dukhun, 1822 (as in Deccan, 1819) . .	48,987	3,156,199	(*a*) part enumeration and part estimation. (*b*) Lt. Colonel W.H. Sykes. Special report on statistics of the four collectorates of Dukhun, 1839.
20	19	Sinde, 1828 (at present a province of Pakistan)	100,000	1,000,000	(*a*) guess work. (*b*) (*i*) James Burnes. Narrative of a visit to the court of Sinde at Hyderabad, 1839. (*ii*) James Mc Murdo. An Account of the country of Sindh, 1834.
21	20	The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rastra), 1815 (State of Gujarat of 1961 minus Cutch plus Dungarpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan).	57,600	6,000,000	(*a*) nothing mentioned. (*b*) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815.
		D. Southern Region			
22	21	Dindigul Province, 1816 (present district of Dindigul).	2,622	216,183	(*a*) complete enumeration. (*b*) Madura Collectorate records, 1816.
23	22	Northern Circars, 1815, 1820, 1822 (the tract consists of the present nine districts viz., Guntoor, Krishna, W. Godavari, E. Godavari, Vishakapatanam, Srikakulam, Ganjam, Khammam and Koraput)	— — —	2,500,000 3,000,000 2,995,481	(*a*) nothing available for 1815 and 1820 but for 1822 it was said to be the return made to the Madras Govt. in 1822. (*b*) Walter Hamilton. The East India gazetteer, 1815, 2nd ed. 2 Vols. 1828;—Hindostan, 1820

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1811-1830—*Contd.*

sl. no.	place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (*a*) and source (*b*)
1	2	3	4	5
24	23 The Province of Malabar, 1827 (the province contained one district of Mysore and four districts of Kerala in full or in part)	6,262	1,022,215	(*a*) census enumeration. (*b*) B.S. Ward *and* P.E. Conner. Descriptive and geographical account of the Province of Malabar, 1840.
III.	**DISTRICTS**			
	A. Northern Region			
25	1. Koonawur, 1822 (the state consists of Kinnaur district and three taluks of Mahasu district of the present Himachal Pradesh)	2,105	9,853	(*a*) estimates perhaps based on some sort of counting. (*b*) Alexander Jerad. An Account of Koonawur, 1822.
	B. Central Region			
26	2 Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur, 1813-14 (at present comprising Deoria, Gorakhpur and Basti, area almost identical in 1813-14 and 1961)	7,423	1,989,134	(*a*) part estimate, part enumeration. (*b*) Francis Buchanan. An Account of the northern part of the district of Gorakhpur, 1813-14.
	C. Western Region			
27	3 Ahmedabad District, 1820-26 (six taluks were surveyed, 3 are now in Ahmedabad district)	1,579	201,699	(*a*) enumeration. (*b*) (*i*) P.M. Melvill *and* J. Cruikshank, Report... 1853. (*ii*) Bombay gazetteer, Vol. IV, 1875.
28	4 Kaira District, 1820-26 (more or less same tract as in 1961)	784	259,215	(*a*) enumeration. (*b*) Bombay. Report on the Dholka Purgunna.. 1853.
29	5 North Konkun, 1819-20, 1820-21, (roughly, present Thana District plus some bordering area)	4,524	321,329*	(*a*) enumeration. (*b*) Major T.B. Jervis. Geographical and statistical memoir of Konkun, 1840.
30	6 Poona Collectorship, 1820-22 (almost same tract as in 1961)	4,200	485,000	(*a*) enumeration. (*b*) Robert Montgomery Martin. Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire..., 1839.
31	7 Surat District, 1815-1816 (a part of the present Surat District, which came under British possession, was surveyed)	—	274,471	(*a*) a rough census. (*b*) (*i*) Robert Montgomery Martin. Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire..., 1839. (*ii*) Capt. J. Cruikshank. Selections from the records of the Bombay Govt.., 1853. (*iii*) Walter Hamilton. Hindostan, 1820.
	D. Southern Region			
32	8 The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts, 1809, 1822, 1828 (in the south of India, this table land extends from the Krishna to the southern extremity of Mysore)	— — 13,056	851,139 927,857 954,497	(*a*) collection through administrative agencies and also through direct field investigation. (*b*) (*i*) Madras Record Office. Miscellaneous correspondence, 1827. (*ii*) T.B. Jervis. Statistical tables..., 1840 (*iii*) Walter Hamilton. Hindostan, 1820.
33	9 Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, 1810-11 (represents the three present districts of Madura, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly on a rough approximation)	25,412	1,828,610	(*a*) some kind of enumeration. (*b*) Madras. Madura Collectorate records, 1816.
34	10 Palnaud, 1829 (more or less represented by Palnad taluk in Krishna district of the present Andhra Pradesh)	1,046	65,852	(*a*) estimate. (*b*) H. Moorland. Geographical memoir of the District of Palnaud, 1829.
35	11 Tinnevelly District, 1815-17... 1829-30 (gives roughly the same area of 1961)	— 5,700	629,350 730,969	(*a*) estimates and guess work. (*b*) Madras. Board of Revenue. Collectorate records, 1821-1831.

*Census of 1819-20 and 1820-21.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, STATES AND DISTRICTS, 1811-1830—*Concld.*

sl. no.	place and reference year (and equivalent tract)	area in sq. mile	population	method (*a*) and source (*b*)
1	2	3	4	5
36	12 Vizagapatam District, 1825 (location more or less remained unchanged in 1961)	4,914	819,228	(*a*) Canashoomaree or enumeration. (*b*) Captain C. Snell. Memoirs, triangles and village list of Vizagapatam District and Survey of India Memoir No. 8. 1825.
37	13 Zillah Rajahmundry 1822, 1827 (roughly the combined area of East and West Godavari of 1961)	6,050 6,050	738,308 661,066	(*a*) no method is clearly mentioned. (*b*) Madras Collectorate records, 1822, 1827.
IV.	ZEMINDARIES, TALUKS AND MAHALS			
	B. Central Region			
38	1 The twenty villages of the Aligarh District, 1823	14.27	5,022	(*a*) some kind of enumeration made by the Tahsildar using a detailed form prescribed by the Board of Revenue. (*b*) Mackenzie memorandum, 1822-23. Tahseeldar's report, 1823. Bengal Territorial Department. Revenue, Original Consultations, 1823.
	C. Western Region			
39	2 The Island of Puchum, Cutch, 1827 (at present Khavda Mahal)	297.56	2,584	(*a*) partly based on estimation. (*b*) Alexander Burnes. Report on the Island the Puchum, Cutch, 1828.
40	3 The villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodrani and Loona in Cutch, 1827 (only three villages were in existence in 1971)	—	2,748	(*a*) enumeration. (*b*) Alexander Burnes. Memoir..., 1828.
	D. Southern Region			
41	4 Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province, 1828-30 (now in Madura district)	2,232	354,087	(*a*) some kind of enumeration. (*b*) Survey of India records.
42	5 Neelgherry Mountain, 1812, 1821, 1826 (covering the taluks of Coonoor and Otacamund taluks....	495 469.25	2,516 4,353	(*a*) Nothing clearly mentioned, but perhaps based on survey. (*b*) William Keys. A Topographical description of the Neelgherry Mountains. Survey of India records.
43	6 Ramnad Zemindary, 1814 (the tracts of taluks, viz. Tiruvadanai, Puramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Aruppukottar and Mudukulatheer in Ramnathpuram district)	2,500	151,998	(*a*) some kind of enumeration. (*b*) Survey of India records.

III. Sources, Materials and Methods

3.1 INDIA

3.1.1 *India,* 1815, 1823, 1829—A number of scholars estimated the population of 'India'—sometimes conceived as an entity by its physical geography with the Himalayas in the north. Walter Hamilton presented an estimate in his *gazetteer*[4] published in 1815. His estimate published in *Hindostan* in 1820[5] was reproduced in our volume for 1820-1830[6]. Other estimates presented in this volume or referred to are one by R. G. Wallace for 1823, another published anonymously in the *Gleanings of Science,* 1829, and the third by A. Deane. The geographical entity is not the same and therefore, the estimates cannot be used for a comparison. Arrowsmith's map of 1804[7] was widely used, and, broadly, it represented a large portion of India, under the British rule in 1947. Population was estimated at 100 million for an area around one million sq. miles. An assessment of this kind of materials indicating their utility in reconstructing the population estimates has been attempted at the concluding stage. It is fair to state that the authors of these contemporary estimates made intelligent guess work on the basis of existing knowledge as objectively as possible.

3.2 PROVINCES AND STATES

A. Northern Region

3.2.1 *Aboo Mountain,* 1828—Aboo Mountain is described by Alexander Burnes as a small principality under the Raja of Serohi in 1828. Only 20 villages were mentioned of which four occurred in the *District Census Handbook* of 1951. It was a military health resort. In an area of 324 sq. miles, there were 251 houses with a population of 900. Population increased to 2,585 in 1891 and more than trebled by 1971.

3.2.2 *Beekaneer State,* 1816—James Tod (1792-1835) was a zealous scholar in surveying routes, compiling maps and collecting historical and statistical materials to promote useful knowledge. These materials formed the basis of the *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* published from London in 1829-32 in two volumes. Tod extensively travelled in the area. The administrative jurisdiction of the State remained undisturbed up to 1931. Between 1951 and 1961, it was divided into three districts. Tod at first estimated population of the principal towns and thereafter the population of the villages on the basis of the number of houses. Population seems to be stagnant or declining upto 1881 and doubled between 1881 and 1921.

3.2.3 *Bussahir,* 1824—It was a Princely State. It's boundary changed very little until its merger into Himachal Pradesh in April, 1848. This tract is now represented by Kinnaur district and three taluks of Mahasu district. The population was estimated at 40,000 in 1824, 90,000 in 1868, but the enumeration of 1901 revealed a population of 80,582.

3.2.4 *Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur,* 1814, 1823, 1827—Roughly it represents two tahsils—Dehra Dun and Chakrata of Dehra Dun district in 1951 or 1961. A considerable detail of the population and resources is available in these records. In 1814, a rough 'census' was taken immediately after the conquest. There was a second census in 1823. The investigators mentioned the existence of polyandry and female infanticide. It appears that population increased at the rate of 3.22 per cent per annum between 1827 and 1872, of 1.66 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and finally at the rate of 2.55 per cent between 1921 and 1961. On the basis of growth rate obtained during the census periods, the previous rate seems to be higher indicating an under estimate.

3.2.5 *Jeipoor or Dhoondar State,* 1816—James Tod estimated the population on the basis of density by taking some relevant factors into consideration. He estimated the area with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The population estimated at 1,856,700 for 1816 virtually remained stagnant upto 1871, but there was no census in 1871. The population for 1881 was returned at 2,534,357.

3.2.6 *Jessulmer,* 1815, 1829—James Tod and Alexander Burnes estimated the population of the State at 74,400 and 30,000 respectively for the years 1815 and 1829. It appears that James Tod tried to estimate the number of inhabitants of the towns on the basis of the number of houses by assuming an average size per house. In a similar way, he estimated the population of 225 villages and hamlets. This exercise was termed as a census. Out of a population of 74,400, three-fourths were inhabitants of towns. Alexander Burnes estimated his population making some assumptions regarding density. On the basis of Tod's estimate, it appears that the population was stagnant between 1815 and 1871. There was no census in 1872 and the enumeration of 1881 revealed a population of more than one lakh.

3.2.7 *Jodpoor or Marwar State,* 1816, 1829—The two scholars, James Tod and Alexander Burnes, estimated the population for 1816 and 1829 repsectively at 2,940,000 and 3,750,000 against an area of 49,000 and 70,000 square miles respectively. As this State remained administratively unchanged almost upto 1948, both the figures for area are obviously erroneous. The area was around 34,000 to 36,000 square miles. Tod estimated his population on the basis of differential soil fertility for three tracts with assumptions regarding varying density. Burnes estimated the population of four big towns without furnishing any basis and assuming a population of 5 thousands for nine other centres. He mentioned that there were five thousand towns and villages each having five hundred to one thousand houses. In 1961, there were 849 persons per village in the tract with an average number of houses per town and village at 151 against an average of 750 (mean of 500 and 1,000) mentioned by Burnes. It appears that population decreased at an annual rate of more than 0.5 per cent between 1816 or 1829 and 1881. In the forty years between 1881 and 1921, the total increase was to the order of 5.62 per cent. The tract often suffered from a deficient population over a long period.

3.2.8 *Ladakh Province,* 1820—William Moorcroft and George Trebeck estimated the population of Ladakh Province in 1820. They mentioned that two-thirds of the population were females. They also stated that in consequence of their number, the women found it difficult to obtain subsistence. There was virtually a stagnant population in the tract between 1820 and 1921. The annual growth rate between 1921 and 1961 was around 0.5 per cent.

3.2.9 *The Lahore Province,* 1815—It represents a territory now spread in the west and east Punjab, in Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and in the North Western Provinces (now a part of Uttar Pradesh) containing an area of 81,472 square miles. The population was estimated at 4 million in 1815. The annual rate of growth on this basis was 3.84 per cent between 1815 and 1868 against 0.77 betwween 1868 and 1921 and 1.88 between 1921 and 1961. The estimate of 1815 does not seem to be plausible in spite of a singificant extent of irrigation even in the pre-British days, expanded further under the British rule. The impact of irrigation on population growth was likely to be considerably neutralised by the devastating famines of 1783-84, 1830-40 and 1860-70.

3.2.10 *Meywar Province,* 1816—James Tod mentioned a trend of de-population for thirty years. In 1800 he witnessed many towns full of inhabitants in the populous part, but they were by 1816 nothing better than heaps of ruins. The town of Bhilwara which contained 40,000 people was reduced to a town of 1,000 inhabitants. The number of houses in Poorh was reduced from 3,000 to 200. Tod wrote,

> "I crossed Meywar in its entire breadth from its western to its eastern limits. It would not be pledging my veracity too deeply to say, in the whole line of route, I did not see any inhabited village, except at some distance or where the forts gave protection. Terror and fear led the van of the

> hoardes of these eastern cassacks; fire, rapine, and disolation brought up the rear—their accursed tract could be followed by the flames and somke of burning and deserted villages. To a person unaccustomed to these sights, it was revolting."

Population of Meywar was estimated at 2 million but Tod admitted that it was a mere guess work. Nevertheless, population apparently declined by 27.84 per cent between 1816 and 1881 and by another 4.37 per cent between 1881-1921. In view of the play of forces retarding a growth, the trend indicated may be a real one.

3.2.11 *Some Tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir,* 1815, 1820-22—There are two population estimates by Walter Hamilton—one at half a million for 1815 and the other at 600,000 for 1820, of which 150,000 to 200,000 lived in capital. The estimate by William Moorcroft and George Trebeck seems to be formed after a better objective assessment showing a population of 800,000 in 1822. By 1891, population delcined to 442,774 at an annual rate of 0.92 per cent. Between 1891 and 1921, the average annual growth rate was 0.46 per cent against 2.32 per cent between 1921 and 1961. Moorcraft and Treback observed,

> "The people here are in the abject condition; exorbitantly taxed....and subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression....the consequences of this system are the gradual depopulation of the country; not more than about one-sixteenth of the cultivable surface is in cultivation, and the inhabitants starving at home, are driven in great numbers to the plains of Hindoostan. In like manner the people of the city are rapidly thinning, though less from emigration, than proverty and disease;..."

In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons and after two months, a cholera swept 100,000 in course of forty days. Edward Thronton mentioned in 1844 that population was reduced to 200,000 in the valley from 800,000 by earthquake, pestilence and famines. The capital was reduced from 150,000 or 200,000 to 40,000. An average decline of something nearly one per cent seems to be plausible in view of disasters almost throughout the 19th century.

3.2.12 *Agra Province,* 1815—Walter Hamilton published his estimates of population of Agra Province and Allahabad Province in his first edition of *gazetteer* in 1815. These two 'Provinces' together contained a considerable portion of modern Uttar Pardesh and some adjacent area. The area of Agra Province was worked out at 39,000 sq. miles. The tract in 1961 consisted of 9 districts of modern U.P., 5 districts of Rajasthan, 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh and two districts of the Punjab in whole or part. Hamilton wrote, "upon the whole the province is thinly peopled compared with Bengal, Tanjore and more flourishing of the Birtish provinces, and does not, probably, in all its dimensions. contains more than six million of inhabitants." On the basis of this estimate, the growth was 63.67 per cent between 1815 and 1872 against 8.28 per cent in the next 50 years up to 1921 indicating an annual growth rate of more than one per cent in the former period and 0.16 per cent in the latter. The growth rate in the former period does not seem to be plausible in view of the retarding factors taking a heavy toll very frequently.

3.2.13 *Allahabad Province,* 1815—The Province contained 14 districts of Uttar Pradesh and some districts of modern Madhya Pradesh in whole or part. The area of the tract as ascertained is about 40,000 sq. miles. In 1813-14, 41 per cent of total land was in cultivation in 'Ceded and Conquered Provinces.' The population of Allahabad Province increased by 67.60 per cent between 1815 and 1872 against a decline of 9.16 per cent between 1872 and 1921. The entire tract was subject to calamities on several occasions. There were famines in 1803-08 and in 1812-13. The upper region of the province met the worst famine of the century in 1837-38. Hardly the trace of these famines erased, another famine burst in 1868-69. Two other famines occurred in 1873-74 and in 1876-78. There was another famine in 1897. Under these conditions, an annual growth rate of one per cent between 1815 and 1872 does not appear plausible against a total negative growth of 3.16 per cent in the next 50 years.

3.2.14 *The Province of Berar,* 1815—Walter Hamilton guessed the population at 2 million and a subsequent census in 1825 by Richards Jenkins showed a population of 2.5 million. Taking Hamilton's estimate, it is revealed that population increased by more than 3 per cent per annum between 1815 and 1872, but declined at the rate of 0.33 per cent per annum between 1872 and 1921. A growth rate of 1.40 per cent was obtained between 1921 and 1961. By any standard the growth rate between 1815 and 1872 is not plausible.

3.2.15 *Cutch,* 1821, 1823, 1825, 1830—Cutch was a Princely State upto 1947. It became a Part 'C' State after independence. Following the reorganisation of Bombay State in 1956, Cutch, (Katch) became a district in Gujrat State in May, 1960. It was a place of strategic importance. Alexander Burnes conducted a statistical survey in 1828 and compiled village level data on its resources. Population was estimated at 500,000 by James Tod and James McMurdo, but Alexander Burnes estimated the population at 350,000. It appears that population was on decline from 1821 to 1921. The annual growth between 1921 and 1961 was also less than one per cent . The country terribly suffered for a long period from a series of disaster. There were seven famines in the 18th century. Scarcity or famines occurred at least on fifteen occasions between 1813 and 1891. During the famine of 1812-13, human flesh was consumed according to some accounts. It was reported that half of the population perished in the famine of 1812-13. The earthquake also destroyed many houses and burried a large number of people. On the whole, it appears that the population in the mid-18th century was much larger than that in the early 19th century or in subsequent periods up to 1931. Among the voluminous information collected by Burnes, those on the extent of infanticide was horrible. He collected population data of a number of towns and villages to show that among the castes practising infanticide, of the total boys and girls, the proportion of girls was only 14.93 per cent. The age limit of the boys and girls were not stated, but within the group, females per 1,000 males stand at 176.47.

3.2.16 *Deccan* 1819, *Deccan* 1820-22 *and Dukhun* 182?—All these three documents are of historical importance. In 1819, Mountstuart Elphinstone submitted his report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa. In 1820-22, William Chaplin, the Commissioner of Deccan, made serious efforts through the Collectors to collect factual information about the resources of the country. In 1839, W.H. Sykes published his special report on the statistics of the four collectorates of Dukhun under the British Government with reference to the years of 1820s. All these reports represent a substantial effort of the administrators to build up the administrative net work of an empire on a sound basis. Elphinstone wrote, "some parts of the province are still in a high state of cultivation, and others more recently abandoned convey a high notion of their former richness and prosperity, but the greater part of Candeish is covered with thick jungle, full of tigers and other wild beasts, but scattered with the ruins of former villages...The Pindarries ravaged the open country; various insurgents plundered. The effectual protection of people is the first and most important steps towards restoring the propriety of Candeish; but for the havoc that has been made among the population, a long period must elapse before it can show any great signs of improvement."

William Chaplin wrote with a note of regret, "I have entertained hopes before this period that I should have received regular statistical tables from each of the Collectors, drawn up from actual returns of the population and stock of the country, but they have not reached me in a form sufficiently complete to enable me to give correct abstracts of the whole." He computed the area of Deccan at 70,000 square miles which was erroneous due to overestimation of the area of Ahmednagar by about 8,000 square miles. He estimated the population at 3.75 million which was very near to that of Elphinstone. At his instance, the collectors sent returns of houses and population. He also noticed the existence of domestic slavery to say that "debtors have sometimes become slave to their creditors, but the greater portion of slaves are reduced to that condition in times of a famine when parents sell their children for the double purpose of saving their lives, and themselves from starvation." He also mentioned that "the ryots in many villages though usually frugal and provident are much in debt to Sahookars and merchants, owing to the oppression of the revenue contractors." Of the questionnaire issued by Chaplin, one was related to the number of ruined villages repeopled. Nearly 5 per cent of population was swept away by epidemic in Dharwar in two years. The Collector of Ahmednagar wrote, "The thinness of population of Ahmednuggur district, which has fallen into decay after the war and famine of 1803-4, and the recent effects of the epidemic, have been insurmountable obstacles opposed to any rapid improvement of their resources."

W.H. Sykes, who was a Statistical Reporter of the Government of Bombay and who later on became the president of the Royal Statistical Society, consolidated the data thrown up by various surveys for the third decade of the 19th century. He prepared a table on "number of inhabitants in each Collectorate of Deccan with informative notes on method, etc." For each Collectorate, he mentioned the number of towns and villages and grouped them according to their administrative character and type of data available to form a basis of estimating population for each group. He used various methods for various groups according to the nature of data furnished. The following table shows a summary of his estimates then available.

VILLAGES AND POPULATION IN COLLECTORATES OF DECCAN, 1822

sl. no.	collectorate	villages*			population
		inhabited	ruined or depopulated	total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmednuggur	2,465	23	2,488	651,789
2	Poona	1,897	29	1,926	435,110
3	Khandesh	2,682	984	3,666	478,453
4	Dharwar	2,491	243	2,734	838,758
	Southern Jagheer	917**	—	917	263,236
6	Rajah of Sattara	1,703**	—	1,703	488,846
	total	12,155	1,279	13,434	3,156,192

*Number of villages has been adjusted from other tables referred to by Sykes.

**Data for ruined villages are not indicated.

It appears that 9.52 per cent of villages were ruine or depopulated. A considerable part of the tract was described as inhabited by wild beasts. Sykes examined the birth rates of Poona Collectorate in 32 turruffs in 1826 to find out that there were 943 females per 1,000 males. Females per thousand males were on an average, 850 in the four Collectorates.

Returns of births, deaths and marriages were collected from 32 turruffs of the Poona Collectorate comprising 1,109 towns and villages, Average births per 1,000 of population was at 20.18 and average deaths at 26.70 per 1,000. The range of deaths varied from 58.10 per 1,000 to 14.29—the fewest deaths being in the hilly tracts. Sykes asserted that it "indicated a somewhat alarming diminution in the population;.. it must be considered, however, that the spasmodic cholera was raging in the country in that year, and that deaths from that unaccountable and dreadful malady in two turruffs amounted to nearly 5 per cent and in one turruff to 6 per cent of the whole population. It is to be presumed, therefore, in the absence of cholera, the births would exceed the deaths, as was in fact the case in some of the Nawuls, or hilly tracts, where it was known the cholera did not penetrate." Sykes quoted Dr. Walker to say that 'the cholera in the city of Ahmednuggur increased the usual deaths [by] 0.66 per cent, the loss being 2.48 while the cholera raged and only 1.82 per cent when the scourage ceased'. He, however, worked out a normal death rate at 20.1 per thousand. With a very small volume of data, sykes discovered the core trend of movement of population ably discussed later on by W.W. Hunter pointing out that in a large number of years, deaths exceeded births.[8] Sykes also indicated the rate of fertility per marriage.

Sykes also discussed castes. In Poona, the Brahmins consituted about 11 per cent, but in other Collectorates 5 per cent. The lower strata of working population, so-called low castes, were always given a bad name to perpetuate oppression. Sykes mentioned that some of such low castes were 'traditionally' thieves. In different Collectorates, proportion of cultivators was 42 to 58 per cent. The average size of a family was 4.82 to 6.50 persons.

Population at 40 million in 1820's will mean that population doubled between 1822 and 1971, but the increase was only 11 per cent in fifty years between 1872 and 1921. An annual growth rate of 2 per cent between 1822 and 1872 does not seem to be possible when the rate was only 0.22 per cent in fifty years upto 1921. The 'census' was confined only to the British territory. Under-coverage and under-enumeration had a heavy toll on the outcome.

3.2.17 *Sinde,* 1828—James Burnes and James Mc Murdo travelled in the country during this period. James Burnes estimated the population at 1,000,000 containing an area of 100,000 square miles. On a scrutiny, it appears that the territory described by these authors contained an area around 50,000 square miles. Population increased by 144 per cent betwween 1828 and 1871 against an increase of 38 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 148 per cent between 1921 and 1961. The first period yields an annual growth of 3.35 per cent against 0.76 per cent in the second period and 3.73 per cent in the third period. Elphinstone indicated a stagnant population between 1781 and 1815. Between 1815 and 1840 famine and pestilence occasionally visited Sind. Irrigation progressed very little prior to 1871. Evidences tend to suggest that population was much higher than that estimated by James Burnes.

3.2.18 *The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rastra),* 1815— Walter Hamilton estimated the population at 6,000,000. Population apparently declined by 53 per cent between 1815 and 1872 and increased only by 5 per cent between 1872 and 1921. There was a tremendous increase between 1921 and 1961. A decline of population is not unlikely in the early period, but the extent of decline cannot be easily ascertained.

B. Southern Region

3.2.19 *Dindigul Province,* 1816—The 'Province' actually represents some parts of the short-lived district of Dindigul. It was an administrative unit with a large tract under zemindary. More than 10 per cent of the villages were recorded as ruined during the survey of 1816. Enumeration contained a separate column for ruined villages. Thomas Turnbull (1781-1831) conducted the survey under Colin Mackenzie and prepared six descriptive memoirs with statistical tables on population and stock. There was a huge mortality in the second decade of the 19th century. Population per square mile in the surveyed tract was 83 in 1816 against 239 in 1871.

3.2.20 *Northern Circars,* 1815, 1820, 1822—Materials for all the three years were presented by Walter Hamilton. James Grant published his *political Survey of Northern Circars* in 1784 where he found only 20 per cent of land under cultivation and fallow, 40 per cent under pasture and the remaining under woods, towns, barren hills or sandy waste. Population was estimated around 3,000,000 to record an increase of 229 per cent between 1820 and 1871 against 53 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 71 per cent between 1921 and 1961. As such, the early estimate seems to be a gross understatement.

3.2.21 *The Province of Malabar,* 1827—Benjamin Swain Ward (1786-1835) and Peter Eyre Conner (1789-1821) surveyed the tract though the final field work was conducted after the death of Conner. The 'Province' actually represents four districts of Kerala in 1961 in full or part. Data were collected for each village. A *Dazajadda* or statistical table and a *Canashoomaree* or census table were prepared on the basis of field work. The Britishers followed the existing statistical method of the pre-British India.[9] During the survey, grounds were measured; important plants as well as stock and implements, all kinds of houses and buildings were counted; a census of population was conducted to collect imformation on age, sex, caste and occupation of the people. At that time, there was little deviation of occupation from that specified by one's caste. Data, however, have been presented at the taluk level. A table on caste has been compiled for the entire 'province' rendering

equivalent occupation of each caste according to modern occupational classification. A comparison of the early estimate with the census results of 1872 shows that the annual growth rate as such comes to 2.75 per cent between 1827 and 1971 against 0.75 per cent between 1871 and 1921. A thorough scrutiny of the elements of under enumeration and under-coverage may be helpful to reconstruct the estimate based on a careful survey at so early a date. Social statistics presented by the survey is extremely useful.

3.3 DISTRICTS

A. Northern Region

3.3.1 *Koonawur,* 1822—Alexander Jerad surveyed an area of 2,100 square miles in 1822. He ascertained the population in a large number of thinly inhabited villages which came to 9,853, the density of population being 4.68 per square mile. Kinnaur district was a part of the Bussahir State upto 1948 and there is no separate population estimate before 1961. In 1961 the district contained 2,517 square miles with a population of 16 per square mile.

B. Central Region

3.3.2 *The Northern Part of the District of Gorackhpur,* 1813-14—This tract was surveyed by eminent scholar Dr. Francis Buchanan as a part of his survey of the territory under the Fort William in 1807-14 and has been treated in a separate section.

C. Western Region

3.3.3 *Ahmedabad District,* 1820-26—In Bombay, the administration concentrated on revenue surveys after 1810, specially after the outbreak of Pindari-Maharatta war. Thomas Dickinson (1783-1861) conducted a meticulous survey of Bombay and Salsettee Islands. The survey of Broach by Monier Williams (1777-1823) was recognised as an excellent model. James Cruikshank (1788-1853) became the chief revenue surveyor in Gujarat from 1820 covering Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad district.s Peter Melvill Melvill (1803-1895) was appointed as an assistant surveyor in the Gujarat Revenue Survey on the 1st November, 1820.

The survey of the district by Cruikshank and Melvill during 1820-26 covered an area of 1,579 square miles, 445 villages containing 68,797 houses and 201,699 persons. A Parliamentary return of 1831 stated the area of the Collectorate at 4,600 square miles with a population of 528,073. In 1872, the district contained an area of 3,844 square miles and a population of 829,637. The corresponding geographical area of the tract surveyed during 1820-26 could not be worked out as maps of the survey were not readily available. Some comparable indicators are, however, suggestive. The average size of a house increased from 2.93 in 1820-26 to 3.17 in 1872 and to 3.92 persons in 1921. A village contained 453 persons on an average in 1820-26, 916 in 1872 and 1,023 in 1921.

From the formation of Ahmedabad district, 12 years were marked by relative prosperity and 20 years thereafter upto 1850 by depression. On a very rough calculation population increased by 67.30 per cent betwee 1820-26 and 1872 by only 7.38 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and finally by 148.08 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

The survey was conducted at the village level. Data were collected on area, land utilisation, houses, population, stock and implements. Population data contained a breakdown into caste and also into males and females. The manner of living and occupation of the people belonging to each caste were described in details. A division of land by soil type was also there. The nature of produce, irrigation, communication were also taken care of. It is a marvellous survey covering the society and its economic activities almost in entirety.

3.3.4 *Kaira District,* 1820-26—This is also a report by J. Cruikshank. Only a small portion of the Collectorate was surveyed covering 280 villages. The materials thrown up by the survey were as rich as that of Ahmedabad. It is difficult to trace the growth of population for the surveyed tract in subsequent periods. The survey covered an area of 784 square miles with 280 villages and 67,055 houses. The census of 1872 covered an area of 1,561 square miles, 591 villages or townships and 218,596 houses giving an average of 3.57 persons per house which was lower than that of 1820-26. The Parliamentary return of 1831 mentioned Kaira Collectorate to contain an area of 1,800 square miles and a population of 484,735 on the authority of Cruikshank. Perhaps, imcomplete survey figures were used as a base for an estimated population.

The tract of Kaira District seems to have suffered heavily due to the onslaught of famine, scarcity and epidemic throughout the 18th, 19th and the early 20th century. A rough calculation on the basis of population per square mile as obtained in 1820-26 shows that the growth was to the extent of 48 per cent between 1822 and 1872 against a decline of 9 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and an increase of 50 per cent between 1921 and 1961. Obviously, a growth to the extent obtained during 1921-1961 may not be plausible between 1822 and 1872. As the basic data were of a reasonably good quality, a reconstruction of population estimate is feasible with the help of maps of the 'surveyed' area.

3.3.5 *North Konkun,* 1819-20, 1820-21—Thomas Best Jervis (1796-1857) was appointed as an Executive Engineer in 1819 and after a year, was asked to conduct a statistical survey for Revenue Department in addition to his normal duties. The tract was subsequently represented by Thana district—the area being 4,052 square miles in 1872 or 1881. In 1921 or 1961, the area of the district was around 3,500 square miles due to transfer of territory.

It appears that Jervis conducted the survey between 1819 and 1820. In January 1823, he was relieved of his engineer's assignment and was posted under Sutherland for a geographical survey to be carried out separately from the statistical survey. In November, 1823, he wrote to James Sutherland (1782-1850), Deputy Surveyor General, that among the papers despatched on statistical and revenue subjects, 'A' was the general specimen of population tables...."which will enable nany person desirous of ascertaining the correctness of

the same to do so with little trouble or inconvenience. These documents have been attested as coming nearly within the truth, as far as judgement could be passed on them, by the most respectable and the oldest residents of the villages and towns....I left no means untried to ensure their accuracy and have had recourse to every art which propriety and ingenuity could suggest to render them worth of confidence."

Poverty of the people and desolation of the country side as revealed by deserted villages were vividly described. All over the districts, "the country was for miles round with scarcely an inhabitant, almost without an implement of any kind or an artificer of the humblest descriptions." During the 50 years of the British rule several factors such as large number of demobilised military men, a decline in the export of rice to Deccan where cultivation improved and abolition of great offices maintained by the native power depressed the economy. The population increased by 194 per cent between 1819-21 and 1872, by 6 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and by 65 per cent between 1921 and 1961. The area covered by the survey of Jervis was seemingly much less than that of 1872. A scrutiny of the records of survey is necessary to adjust the population trend as suggested by Jervis himself.

3.3.6 *Poona Collectorship,* 1820-21—R.M. Martin reproduced the results of the survey of Poona by H.D. Robertson. It appears that the district contained an area of 4,200 square miles as surveyed by Robertson, around 5,000 square miles in 1872 and 1921 and 6,000 square miles in 1961. During the 'census' of 1820-22, a census of population by caste, sex and by broad age group as well as an enumeration of stock was carried out.

Population apparently increased by 87 per cent between 1820-22 and 1872, by 11 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and by 144 per cent between 1921 and 1961. The authorities claimed that as a result of peace and tranquility restored by the Britishers, tillage increased. It was recorded that in the early 1820's, because of continuous bad seasons, people deserted from certain parts of the district. Most of the cattle was dead. In many villages, there was no drinking water. A famine occurred in 1824-25. The first three decades of 19th century were not conducive to a growth of population. It appears that with an extension of cultivation, population tended to increase but was occasionally depressed by retarding forces. The actual increase may be better ascertained by a more intensive scrutiny and analysis of available data.

3.3.7 *Surat District,* 1815-16—The census of 1815-16 presented by Romer had a limited coverage of an area of less than 1,000 square miles. It is, therefore, not comparable to that of 1872 census. The census itself was of quality and throws valuable data for the tract covered. J.M. Davies conducted a census in 1822 revealing a population 454, 531. The corresponding figure of 1872 was 552,720 showing an increase of 22.94 per cent in 50 years. Population increased by 6.74 per cent in the next fifty years and by 116.61 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

D. Southern Region

3.3.8 *The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts,* 1809, 1822, 1828—The Ceded Districts occupied the centre of the Peninsula in the south of India. In 1800 the British Government occupied these Districts and termed the territories Balaghaut which was subdivided into the collectorhips of Bellary and Cuddapah. Walter Hamilton mentioned the enumeration of 1806-7 conducted by Thomas Munro by which the population was recorded at 19.17 lakhs for all the Ceded Districts. Robertson quoted the figure of population of Bellary Division at 851.139 for 1809. In the years of tranquility, population growth was seemingly steady. According to Hamilton, the enumeration showed that there was an increase of one-fourth of the population in five years. But there were many other retarding factors like, war, famine, bad management, etc., which caused a decline of the population of the Ceded Districts over time. In the Bellary Division, population increased by 9.01 per cent between 1809 and 1822 and by 2.87 per cent between 1822 and 1828. Between 1828 and 1871, there was an increase of 43.89 per cent while between 1871and 1921 it declined by 17.13 per cent. Between 1921 and 1961 there was again an increase of 78.68 per cent.

3.3.9 *Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly,* 1810-11—This tract is approximately represented by the districts of Madura, Dindigul, Ramnathpuram, Coimbatore and Tirunevelli in 1961. The total area of the districts, as traced over time without taking into consideration either accuracy of the measurement of 1811 or the changes in jurisdiction in 1872, 1921 and 1961, declined gradually from 25,412 in 1811 to 20,196 in 1961. Total population was mentioned as 1,828,610 in 1810-11. A serious malignant and epidemic fever raged in the southern provinces during 1810-11. A committee was appointed to enquire into the causes. It was stated in their report, "in course of the year 1810 and the early part of 1811, an epidemic fever prevailed to a very fatal extent in the Provinces of Madura, Dindigual, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and that in course of the 16 months 106, 789 persons fell a sacrifice to the disease, being about five and three-sixteenths per cent of the whole population."The visitation of epidemic fever was succeeded by a failure of usual rains and the subsequent drought had been very severe to have an adverse impact on production, consumption and revenue. Population was casually estaimated to assess the incidence of mortality. Apparently, population increased by 213 per cent between 1810-11 and 1871, by 37.15 per cent between 1871 and 1921, and finally by 51.85 per cent between 1921 and 1961. Population of the early period is a gross underestimation. A cross-check with data thrown up by parallel and more purposeful agency is necessary to ascertain the truth.

3.3.10 *Palnaud,* 1829—The 'District of Palnaud' as it existed in 1829 is more or less represented by the Palnad Taluk in the district of Krishna in 1871 and by the Palnad tahsil in the district of Guntur of Andhra Pradesh in 1961. Area mentioned at different points of time is almost identical. It appears that an enumeration of population was conducted, along with a quantitative assessment of all kinds of resources involved with

a *khanasumari* operation. Population data were collected with minute details regarding castes. It is an excellent piece of work. Data were collected for each village. An area of 1,100 square miles was surveyed; maps, memoirs and statistical tables prepared; the features of the country 'faithfully and beautifully delineated.'

In 1829, 41 per cent of land was barren, hills or jungle, another 41 per cent under dry cultivation and 18 per cent under rice field. In 1961, land utilisation data were furnished for an area of 689 square miles, where area under cultivation including culturable waste was 36 per cent, forest 21 per cent and area not available for cultivation 43 per cent. On the basis of the survey of 1829, population increased annually at the rate of 2.60 per cent between 1829 and 1961, 0.6 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and 1.13 per cent between 1921 and 1961. The growth rate in the first period does not seem to be plausible.

3.3.11 *Tinnevelly District,* 1815-17, 1829-30—A series of population data was presented from different sources relating to the years 1815-17, 1821-22, 1823, 1826-29, 1829-30. No methodology has been prescribed. A 'census' was sometimes mentioned. In 1810, population of the district was estimated at 690,695, but the epidemic fever of 1809-1811 swept away a large number. A human mortality was accompanied by a cattle mortality. Sometimes zemindaries were excluded in estimating the population. W.R. Cornish in his report on the census of Madras in 1871 considered the earlier estimates unreliable—specially those for the zemindary tracts. Even taking the estimate for 1829-30, the highest figure of the period, population almost doubled between 1829-30 and 1871 when the growth was 40 per cent in the next 50 years upto 1921 and 45 per cent in the next 40 years upto 1961.

3.3.12. *Vizagapatam District,* 1825—The data presented are the results of a survey conducted by Charles Snell (1791-1841) The area of the district was 4, 914 in 1825, 5,722 in 1871, 4,568 in 1921 and 5,200 in 1961. Population increased by 164 per cent between 1825 and 1871 and stagnated in the next140 years. Population in 1961 was recorded in the Union Primary Census Abstract at 2,805,366 against a population of 2,231,874 in 1921 and 2,159,199 in 1872. Firstly, the growth revealed in the early period is unwarranted. Secondly, a near stagnation of population between 1872 and 1921 is doubtful. The population of 1872 may be erroneous as the census was far from perfect and the zemindary areas were also not represented properly.

3.3.13 *Zillah Rajamundry,* 1822, 1827— It was not possible to identify the district as in 1822 subsequently in the census periods. The data presented contained in a 'return' sent by the Collector. The abstract for the district was prepared on the basis of village level return. The collector believed them to be tolerably correct. The trend of population as ascertained from a change in density shows that population increased by slightly more than 0.5 per cent per annum between 1822 and 1871, by 1.33 per cent between 1871 and 1921 and finally by 1.26 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

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3.4. ZEMINDARIES TALUKS, AND VILLAGES

B. Central Region

3.4.1 *Twenty villages of Aligarh District,* 1823—Under Bengal Regulation VII of 1822, settlement operations were conducted under the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces. Detailed village level data were collected regarding area, land utilisation, sources of irrigation, population, yield and prices. After identifying twenty villages in 1851, 1872, 1891, 1951, 1961 and 1971, data have been presented to indicate long term changes in rural economy. Several thousand villages were covered by these operations and comparable data for 1868 to 1874 are also available at the U.P. State Archieves, Lucknow. The population increased by 8 per cent between 1823 and 1872, by 51 per cent between 1872 and 1891 and by 41 per cent between 1891 and 1961. It was, however, recorded that population increased from 5,000 in 1823 to 7,800 in 1851. Village-level data for 1872 like that of 1823 were collected in course of settlement operations.

C. Western Region

3.4.2 *The Island of Puchum, Cutch,* 1827—It is a part of the survey of Cutch by Alexander Burnes. Burnes mentioned that, "poverty is the drawback to this place and the villagers of Korun are actually obliged to till the ground with asses from not being able to purchase oxen." The people were engaged almost entirely in pasture. The situation changed only after 1947 because of a heavy migration from Pakistan. In 1961, 67 per cent of workers were engaged in cultivation in Khavda Mahal. Population increased by 74 per cent between 1827 and 1901 and by 72 per cent between 1901 and 1961.

3.4.3 *The villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch,* 1827—Out of six villages, only three are identified in 1961. Data collected by Alexander Burnes are comprehensive with minute details. The state of village economy and village society is vividly revealed. During about one and a half century, population increased by 277 per cent in one village, by 80 per cent in another and 30 per cent in the third. The structure of the village society changed very little over such a long period.

3.5 CITIES AND TOWNS

3.5.0 Data have been presented for only 26 cities and towns. The number of places called a town without any precise definition will be perhaps more than a thousand at any point of time between 1811 and 1830. The following table shows the population of 26 cities and towns between 1811-1830, 1871 or 1872, 1921 and 1961.

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1811-1830, 1871, 1921 AND 1971

sl. no.	name of towns with reference year	population			
1	2	3			
		1811-30	1871	1921	1971
V.	CITIES AND TOWNS				
	A. Northern Region				
	1 The City of Delhi, 1820	175,000	161,674	304,420	3,647,023
	2 Hissar, 1815	400	14,133	21,415	89,437
	3 Sirsah, 1820	600	11,000	16,241	48,808
	4 Srinagar, 1822-23	240,000	—	141,735	403,413
	B. Central Region				
	5 Agra City, 1820	60,000	149,008	185,532	591,917
	6 Bareilly Town, 1822	67,000	102,982	129,459	296,248
	7 Chunar Town, 1824	15,000	10,154	6,960	10,240
	8 Furruckabad, 1811	66,740	79,204	51,567	102,768
	9 Meerut, 1824	30,000	81,386	122,609	270,993
	10 Mirzapoor Town, 1820, 1828	60,000 75,000	67,274	54,994	105,939
	11 Shahjehanpoor, 1813	50,000	72,140	72,616	135,604
	C. Western Region				
	12 Aurungabad, 1825	60,000	—	36,876	165,253
	13 Bombay, 1812-13, 1816	236,700 240,000 220,000 221,550	644,405	1,175,914	5,970,575
	14 Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch, 1827	65,973	78,366	55,533	85,752
	D. Southern Region				
	15 Alepie Town, 1817	26,000	—	32,074	160,166
	16 Coilpatam Town, 1828	7,344	11,197	13,105	—
	17 Ganjam Town, 1815, 1818	30,000 6,000	4,163	—	—
	18 Hyderabad City and Suburbs, 1815, 1820	120,000 200,000	—	405,630	1,607,396
	19 Jeyapoor, 1825	32,000	—	9,669	34,319
	20 Madura, 1812	20,069	51,987	138,894	594,114
	21 Pondicherry, 1823	70,000	—	—	153,325
	22 Ramnad, 1812	13,481	—	15,281	36,122
	23 Seringapatam, 1820	10,000	10,594	7,217	14,100
	24 Tutacoreen, 1818	4,881	10,565	44,552	155,310
	25 Vizagapatam, 1825	8,366	32,191	44,711	355,045
	26 Vizianagrum, 1825	32,597	20,169	39,299	86,608

A. Northern Region

3.5.1 *The City of Delhi* 1820—The city of Delhi was on a decay in and around 1820 when Walter Hamilton was looking into its conditions. It was ranked as the first city of Hindustan and flourished earlier as the capital of the Mughal Empire. It covered an area of 20 square miles during the "splendid era." The city seemingly declined between 1820 and 1872 and was virtually stagnant up to 1911. Only after it became the capital of India, the population began to grow at an increasing rate. The area was 85.17 square miles in 1951, 126.13 square miles in 1961 and 172.38 square miles in 1971 with a growth of population at 64.17 per cent from 1951 to 1961 and 54.57 per cent from 1961 to 1971.

3.5.2 *Hissar*, 1815—In the northern region, data for 3 cities or towns have been presented. The town of Hissar was once celebrated for its opulence and grandeur. It was the ancient capital of Haryana. It contained only 400 persons. Many of the surrounding villages were deserted. It was nothing but heaps of ruin. A repeopling was being seriously attempted by the authorities at that time. The fort of Hissar built by Feroze Shah was also found to be damaged Hisar contained a population of 14,133 in 1871 and slowly increased to 35,297 in 1951, to 60,222 in 1961 and 89,437 in 1981.

3.5.3 *Sirsah*, 1820—It was then an insignificant commercial centre in the district of Hissar with a population of 600 in 1820, 11,000 in 1871, population increased to 48,808 in 1971.

3.5.4 *Srinagar* 1822-23—It was formerly called the city of Kashmir. Moorcroft and Trebeck estimated the population at 240,000 and remarked, "the population of the City of Kashmir, although much diminished, must be numerous. One hundred and twenty thousand persons, it is said, are employed in the shawl manufacture alone...." The Kashmir Valley and the City was on a decline for a long period. Pestilence, earthquakes and famines occurred in 1821-30. It appears that the population did not recover to the level of 1822-23 for a long period.

B. Central Region

3.5.5 *Agra City*, 1820—The population of the city was estimated at 60,000 by Walter Hamilton. At that time, extensive ruins surrounded Agra and the inhabited portion was comprehended with a very small campus. Apparently, growth between 1820 and 1871 was to the extent of 148.35 per cent, but it is unlikely to be a real one.

3.5.6 *Bareilly Town*, 1822—Robert Thomas John Glyn made an "enumeration of the various classes of popultion, and of trades and handicrafts". He enumerated the number of houses and huts and number of shops separately. Then he enumerated houses and families of Mahomedan and of Hindus in two categories engaged in manufactures or in retail trade, and not engaged in manufactures or in retail trade. On an assumed average of 5 persons per family, he estimated a population of 65, 795. Then he entered into the detail of occupation and caste. This is an excellent piece of work. Population, according to count, increased annually by slightly more than one per cent between 1822 and 1871, but in the census period growth was retarded or slowed down upto 1931.

3.5.7 *Chunar Town*, 1824—Bishop Heber's *Narrative of a Journey* contained the population estimate. "In ancient times," he writes, "it was a place of importance.. In modern times, Chunar had lost both its consequence and territory...." He estimated population at 15,000; it did not reach this level even in 1971.

3.5.8 *Furruckabad*, 1811—It was the headquarters of the district and was then 'one of the principal cities of Upper Hindostan.' A survey of the number of houses was conducted and, then by allowing 5 persons to each house, the population was estimated. It was considered as a chief commercial emporium. Between 1811 and 1871, population increased by 19 per cent. There was a decline in population in four decades between 1871 to 1921 marked by slow growth upto 1941.

3.5.9 *Meerut*, 1824—This was far from a healthy place. Population almost trebled between 1824 and 1871 perhaps indicating an underestimation. There was a decline of population in each decade between 1891 and 1931 with the exception of a slow rise between 1911 and 1921.

3.5.10 *Mirzapoor Town*, 1820, 1828—It was a large flourishing town. Population was estimated at 50,000 in 1801 on the basis of a count of houses. Hamilton estimated the population at 60,000 in 1820 and 75,000 in 1828. He writes, "It is at present one of the greatest inland trading towns, has long been, and still continues, the mart for all the cotton of Agra and Maharatta countries. The inhabitants are more remarkable for their active industry..." There was a decline of population by 10 per cent between 1828 and 1871, by 16 per cent between 1871 and 1881, followed an increase of 49 per cent in the next decade. But thereafter, there was a decline of 21 per cent between 1891 and 1901, of 51 per cent between 1901 and 1911 and was followed by a rise of 70 per cent in the next decade. Population in 1931 rose to the level of 1820.

3.5.11 *Shahjehanpur*, 1813—It was considered a wealthy and populous town with an estimated population of 50,000. Population increased at an annual rate of less than one per cent between 1813 and 1871, by less than half per cent upto 1891, thereafter a decline set in upto 1911. Again there was a decrease between 1941 and 1951, thereafter the growth was steady.

C. Western Region

3.5.12 *Aurangabad*, 1825—It was described as the capital of the Province of Aurangabad. Walter Hamilton writes, "... the population, although reduced, is still considerable..." The population of Aurangabad gradually decreased upto 1815, when without any apparent cause the city began to revive. In 1825, it contained about 60,000 persons, and covered a spot of ground about seven miles in circumference." It appears that population of the Cantonment was incorporated in the estimate for 1825. Population was reduced to a half between 1825 and 1871 perhaps due to loss of administrative importance. With occasional decline, it virtually stagnated upto 1931 following a steady rise thereafter.

3.5.13 *Bombay* 1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816—Basil Hall wrote in 1812 that Bombay was an Island "perhaps not heard by many people before" with an area of 18-1/4 square miles. In 1686, the seat of Company's Government was transferred from Surat to Bombay. Sir John Gayer arrived in 1694 as Governor of Bombay and found it in a most disastrous state mainly due to piracy. Around 1700, Bombay was in a very bad shape being under a constant alarm of invasion from the Mahrattas, Arabs and Portuguese. A plague arrived in 1702-03 to sweep away many hundreds of people. The territorial possession under the Government of Bombay extended widely after the defeat of the Peshwa. The revenue of the Presidency increased from Rs. 6.4 million in 1813 to Rs. 15.2 million in 1824. Population was estimated between 2.20 lakhs and 2.30 lakhs between 1813 and 1816. There was a large floating population.

Famine was an occasional feature. F. Warden wrote n 1814 that population increased ten fold in a century. Bombay was described as a barren rock but its commercial and maritime advantages were great. The Parsee inhabitants possessed nearly the whole of island. The Hindus formed nearly half the population.

Apparently population increased by 172 per cent between 1812-13 and 1872, but there was a slow growth rate for many decades in the census periods prior to 1941. The area of Greater Bombay was 77.70 sq. kilometre n 1941, 362.92 in 1951 and 437.71 in 1961.

3.5.14 *Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra and Radhanpur in Cutch,* 1827—Among the towns surveyed by Alexander Burnes, some were in a decline, some were growing. Luckput and Anjar stagnated between 1871 and 1941. Jackow declined from 1871, so also Mandavie and Mundra. The tract suffered from famine and pestilence in the 19th and early 20th century.

D. Southern zone

3.5.15 *Alepie Town,* 1817—Estimates for ten towns have been presented in the region. Alepie was a town, built on both sides of a narrow canal. It was a very safe port and a place of considerable trade. Population seemingly stagnated from 1817 to 1921 after which there was an upswing.

3.5.16 *Coilpatam,* 1828—Coilpatam was a principal sea port of Tinnevelly district. It was also a trading centre. Vessels owned by its merchants carried trade throughout India. It lost its importance as a port very soon. Population practically stangnated upto 1961.

3.5.17 *Ganjam Town,* 1815-1818—It was stated that population of the town estimated at 30,000 in 1815 decline to 6,000 in 1818 due to malignant disease. It was abandoned as a district headquarters. Many of the inhabitants left the place. It was never recovered even to the position of 1818 upto 1891 and thereafter, declassified,

3.5.18 *Hyderabad City and Suburbs,* 1815, 1820—The estimates of population of Hyderabad City and Suburbs relating to the years 1815 and 1820 were mere uess works. Population increased by 1.4 per cent between 1820 and 1881 and maintained an annual growth rate around 1 per cent up to 1911. Due to severe influenza epidemic, population declined by about 20 per cent between 1911 and 1921. The growth of population became as low as 9.01 per cent between 1951 and 1961 and rose again to 43.70 per cent between 1961 and 1971.

3.5.19 *Jeyapoor,* 1825—It was the headquarters of Jeyapoor Zemindari with a population of 32,000 in 1825 situated in a plain and level spot surrounded by the hills. The population declined so much that it was not treated as a town from 1871 to 1891. In 1901 population was 6,689. Population declined by about 80 per cent between 1825 and 1901. It reached the level of 1825 only in 1971.

3.5.20 *Madura,* 1812—Walter Hamilton wrote in 1820, 'some years ago Madura was supposed to contain 40,000 inhabitants, but in 1812 the number was reduced to 20,069. It was the result of a severe epidemic in the region." Population recovered to 51,987 in 1871 and grew steadily to 549,114 in 1971.

3.5.21 *Pondicherry,* 1823—In early periods, the estimate or census of the tract covered the town and surrounding villages. It was not, therefore, possible to work out a comparative basis of the growth of population on a unit area. The city grew three times between 1961 and 1971.

3.5.22 *Ramnad,* 1812—The town of Ramnad suffered greatly during the period from epidemic resulting in a depopulation. In 1813, the district court was removed from Ramnad to Madura due to unhealthiness. It was stated that out of an estimated population of 13,481, at least 2,307 died of fever between December 1812 and February 1813. The population in 1881 was below that of 1812 and virtually stagnated for a long period.

3.5.23 *Seringapatam,* 1820—The city and suburbs contained a population of 20,815 and 11,080 respectively. There was a rapid decline following the Mysore war to reduce the population of the city at 10,000. It continued to stagnate for more than a century with occasional declines in population.

3.5.24 *Tutacorreen,* 1818—There was a pearl fishery, but the pearls were reckoned inferior. The existence of pearl fishery was mentioned by Marco Polo. The existence of the town was also noticed by Ptolemy. Population continued to increase all along.

3.5.25 *Vizagapatam,* 1825—It was a port, but Walter Hamilton noted that it was almost deserted. Most of the European community retired to Waltaire. Population increased by 62 per cent between 1825 and 1871 and the growth thereafter was steady.

3.5.26 *Vizianagrum,* 1815—It was a large town and capital of Vizianagrum Raja. It appeared to have declined between 1825 and 1871 followed by a steady growth.

IV. Survey of Gorakhpur by Francis Buchanan in 1813-14

4.1.1 The Court of Directors appointed Dr. Francis Buchanan in January 1807 to conduct a statistical survey of the country under the immediate authority of the Presidency of Fort William. Buch an surveyed seven

districts of the then Bengal Presidency. He worked for 8 years from the rainy season of 1807 to the summer of 1814. He conducted the survey in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Puraniya, Bhagalpur, Patna-Gaya, Shahabad before taking up the survey of Gorakhpur during the cold and hot seasons of 1813-14. The survey of all the districts was conducted in a uniform design. As his biographer wrote, "For each district Buchanan was instructed to prepare a full topographical account, the climate and meteorology the history and antiquities of the area were to be described. The number and condition of the inhabitants were to be reported on; their food, their habits, their diseases, the state of education among them and the resources of the poor were to be dealt with. The nature and state of thier religion; the number and character of their various tribes and sects; the resources and the influence of their chiefs and priests; the feeling of these temporal and spiritual leaders towards the Company's Government were all to be assessed. The natural productions of each district—animal vegetables and mineral; the fisheries, forests, mines and quarries were to be enumerated and discussed. Agriculture in the widest sense, including the nature and quality of crops grown and the stock reared; the character and condition of the tilth as regards methods, implements, manures, means of irrigation and the like; the size of farms and the bearing of this on the condition of the farm labourers, the state of landed property and the systems of tenure prevailing, so far as these affected agriculture, were all to be considered. The progress made by the inhabitants in fine arts, the common arts and manufactures; the architecture, sculpture and paintings; the processes and machinery employed; the quantity of goods manufactured and the amount of raw materials and capital available were to be estimated. Finally, an account was to be given on the character, the channels and extent of their commerce. A more comprehensive programme than this was probably never entrusted to a single officer in and out of India and it is equally probable that no officer better qualified, than Francis Buchanan to undertake this task ever lived".[10]

4.1.2 R.M. Martin published an abridged version of Buchanan's survey in three volumes under the title of *Eastern India* in 1813.[11] The Bihar and Orissa Research Society published reports for districts of Patna-Gaya.[12] Bhagalpur,[13] Shahabad[14] as well as *journals* of Bhagalpur (1810-1811),[15] Patna-Gaya (1811-1812)[16] Shahabad (1812-13).[17] These reports were incomplete as they did not contain major statistical tables. Tables relating to cultivation of grain were published only in the Patna-Gaya report, but details of thana were omitted. Other reports omitted grain tables. Relevant materials for the three districts of Bihar were presented in our previous volume.[18]

4.1.3 Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis procured a micro-filmed set of the manuscripts of Francis Buchanan from the India Office Library running into ten thousand folio pages. These manuscripts also contain materials on the *Northern Part of the District of Gorakhpur* surveyed by Buchanan in 1813-14. We have extracted relevant materials and presented them under 8 points of appraisal. We have tried to restrict our presentation only to those portions which are relevant to explain statistical tables. We were tempeted to present his materials on caste, class and artisans in a tabular form under the heading 'socio-economic characteristics of population'. Buchanan presented data at the thana or division level in statistical tables. We have retained his form, but cnverted old 'units of measurement' of money or commodity into modern ones. Often we omitted the details for thana or division. The changes are indicated below.

1 General statistical table	no change
2 Proportion of inundated land	Do.
3 Proportion of different classes of society, employed in agriculture	Do.
4 Estimate of the population	Do.
5 Monthly expenditure	Do.
6 Lodging or housing type	Do.
7 Dress, costume and bedding	pice proportions converted into percentages
8 Frequency of items of consmption	Do.
9 Intoxication	Do.
10 Fuel and light	Do.
11 Estimate of type of conveyance and domestic servants	details for thanas omitted, only district totals retained
12 Education and employment	no change
13 Hindu academicians	Do.
14 Explaining the manner in which the lands are occupied	the classifications of the manner of occupation reduced to 74 types. Thana figures omitted, only district totals retained
15—39 Explaining the cultivation of grains-one table for each thana	these tables have been omitted
40 General abstract of the value and produce	figures for thanas omitted, only district totals retained
41 Estimate of livestock	no change
42 Estimate of milk, milch cattle and value of milk	Do.
43 Estimate of (a) rent paid by high caste, tradesmen and ploughmen; (b) the plough held by owners, share-cultivators and hired servants or slaves, proportion of rent	pice proportions converted into percentages
44 Estimate of farmers who pay their rent from their own stock or by borrowing ready money or by taking advances on their crop	anna proportions converted into percentages
45 Cattle allowed for each plough in different division	no change
46 Estimate of the number and kinds of artists	Do.
47 Value in rupees of goods exported and imported annually	thana figures omitted, district totals retained

4.1.4 Undoubtedly, the instructions of the survey were well conceived and the best man was selected. But the system, according to W.W. Hunter, contained three radical defects—firstly, no attempt was made to allocate space for each subject or district or calculate the number of volumes possible for a man to write; secondly, there was no organisation to utilise the already existing materials and thirdly, there was no arrangement to make the results available part by part.[19]

4.1.5 On his arrival at Gorakhpur, Buchanan found it altogether impossible to survey the whole in one season containing no less than 44 divisions and therefore, he confined his observations entirely to that part of the district which is situated no the left or north side of the Ghaghra. This tract now comprises, more or less, of the present districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria. Buchanan estimated the area of 7,438 square miles with an admirable degree of accuracy. In the census report of 1865, the area was mentioned as 7,401 square miles and in all measurements upto 1961, it was near about 7,400 square miles.

4.1.6 Buchanan estimated the number of houses in the towns of Gorakhpur and Nawabgunj from the data furnished by police officers. He estimated the population by taking into consideration land-plough-ploughmen ratio and ratio of other classes to cultivators on certain assumptions based on enquiries among the intelligent people.

4.1.7 Buchanan divided the population into four social classes. The highest class called Ashraf and *Bhalamanush* was there in large numbers but the greater part of them lived in a miserable state of ignorance and many were in great indigence. The Brahman or scribe and even some of the Muslim gentry or Rajputs would not hold a plough or perform any manual Labour. Traders and artists formed the middle rank and the labourers were at the bottom. Traders and low tribes were not allowed to cultivate earth except as labourers.

4.1.8 The settlement report of 1891 by A.W. Cruickshank[20] shows that even in 1891, in the Gorakhpur district (excluding Basti), 60 per cent of area was owned by the high caste Hindus and slightly more than 10 per cent by the Hindu cultivating castes.

4.1.9 Cruickshank observed that population doubled between 1847 and 1881. But the population of Buchanan's tract increased annually by 1.37 per cent between 1813-14 and 1872 compared to an annual increase of 0.91 per cent between 1872 and 1921. The rate of increase between 1813-14 and 1872 is higher than that between 1921 and 1971. Buchanan himself mentioned of understatement. Any how, his estimate seems to have some objective basis. Per capita land under cultivation was 0.78 acre in 1813-14 with 33 per cent of total area under cultivation. It declined to 0.69 acre in 1902 when 71 per cent of area was under cultivation. Data indicate an increasing population with an extended area of cultivation.

4.1.10 In Buchanan's time, there was a large number of migrant labourers in the district. There was a competion for tenants among landlords. The number of slaves was considerable. A ploughman was commonly paid "either a rupee a month with an allowance of grain, but not enough for their maintenance; or a full diet and from 1 to 1½ rupee a month." Buchanan also mentioned bonded labour : "The other two kinds of servants such as reside in all seasons and have been tied down to advances (*Sawok* or *Bhat*) which they are not able to liquidate. The money advanced and which thus holds them in bondage, is often 5 rupee, and seldom exceed 10.." The perpetual inequality in the distribution of land and asset was also reflected through an inequality in income and consumption. The following table has been constructed by taking mid-value of class intervals of expenditure furnished by Buchanan and converting his annual expenditure into monthly per capita expenditure.

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE GROUP IN THE DISTRICT OF GORAKHPUR, 1813-14

per capita monthly expenditure group (Rs. 0.00)	population	cumulative percentage	
		downward	upward
1	2	3	4
0.00-0.50	140,823	7.08	100.00
0.50-1.00	854,945	50.06	92.92
1.00-1.50	424,722	71.41	49.94
1.50-2.00	349,583	88.98	28.59
2.00-2.50	209,017	99.49	11.02
2.50-3.00	6,104	99.80	0.51
3.00-4.00	3,248	99.96	0.20
4.00-5.00	—	—	—
5.00-6.00	680	99.99	0.04
6.00-7.00	—	—	—
7.00-8.00	23	99.99	0.01
8.00-9.00	169	100.00	0.01
	1,989,314	—	—

It is revealed that 7 per cent of population at the bottom could afford to spend half a rupee and 50 per cent of population not more than one rupee per month. On the other hand, highest slab of monthly expenditure at Rs. 8-9 per month was incurred by 0.01 per cent of population. One-fourth of the populaton was unable to take rice twice daily. Similar data presented for three Bihar districts for the years 1811-1813 were compared to the NSS data obtained for 1967-68 by plotting both series in a lorenz curve to see that the extent of inequality was almost same in both the periods.[21] Buchanan's work, according to P.C. Mahalanobis, "everywhere shows the critical attitude, keen scientific spirit, and the experimental approach.... The wealth and reliability of the information (so far as these can be judged from interanl evidence) makes the report one of the most remarkable surveys of all times. There is nothing in any subsequent survey of India to aproach the one conducted by Buchanan 140 years ago."[22]

V. A Survey of Data-Base, 1800 – 1830

5.1.1 The history of India as it appears, writes Rabindranath Tagore, "is nothing but a nightmare full of blood strained strife and struggle... In this mad melee of the Pathans, Moguls, Portuguese and English, no where the people of India exist in their life and work. It is a story of kings and emperors full of sound and fury, but it has nothing to do with the chronicle of India."[23]

5.1.2 The source materials of such a history where people of India make their presence felt generation after generation with their life and work, with their joys and sorrows, with the continuous process of births and deaths are found apparently in dry quantitative materials lying in print and in manuscripts in dead black letters at libraries and archives in India and abroad representing the fruits of toil of hundreds of young Britishers and thousands of their Indian associates. The Britishers, dedicated to the cause of building an empire, traversed this country in plains and terrains through hills and jungles and desert, along the rivers, and lakes, and silently worked to measure every piece of land with details of productive resources and population. They recorded the type of soil and how land was owned and possessed, utilised and tilled, what were the produce, how the fruits of toil was shared among the social classes and the state. As regards population, not only the number with its breakdown into age, sex, caste and occupation was collected, but also various features of the life of the people—social origin, manners, habits, customs, religion, social rites, diets, dress—were observed and described. The major stream of these materials may be generally termed as the *historical records of the Survey of India* following Phillimore. [24]

5.1.3 The pre-census volume contains the results of such surveys, though it has not been possible to present village level data in details. In making an assessment of materials contained in one of the pre-census volumes [25] Kingsley Davis observed, "The volume contains much more than simple population estimates. It is a social history of an important part of India at an early and not well known period of British rule. It is a social history, furthermore, which fits the current trend toward quantitative history. When the project is complete, this should be the main secondary source for Indian social history in the pre-censal period of the nineteenth century." [26] It may not be out of place to make a resume of quantitative, village-level source materials and their usefulness in studying the longterm socio-economic trend based on a survey of pre-census records incorporated in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. [27] Colin Mackenzie submitted a Plan of Mysore Survey in 1801. The *Ceded Districts*, that is, the districts of Bellary, Karnool, Anantpur, Kudappa and some other territories surrendered to the East India Company by the Treaty of Mysore, 1799 were surveyed by Thomas Munro in 1802-7. The result of this statistical survey lying at the Tamil Nadu Archives will be presented in the pre-census series relating to the period 1801-1810. Colin Mackenzie resurveyed this tract in 1809-11, The title of a manuscript volume at the India Office Library reads ;

> Statistical and Geographical Survey of the North East Provinces of the late Mysore dominions ceded to the Honourable English East India Company by the Treaty of Mysore, June 1799 and of the Provinces south of Toombudra and Kistna rivers ceded by His Highness the Nizam by the Treaty of Hyderabad of 12th October, 1800 – the whole forming the ceded Provinces under the Presidency of Fort St. George under its Eastern and Western divisions.; from the survey executed from 1809 till 1811 under the direction of the Superintendent of the Mysore Survey and afterwards under the direction of the Surveyor General's Department, Fort St. George accompanied with a General Map on a scale of 4 miles an inch. Vol. II.

This volume contains a *Register of Villages and Statistical Tables and Description of Limits*. For each *taluk*, the following particulars were collected: (1) *Canasoomaree* or Statistical tables; (2) *Dahazada* or register of villages; (3) Abstract; (4) Position of *Moogosddas* or Intersection of boundaries; (5) Description of limit of the villages. There are two broad divisions of the villages—(i) principal and subordinate, (ii) *buste* or inhabited and *baicheraug* or ruined. The 'subordinate' perhaps indicates new settlements where as the 'ruined' represents the villages depopulated by war, famine and pestilence.

5.1.4 Generally under the *Dahazada* table of the *taluks*, the resource-base of each village is elaborated indicating the number of wells, temples for various religious sects, store house, public offices, educational institutions, houses of different social classes, fortification, agricultural implements, looms, lime-kilns, oil and sugar mills, gardens, livestock of various breed, vegetation. Under *Canasoomaree* tables, all the castes generally based on occupation are enumerated giving broad divisions of occuption such as cultivators, tradesmen, public servants, labourers, land-holders, beggars, etc. These tables were compiled through field surveys beginning from 1806-7 upto 1830's varying in the detailed contents according to local customs and usage. On the whole, a vast tract of Southern India right from the city of Bhopal to Kanya Kumarika on the south through the present Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was covered throwing illuminating quantitative information at the village level. One may form a reasonable estimate of the productive resources, labour force, housing pattern, and social structure of rural India from these records. Moreover, these materials may be used to study changes in course of 100 or 150 years with the help of similar data thrown up by subsequent series of surveys or census. In other words, statistical time series covering a century for different socio-economic variables may be constructed and corelated.

5.1.5 The first successful revenue surveys by European methods were carried out in Bombay Presidency in the year 1810-20. In 1811 Monier Williams made an experimental survey of one village in Broach pargana. The government was so pleased with the result that they resolved on a complete survey of the pargana,

All the parganas were surveyed by 1820. The Governor General in a minute dated 25th April, 1821 highly commended the quality of the survey. The Court of Directors in their revenue letter to Bombay, dated 23rd May, 1827 observed, "we have pursued the report of Colonel Monier Williams with great interest and have derived from it valuable information. We see that Colonel Williams prosecuted the important operations committed to his charge with the same intelligence and care to the end, which merited so fully our approbation to their commencement.". The survey contained statistical data for each village based on a plot to plot measurement distinguishing not only the limits of every village but the boundary and extent of each field mentioning whether cultivated or not together with the name of possessor. The resumption of lands resulted in an annual income exceeding the cost of survey. Not only the population was enumerated, but in course of survey all the inhabitants were vaccinated against small-pox. The area covered by three *parganas* –Broach, Oeclasier and Hansot contained 707.24 square miles, 264 villages, 36,361 houses and, a population of 157,180. After 1817 Jumbooseer, Amood and Dehej *parganas* were included in the district and their surveys were completed between 1818 and 1820 by Cruickshank. Socio-Economic data relating to land use and ownership, cropping pattern, number of plough, cart and cattle, population with its division into religion, caste, sex and age, production, yield, prices and wages together with detailed description of habits and manners of the people were collected, tabulated and presented with an analysis in the report. The report is available in print, village statistics were however never published, but partly available at the Maharastra State Archives. [28]

5.1.6 The reports on other Bombay Collectorates on the lines following the survey of Broach were published in 1852-1855. [29] A considerable portion of the massive manuscripts of these surveys are preserved at the Maharastra Archives. [30] The reports of William Chaplin the Commissioner of Deccan together with series of reports from the collectors prepared around 1820 containing quantitative and descriptive materials were published in the *East India Papers*. We have presented relevant data of the investigation cunducted by Chaplin.[31]

5.1.7 Some of the statistical data thrown up by James Tod and other contemporary authors did not bear the scrutiny of accuracy, but, on the whole, the memoirs were quite useful containing information on historical and geographical features, extent and population, description of towns and villages, caste and occupation, face of the country, soil, argriculture, natural productions, manufactures, lakes, rivers and drainage, jurisdiction of the chiefs and revenue derived, trade and commerce, custom and manners of inhabitants.[32] Tod's estimates have also been presented.

5.1.8 Lt. Alexander Burnes, wellknown for his works on the tracts of Western India, conducted a thorough quantitative survey covering the territories served by eastern branch of the Indus and on the northern frontier, from Cutch to Abu Mountains. Relevant materials on Cutch have been presented and discussed.

5.1.9 The territories ceded from Oudh in 1801 representing the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaun, Etah, Farakhabad, Jainpuri, Etawah, Sahajanpore, Cawnpore, Fatepore and Allahabad and those conquered from the Marathas in 1803 covering the districts from Hissar on the north-west to Muttra on the south and upto Saharanpur on the north-east were not considered suitable for a permenent settlement. The local officers were authorised to make appropriate short-term and temporary settlements. There were several streams of surveys covering not only the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, but also the territory known around 1820-30 as the Upper Provinces of Bengal roughly representing the present Uttar Pradesh.

5.1.10 Holt Mackenize in a Memorandum dated 19th October, 1826 under the title of "Explanatory of the Settlements Effected under Regulation VII, 1822 and of the Measures Necessary to give Better Effects to its Provinces," consolidated results of the village surveys conducted in the tract up to 1826 and appended statistical tables prepared from the field investigation. A *massive extract from the textual portion of the* Memorandum was published in Parliamentary Papers. [33] The full Memorandum with its voluminous statistical appendices contained data on thousands of villages dealing with area, land-use, area assessed and rent free, porton of cultivated land and fallow, irrigation with sources, cattle implements, population, caste and descriptive social structure, village community, nature of village settlement, incidence of rent and revenue, prices, production, crop pattern and wages.[34]

5.1.11 The Revenue Surveys in the Upper Provinces of Bengal form a separate stream. The Goverment resolution of the 7th September, 1821 contemplated a minute and accurate survey of the country to secure a correct record of landed property. A map showing the boundary of individual villages and the position of the most remarkable objects as far as practicable followed by a geographical survey of each district marking the limits of the parganas or other great divisions and the position of villages was also considered desirable. Menoirs prepared on the survey should also contain statistical information.

5.1.12 Thomas Oliver assumed charge in 1822 under the direction of the Board of Revenue at Delhi. His survey, apart from collecting inforamtion on different aspects of land also made a census of population and it was often reported by the villagers that sufficient hands were not available to cultivate the land and number of ploughs was also inadequate. The survey of *Dihlee Terroitory* by Oliver was completed in 1829. The reduced general maps on scale 2 inches to a mile now available show village boundaries and topographical details with statistical tables on the reverse covering the present districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal. *Delhi* Revenue Survey commenced at Noulutha on the 20th November, 1822. The descriptive portion of the report presented some features of economic history as well as the area, population and caste, revenue and technological features of agriculture. The survey has been carried on a south—easterly direction towards the city of Delhi comprehending a tract of country extending fo

some miles on either side of the canal. The total area surveyed was 162,727 acres upto 1825 with a population of 287 to a square mile.[35]

5.1.13 About 100 maps of the Delhi surveys have been microfilmed from the National Archives of India. Two of them may be illustrated. Map of the villages in the *Province of Dihlee* surveyed during the year 1823-34 shows the boundary of each village for which statistical details are available together with topographical features.[36] The other map entitled General Map of village in the *Dihlee Territory* Surveyed during the year 1824-25, scale 40 chains to 1 inch shows the details of vegetation, soil, and other important geographical features.[37]

A report of the Revenue Survey by Lt. Bedford in the pargana of Sahuswan of the zillah of Moradabad, accompanied by a general map of the whole of the villages was forwarded by Hodgson, the Revenue Surveyor General of India, in a letter, dated 16th June, 1824 to Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department. This survey contained, for every village, the particulars of area, land use, population, religion, rent, extent of cultivation with description and analysis of the data on the general socio-economic conditions.[38]

5.1.14 During the period upto 1830 five separate surveys were in progress—Goruckpur, Delhi, Sahuswan, Moradabad and Bulandshahar with a strength of eight military surveyors, three assistant suvreyors and about thirty subordinate staff, covering an area of 3,000 square miles. Some of the volumes have been consulted and statistical data extracted for analysis and publication. [39] These voluminous statistical data are comparable with the series of village level data thrown up by the surveys conducted during 1840-70. Some of the reports are also available in print published by the authorities of the then North-Western Provinces. Some of the territories in Bihar were covered by the Bengal Regulation VII of 1822, as well as, by Revenue Surveyes of the later period. No such data-based survey was conducted in Bengal proper until the operation of *Thakbast* and Bengal Revenue Survey of 1836-1876. These dry statistical data with illuminating observation and magnificent analytical insight of the young British officials form the invaluable source material for the reconstruction of the past in the nineteenth century on a sound foundation where the life and labour of the people of India occupy a place of pride.

5.1.15 Let us now try to illustrate the data of a few tracts to show how useful they are in studying the long-term socio-ecnomic changes in India. We have presented data for 20 villages of Aligarh District for 1823 and traced the broad socio-economic trends up to 1971.

5.1.16 Another attempt was made to study the socio-economic trend of 22 villages of Jua Taluk of the former Phapoond Pargana now situated in the tahsils of Auraiya and Bidhuna in the district of Etwa of Uttar Pradesh[40]. The data were collected by the Acting Collector. H.S. Boulderson, in course of revisional setlement in 1823. [41] Data were similar to those of Aligarh villages. The following consolidated table was prepared for 22 villages.

TWENTY TWO VILLAGES (PHUPOOND PARGANA 1822-23) : SOME INDICATION OF CHANGES 1822—1971

particulars	unit	year				
		1822	1891	1921	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
area	acres	10,990	—	—	11,111	11,150
cultivated area	acres	6,305	—	—	—	8,158
houses	numbers	929	1,443	—	1,985	—
households	do.	—	—	1,694	2,348	—
population	do.	4,081	7,990	7,795	12,863	14,988
annual variation in population	percentage	—	+1.39	—0.08	+1.62	+1.65
population per acre	number	0.37	—	—	1.16	1.34
population per cultivated acre	do.	0.65	—	—	—	1.84
persons per house	do.	4.39	5.54	—	6.48	—
persons per household	do.	—	—	4.60	5.48	—

5.1.17 In the southern and western India, data were collected at the village level for a large tract. For example, village level data are available for almost all the districts of Madras and Bombay Presidency based on an actual enumeration of resources and measurement of each plot of land as well as on observation of social phenomena like customs, manner, habits, religious rites. In order to bring about a social change in India as visualised through our development plans since independence, it is necessary to understand the past trend as distinctly as possible because forces regarding a social changes are mostly institutional in nature. It is always better to assess the qualitative change through a quantitative study. Data for thousands of villages are available from Kanyakumarika in the extreme south to the Punjab in the Norrth through western and central India, and, covering almost the whole of the present Uttar Pradesh and also a few tracts of the permanently settled area.

5.1.18 Data for a very limited number of tracts are available for the late eighteenth century and the first decade of the 19th century, but during 1811-1830, perhaps more than one-third area of the present Indian Union was covered by some type of survey. In Bengal, village-level data were not available except for very small tracts before the Bengal Revenue Survey (1836-1878). In other tracts, comparable data are available for more than one point of time. A population history can be reconstructed by studying concurrent socio-economic variables and a socio-economic history is impossible without population and its characteristics. India is fortunate to have such a data base. These village statistics may be connected with census data. The sociologists as well as social and economic historians of India have studied social changes by tracing some aspects of changes in individual villages. But perhaps none of them have utilised this goldmine of social and economic statistics. The main trends of changes may be clearly brought out for more than a century. As illustration, results of one such village studies are being presented.

5.1.19 Thana Kalan (previously spelt as Kalaun), a village in Rahtak district in the Punjab contained an area of 4 square miles or 2,13 acres, 315 families with a population of 2,26 distributed in 376 houses. This village was surveyed by Captain Oliver in 1824.[42] The document is of considerable interest. Firstly, the principle in which the village settlement was conducted was stated to be in existence since the days of Ally Murdan Khan roughly in 1740's; secondly, the statistical enquiry resembles, on the one hand, the village statistical system, described in *Kautilya's Arthasastra* to some extent, on the other, the one now being attempted in the country for planning purposes; thirdly, it gives a picture of agrarian relations—relations of production among the people on the basis of ownership of the means of production commonly called a 'structure' and of socio-economic conditions indicating a corresponding super-structure. The survey revealed data on irrigated land by type of soil and by sources such as pucca wells, kuchha wells and canals and rates payable for water. The entire population was divided into eight occupational groups—Biswehdars (owners of land), hereditary tenants, cultivators, new settlers, manufacturers, traders, labourers and other classes. Each of the groups was divided into three economic scales—wealthy, comfortable and poor. It was revealed that 81 per cent of wealthy and 82 per cent of 'comfortable' belonged to the groups of land owners and hereditary cultivators. The village statistics cover area, houses, population, land use, irrigation, stock, dead stock or implement,[43] similar data for this village and all the villages surveyed concurrently are more or less available for 1853, 1868-72 and for the tracts of former North Western Provinces, for many points of time, and, latest in 1971 and 1981 census.

VI. Concluding Remarks

6.1.1 The statistics of population and other socio-economic variables together with description of social and economic conditions presented in this report throws a flood of light on the contemporary situation in India. Materials presented are mostly the production of the officials and scholars who had been in the service of the East India Company. Data presented may appear to be useless in the sense that serious gaps appear on the surface at the first scrutiny.

6.1.2 Scholars have from time to time tried to estimate the population of India. Modern enumeration of population known as census operations began in Europe only in the middle of the eighteenth century and was not general until the early nineteenth century. Prior to a census, "the task of research on population," as J.A. Schumpeter writes, "was not to analyse give facts," as far as possible, to find out what the facts actually were.[44]

6.1.3 Wild or intelligent guess work was made by scholars on population of India as a whole or on a regional basis. Some of the guess works are undoubtedly useful. The following table shows a series of population estimates upto 1800.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF INDIA 300 BC-1800

sl. no.	year	population (million)	source
1	2	3	4
1	300 B.C.	100-140	Prananath[45]
2	300 B.C.	180	J.M. Datta[46]
3	320 B.C.	100	Romila Thapar[47]
4	1100	50	sl. no. 4 to sl. no. 9
5	1200	51	Desmond Annabelle [48]
6	1300	50	
7	1400	46	
8	1500	54	
9	1600	68	
10	1600	100	Moreland
11	1600	125	Kingsley Davis
12	1600	144	Shireen Moosvi
13	1600	150	Irfan Habib (sl. no. 10-13 cited in Cambridge Economic History[49] Vol. 1, 1982.)
14	1750	130	Chandra Sekhar[50]
15	1750	190	Bhattacharya[51]
16	1800	120	Playfair[52]
17	1800	207	Bhattacharya-Mahalanobis[53]
18	1800	198	M.D. Morris[54]
19	1800	200	Irfan Habib [55]

On the whole, it appears that scholars are more or less in agreement with the estimate of population around 1800. With the materials thrown up by Irfan Habib and Shireen Moosvi, scholars are now in a

better position to make a more careful assessment of the population and economic development of India around and immediately after 1600. Let us now reproduce some estimates for 1600-1901. [56]

VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF POPULATION IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT 1600-1901 (MILLIONS)

author	year of publi-cation	reference year						
		1600	1650	1750	1800	1850	1871	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moreland	1920	100*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willcox :								
1st series	1929	100	100	144	—	205	233	—
2nd series	1940	—	80	130	157	190	233	—
Shirras	1933	—	80	130	—	190	—	—
Carr-Saunders	1936	—	100	—	—	205	251	—
Swaroop and Lal‡	1938	—	—	102	139	183	206	232
Davis	1951	125	—	125	—	—	255	285
Datta**								
low	1960	101	—	133+	162	—	248	—
mean	—	106	—	142+	169	—	248	—
high	—	109	—	152+	176	—	248	—
Durand :								
low	1967	—	—	160	160	215	255	285
medium	—	—	—	190	195	233	255	285
high	—	—	—	214	214	242	255	285
Bhattacharya**	1967	—		190	207	247	255	285
Sengupta	1969-1970	—	—	—	179	223	244	286
Gujral	1973	—	—	—	—	224	255	285

* Moreland's estimate pertains to the year 1605, the year of Akbar's death.

** Estimates refer to the years ending in '1', i.e., 1751, 1801 and so on.

\+ Figures relate to the year 1771.

‡ Figures refer to the territory covered in the 1867-72 censuses and are not comparable with others.

Sources :

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4 A. M. Carr-Saunders, World Population : Past Growth and Present Trends (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1936), Chap. 2

5 Satya Swaroop and R.B. Lal, 'Logistic Laws of Growth and Structures of Indian Population,' Population, II, 1938, 49-67.

6 Kingsley Davis, The population of India and Pakistan (Princeton University Press, 1951), 24-7.

7 Jatindra Mohan Datta, 'A Re-examination of Moreland's Estimates of Population of India at the Death of Akbar,' Indian Population, Bulletin, Office of the Registrar General, New Delhi, V. I, No. 1, April 1960, 165-182.

8 John D. Durand, 'The Modern Expansion of World Population' Proceedings of the Amercian Philosophcal Society, Philadelphia V. 11 1 No. 3, 1967, 136-159.

9 D. Bha tacharya, 'Population of India : 1751-1961,' Studies Related to Planning for National Development, Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta, 1967 (mimeographed).

10 Suranjan Sen Gupta, Murari Ghosh, Alok Kumar Datta and Ajit Das Gupta, 'Estimates of 19th Century Population of India' and 'Estimates of 19th Century Pakistan, 'Bulletin of the Socio-Economic Research Institute, Calcutta, V. III, No. 1, January 1969 and IV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1970, respectively.

11 Surinder S. Gujral, Population Growth and Issues in Indian Economic History 1851-1901, Ph. D. thesis submitted to Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. April 1973.

6.1.4 In 1969, a request was made on behalf of the International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) to P.C. Mahalanobis for a paper on the population of India in the nineteenth century. The paper was based on the estimates formulated under the guidance of and in collaboration with the late P.C. Mahalanobis. All-India series was presented in a joint paper by Mahalanobis and Bhattacharya. The regional series was published as a technical paper.[57] This series of population for each decennial point of time from 1801 to 1961 for 23 geographical tracts of India are presented below

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801-1961

sl. no.	India/states	area in sq. mile	population (000)				
			1801	1811	1821	1831	1841
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	1,582,989	207,385	214,936	204,920	216,109	212,091
1	*United Province*	*108,007*	*40,311*	43,133	40,545	42,572	39,805
2	Assam	67,359	4,031	4,265	3,625	2,720	3,263
3	Bengal	86,850	28,055	30,019	28,518	30,229	31,740
4	Bihar	69,745	19,931	21,127	20,599	21,629	20,780
5	Orissa	50,349	7,061	7,415	7,563	8,092	8,578
6	Andaman & Nicobar	3,143	14	14	14	14	14
7	Sikkim	2,745	37	38	39	40	41
8	Chandannagar	4	16	16	17	17	18
9	Madras	127,768	22,487	21,848	20,698	21,721	22,059
10	Travancore & Cochin	9,155	1,359	1,466	1,509	1,757	1,856
11	Mysore & Coorg	31,051	5,177	3,658	3,828	4,021	4,262
12	*Other French Territories*	*174*	*171*	*175*	*178*	*187*	*191*
13	Bombay	140,795	17,459	17,036	16,191	17,614	18,362
14	Portuguese	1,426	384	392	382	393	395
15	Central India	214,317	20,539	22,593	21,238	22,937	20,225
16	Hyderabad	82,313	8,652	8,825	8,561	8,903	8,992
17	N.W.F. Provinces	39,249	2,441	2,551	2,653	2,945	3,063
18	Sind	48,136	1,117	1,173	1,154	1,223	1,400
19	Baluchistan	134,002	387	401	404	418	454
20	Punjab	148,610	17,043	17,554	17,378	17,900	16,042
21	Delhi	574	255	252	231	233	255
22	Kashmir	82,258	1,033	1,089	1,183	1,291	800
23	Rajputana	134,959	9,425	9,896	8,412	9,253	9,516

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801-1961—*contd.*

sl. no.	India/states	population (000)					
		1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	*232,088*	*244,032*	*251,328*	*254,297*	*282,999*	*286,295*
1	United Province	41,795	41,377	43,860	44,502	47,440	48,207
2	Assam	3,590	4,049	4,677	5,479	5,765	6,208
3	Bengal	33,010	35,321	36,380	37,880	40,346	43,500
4	Bihar	22,239	24,796	25,735	27,012	28,201	28,251
5	Orissa	9,521	9,426	8,012	7,903	8,549	9,204
6	Andaman & Nicobar	14	15	15	15	16	25
7	Sikkim	42	43	45	43	30	59
8	Chandannagar	20	23	24	26	27	27
9	Madras	24,148	26,959	31,080	29,840	34,153	26,683
10	Travancore & Cochin	2,291	2,607	3,083	3,043	3,281	3,764

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801-1961—concld.

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Mysore & Coorg	4,812	5,144	5,489	4,426	5,117	5,720
12	Other French Territories	221	235	247	302	306	313
13	Bombay	18,638	19,711	21,665	21,002	26,027	23,717
14	Portuguese	404	414	434	484	496	508
15	Central India	24,806	24,225	19,925	20,982	25,449	22,608
16	Hyderabad	9,352	9,461	9,688	9,983	11,537	11,141
17	N.W.F. Provinces	3,369	3,605	3,821	3,116	3,396	3,622
18	Sind	1,574	1,836	2,268	2,451	2,875	3,211
19	Baluchistan	533	682	855	826	787	811
20	Punjab	19,296	20,261	21,476	21,899	23,286	24,835
21	Delhi	240	241	255	355	373	406
22	Kashmir	1,000	1,311	1,847	2,082	2,544	2,906
23	Rajputana	11,173	12,290	10,447	10,646	12,998	10,569

POPULATION OF INDIA AND PROVINCES AND STATES 1801-1961

sl. no.	India/states	population (000)					
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
	INDIA	303,891	306,541	339,025	382,884	435,044	533,434
1	United Province	47,695	46,191	49,265	55,949	61,787	72,847
2	Assam	7,061	7,991	9,248	10,930	12,979	17,377
3	Bengal	47,043	48,355	51,978	57,051	65,351	84,623
4	Bihar	29,347	29,023	32,368	36,340	39,615	47,935
5	Orissa	9,972	9,648	10,709	11,752	12,327	14,932
6	Andaman & Nicobar	26	27	29	34	31	64
7	Sikkim	88	82	110	122	138	162
8	Chandannagar	25	25	27	38	50	67
9	Madras	39,594	40,602	44,659	49,841	56,816	64,919
10	Travancore & Cochin	4,347	4,985	6,301	7,493	8,781	11,098
11	Mysore & Coorg	5,981	6,143	6,721	7,498	9,204	10,827
12	Other French Territories	341	328	342	369	401	453
13	Bombay	25,080	23,091	28,384	32,853	40,744	48,361
14	Portuguese	519	501	542	584	596	627
15	Central India	26,069	25,910	29,038	32,376	35,114	43,366
16	Hyderabad	13,375	12,472	14,436	16,339	18,655	22,264
17	N.W.F. Provinces	3,819	5,076	4,684	5,416	5,889	7,578
18	Sind	3,513	3,279	3,887	4,535	4,270	5,456
19	Baluchistan	835	800	869	858	1,100	1,257
20	Punjab	24,316	25,613	29,068	33,313	39,751	51,627
21	Delhi	414	488	636	918	1,744	2,659
22	Kashmir	3,158	3,320	3,646	4,022	4,410	4,877
23	Rajputana	11,273	10,591	12,078	14,253	15,291	20,058

6.1.5 India as in 1941 was grouped in six zones, Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, Central and North-Western. The census series was first constructed for 90 years, 1871-1961. The population data for 1951 and 1961 were recast into 1941 geographical territories. Backward time series obtained from 1941 upto 1891 was used. The over-enumeration during the census of 1941 in Bengal and in the Punjab was worked out from census reports. Territories not enumerated during 1872, 1881 and 1891 were located and population contained in them was estimated and added. Under-enumeration, that is, persons left out during enumeration in the area reported to have been enumerated was also looked into. The table presented in the 1921 census report about population added due to improved method and also due to new areas included was very helpful. Adjustment by Kingsley Davis was also examined carefully. The French and the Portuguese territories and all such similar units having separate identities were also not neglected.

6.1.6 A quantitative assessment of the trend of population of pre-census years upto 1871 was also attempted. Firstly, existing data based on a regional enumeration were used as far as possible after making certain assumption. A decennial time series was built up from 1801 to 1961 for the three Presidencies—Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and also for the North-Western Provinces, Central India and Mysore. The past growth rates estimated by the first Census Actuary in 1881 were taken into consideration. Secondly, for regions for which population data were available for shorter periods, e.g., for the Punjab and Sind in 1850's, or, for which no population data were available prior to 1870-72 enumeration, the growth rate was assumed as a first approximation to be the same as the average rate in 'normal' census decades, 1881-1891 and 1901-1911 with adjustments for the incidence of rainfall, drought, famines, etc. A list of disturbing factors (failure of rainfall, droughts, famine, pestilence, etc.) was prepared for each region, and the list was critically examined for each decade to assess whether it was similar to or worse than the two normal census decades, and, if worse, to what extent the population growth was likely to have been affected. A decade in which population decreased was compared with the change in 1871-1881 or a similar census decade. When population figures were available for only a few districts, ratio method (proportion of the population of these districts to the total population of the region in 1871) was used for making adjustments for the population of the entire region; also taking into consideration actual changes of boundaries in 1941, to the extent available.

6.1.7 Some illustrations of the arithmatic of pre-census population growth from the early census report will not be perhaps out of place as now-a-days it is extremely difficult to have volumes of old census reports in any library in good condition. In the all-India volume of 1881 census report, an exercise was made to distinguish death rates by age group in famine affected districts and in districts not directly affected by famines but having indirect effect on birth and death rates through price mechanism. A comparative table was prepared to show registered deaths in famine years and normal years as follows :—

REGISTERED DEATHS OF MALES IN FAMINE AND NORMAL YEARS IN MADRAS DISTRICTS

year	deaths by age groups			
	0—1	1—6	6—12	12 and over
1	2	3	4	5
1876-79*	32,343	45,450	26,744	243,943
1874-75 & 1880-81 (*b*)	36,184	35,795	17,452	167,877

*famine years; (*b*) normal years

After an exercise of interpolation, it was stated that death rates at age two and upwards increased during famine years by 43.73 per cent. It was concluded that the increase in population during 1856-1871 was at the rate of 1.2 per cent per year, increase during 9.26 years was 8.85 per mille or 0.96 per mille per annum, mean rate between 1856-1881 was assumed as 7.95 per mille per annum.

6.1.8 In para 196 of the same report, it was stated that in Bengal, a part of increase resulted from a better enumeration. But an increase also took place due to an absence of epidemic and as a result of plentiful years. The population in the age group 0-5 was 16.96 per cent of total population in 1872 and 14.65 per cent in 1881, "in other words, birth rates preceding 5 years 1881 census was 13½ per cent less than the preceding five years of census 1872," a loss of 13.50 per cent. A loss of total population due to diminished birth rate was placed at 615,200. Finally, assuming deficiency of 1872 census a rate of 0.8 per cent per year was indicated as the past rate.

6.1.9 In the North West Provinces, an enumeration was conducted in 1853 followed by another in 1865. There were enumerations again in 1872 and 1881. There was a severly-felt famine in 1868 and 1869. Sufferings due to the famine of 1878 were less intense than those in Madras. The 1868-69 famine was one of the shorter durations and had a less effect on birth rates. The population in the 0-5 age-group (under five years) was 2,069,113 in 1865 and 2,648,465 in 1872. Birth rates were assumed to be lower by 27 per cent five years preceding 1872. In 1881 population under the age of five diminished due to famine. Some increase was attributed to a better enumeration. The rate of increase between 1872 and 1881 was worked out at 0.45 per cent or 0.05 per cent per annum. Adding to this an estimate deficiency from a diminished birth rate as already indicated, we should obtain as the rate of increase prior to 1872 at 0.75 per cent per annum. But comparing 1865 and 1872, the recorded increase is 0.6 per cent per annum, and the actual was perhaps like that. According to the final view in the report, a rate of 0.6 per cent per annum prior to 1872 and of 0.05 per cent from 1872 was true on the basis of data revealed by the census of 1881.

6.1.10 The Report also contained the following information :

SEASONAL CYCLES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

sl. no.	cycle in years	conditions of season
1	2	3
1	1863-1872 . . .	favourable seasons
2	1854-1863 . . .	famine in 1860, famine severe, so increase was not greater than that of later years
3	1845-1854 . . .	years of prosperity
4	1836-1845 . . .	severe famine in 1837, population stationary.
5	1826-1835 . . .	free from famines

For the 50 years, population passed through alternate period of stagnation and progress. A mean of prosperous period 1863-1872 and famine period 1872-1881 was worked out as 3.25 per thousand per annum. The report also mentioned two other estimated growth rates at 3.4 and 4.2 respectively.

In discussing Bombay, it was shown that a decrease of male excluding the town of Bombay and Sind was at 2.63 per cent. The factors were considered, i.e. diminished birth rates in years preceding 1881 and famine mortality. A table was presented and it was shown that mortality above age one was 67.01 per cent higher in famine years 1877-1879 than in remaining seven years. Similarly annual average male deaths above six were 200,644 and 113,414 respectively giving an excess of 76.91 per cent during famine years. Interpolating between these rates, we find that mortality at age three and upwards rose by 70.97 per cent during famine years, equivalent to a rise of 23.66 per annum in these nine years intervening between two enumerations. The rate of increase is calculated at 14 per mille per annum prior to 1872. Assuming 1872 census to be defective, the rate will be 11.4 per mille where the rate of decrease since 1872 will be 2.9 per mille. Further exercises continued on past growth. Bombay was free from famine during 1845 to 1877. There was a severe famine during 1844-1845 having an effect on vital events same as that of 1877-79. For the period 1845-1881, an average view may be taken. Nine years ending 1881 represent one fourth of this period. Giving an one-third weight for this period, we obtain 7.8 as mean rate per mille per-annum.

6.1.11 The calculation of the Punjab was based on the male population which revealed an increase of 0.479 per cent per annum in 13 years between 1868 and 1881 and of 3·77 per cent in 26 years between 1855 and 1881. A part of the increase was attributed to immigration, balance being 2.73 per cent in 1881. The rate of increase was assumed at 7.7 per mille to a natural rate of increase at 6.5.

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6.1.12 These exercises of the 1881 census reports were duly considered in constructing estimates on a regional basis for pre-census years. As earlier stated, an increase or decrease in population in pre-census years was influenced by a presence or an absence of scarcity, famine or epidemic upto 1921. The earlier period, 1801-1871, was no better, often worse, with regard to incidence of these positive checks. One table was, therefore, prepared giving area, population and density of each natural division of every province or similarly large Princely States as in 1921 recording percentage variation back upto 1872. Thereafter factors affecting these variations during 1871-1921 were recorded for each decade separately for each unit from the census reports. A similar table was prepared for each decade between 1801-1871. These two tables along with other documents such as maps of positive checks marking intensity of each one of them, were thoroughly examined in making an assessment whether a particular decade was good, indifferent or bad compared to (a) preceding or following decade, (b) any relevant decade between 1871-1921. Assumptions of first census actuary by Hardy were also considered simultaneously.

6.1.13 In using actual data of pre-census enumerations some assumptions were made which apparently might sometimes appear to be arbitrary. One such assumption was that the extent of under-enumeration in the census of 1872 was perhaps more than 10 per cent. It was also assumed that under-enumeration was likely to be around 20 per cent upto 1840 and 15 per cent between 1850 and 1871. These are general assumptions regarding the magnitude of under-enumeration based on data like sex-ratio, proportion of age-groups, house-population ratio, etc. Each individual piece of enumeration was checked, however, intrinsically. Under-coverage, that is, geographical unit left out of counting was also considered as thoroughly as possible.

As more, more and more data will be available, the estimates formed at local, regional and all-India level will improve in quality. For the present it may be mentioned that it is extremely difficult to reconstruct the past on a projection method. The volume contains illuminating evidences of labour of the pioneers in laying the base of a quantitative socio-economic past.

DURGAPRASAD BHATTACHARYA

30th March, 1985. *Indian Statistical Institute*



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Sailesh Sen Gupta is entirely responsible for pre-census maps. In a historical work, a study of territorial changes requires a constant collation of maps. In this field, he is making useful contribution.

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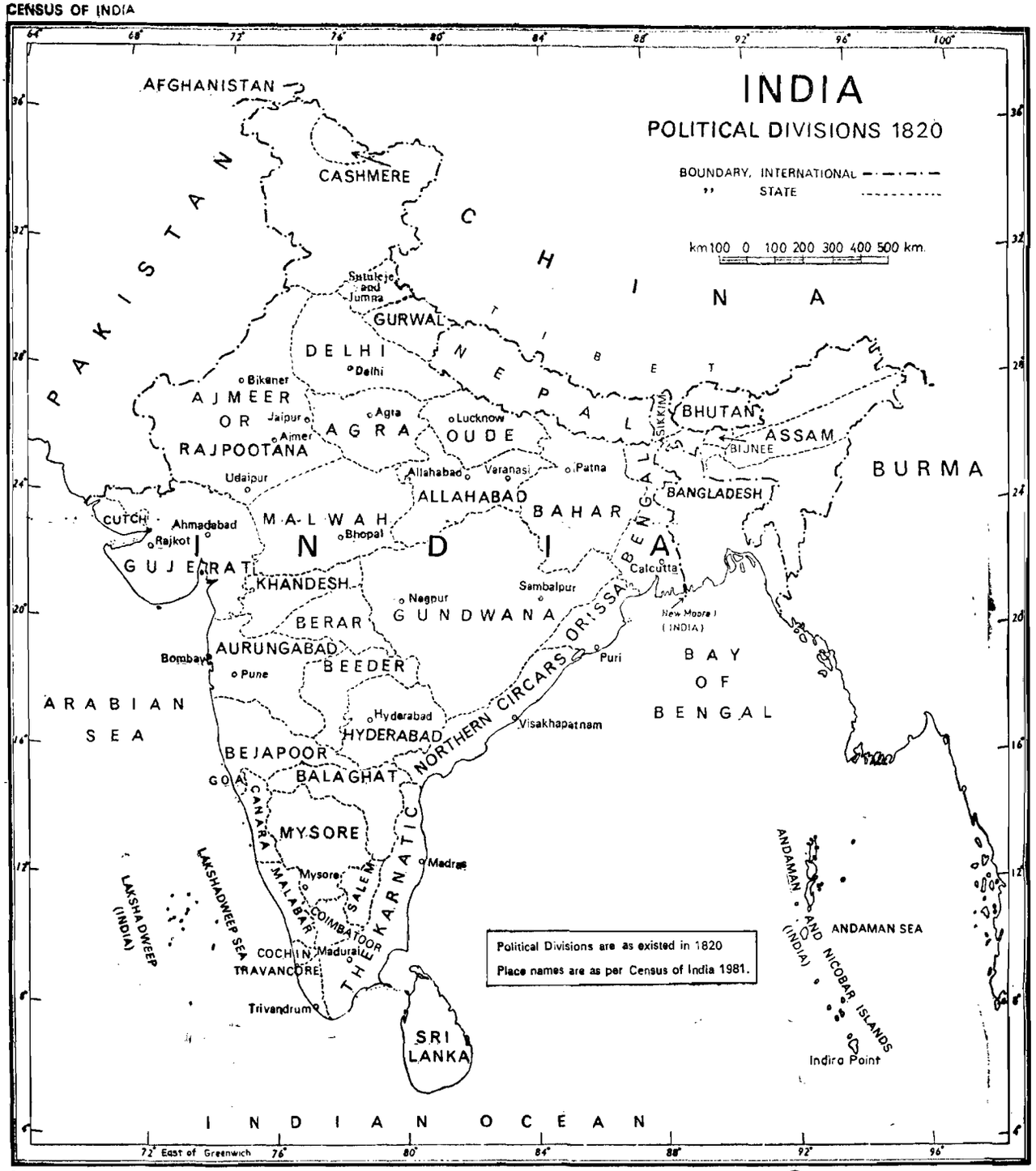
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I. INDIA

CENSUS OF INDIA

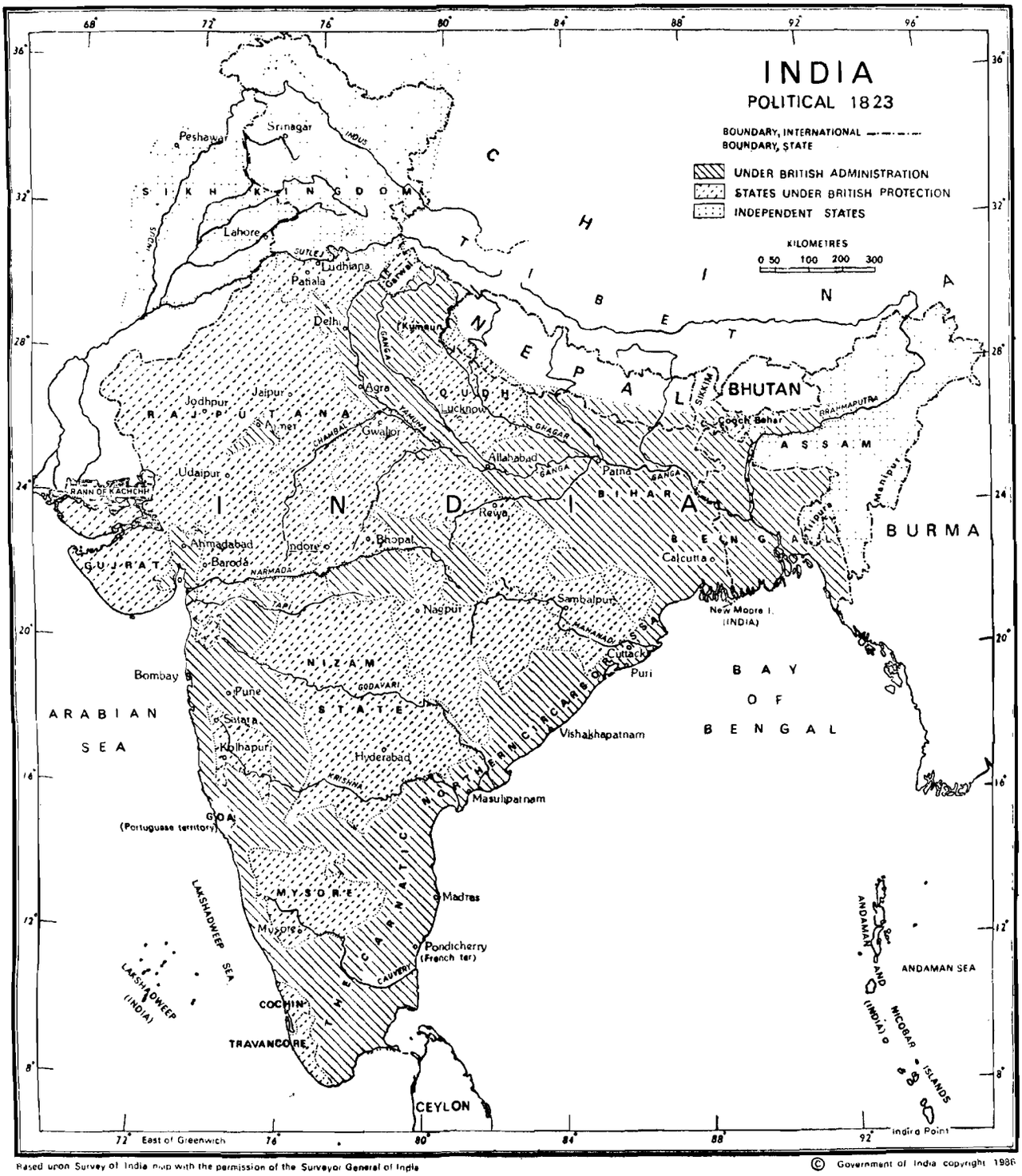


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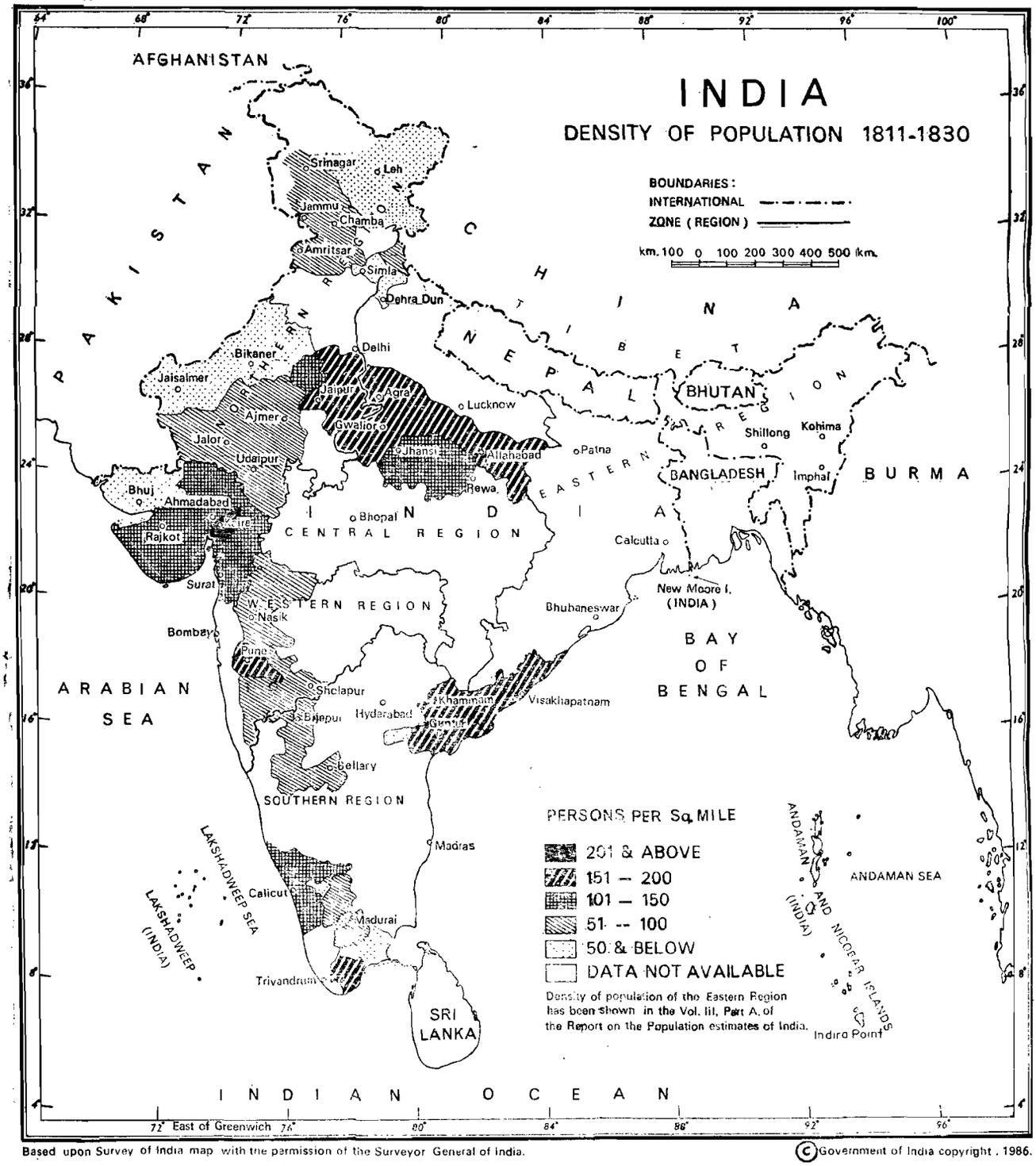


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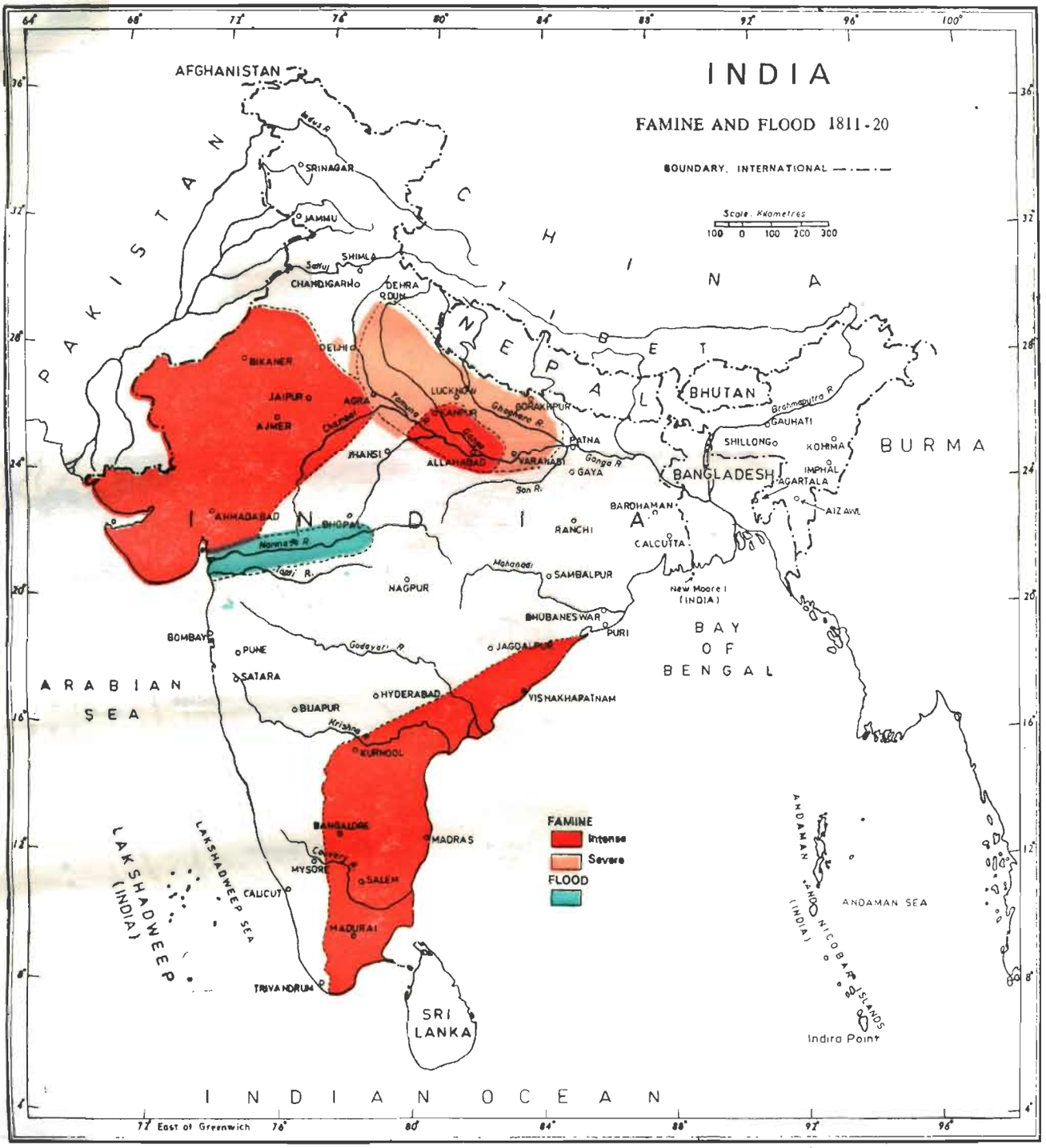


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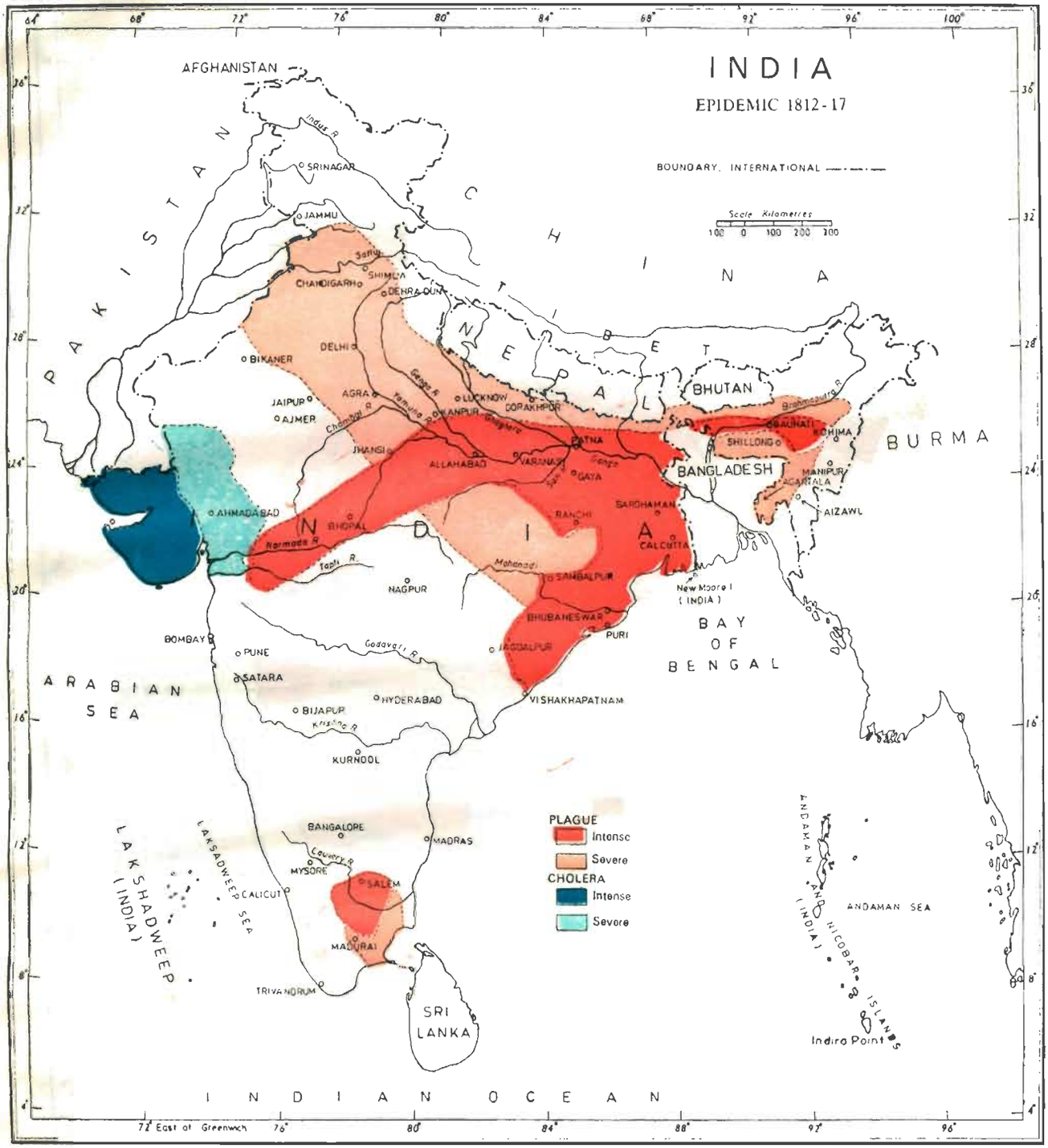


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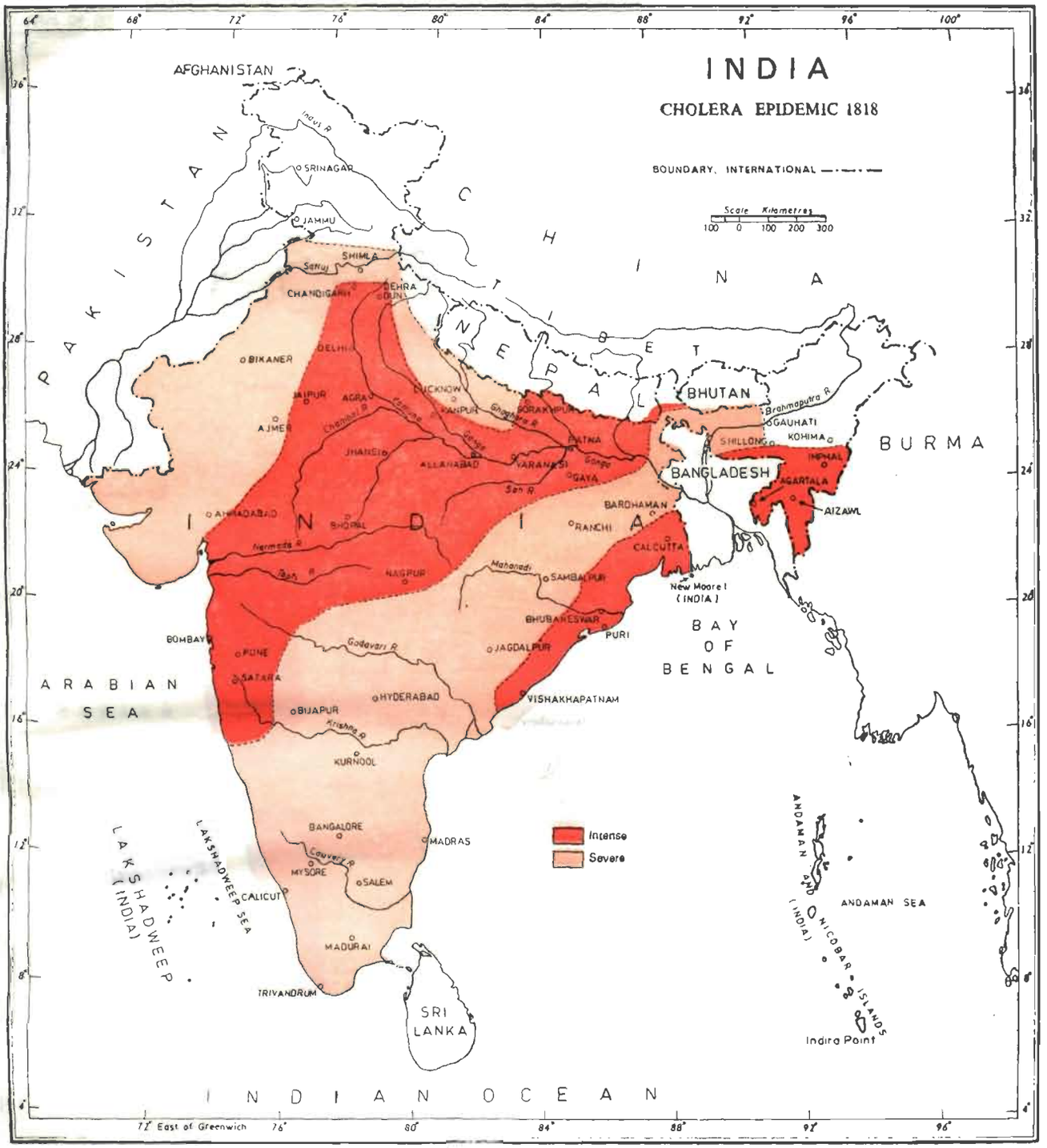


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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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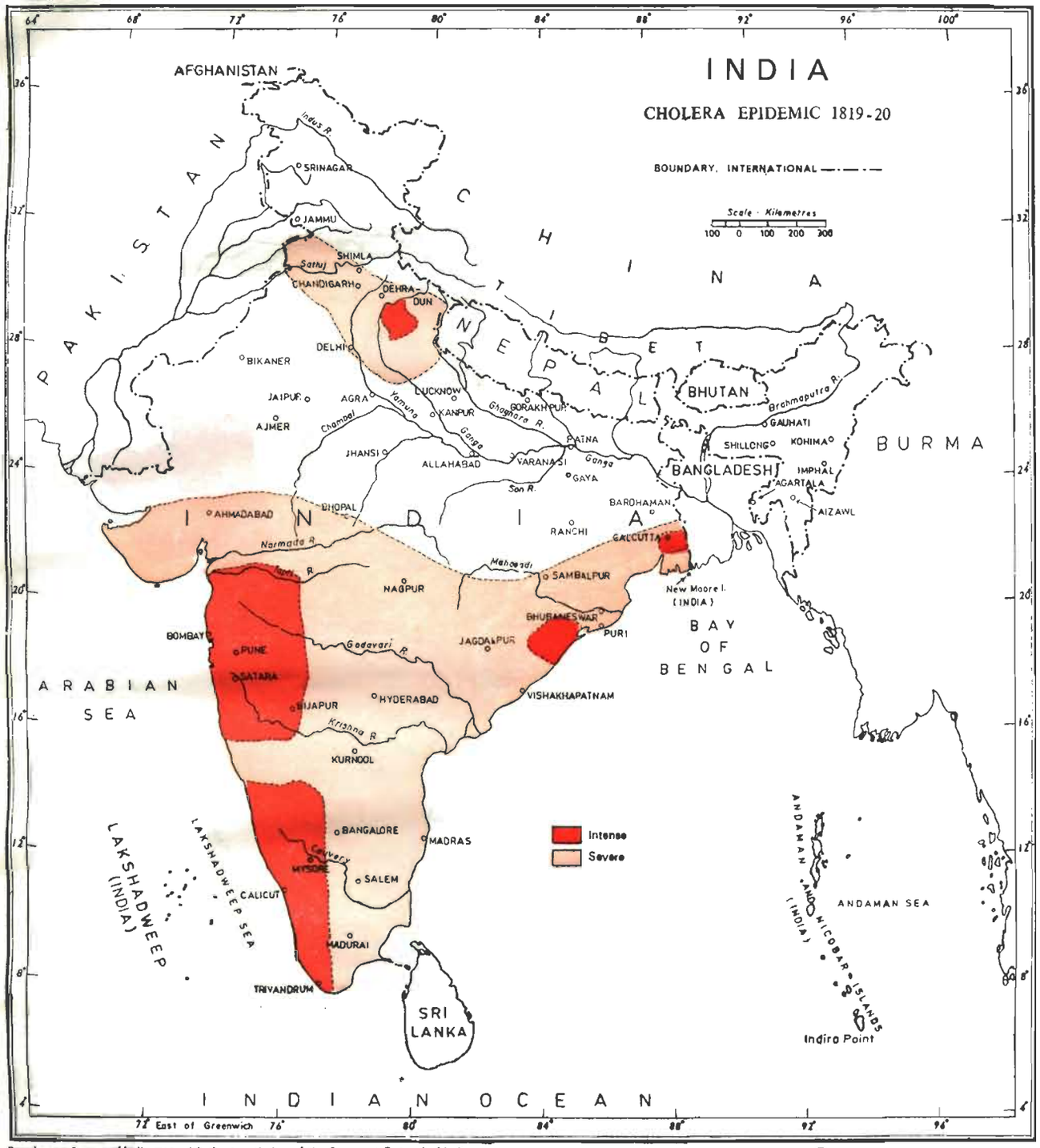
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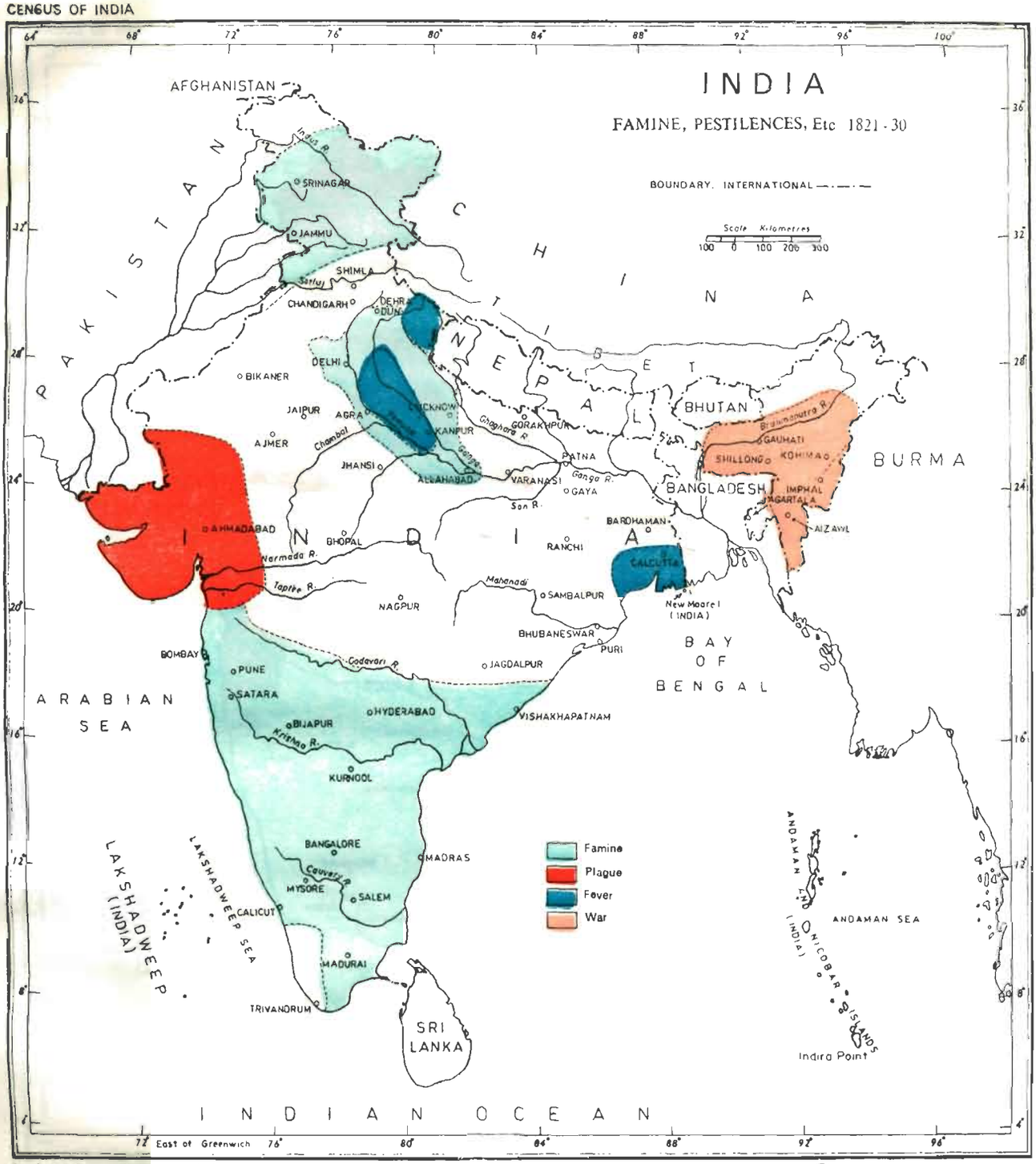


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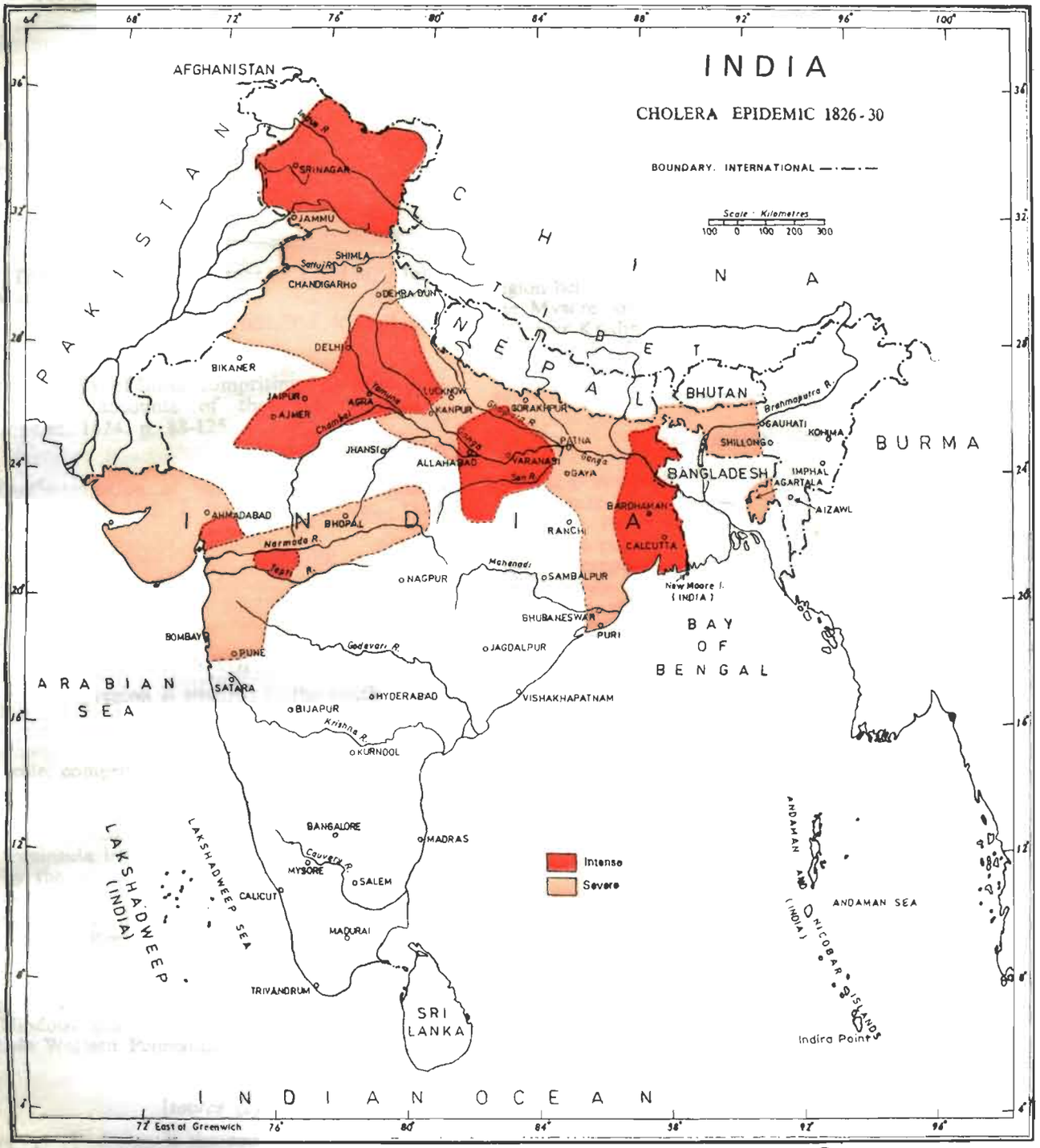


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1. INDIA OR HINDOSTAN, 1815, 1823, 1829

1. *Year*—1815, 1823, 1829
2. *Place*—India or Hindostan

3. *Source*—

(1) Hamilton, Walter

The East India Gazetteer,...London, John Murray, 1815. p. 402-414.

[BSL/915.4(G) H 222]

(2) Wallace, R.G.

Memoris of India comprising a brief geographical accounts of the East Indies;... London, 1824. p. 88-125.

[NL/IC 954.08 W 155]

(3) On the irrigation of land in India (*In* Gleanings in Science. Vol. I. No. 4. Jan.-Dec., 1829. p. 93-47).

[AS/PP]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (1)]

This extensive region is situated in the south-eastern quarter of Asia.

According to the ancients, India, on its most enlarged scale, comprised an area of 40 degrees on each side, including a space almost as large as all Europe; being divided on the west from Persia by the Arachosian Mountains; limited on the east by the Chinese part of the Peninsula beyond the Ganges; confined on the north by the wilds of Tartary; and extending to the south as far as the Sunda Isles. These expanded limits comprehended the stupendous hills of Potyed, or Tibet the romantic valley of Cashmere, and all the domains of the old Indoscythians, the countries of Nepaul and Bootan, Camroop and Assam, together with Siam, Ava, Aracan, and the bordering kingdom as far as the China of the Hindoos, and the Sin of the Arabian geographers; the whole Western Peninsula, and the Island of Ceylon.

[*source* (2)]

India or Hindostan is the country of the Hindoos. Hindostan proper is generally sub-divided into Lahore, Mooltan, Guzerat, Ajmeer, Delhi, Agra, Malwa, Allahabad, Oude, Bahar and Bengal. *The Deccan contains Aurungabad, Khandeish, Beder, Hyderabad, Nandere, the northern Sircars, Berar, Gundwana, Orissa and Bejapoor.

It ought to be observed, that the British possessions in India are sub-divided by the local authorities into civil and military districts. These, being often changed, need not be mentioned. In the Peninsula there are several tracts of country which received new names when they were ceded to the Company, or conquered by our arms. As nearly the whole now belongs to us, I shall not mention those partial designations, but confine myself to a natural sub-division of it.

The Peninsula comprehends the Carnatic, or all that region below the ghauts on the Coromandal coast; the Mysore, or all the conutries above the ghauts to the river Krishna; and the Malabar coast, which is the usual name of that region westward of the Malabar ghauts, from Cape Comorin to Bombay, although it contains Canara, Cochin, Travancore, &c.

geographical identification

India as comprehended is more or less based on Arrow smith's map of 1804 which was in extensive use at that time. Physically, India represented the tract under the British rule in 1947 prior to partition. There were some discrepancies in describing the north-western, north-eastern and eastern frontiers. For the eastern region Rennell's area and boundary of Bengal were used by Hamilton.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(1) TABLE No. 1(S-1)—*Summary table of population of India or Hindostan*, 1815, 1823, 1829

sl. no.	item	particulars		
		1815	1823	1829
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles	1,020,000	—	930,000
2	number of villages	—	—	—
3	population: persons	101,000,000	140,000,000	109,740,000
	males	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	99.01	—	118.00
7	average size of a village	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—

*Vide Arrow Smith's Map of India.

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1. *Year*—1815, 1823, 1829
2. *Place*—India or Hindostan

[*source* (1)]

(2) TABLE NO. 2—[*Area and population of the British India and Indian States,* 1815]

	geographical sq. miles	population
1	2	3
Bengal, Bahar and Benares . .	162,000	29,000,000
Acquisitions in Hindostan Proper and Orissa since 1799 . . .	60,000	10,000,000
Under the Bengal Presidency . .	222,000	39,000,000
Under the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency . . .	125,000	12,000,000
Ditto of the Bombay Presidency .	10,000	2,500,000
Total of British Hindostan .	357,000	53,500,000
British Allies and Tributaries		
The Nizam	76,000	8,000,000
The Peshwa and Guicowar . .	53,000	5,000,000
Nabob of Oude	13,000	2,000,000
Mysore Rajah	22,000	2,000,000
Travancor and Cochin Rajahs .	5,000	500,000
Total under British jurisdiction and influence	526,000	71,000,000
Independent Principalities		
Under the dominion and influence of Sindia, Holcar and other Maharatta Chiefs	75,000	6,000,000
Ditto of the Nagpoor Rajah .	58,000	3,000,000
Ditto of the Nepaul Rajah . .	63,000	2,000,000
Ditto of the Lahore Rajah and Seiks	54,000	4,000,000
	776,000	86,000,000
Under the Rajahas of Joudpoor, Jyenagur, Udeypoor, and other Rajpoot Chiefs; the Areers of Sinde, the Cabul government and Chief of Cashmere; the Rajahs of Bootan, Assam; and innumerable Goand, Coolee, and other petty Native chiefs	244,000	15,000,000
Total of Hindostan : . .	1,020,000	101,000,000

[*source* (2)]

(3) TABLE NO. 3—[*Population of the British India and other territories*]

territory	*population*
1	2
Under the direct government of Britain .	60,000,000
Under our influence indirectly . . .	40,000,000
Under independent chiefs beyond our control .	20,000,000
In the islands of the Indian seas . . .	20,000,000
Total population of the East Indies .	140,000,000

Method—

[All the authors estimated the population on the basis of their own hypotheses not stated clearly. They tried to arrive at an approximation by their guess work.]

6. *Explanation—*

[*source (1) : 1.* Physical features and political divisions]

By the Mahommedan writers the term Hindostan was understood to signify the country in immediate subjection to the sovereigns of Delhi, which, in 1582, was sub-divided by the Emperor Acber into 11 soubahs, or provinces, and which, in spite of the many changes they have since undergone, still nearly retain their geographical formation. The names of these provinces are Lahore, Moultan, including Sinde, Ajmer, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwah, and Gujrat. A 12th soubah was formed of Cabul, and the countries west of the Indus; and three new ones were afterwards added out of the conquests in the Deccan, viz. Berar, Khandesh and Ahmednuggur, afterwards Aurangabad.

In place of the above arbitrary descriptions of Hindostan, it is preferable to adopt the limits assigned by the original Hindoo inhabitants, and by them referred to in all their writings, which have also the advantage of being singularly well defined.

According to this arrangement, Hindostan is bounded on the north by the lofty Himalaya ridge of mountains, which commences near the Indus, and confines Cashmere on the north, extending from thence in an uninterrupted chain beyond the utmost eastern extremity of Hindostan, including in that region all the hilly districts now subject to Nepaul, and also the country belonging to the Deb Rajah of Bootan. To the south Hindostan is every where bounded by the ocean, and to the west by the River Indus. To the east the limits are more difficult to ascertain, but the most distinct are the eastern hills and forests of Tipperah and Chittagong, which stretch north nearly to the Brahmapootra. With the exception of Bootan, the primitive Brahminical religion and languages prevail within the boundaries above specified; nor is it to be found beyond them with the exception of Assam and Cassay, which are both provinces in which the Brahminical doctrines are still cultivated, while Bootan is possessed by the adherents of Buddha.

It is difficult to discover any name applied by the Brahmins to the country over which their doctrines have extended, and which they generally describe by a circumlocution. Sometimes they give it the epithets of Medhyama, or central, and Punyabhami, or land of virtues; and assert it to have been the portion of Bharat (one of nine brothres, whose father ruled the whole earth), and named after him Bharata Khanda. This domain of Bharat they consider as the centre of Jambudwipa, which the Tibetians call the land of Zambu. At other times they describe their country as the region between the Himalayan Mountains and Ramiswara (the Straits of Ceylon). The modern name

1. *Year*—1815, 1823, 1829
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Hindostan is a Persian appellation derived from the words Hindoo, black, and st'han place, but it has been adopted for ages back by the natives of all religions.

Taking Hindostan within the limits described above, it comprehends an area, and may be considered of about 1,020,000 geographical square miles, in modern times as sub-divided into four large portions.

1st. Northern Hindostan. This division comprehends Cashmere on the west, and Bootan on the east, with all the intermediate hilly provinces, situated between the first range of mountains that rise from the plains on the northern frontiers of Delhi, Oude, Bahar and Bengal, and the lofty Himalaya ridge bordering on Tibet. The whole tract of country last mentioned is subject to the Ghoorkhali state of Nepaul, and having been but little explored, even the names of the different districts are not satisfactorily established. The most commonly received appellations by which they are distinguished are Serinagur, or Gerwal, Badrycazrama, Kemaoon, Jemiah, the 24 Rajahs, Lamjungh, Gorcah, Nepaul, Moowanpoor, Morung and Kyraut. The inhabitants of this wild country having never been permanently subdued, and but rarely invaded, have probably remained in their present stage of civilization from the most remote ages.

2nd. Hindostan Proper. This division comprehends the 11 large soubahs, or provinces, formed by the Emperor Acber, and is bounded on the south by the Nerbuddah River, where the Deccan commences. The names of these provinces are Lahore, Mooltan, including Sinde, Gujrat, Ajmer, Delhi, Agra, Malwah, Allahabad, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal. This tract of country may be considered as the most civilized and richest part of Hindostan and contained the seats of the most famous empires, both Hindoo and Mahommedan, having been repeatedly invaded and subjugated by the more hardly tribes of the north. The inhabitants of this region also (Bengal excepted) may be considered as a superior race to the population of the other divisions, possessing a more robust frame of body, and excelling also in intellectual qualities.

The third grand division is the Deccan, which is bounded on the north by the course of the Nerbuddah River, and from its source by an imaginary line extending in the same parallel of latitude to the mouth of the Hooghly, or western branch of the Ganges. To the south the boundaries of the Deccan are the Krishna and Malpurba Rivers. Within this space are comprehended the provinces of Aurangabad, Khandesh, Beder, Hyderabad, Nandere, the Northern Circars, Berar, Gundwana, Orissa and great part of Bejapoor; and having been invaded at a much later period than Hindostan Proper, it contains a much greater proportion of Hindoo inhabitants, who also retain more of their original manners and institutions.

The fourth and last division is the South of India, which has the figure of a triangle, of which its northern boundary, the River Krishna, is the base, and the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar the sides. The provinces comprehended in this division are a small part of Bejapoor, the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, the Carnatic Northern, Central and Southern, Mysore, Canara, Malabar, Barramahal, Coimbatoor, Dindigul, Salem and Kistnagherry, Cochin and Travancor. In this division of Hindostan the Mahommedans did not gain a footing until a very recent period, and some part was never subdued by them at all.

At present Hindostan may be divided into the following portions :

1*st*. British Hindostan, or provinces under the immediate jurisdiction of the British Government.

2*nd*. Territories possessed by princes tributary to the British, or protected by a subsidiary force, and completely under British influence.

3*rd*. Independent principalities of established *note*.

4*th*. The territories of petty chiefs of all descriptions; also independent.

[2. *population*]

It may be useful to exhibit an abstract view of the present state of Hindostan, and its modern rulers, with an estimate of the extent of their territories, and the number of inhabitants they contain. In a computation of this nature, strict accuracy must not be looked for; but even an approximation to the reality may be productive of information.*

[3. *cities and towns*]

All the chief towns of Hindostan are now possessed by the British, but no exact report of their population has ever been published. The three largest and most populous are Surat, Benares and Calcutta; the next in rank are Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lucknow, Patna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Poonah, Hyderabad, . . . Nagpoor, Catmandoo, Oojain, Jyenagur, Amritsir, Lahore and Seringapatam.

Genrally speaking the description of one Indian city is the description of all, they being all built on one plan, with exceeding narrow confined crooked streets, a great number of tanks and reservoirs, with numerous gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and a still greater proportion with bamboos and mats. These different fabrics standing inter-mixed with each other, present a very motley and irregular appearance. The brick houses are seldom higher than two stories, and have flat terraced roofs. The mud and thatch houses greatly outnumber the other sort; so that fires, which are remarkably frequent, seldom meet with the interruption of a brick building throughout a whole street.

[4. *cultivation and manufactures*]

The harvest in Hindostan Proper is divided into two periods, the Khereef and the Rubbee; the former is out in September and October, the latter in March

*Please see table no. 2

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and April. In travelling through Hindostan some opinion may be formed of the wisdom of the government and condition of the people, from the number and state of preservation of the water courses for the irrigation of the fields. Rice is the principal article of nourishment of the natives, and the first object of attention in the cultivation of it is to have the soil plentifully supplied with water.

For many centuries past cotton piece goods have been the staple manufacture of Hindostan. The various sorts fabricated in different provinces, from the northern mountains to Cape Comorin, are too numerous to admit of minute detail; but some sketch of them, and of other commercial productions, will be found under *the description of different places.*

[5. *characteristics of population*]

There are many shades of difference in the characters of the Hindoos inhabiting the different parts of this immense region. Travelling through India centrally, from Ceylon (for example) up the Carnatic, the Deccan and Bengal to Cashmere, an extent of about 25 degrees of latitude, a very great variety of habits, languages, religious observances, &c. are perceptible almost as great as a native of India would observe in the several nations were they travelling in Europe. The character of the Maharattas, nurtured in war and depredation, differs from that of the more peaceable provinces of the South. Those who inhabit the northern territories between the Nerbuddah and the Attock are almost all a military tribe, the caste of Rajpoots and Rajwars, who are governed by petty princes, and divided into small independent states, in continual conflict with each other. These differ still more from the placid natives of Bengal and the southern provinces, and even from the tribes of the Maharatta nation, to whom the Rajpoots are a superior race.

[6. *language*]

The Greeks have not left us any means of knowing with secrecy what vernacular languages they found in India on their arrival. The radical language of Hindostan is the sanscrit of which such is the antiquity, that neither history nor tradition have preserved any account of a people of whom it was the living tongue. From this source the most ancient derivatives are the Prakrit, the Bali and the Zeud [Zend]. The Prakrit is the language which contains the greater part of the sacred books of the Jainas; the Bali is equally revered among the followers of Buddha; while the Zend, or sacred language of ancient Persia, has long enjoyed a similar rank among the Parsees, or worshippers of fire and been the depositery of the sacred books of Zoroaster. These three languages, the Prakrit, Bali and Zend, have been regularly cultivated and fixed by composition.

There is reason to believe that 10 polished dialects formerly prevailed in as many different civilized nations, who occupied the whole extent of Hindostan. The Saraswata, the Kanoge, the Gour, the Tirhoot and the Orissa, were denominated as five Gaurs : the five Dravira are, the Dravira or Tamul, the Maharatta, the Carnata, the Telinga and the Gurjara.

After excluding the mountaineers, who are probably the aborigines of India, and whose languages have no affinity with sanscrit, there yet remains in the mountains and islands contiguous to India many tribes, who seem to be degenerate Hindoos. Each province and district in India has its peculiar dialect, but they all seem to be varieties of some one among the 10 principal idioms. The Hindostani, or Hindi, seems to be the lineal descendant of the Kanoge.

[7. *religion and caste*]

The two great religious sects in Hindostan are the Mahommedans and the Hindoos, who, although equally attached to their respective faiths, exhibit a considerable contract in their doctrinal tenets.

The four great classes of Hindoos never intermarry, nor eat, but with particular families of the same tribe in their own class. It is generally, but erroneously supposed, the persons of the same caste will communicate with one another all over India, and eat together of food dressed by another; but this is by no means the case, the communication being confined to a few families in their own neighbourhood, whom they know to be strict observers of the rules relative to their caste. As far as refers to them, the rest of the same tribe are in a manner outcasts.

[*source* (2) : 1. *inhabitants*]

The inhabitants of India may be thus enumerated: 1st. Hindoos, who are said to be ten distinct nations, but who come under the dominations of Brahmans, Jains, Budhists, Seiks and Pariahs. 2nd. Mohammedans who are chiefly of the sect called Soonis. 3rd. Parsees, who are followers of Zoroaster, and worship fire. 4th. Armenians. 5h. Jews. 6th. Nestorian Christians; and 7th. Europeans, who are Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danish, Spanish and Swedish, with their spurious offspring by intercourse with the Indian females, now forming a very numerous race. The followers of Mohammed are to those of Brahman in the proportion of one to ten; but the other classes are not near so numerous. It is on the western coast only that the Parsees are settled. The Armenians are in all the great towns as merchants; the Jews and Nestorians are chiefly in Malabar; the Europeans all round the coast, which is now occupied by their descendants, in the proportion of one to ten of the natives.

What distinguish the Hindoos, in general, are the delicate and slender form of their bodies, their equality of mind, their living on vegetable food, their distribution into castes; their early marriages, and their painted faces, which have continued the same since the time of Alexander the Great. But in travelling from Madras to Cashmere, up the centre of India, the greatest variety is obvious to superficial observation. There are not greater differences between the French, Italians, English, Swedes and Russians, than between the different nations of India, who speak distinct languages and inhabit the several parts of Hindostan, which are together nearly as large as all Europe.

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Polygamy and slavery are permitted by law, but the customs and privileges of women are very different in the various tribes of Hindostan, as well as their ceremonies, both civil and religious.

[2. *male-female ratio*]

Females appear to be more numerous in Hindostan than males. Perhaps I may be wrong in this surmise for in some tribes several men have but one wife; yet in other, for centuries past, the female children were destroyed. The following are facts in support of my assumption. Scarcely a Hindoo ever remains unmarried till twenty-five; indeed they are all fettered with wedlock when children; many of them have ten or twelve wives in the course of their lives; young widows never marry again; the companies of dancing girls are prodigiously numerous; and the number of Hindoos females that attach themselves to Europeans is very great. Women in India ripen soon and wither fast; they are mothers in their eleventh year and decrepid with age at thirty; but among men the wear and tear of life are not so, for many of them enjoy health of body and mind till ninety years old, and some reach a period considerably beyond 100.

[3. *mode and method of cultivation*]

There are, generally speaking, two harvests, called Khereef and Rubbee; the first in September and October, the latter in March and April. The general food is rice, and the implements of husbandry are simply awkward. It requires three or four strokes of their ill-formed plough to produce a furrow. This instrument is often only a piece of crooked wood, shod with iron, and drawn by a pair of ill-yoked oxen. Their harrow is like a short ladder, upon which a man stands, whilst he drives the bullocks that draw it to break the clods with his weight. The cart, or car, called hackery, generally used throughout India, is a bamboo frame, supported by two wheels, the shape of which frame is that of an acute triangle, and the point of it passes up between two oxen, and rests on a sort of ladder, in which their necks are placed. What we perform with a spade and shovel, the Hindoos do with a sort of hoe in a sitting posture. Their reaping-hook is a short crooked knife; and they treat out the grain in the fields by means of oxen that are driven round a threshing floor of baked clay; after which it is secured in earthen bee-hive-shaped graneries, about the size of barrels, smeared over with cow dung to guard it from white ants. In the vicinity of large towns the implements of husbandry are better; but I am speaking generally of the country. The inhabitants of small villages or towns have, in some places, a joint interest in the crop, the labour being performed by contribution, and the cattle grazed together; but in numerous cases, the fields for tillage are private property, while those for pasture are common to all. A fixed rent, which is estimated according to the value of the crop, is paid for the land to the zemindar, or person who holds it from government, and the cultivator has, for his share, barely what keeps him from absolute want.

[4. *social institutions*]

There is in every considerable village and town a dhurmsallah, or inn, for strangers, with a person to attend and furnish what may be required. Each village has a magistrate, and many of them a court called pancheat, or five old men, who decide upon all matters of minor (importance) at one hearing. Superior courts are held at fixed places, both civil and criminal where the laws are administered according to the Hindoo and Mohammedan written codes and customs. The Hindoos have an admirable collection, said by them to have been composed by Manu, many millions of years ago, with commentaries by learned pundits, a considerable part of which has been translated by Sir William Jones, and some of their laws carefully digested by Sir H.T. Colebrooke. They form a mangnificent testimony in favour of the great antiquity and civilisation of the Hindoos.

These laws establish some curious points. They must have been compiled at a time when civilisation had attained a place which it never surpassed in India. At that period the Brahmanical authority must have been in full force, for the laws are all in favour of priest-craft; where that is not concerned, they are often framed on the broad and universal basis of natural equity. These laws display a wonderful degree of refinement and barbarism; on commercial points, on the duties of kings and magistrates, and on the various modes of lending money and securing property, the most acute wisdom and knowledge of human nature are indicated; but in the various regulations for preserving power and producing implicit obedience, inhumanity, prejury and slavery are resorted to : children and wives being made slaves to their parents and husbands, the people were subjected to the despotism of kings, and kings to the tyranny of priests. The great difference then, between the eastern world and the western in civilisation is this, that whereas religion was formed in the latter for a support to government, in the former government was produced to support religion. The treatment of women too forms another grand difference between Europe and India. These particulars certainly divide the whole world into east and west, giving a pecular character to the institutions of each.

[*source* (3) : 1. *Malthusian law of population and India*]

Mr. Malthus has taken much pains to show that the tendency of population is constantly to press on the means of subsistence; and he has rung the changes on this position, from every degree of latitude and longitude on the globe, from China to Peru. But that gentleman does not appear to have suggested any practical mode, by which the evils of excessive population may be avoided

Of all the countries that may be found to be susceptable of a real amelioration, Hindustan presents one of the fairest and fittest subjects for such a contemplation. No doubt, the vague statements of such ephemeral authors, as the compilers of Gazetteers are little to be relied on. But, athough the account of the prosperity of India, some two centuries ago, which assigned a revenue of seven crores, may have been exaggerated;

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it may admit of a reasonable doubt whether India proper, or the Mogul Empire, as it used to be designated, did not yield a much larger revenue than it is found to afford in the present day.

[2. *Population estimate*]

It has been said, without reference to official accuracy, that the population of British India, and its gross revenue are respectively 44 millions of souls, and 22 crores of rupees; and that an average of five rupees is the amount levied upon each native subject.

Hindustan formerly reckoned, in addition to the present territories held under the East India Company and the Mahratta States, many provinces in the North West, which are under the control of serveal disconnected sovereigns forming an aggregate of 930,000 square miles. On this extent of surface, a population of 100 to 110 million was the reputed enumeration; no great improbability, when it is considered, that this population no large a proportion, than 118 persons to every square mile, a number much under the estimate of European countries, known to be in a state of comfort and prosperity, little, if any thing, superior to that of Hindustan at the period in question.

The extent of population compared with a corresponding proportionate revenue of the present day, would indicate a gross revenue of 55 crores instead of 70, as assumed by some writers of the last century.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

A number of scholars and adminstrators tried to reach an approximate estimate of population of India. In the second or third decade of the 19th century, India in the occupation of the East India Company formed a significant part. Contemporary authors, however, tried to estimate the population for the whole of India as far as possible. Walter Hamilton estimated the area in 1815 at 1.02 million square miles with a population of 101.00 million. Wallace in 1823 estimated the population at 140 million, more or less, representing a territory similar to that of Hamilton.

The proceedings of the British parliament relating to India during the debate on the Charter of 1813 contained interesting and wild guess work about the population of different regions. Some of them were reproduced in contemporary issues of the Calcutta Gazette in 1813.

A. Deane mentioned in 1823 that population of India was not less than 100 million spread over a continent of 1 million square miles. The British occupation consisted of one-third of the area and over nearly two-fifths of population (A. Deane. *A tour through the upper provinces of Hindostan; comparing a period between the* years 1804 and 14... London, 1823. p. 113). Dr. Scouttenton mentioned that the population of the British possession in India was officially estimated at 40 million not including the conquest of the last wars. This estimate would bring the annual mortality by the cholera in Hindostan at 2.5 million. He estimated the mortality from cholera in fourteen years ending perhaps in 1819 at 18 million (Scoutteton. *A medical and topographical history of the cholera morbus*... Boston, 1832. p).

Walter Hamilton in 1820 presented a population estimate of 134 million for an area of 1.28 million square miles. In 1828 he added the acquisitions in 1824 and 1825—an area of 77,000 square miles with a population of 301,000. Undoubtedly, all the estimates of contemporary authors were nothing but intelligent guess works on available information about physical geography, produce, art and manufacture of the people. The massive volume of data thrown out by different surveys at micro-regional levels were not utilised to construct population estimates due to obvious reasons.

The volume of writings on India covering a wide range of subjects including quantitative assessment of area and population is undoubtedly useful in reconstructing the past history. For example, if we adjust the area and population as given by Hamilton in 1820 to bring the coverage somewhat representing the territory of undivided India as in 1947 on the simple rule of thumb, we may reach a population of 178 million in 1820.

The total population of India as estimated based on enumeration around 1872 was 256 million representing the area of 1,339,190 square miles excluding Burma and Assam. It appears that between 1820 and 1872, population increased by 43.9 per cent yielding an annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent. Such a growth rate does not seem to be plausible. A minute scrutiny of Hamilton's components of estimate together with micro-regional evidences may lead to a better idea of the past. Such an exercise was carried out by P.C. Mahalanobis and D. Bhattacharya in 1969. Extracts from their paper are reproduced below :—

"Attempts were made to make a quantitative assessment of the trend of population. Firstly, existing data based on a regional enumeration were used as far as possible after making certain assumption regarding under-enumeration and under-coverage. On the basis of such assumption a decennial time series was built up from 1801 to 1961 for the three Presidencies, Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and also for the North-Western Provinces, Central India and Mysore. The past growth rates estimated by the first Census Actuary in 1881 were taken into consideration. Secondly, for regions for which population data were available for shorter periods, *e.g.*, for the Punjab and Sind in 1850's or, for which no population data were available prior to 1870-72 enumerations, the growth rate was assumed as a first approximation to be the same as the average rate in the 'normal' census decades, 1881-1891 and 1901-1911 with adjustments for the incidence of rainfall, drought, famines etc. A list of disturbing factors (failure of rainfall, droughts, famine, pestilence etc.) was prepared for each region and the list was critically examined for each decade to assess whether it was similar to or worse than the two normal census decades, and, if worse, to what extent the population growth was likely to have been

1. *Year*—1815, 1823, 1829
2. *Place*—India or Hindostan

affected. A decade in which population decreased was compared with the change in 1871-1881 or a similar census decade. When population figures were available for only a few districts, ratio method (proportion of the population of these districts to the total population of the region in 1871) was used for making adjustments for the population of the entire region; also taking into consideration actual changes of boundaries in 1941, to the extent available. All-India estimates were obtained for each decade by aggregating the adjusted regional estimates, and are given in the following Table..."

(4) TABLE NO. 4—*Population of India*, 1801-1871 (*area covered 1,582,989 sq. miles.*)

year	population (million)		percentage change*
	total	changes	
1	2.1	2.2	2.3
1801	207	—	—
1811	215	+8	+3.86
1821	205	—10	—4.65
1831	216	+11	+5.36
1841	212	—4	—1.85
1851	232	+20	+9.43
1861	244	+12	+5.17
1871	256	+12	+4.92

**Note by PCM* : The construction of the table of estimated population, 1800-1871, was the work mainly of D.P. Bhattacharya; the senior author suggested some guide lines and criteria for adjustments from fragmentary data or indirect information. An alternating series of increasing (+) and decreasing(—) population is somewhat suspicious and possibly indicative of some kind of unconscious bias in making adjustments.

"On the basis of available evidence relating to regional fluctuations discussed earlier in this paper, it is resaonable to conclude that the reasons for fluctuations in the growth of population for the period 1801-1871 may be attributed to the same factors as were resopnsible for the fluctuations during the period 1871-1921, that is, to the incidence of droughts, disease, famines, pestilence, etc. Lack of a strong Central Government with consequent lack of table conditions of peace and order, rapid political changes and unsettled economic conditions, no doubt, were also additional factors for a declining or a virtually stagnant population upto 1841.".

"A brief account in the pre-census period is given below. The first decade, *1801-1810*, was marked by war, banditry, famine and pestilence in several regions of northern, western and southern India. *The Second,* 1811-1820, was affected by the worst cholera epidemic, of India during 1817-1819 from Sylhet to Gujarat, from the Punjab to Cape Comorin, a devastating plague of rats in Gujarat, wide spread famine in Rajputana and Western India; and a severe fever epidemic in some districts of Madras must have caused a large depletion of the populaton. *The third decade,* 1821-1830, was better, but famines prevailed in Sind, Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces, Kashmir and in a part of Upper India, often accompanied by fever and cholera. Assam was a victim of anarchy and war between 1817 and 1826; the population was estimated to be reduced by a half during this period. Dr. Scoutteten estimated the annual cholera mortality in the British India at 2.5 million and a total death of 18 million during 1817-1830. *The fourth decade,* 1831-1840, was one of the worst. According to the Famine Commission of 1880, there were two severe scarcities and two intense famines in the northern, western and southern parts of India; endemic fever and small pox in Bengal; cholera very extensively in Bengal, Madras and North-West Provinces. Kashmir was considered to have lost 75 per ecnt of her population by early 1830's due to the cumulative effects of anarchy, famine, natural calamites and several outbreaks of cholera. *The fifth decade,* 1841-1850, though marked by a severe scarcity in Bombay and prevalence of cholera in certain areas, was relatively free from calamities. *The sixth decade,* 1851-1860, also had famines and droughts in the North-West Provinces and Madras; cholera in several districts of Orissa. The political turmoil of 1857 also caused some dislocation of economic life. *The last decade of the pre-census period,* 1861-1870, was worse. There were devastating famines in different regions, causing the death of one-fourth of the population of Orissa; and heavy mortality in West and North Bengal, Rajputana, Punjab, Madras and Central Provinces."

"Mention may also be made of ravages of the famine of 1802 in Khandesh and Ahmednuggur, the deserted villages of which had not been repopulated according to Col. Baird Smith's assessment in 1860's. The Guntoor famine of 1833 kept the land revenue at three-fourths of the normal level even in 1850. The effect of the famine of 1837 in the North-Western Provinces was "so great that ordinary bonds of society seemed to be broken..."In famines which occurred in the census period (1871-1961) many million lives could be saved through relief work, but in earlier years, in the absence of rapid relief work owing to difficulties of communication, mortality is believed to have been much higher. Even in the census period death rates in famine years between 1877 and 1900 were two to five times higher than those in ordinary years. Birth rates were reduced even in outlaying areas not affected by a famine directly." (P.C. Malanobis and D. Bhattacharya, *Population of India and Pakistan*, 1801-1961. Artha Vijnana, March, 1976. p.1-10).

We may construct the usual table of variation of population on selected points-1811,1871,1921 and 1961 on the basis of reconstructed estimate :

(5) TABLE NO. 5 (S-2)—*Variation in population, of Inaia and Pakistan* 1811, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population (million)	variation (million)	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1811	215	—	—
1871	256	+41	+19.00
1921	307	+51	+20.00
1961	534	+227	+73.94

This is broadly perhaps the general trend subject to to modification by further research on pre-census materials.

II. PROVINCES AND STATES

A. NORTHERN REGION

1. ABOO MOUNTAIN, 1828

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Aboo Mountain

3. *Source*—

Burnes Alexandar

Some Account of Aboo Mountain with remarks on its being available on otherwise for the site of a Covalescent Hospital (*In* A Memoir and supplementary memoir of a map of the Eastern Branch of Indvs. Bombay. Govt. Litho Press, 1828, p. 94-103).

[*NL/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The mountain of Aboo, Aboojee or Abooghud, is situated in the district of Seerooee, in the Province of Marwar, and nearly 40 miles N.E. by E. of Deesa camp. The road distance to it by Pantawarra and Anaadra, is 47½ miles and by Surotra and Girwur 43½, that is, to the base of the mountain.

Aboo is situated in a country of hills and is by far the highest and most extensive of all of them. The Natives estimate its circumference at 48 coss or 72 miles, and its length and breadth, on an average, at 12 coss or 18 miles* each, and judging from appearances, this does not seem erroneous. It rises somewhat abruptly from the plain , is quite detached from the other hills, and from a comparsion with the ghats between Bombay and Poona is I should say 5000 feet above the level of the surrounding country.

geographical identificaion

Abu or Aboo as spelt by Burnes was a small principality under the Raja of Sirohi in 1828 and on the top only 12 vilages are mentioned. It was an ordinary health resort of the militaty personnel and the temple of Dilwara continues to be a holy place of the Jains from that time. Dilwara maintains its identity as a village for a long time and was incorporated within the jurisdiction of the town of Mount Abu. Of the 12 villages, names of 4 occur in the District Census Handbook 1951—Akhi (Akkee), Utraj (Ootruy) Achalgarh (Unchulgud). Oriya (Oorio). Till 1840, Abu was the summer residence of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and the Officers of the old Jodhpur Region. The Sirohi Chief gave certain land to the British Government for a sanitorium. The Governor General's agent made the place his head quarters by that time. In 1916-17 the Sirohi Darbar leased out an area of 6.04 square miles. Mount Abu was enumerated in 1872 as an isolated Cantonment, abolished in 1881 and again enumerated as a town in 1902.

In 1961 the total area of Abu Road Tehsil was 346.7 square miles of which the urban area consisted of only 9.3 square miles. There were two towns—Mount Abu consiting of 8.26 square miles and Abu Road consisting of 1.0 square mile.

Burnes described Abu Mountain which was supposed to contain an area of 324 square miles. But he concentrated on inhabited portion of Abu Mountain which later on developed as the town named as Mount Abu.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(6) TABLE No. 1 (S-3) *Summary table of population of the Aboo Mountain*, 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	*area in square miles*	*324.00*
2	number of villages	12
3	population : persons	900
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	281
6	population per square mile . . .	2.78
7	average size of a village	75
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house	3.20
10	famales per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

[The population was estimated on the basis of an assumed average size of a house around 3.5]

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *summit irregular*]

Its summit is not a table land, but in all places studded with craggy rocks, which rise in peaks all over it considerably, above the uneven spots in the different hamlets are parched, but not so as form any regular chain of hills but such as to circumscribe the view on all sides. This irrgeularity presents to view the most wild and romantic scenery and as the bed of each valley is often marked by a small rivulet from which the level spots near are irrigated something of the picturesque is not wanting to enliven the scene.

[2. *a holy mountain*]

Aboo is considered by Hindoos generally as a holy mountain but particularly so, by those of the gain Shrawuck or Bunya caste, to whose goods the noted temple at the village of Dilwarra is dedicated.

*One standard *krosh or kosh* is equal to 4000 yards or above2 miles.

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Aboo Mountain

[3. *houses and population*]

The mountain belongs to the Raja of Seeroee, a small principality the capital of which is of the same name, and an inconsiderable place north of Aboo about 12 miles—on the top there are twelve villages.

(7) TABLE No. 2 (S-4)—*Villages and houses in Abu Mountain, 1828*

sl. no.	name of villages	no. of houses
1	2	3
1	Hat	20
2	Doodye	15
3	Toorna	42
4	Khaunnee	6
5	Mawss	7
6	Dilwarra	20
7	Unchulgud	40
8	Ootruy	60
9	Oorio	40
10	Hair	22
11	Haitumjee	7
12	Akkee	2
	total	281

[The number of houses is 281 in all], so that if we give the usual number of 3½ souls to each house we have but a scanty population of something under 900 [actually 983]. The inhabitants are exclusively Hindoos, as far as I could learn of different castes of Rajpoots and Bheels, and it seems somewhat remarkable that, considering the beauty and celebrity of the temples, there should be but few Brahmins. The cultivation of the soil is the chief, indeed the only occupation, of the people, for execpting a few workmen who are constantly repairing the temples, there are none on the mountain, and only a few Banian shops . . . .

[4. *physique of inhabitants*]

They are not more muscular, but their skins are of a tawny copper, hair, approaching to the colour of the Sindians or Afghuns. They allow their hair to hang down the sides of their faces, which, as they are miserably clad, gives them a most savage appearance.

[5. *production*]

The productions of the soil however exhibit strongly the change of climate, oranges and limes grow spontaneously though the former are very sour and not fit to eat, grapes also are to be had but not in any abundance and also corra corrindas. Mangoes grow but are extremely small and bad which may originate from the cold; the crop of the cold season by irrigation is barely mixed with wheat which is the common food of the inhabitants.

[6. *vegetation*]

On the top of the hill there are a good many date trees which is, I believe, indicative of an arid sandy soil but, as in other parts of India, they do not come to any perfection. There are but few trees on Aboo but the sides of the mountain are well wooded and covered with bushes.

[7. *fertility*]

The only fertile parts are the valleys which in March were richly cultivated. From Dilwarra to Doodye a distance of 2 miles the road winds through one of them following the course of the rivulet and it passes through one sheet of cultivation which makes a singular contrast to the barren hills on both sides. The different valleys are I understand equally well cultivated.

[8. *animals*]

The only aminals in the villages are a few cattle and buffaloes and the natives make a great mystery of their being there and it is certainly a matter of surprise for there is now no road for cattle up either side of Aboo.

There are tigers and black bears on the hill and round it. Partridges and hares are not numerous, but the jungle and spur foul abounds.

[9. *water*]

Water is to be had in great abundance in all places as well on the sides as on the top of Aboo and is remarkably cold.

To the westward of Dilwarra about a mile and a half and half a mile from the edge of the mountain is a most romantic lake called Nukkee tullow, nearly two miles in circumference, with a never ceasing supply of clear, fresh, water and the natives have many stories about its depth and I belive it to be unfathomable.

[*10. face of the mountain*]

The whole face of the mountain is covered with wood and jungle the latter chiefly consisting of bamboo but the road, is running no way obstructed from this circumstance, but the shade thus afford gives shelter from the sun a considerable object in such a journey. Nor is water scarce in ascending as there are four different spring rivers with all containing the best of water. From the summit along the top to Dilwara temples is two miles and the lake formerly mentioned is passed on the right the first half mile, the road running in a valley all the way till you reach Dilwara which is situated in an amphitheatre of hills.

[11. *accommodation, hospital site and temple*]

There is no accommodation on Aboo for invalids and were intended to form any convalescent hospitals, a building might be erected without much difficulty as every material but chunam could be had on the spot, and if that were indispensable, it also could be brought from below and from either side of the hill at Heelwarra of Banswarra where there are marble pits from which good chunam is made. When I say that there is

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Aboo Mountain

no accommodation on Aboo I, of course, exclude all idea of converting any of the temples into an hospital although they would make by no means a bad one.

It would be improper to here [hear] upon any description of these buildings, be it sufficient to say that they are of marble richly cut, and very beautiful and not the least astonishing circumstance concerning them is that there is no marble on Aboo and now no road by which the blocks of it in the temples could have been conveyed there, but which circumstance is favourable to the feasiblility of transporting men and materials up the oill easier than the present road seems to admit of. Once on Aboo, and the advantage derived would be no doubt great as the climate is particularly mild.

As before remarked the villages are rather small and there seems therefore no good reason for selecting any of them as a position for a convalescent Hospital since there is a much more eligible situation on the banks of the lake either to the south or Eastern side of it on high ground.

[12. *no prevalent disease*]

I could not, on examination, learn that the mountaineers were subject to any particular disease from their elevated situation though they said they were not in any way free from fever, after the monsoon, than their country men on the plains.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The article on Abu Mountain forms a part of Alexander Burne's work on Cutch. He travelled up to the top of the hill. He presented a graphic description of the territory. The prime object of his visit was perhaps to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a hospital for the invalid soldiers. In doing so, he touched upon the topography, vegetation, communication, crops, inhabitants, water and all other aspects of nature which are worth studying. He estimated the population on the basis of an assumed average size of houses. The size of the present Abu Road Tahasil is more or less same at over 300 square miles, but the location is considerably identical. There had been changes in the political jurisdiction as already pointed out. He estimated the population on the basis of the average size of a house which was 3.59 in 1828 and became 3.65 in 1921. This indicates that his assumption was reasonably correct. Population began to grow steadily only after 1921. The following table shows the trend of population.

(8) TABLE No. 3 (S-5)—*Variation in population of Abu Mountain 1828, 1891, 1921 and 1961)*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1828	900		
1891	2,585	+1,685	+187.22
1921	2,804	+219	+8.47
1961	8,076	+5,272	+188.02

There was a census of Abu Mountain in 1872 as a contonment under the Bombay Presidency revealing a popualtion of 269 only. Apparently, the growth started by the end of 19th century. Population was steady or diminishing or marginally increasing up to 1951, There was a 82 per cent increase between 1951 and 1961 to be followed by a diminishing growth rate between 1961 and 1971.

2. BEEKANIR STATE, 1816

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Beekanir State
3. *Source*—

(1) **Tod, James**

Memorandum of Hindostan West of the Jumuna. British possessions. November, 22nd. 1816. *In* Origin and progress and present state of the Pindaries and Marattas. N.A.I. Foreign Department, Miscellaneous Volumes, Sl. No. 124. Nov. 1816. p. 566-579.

[NAI/MSS]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer. 2nd. ed. London, 1828. Vol. I. p. 237.

[ISI/915.4 H 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source*—(1)]

The line of greatest breadth from east to west is between the points of Rajgarh and Poogul and measures about 180 miles, while the length from north to south between Bhutnair and Marjudin is about 160, the area however in square miles does not exceed 22,000.

[*source*—(2)]

Bicanere [is] a Rajpoot principality in the Ajmeer province, of which it occupies the centre. To the north it is bounded by the great Ajmeer desert and the Bhatty country; to the south by the Joudpoor and Jeypoor dominions; on the east it has the British district of Hurriana and the Shekawutty country; and on the west Jesselmere and the great desert, into which it merges.

geographical identification

The area of the fomer state of Bikaner was 22,000 square miles in 1816. Bikaner then consisted of the three present districts viz., Bikaner, Ganganagar and Churu. 43 villages and 3 hamlets with a population of 12,762 were transferred from Jaisalmer to Bikaner. The area of transferred trerritory is not known. The following table shows the area of Bikaner as it is available from the census figures.

(9) TABLE No. 1 (S-6)—*Area of Beekanir State in* 1816, 1871, 1891 1921, 1931 *and* 1961

year	area in sq. miles
1816	22,000
1871	23,500
1891	23,090
1921	23,315
1931	23,317
1961	24,753

The discrepancy in area is, therefore, not very considerable. It is due to some territorial transfer following the re-organisation of states. The minute details are not, however, easily traceable. There were certain net additions to the districts contained in the former Beekanir State between 1951 and 1961.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(10) TABLE No. 2 (S-7)—*Summary table of population of Beekanir State*, 1816

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	22,000
2	number of villages	1,200
3	population : persons	541,500
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	108,300
6	population per square mile	24.61
6	average size of a village	451
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	5.0
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

To assign any given estimation of population to this tract without presenting some data would have too much the appearance of conjecture, particularly as there is so great a want of uniformity on this subject. The tract N.W. of Jaitpore is now perfectly waste and nearly so from the same point to Bhutnair while to the N. E. at best the population is but scanty, which also supplies to the tracts from the meridian of the capital to the Jesselmere boundary. Internally from these points it is now uniform and nearly equalling Marwar.

I shall subjoin the state of 12 of the principal towns in the country, with the ideas of the best informed inhabitants as to the extent in size of the remainder and from this a tolerable degree of accuracy may be derived.

1. Year—1816.
2. Place—Beekanir State.

(11) TABLE NO. 3—[*Principal towns and houses of Beekanir State,* 1816]

sl.no.	name of town	houses
1	2	3
1	Beekanair	12,000
2	Nohur	2,500
3	Bahaderan	2,500
4	Binnee	1,500
5	Rajgurh	3,000
6	Chooroo	3,000
7	Mohujin	800
8	Jaitpoor	1,000
9	Bundassee	500
10	Ruttungurh	1,000
11	Daisnokh	1,000
12	12 Senthal	500
		29,300

[Then the author distributes 1,200 villages and towns as follows :

(12) TABLE NO. 4 (S-8)—*Distribution of villages and towns by average number of houses and an estimate of total houses, 1816*

sl. no.	number of houses	towns & villages	total number of houses
1	2	3	4
1	30	800	24,000
2	100	200	20,000
3	150	100	15,000
4	200	100	20,000
total	—	1,200	79,000

Total number of houses 29,300+79,000=108,300. Tod's manuscripts showed houses of 12 towns at 29,300 and total houses at 118,300 due to mistake in addition.]

This will give a population of 5,91,500 [541,500, Tod's calculation is based on 118,300 houses] souls to the extensive tracts allowing 5 to a family and nearly 27 to the square mile which I do not think at all exaggerated, and which is about equal to the estimate of the Highlands of Scotland; of this number, nearly 3/4th are Jets, the rest Rahtores, and including the Sarsath Bramins and Charuns with a few of the debased classes. The author first estimated total number of houses in principal towns and other places, then assuming 5 persons to a family, he arrived at the population figure].

6. *Explanation—*

Source (1) : population, castes and manner of living

Theres are still many wealthy Zemindars among the Jets, but they conceal their property from the rapacity of the Government. In their marriage ceremonies they are most extravagant and block up the roads to collect people to partake of the festivities.

The Sarsaith Bramins are in considerable numbers, they say they were Natives of the country before the Jets invaded it; they are a peaceable race but have few prejudices, they all eat meat, smoke, cultivate the ground and enter into trade. The Jets pay them much attention, they call themselves descendants of senzuck son of Bumah.

Charuns are numerous and have many villages assigned by the Rajah; they are the Gooroos of the Rathores.

Mallis and Barhus, are the Cooks of the country and some of each in every village. Choories and Thaories are to be found in the Northern parts, the former said to be from the lockly jungle, the latter Meywar, both desperate .... and are entertained by the Northern Chiefs as soldiers.

The Beekanair Rajpoots have not much changed, they have as high a character for courage as any class in India. Whilst Jaipoor, Jodepoor and Meywar are suffering from the infamous Marhattas, they are fortunately at too great a distance to be much troubled by them. They certainly do not require this additional evil, having quite enough at home—they have none or few of the prejudices of their more eastern brethren, eat food dressed by anyone and will drink without ever enquiring to whom the vessel might belong. What excellent soldiers they would make, if they would submit to discipline.

[2. *revenues*]

The revenues arising to the Rajah from the Crown lands, imports and other duties amount to from 5 to 6 lacs of rupees but a much larger sum is frequently obtained in forced contributions called Dind. The Chief Purgunnahs which are Khalasah are those of Rajgurh, Rinnee, Nohur, Toril, Ruttungurh, Ronniah to which may now be added Chooroo.

But in this country the feudal lords possess a much greater share of the lands, than in any other of those western states, and this is easily accounted for, from the manner in which the country was subdued and settled. I shall subjoin a list of these with their incomes.

The following are the sources of Revenue : 1st—The crown Lands, 2nd—Dhooah, 3rd—Ungah, 4th—Syer, 5th—Tax on Ploughs (a Paprutee), 6th—Malbah.

Besides these there are various other terms, some other contributions such as Duttoree a tax levied every third year, Dind, Bhaji—a forced contribution on Emergencies [and] duties on houses in the large towns and also for ground to build on.

[3. *trade, commerce, produce*]

Rajgurh has already been mentioned as the grand commercial mart of this country and the point of rendezvous for caravans from all quarters. The produce of the Punjab and Cashmere used to be conveyed here, by direct communication by Hanir Hissur, and that of the Eastern countries by Delhi, Rewarrie, Dadrie, Matcherry, Jeypoor etc. consisting of silks, fine cloths, indigo, sugar, iron, tobacco, etc. opium from Kotah which alone almost supplies the Rajpoot states; from

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Beekanir State

Sind, through Jesselmere, by the carvans from Mooltan and Shekarpoor, wheat, rice, sobjies, fruits etc., and various products; from Pally such as spieces, tea, drugs, cocoanuts, teeth etc. The wool ....in these fine pastures is however the staple article, both of manufacture and commerce. It is worked into every variety of dress both male and female and worn by all rich and poor and of various texture from the coarsest blanket to the finest "*Looees*" as at 25 to 30 rupees per pair. Turbans of 40 to 60 feet in length are so fine as to have no bulky appearance on the head—the women wear these articles dyed with a deep scarlet.

The superfluous ghee is also a great article of trade. In iron they work well and have many shops at the capital and large towns for the manufacture of sword handles, matchlocks, swords, daggers, etc. The sword handles, are in particular request, and exported to different parts. In ivory they have expert workmen but chiefly confined to articles worn by females, bracelets and things of this kind. Coarse cloth from home grown cotton are made for internal consumption.

The mineral productions of this country are but scanty, they have excellent quarries of frustone however at Hussairah 13 Coss to the N.E. of the capital which yields a small sum. Copper mines, there were 2 of, at Berumsir and Budassir, the latter was worked for 30 years, and is nearly worn out the other being in the boundary and not very profitable has been abandoned—an unctuous soopy clay "Gajenee" is dug out of a pit near Kolath in large quantities and exported, it is used in cleansing the hair and skin from impurities, and I have heard the "*Katchees*" (applied to the inhabitants of the flats of Sinde) particularly the ladies eat it with the dinner to improve their complexion.

[4. *domestic animals*]

The cattle of this tract are wellknown to be superior, and the camels particularly, those used for expedition are superior to any others in India.

The Fairs, formerly held at Kolath and Gujnair are numerously attended; Horses, Camels an Cattle of all kinds with the various produce of the surrounding countries used to be exposed for sale, but then have fallen off, with every thing else. The Horses of the West and from the Northern Jungle, those bred in the country were exposed at them in great number and of the best quality. This source of Revenue is now completely gone; they were held in Kartik and Phalgun.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The estimate for 1816 deserves some consideration. There was no census in 1872, or in 1881 and, an estimate of 300,000 for 1881 is seemingly impossible. Perhaps, there was very little increase in population in this tract in the decade 1872-1881. Again, population rose to 831,955 in 1891 showing a growth of 63.44 per cent. This also seems to be almost absurd. There was a negative growth of 29.72 per cent between 1891 and 1901, an increase of 19.88 per cent in the next decade, again a negative growth in the next two decades respectively to the order of 5.89 per cent and 41.92 per cent. The growth between 1881-1931 was 83.90 per cent and between 1891 and 1931 to the extent of 12.52 per cent.

The growth rate is erratic and deserves a close scrutiny. The estimate for 1816 possesses some validity when it is compared to that of 1881, but figures for 1881 perhaps deserve an upward correction. The following table shows the trend in selected points of time.

(13)—TABLE No. 5 (S-9)—*Variation in population of Beekanir State*, 1816, 1881, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1816	541,500	—	—
1881	300,000	—241,500	—44.60
1921	659,685	+359,685	+119.89
1961	2,127,470	+1,467,785	+222.49

3. BUSSAHIR, 1824

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Place*—Bussahir

3. *Source*—

Punjab

Punjab Government Records. Records of the Delhi Residency and Agency. Vol. I. Lahore, Authority, 1911. p. 277—299.

[BSL/XXIV-57]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

boundary and divisions

This is the most remote part of the British dominions in Asia....its half of the territory lies hither Himalaya and the remainder, which is known by the name Kunawur, within this snowy barrier.

The grand divisions of this Principality may be taken as under :

Dussow—Includes that portion contained in the valley of the Sutlej up to Sooran.

Kunawur—Commencing immediately above Pooaree and lies within the snowy crest of the Himalaya.

Chooara—Occupies both banks of the River Pauber and its tributary streams.

Foundation. Submbat 472.—This Raj was founded by an emigrant Rajpoot from the Deccan in Sumbat 472, by name Dumber Singh.

Annexations—The *Thakoorais* of Dulaitoo, Kurungoloo and Kunaitoo were annexed about Sumbat 1611. Comharsain, Sari, Shangree and Kotgooroo were wrested from Keonthul in Sumbat 1761 and annexed as tributaries to this Principality. Rean was also wrested about the same time from Gurwal.

geographical identification

It appears from the history that boundary of the State changed little until its merger into Himachal Pradesh on 15th April, 1948. W.W. Hunter stated (Bashahr) as "one of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, with an area of 3,820 square miles. Population (1901) 80,582. Number of villages 70. Between 1803 and 1815 Bushahr was held in subjugation by the conquering Gurkhas. On the overthrow of the Gurkha power in 1815, the British Government confirmed the Raja of Bushahr, by a *sanad*, in possession of all hill territories, subject to a tribute of Rs. 22,500". (*Imperial Gazetteer*. Vol. III. London, Clarendon Press, 1908. p. 94).

Superimposing the boundary of (Bushahr) State as given in a map of India showing the different systems of land-revenue settlements reproduced in Baden Powell's *Land Revenue Systems of British India* on a map of 1961, the equivalent territories in Himachal Pradesh were found as follows :

(14) TABLE NO. 1 (S-10)—*Equivalent area of Bussahir State, 1824 in Himachal Pradesh, 1961*

sl. no.	district/taluk	area in sq. mile
1	2	3
1	Kinnuar district	2,517
2	Mahasu district taluks	
2.1	Rampur Taluk	683
2.2	Rohru Taluq	580
2.3	Jubbal Taluq	105
	total	3,885

In 1931, the area was stated as, 3,881 square miles.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(15) TABLE NO. 2 (S-11) *Summary table of population of Bussahir*, 1824

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	Area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	40,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Estimate, but basis not known.

6. *Explanation*—

[*prosperous population*]

At the period of the British conquest of these mountains, little or nothing was known of this portion of the territory, particularly that lying within the snowy range; and although the value of the soil was ascertained, yet its extent and boundaries seemed to indicate far greater resources, which actual inspection and survey only proved to be imaginary.

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Place*—Bussahir

Travellers and men of science behold the singular spectacle of a country guarded by natural and almost impregnable barriers, which also formed the country itself and upon sites where labour was scaredely productive, the loftier regions and summits repelling every nutritious particle and veiled in eternal snow.

Scanty as the population is of the interior of this province, and unproductive the soil, the inhabitants are perhaps more comfortable and in better circumstances; they certainly possess a greater freedom than in any other district in these hills.

[*occupation*]

Surrounded by rocks of difficult access, inimical to industry, offering little inducement to cultivation, in a climate of protracted rigours, the inhabitants of Kunawur have followed that course which nature dictates, and we find them active, enterprising and industrious, occupied in extensive commercial intercourse and trade; rearing vast flocks which form their chief dependence and trafficking into remote countries under great hardships and privation to gain a comfortable subsistence for their families at home.

[*population*]

The population of Bussahir may be estimated at 40,000 souls, but there has not been an actual census taken as yet.

[*habits and manners*]

The dress of the inhabitants consists of woollens at all seasons of the year, a brown hair cap, made into the form of a turban, woollen shoes, coloured stockings in the Chinese fashion, a pouch with steel and tinder; and a dog resembling the species of a Newfoundland in Europe generally attends a Kunawurie.

The women dress their hair plaited down to their heels nearly. They wear extremely massive pewtea rings round their ankles, which gives an idea that they were not placed there for ornament; they wear a woollen petticoat and cap like the men, with the exception of the colour of the top, which is red. Their features are pleasing and they appear well skilled in husbandry and in spinning wool.

[*the capital*]

Rampoor, the capital, is situated on the left or eastern bank of the river Sutlej, which is about 210 feet broad here and extremely rapid. It is 91 miles by the main road from Subathoo and within 19 miles from the great Himalaya peaks which are covered with perpetual snow Its elevation above the level of the sea is 3,300 feet.

The Raja's house built in the Chinese style of architecture, of stone and wood, without any kind of cement. It consists of three stories, and the workmanship appears excellent and executed with great taste.

The streets in the bazar are broad and well laid out; the houses stand in squares, having an area in the centre, appearing neat and possessing great conveniences and comforts.

[*depopulated capital*]

The marks of Nepal oppression meet the eye consistently in the depopulated and decayed houses in Rampoor. The town begins now to near the appearance of progressive improvement, and in the course of a few years, if the present Raja retains his senses and proves a blessing to his country, this capital may be fairly expected to resume its former flourishing trade. There is an air and appearance here altogether different from the character of Asiatic towns.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Bussahir (Bussahr) state was unsurveyed in 1824 The population estimate for 1824 at 40,000 was merely a guess work, moreover, the area plauged in the snow-range of the Himalayas might not have been considered. The following table shows the movement of population:

(16) TABLE No 3 (S-12) *Variation in population of Bussahir State*, 1824, 1868, 1901, 1931 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation tion
1	2	3	4
1824	40,000		
1868	90,000	+50,000	+125.00
1901	80,582	—9,418	—10.46
1931	104,389	+23,807	+29.54
1961	154,188	+49,799	+47.71

On the face of the table, population increased by 125 per cent between 1824 and 1868. But the figure of 1868 was also perhaps based on some sort of estimate. There were however, possibilities of a decline between 1868 and 1901 due to famines and epidemics occurring in two decades, 1871-1881 and 1891-1901. Let us compare the two points, 1824 and 1901. In a span of 77 year, population increased by slightly above 100 per cent

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Place*—Bussahir

showing an arithmatical rate of annual increase at 1·3 per cent. The annual increase between 1901 and 1931 was to the extent of one per cent. It appears likely that population in 1824 was higher than those suggested. The snow-range area or the Kinnaur District of 1961 having an area of 2,517 square miles and a population of 40,980 accounted for 55.52 per cent of the total area and only 26.58 per cent of population of the former state. If it is assumed that the estimate of population at 40,000 in 1824 did not take the snow-range area into account, the population may be on the basis 1961 proportions, estimated at 50,000 for the state as a whole. This will yield a growth of 60 per cent between 1824 and 1901 or an annual rate of 0.8 per cent. These are all hypothetical calculations only to get some reasonable indications of the actual population trend. The following table shows 1961 population of component parts of former Bussahir (Busshar) State now in Himachal Pradesh.

(17) TABLE No. 4 (S-13)—*Population of component parts o Bussahir State*, 1961

districts/ taluqs	area in sq. miles	popula- tion	popula - tion per sq. mile	percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
Kinnur District . .	2,517	40,980	16	26.58
Mahasu District				
Rampur Taluk . .	683	43,767	64	28.39
Rohru Taluk . .	580	51,805	89	33.59
Jubbal Taluk . . .	115	17,636	168	11.44
Taluks' total . . .	1,268	113,208	89	73.42
total .	3,885	154,188	40	100.00

The annual growth rate between 1931 and 1961 was 1.59 per cent. The rate of increase obtained between 1824 and 1901 at 1.3 per cent does not seem to be plausible.

4. DEHRA DUN AND JAUNSAR BAWUR 1814, 1823, 1827

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

3. *Source*—

(1) **Bengal**

Bengal Territorial (Revenue) Proceeding. 29th May to 12th June, 1828, No. 14. p. 382-430.

[WBSA/MSS]

(2) **Williams, G.R.C.**

Historical and statistical memoir of Dehra Doon, Roorkee, Thomeson Civil Engineering Press, 1874.

[NL/162 G16]

(3) **Bengal**

Bengal Territorial (Revenue) Proceedings, No. 38, dated 10th February, 1829. p. 214.

[WBSA/MSS]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

The province lies N.W. and S.E., nearly bounded on the N.E. by the Rajah's part of Gurhorall; on N.W. by the Jumna, on the other side of which is the province of of Jounsar and the Kezrda Doon, on the S.W., by the lower range of hills; these average in straight measure about four miles broad, are uninhabited and except in a very few spots uninhabitable from want of water and broken ground in narrow ridges, some only a feet board, will all but perpendicular sides of from 20 to 60 feet high; in sugarleaf peaks, deep rairness [ravines], and very stoney covered with fir, sal, and many other trees. On the S.E., by the Chandee Puhar, beyond which is the British part of Gurhorall.

In the longest part, i.e., from Hurdwar to the banks of the Jumna opposite Kalsee it is 57 miles, road measurement which however does no mind much. In straight measure it is about 45 by 11 miles; this would give 495 square miles.

[*source* (2)]

Dehra* Doon, the most northerly district in the Meerut Division, comprises two distinct tracts, the Doon Proper or Valley of Dehra, and Jounsar Bawur, a more remote subdivision originally unconnected with the former.

[*Dun*]

The Doon is really composed of two valleys; the one sloping down to the Jumna on the North-West, the other to the Ganges on the South-East. Their North-Eastern and South-Western boundaries are the Himalayas mountains and the Sewalik hills, respectively. Their united area is about 673 squre miles, The whole may be roughly described as a parallelogram forty-five miles long, from the N.W. to the S.E. by fifteen broad, from the N.E., to S.W.‡

[*Jounsar Bawur*]

Jounsar Bawur in the *Ultima Thule* of the North-West Provinces, and unfortunately no complete maps are at hand upon which a perfectly accurate description of its boundaries and geography might be based. Its area comprises a triangular tract of mountain, measuring about 343 sqaure miles, nearly all wedged in between the Tonse** on the west, dividing it from Sirmere and Joobul, and the Jumna on the east and south, dividing it from Gurhwal and the Doon. On the north, the boundary line runs up the Tonse of about ten miles in a north-easterly direction, from its confluence with the pabhurn to its confluence with Junigad, a small stream rising in the Kidar Kanta mountains. It thence passes almost due south, partly along the Kunigad, partly along the main ridge running down from Kidar Kanta and separating the Tonse and Jumna watersheds, as far as the source of the Riknal nuddee near the Jake Pass. Then turning eastward, it follows the course of the stream down to its junction with the Jumna. One $ strip of debatable land, called Khag Deoghar, is situated west to the Tonse and Pabhurn.

Jounsar Bawur is really the name of two pergunnahs, once district, and includes three natural sub-divisions; *first* Jounsar, bounded on the north by the Kandah,

*Written in the Vernacular with a final *h*. The word Doon means "a Valley" or "lowlands at the foot of a mountain range."

‡The Honourable Mr. Shore's Calculations were as follows:—

Average length (S.C. Breadth)	45.	495 sq. m.
Average breadth (S.C. length)	11	
to which add for Sewalik forests 50 × 4		200 " "
besides a strip of the Himalayas containing 70 villages		60 " "
	total	755 sq. m.

The Census report of 1865 gives 677.43

**i.e. The Western Tonse, not to be confounded with its smaller namesake in the Doon Valley.

$ Mr. C. Bagshaw, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jounsar Division, to whom I am chiefly indebted for information about the geography of the pergunnah explained that : "There are *three* detached portions of Jounsar Bawur on the right (or western) ban of the Tonse; Two of these, Jitar and Sunseq are a little way up the Pabur river. The third Mundhele, is partly bounded on the west by the Chachapur ridge which divides the watershed of the Tonse and Shallu rivers, and by lines of pillars running thence to the Tonse and Shallu (a tributary of the former).. It will be noted that the *main block* is surrounded by Dehra Doon, native Gurhwal, the Mandhole block, Joobul, and Sirmere... Jilar, Sonseq, and Mandhole and surrounded by Raingurh, Taroch, Joobul and Jounsar Bawur on the left bank of the Tonse."

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

or Kantha, mountains; *second.* Kandah the still more mountainous region north of Jounsar and *third*, Bawur, in the very interior. Major Young, whom I follow, in the absence of a more trustworthy authority, thus describes the boundaries of each: "Jounsar is bounded on the north by an elevated belt of mountains, called Loha Kandy, on the east by the river Jumna, west by the river Tonse; and on the south by the junction of these two rivers, thus forming a triangle, the greatest length of which is six and a half miles, and its greatest breadth eighteen miles. Loha Kandy is bounded on the north by Bawur, on the south by Jounsar, on the east by the Jumna, on the west by the Tonse. Its length is twenty miles and its breadth is five miles. Bawur is the north of Loha Kandy, is (sic) bounded on the east by the Riknal nuddee on the north by the Darmee, and on the west by a very undefined line ranging from three to five miles on the west of the river Tonse from the Pubber (i.e. Pabhurn), to the Sarun river, its length from east to west being about 18 miles, and its breadth, from north to south about 10 miles."

geographical identification

In his forwarding note of the "Notices towards a statistic report on the Dehra Doon" Shore stated that he has nothing to say on the Hill or Sreenuggur portion of the district. His report, therefore, is related to the valley or Doons only. But in course of discussion about area and land utilisation, he treated the district as a whole and included particulars of the hills too. The valley or Doon comprised an area of 495 square miles with a length of 45 miles and an average breadth of 11 miles. But total area of the district, according to Shore was 790 square miles. The district Dehra Dun consisted an area of 795 square miles according to the following table.

(18) TABLE No. 1(S-14)—*Area of Dehra Dun*, 1827

sl. no.	localities	area (in sq. mile) (length X breadth)	area (in sq. mile) total
1	2	3	4
1	The valley	45×11	495
2	The lower range of the hills and that part of the second range rising above of N.E. of Doon . . .	50×4	200
3	The summits of the first ridge .	..	60
4	Spots in the hills	..	20
5	Half of the Pargana of Chandee .	..	20
	total	—	795

Chandi pargana was a part of Dehra Dun in 1826 and thereafter separated. According to Brown's map of Bijnor, 1842 the river Rowasun divides it into two equal parts. It appears that the tract north of the river was amalgamated with Dehra Dun in 1826. Shore's description of boundary and physical features reveals that the Dehra Dun tahsil as in the census of 1901, more or less represents the tract containing an area of 731 square miles. The discrepancy of 64 squrae miles may be explained by the fact that Chandi pargana contained 18 square miles and the balance of 46 square miles perhaps lies in between ranges of hills which were not accounted for in certain statements.

Jaunsar Bawur

F. Young, Major and Superintendent, Jaunsar, prepared a report in November, 1828. Manuscript records examined by us do not contain any description of boundary, etc. He was quoted by G.R.C. Williams (1874) to give a tolerably detailed description of the territory. He identified the territory described by Young and mentioned the area as 343 square miles. Jaunsar Bawur pargana was added to Dehra Dun in 1829. Apparently, there was little change in the boundary of this pargana or of the district as a whole. The pargana was named as Chakrata Tahsil-Taluk subsequently. There might have been some changes in the territory under question. W.W. Hunter mentioned the area as 478 square miles in 1908, the area according to the census of 1951 was 447 and 174 according to 1961 census. There was virtually no change in the jurisdiction of the district during 1951-1961 except transfer of two villages with an area of 0.4 square miles from Dehra Dun to Tehri Garwal. The total area of the district as a whole was 1,189 square miles in 1951. The changes in population between 1951 and 1961 was studied on the basis of an area of 948.2 square miles. The area of Dehra Dun was recorded (in Table A-1 of the Vol. 1 *India Part II-A(i) General Population Tables*) in 1961 as 1,201 square miles according to State Revenue Department and 948 square miles according to the Surveyor General India.

Figures for 1951 and 1961 for each tehsil taluk is given below :—

(19) TABLE No. 2 (S-15)—*Area of Dehra Dun and Chakrata Tahsils, 1951 and 1961*

tahsil	area in sq. mile 1951	area in sq. mile 1961	source	agency
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dun .	742	773	census	bases on State Survey Department
Chakrata . .	447	175	census	based is on State Survey Department

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

There was practically no change in the territorial jurisdiction of the District, but the State Survey Department furnished figures for Chakrata tahsil at 175 square miles which are much below the figures previously used in census literature and also in wide variance with the figures furnished by the Surveyor General India. The Surveyor General of India gives the district total at 1201 square mile.. Deducting the area of Dehra Dun as given in the census report, the area of Chakrata Tahsil stands at 428 square miles. The District contains almost an identical tract between 1951 and 1961. For all practical purposes, the area should remain unchanged between 1951 and 1961 in spite of a variation in measurement by two agencies.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(20) TABLE No. 3 (S-16)—*Summary table of population of Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur*, 1814, 1823, 1827 *and* 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars			
		1814	1823	1827	1827(a)
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	—	795	343
2	number of villages	—	—	—	..
3	population : perosns	17,000	20,179*	24,529	23,228
	males	..	11,774	—	—
	females	—	8,164	—	—
4	number of families	—	4,962	—	—
5	number of houses	— ..	8,188		
6	population per square mile	—	—	30.85	67.72
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	4.07	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	2.46	—	..
10	females per thousand males	—	693	..	..

*'population' incluses 241 beggars.

(a) Under Col. 3.1 to 3.3, population of only Doon is given, and under col. 3.4, population of Jaunsr Bawar is given.

5. *Method—*

[The population of Dun for 1814, i.e., immediately after the conquest was taken by a 'rough census.' The population for 1823 was also perhaps based on some sort of counting as figures for houses, families, men and boys, women and girls are available separately.

Snore estimated the population for 1827 by making an addition of 4,100 for the Sirmoor Battalion and their families and relatives, and of 250 for those attached to courts and jails.

Major Young estimated the population (of Jaunsar Bawur) for 1877, but the basis is not elaborated.]

6. *Explanation—*

[*source* (1) : 1. *population*]

At the end of 1823, an attempt at enumeration was made, which as the District was small, and tolerably compact, it was thought might be feasible. The result was as follows :—

(21) TABLE No. 4 (S-17)—*Families, houses and population of Dun*, 1823

sl. no.	particulars	number
1	2	3
1	houses (families)	4,962
2	houses (actual built-in structure)	8,188
3	men	7,465
4	boys	4,309
5	total males	11,774
6	women	6,133
7	girls	2,031
8	total females	8,164
9	beggar	241
10	total population	20,179

Of these the first column [row] houses, stands for families, the second is the actual number of houses, as some families have several houses belonging to

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

them, all enclosed in the same yard, inhabited by different members of the familiy. The facility and cheapness of building the grass huts of which most of the dwellings are composed encourages this. This would give on an average rather more than four to a family; which is probably a tolerably correct estimate.

The small number of children, in proportion to the men and women will excite surprise. It may in part be accounted for by the fact that a large number of men under thirty years of age are unmarried, and that a considerable number of the women are old widows. For this the only probable cause is the Goorku invasion in 1804. and subsequently tyranny, which causes the death or emigration of some thousand inhabitants, the deaths chiefly falling on the men; which of these who remained, numbers destroyed their female children as soon as born; both to avoid the trouble and expense of marrying them, and for fear of their being victims to the licentiousness of the Goorkus, who for some time did not scruple at taking any handsome girl they saw.

To the above must be added the Sirmoor Battalion which from being stationary, and consequently the families of the men having a number of relations seeking service, residing with them, amounts to a much larger number of people, than crops usually do. The total number of people of all descriptions in the lines is perhaps 4,100. The establishment of the Court, Jail, etc. may be estimated at 250 which will make a total of 24,529, for the population of the Doon.

[2. *floating population*]

During the cold weather, i. e., between the sowing and reaping of the wheat crop, about 1,000 hill men come down to work as labourers, and about an equal number from the plains to cut timbers and bamboos to make lime, khut, and for other mercantile purposes.

[3. *housing pattern*]

The houses of the Doon are chiefly grass huts, some few are built of unburnt bricks. The natives had an absurd idea, that mud walls built by the hand .... would not sland [stand]; but the English residents have shown them the contrary by building in this way; they are partially getting into the practice. The only paucka houses (exclusive of the Temples, and English houses) at Dehra, one at Rajpoor; and three or four at Rihekes, belonging two to Bramins, the rest to shopkeepers; there is one at the Doon side of the town of Hardwar, the property of a Zemindar in the Doon, who however was only enabled to build it by having married the only daughter of a rich Sikh surdar, it is like all the other houses at Hurdwar merely a country house for the fair time; and it certainly is amusing to see the contrast in the immense sums laid out in these Hurdwar country houses, many of which have cost thirty or forty thousand rupees each; and which the owner sees perhaps for a few days once is [in] five or six years; and the comparatively miserable huts they are contents with a home; but fasion and prejudice all will do wonders.

A very few houses are built of stone, as is the hills custom; but thatched and not slated. Some few are upper-roomed. A very few in the Town of Dhem [Dehra] have tiled roofs.

[4. *land use*]

Of 495 square miles, streams may take up about 20, three insulated hills, the Nalapanee, Nuwada, and Zumankhat, about 30, (some little parts of which however are cultivated perhaps on square mile) ravines and broken ground about 50. Cultivation about 25, and waste but fit for cultivation 360, of which 2/3rd may be grass, and 1/3rd forest land. This is exclusive of the lower range of hills, and that part of the second range rising above or N.E. of the Doon, the summits of the first ridges, with the exception of one spot opposite to Sukneara, where it annexed to the Doon, runs about ten miles into the hills; of which are considered the boundary. The former being about 50 miles by 4 would give 200 square miles, of which very little is fit for cultivation, they are however covered with trees, among which are sal giving timbers, The latter would perhaps comprise 60 square miles; and contains 70 villages, whose cultivation amounts to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

There are however in the latter part many spots, and some few in the lower range of hills, both together perhaps equal to 20 square miles, which are even now fit for cultivation, several more, which by levelling and terracing as is done in the hills might be made so; and several other spots, and some even in that under the head of ravines and broken ground, in that under the head of ravines calculated for the "Heel" cultivation hereafter described.

In addition to the whole of the above must be reckoned the half of Pergunnah Chandee transferred from Moradabad to this jurisdiction last year. It is a small three cornered bit of land, containing about 35 square miles. It contains only 7 villages. About $1\frac{1}{8}$ square mile may be cultivated, and one-fourth unfit for cultivation. It is separated from Moradabad by the stream Rowasun, and from Suharunpoor by the Gunga. It joins on the Dehra Doon, and the Sreenugur Tuhseeldarree, making the district more compact. The total would then appear to be 790 square miles, of which $28\frac{3}{4}$ are cultivated and $413\frac{1}{8}$ fit for cultivation. Without reckoning that which might be made so by levelling and terracing.

[5. *fairs*]

Of fairs these there but few, and these very poor. The best is the Hoolifar held at Dehra. It is chiefly frequented by the Sikhs, and the average member of people, is perhaps three to four thousand. It lasts about nine days during which time some of the people go to, and return from Hurdwar, when the Dehra fair breaks up, most of the assembly go home, but some few wait for the Hurdwar.

[6. *town*]

The only place now approaching to anything like a town is Dehra,.. and may be said to have been founded by

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

Gooroo Ram Roy, as only a small village previously existed on the spot; it contains 516 houses, and 2126 inhabitants. What are now the villages of Jakhun and Nuwada, are said to have been, the former a very large town, which decayed many years ago; the latter a tolerably sized one, which decayed about thirty years ago

[7. *villages*]

Some are very good sized. The largest contains 97 houses. There may be about fifteen each containing fifty and upwards and twenty-seven each containing more than thirty and upwards; the rest are small, some only containing two or three grass huts and some of the hill villages only one house each.

[8. *agriculture*]

The land is ploughed from once to seven or eight times, manure is used for sugarcane, and sometimes for rice. The chief crop is the Khurreef or savance; of which the grain most sown is rice.

[9. *cattle*]

The cattle are perhaps rather smaller than in the plains, and of all colours chiefly white... on a rough estimate the cattle in the Doon may be 30,000; buffaloes 3,000; some of the people keep horses for their own riding. There are now about 100 carts in the Doon. Of goats there are few, both plain and hill goats seem to thrive well .... There are also a few sheep, the plain sheep thrive well enough, but those from the hills require great care at any time.

[10. *manufactures*]

There are but few manufactures in the Doon, and those very poor. Some blankets, cotton cloth, mats and baskets, and earthen pots comprize perhaps the whole .... Almost the only artificers, are carpenters and blacksmiths; who can do little more than make articles of husbandry... There are few gold-smiths, only one barzior. A few boats are built on the Ganges and Jumna and carried into the plains for sale.

[11. *commerce*]

The commerce of the country should be divided into two heads :—that between the Doon and plains; it is however difficult to draw the precise line, because much of what is brought from the plains, is both for the Doon and Hill consumption, and part of what comes from the hills, is for the plains as well as the Doon.

The total value of exports to the plains appears to be about 45,000 Rupees that of imports from the plains 105,000 Rupees the balance of 60,000 Rupees is made up by the pay of the troops, for which about 80,000 rupees in cash would annually be imported from the plains, were it not that about 20,000 rupees is required for remittances to Calcutta or other places by the English residents consequently so much less in [is] actually brought up.

[12. *castes*]

There is such a mixture of different races, in the Doon as to render it impossible to give any general description. The Rajpoots who call themselves Rangurs, apparently are the oldest inhabitants. With Nujeeboodousle a large number of Mussulamans settled here. Many hill people have at different times taken up their residence... a great many Goojurs [are] found... Here and there a sikh is met with . Their personal appearance seems more to depend on the part of velly [valley] in which they reside, than, on their extraction; those in and about Dheru, which is clear from jungle are rather tall, particularly the Ramgurs [Rangurs] stout looking men, but dark. Those in the jungly [jungle] part are squalid then [thin] sickly looking, with very often large stomachs. Both upper and lower classes seem to be as strict in preserving the rules of cast, as they are in the plains, but not more so.

[13. *religion*]

The Hindoo religion is the prevalent; and Sheeva not only has the greatest number of votaries, but they are daily increasing to the prejudice of Bishnoo; because the votaries of the latter are not allowed to eat animal food, or drink liquor.

The moosulmans do not seem to be disliked by the Hindoos... There is however no public worship, there being no mosque or even the remains of one, which is certainly an extraordinary circumstance.

[14. *manner of living*]

The mode in which marriages are conducted is the common Hindoo mode... The Hill custom of paying the girls' father so much for her, in fact buying her, is totally unknown here. The funerals are also like those in the plains.

Suthees—Suthees must from the number of monuments have formerly been very frequent...they have declined... since the British Govt. was established.

The murder of new born female infants was also formerly frequent, but it has declined. The costume is much the same as in the plains, [dress] consisting of the Pagree, Ungarhee, and Dotee, or sometimes trousers of cotton cloth ... That of the women is an Ungeea, a tight covering for the breasts; Longa a large full petticoat tied over the hips; and Doupatta, or sheet thrown over the head.

The inhabitants generally speaking who can afford it, eat meat, and drink liquor, even many of the Brahmins do openly, and many more secretly. They give themselves much greater latitude in the different birds and animals which they eat, than the plain people, but do not carry it so far as those of the hills, who eat anything; a few do not object to animals that have died naturally. The food must [most] commonly eaten, is rice with a vegetable curry, and bread made partially of wheat flour, but chiefly of Mundooa and other grains.

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

[15. *diseases*]

The chief diseases are fevers, dysentaries [dysentries] rheumatism, and the Guinea worm. Generally speaking the inhabitants are certainly not so healthy as they are in the plains; but in this respect they have lately improved, and will continually annually to do so, as the District becomes more cleared and cultivated.

[*source* (2) : *first and second census*]

A rough census taken immediately after the conquest, set down the population at 17,000 or thereabouts. Another followed in the year 1823, giving*... total 20,179, to whom [which] Mr. Shore, writing in 1827, added 4,100 persons belonging to the Sirmore Battalion, besides 250 attached to the courts and Jail, in all 24,529 ... The only place then approaching to anything like a town was Dehra, containing 518 houses and 2,126 inhabitants. Gooree Ram Rao had, says tradition, raised it from the rank of a village, whereas Jakhun and Nuwada once flourishing towns, had degenerated into mere hamlets.

[*source* (3) : 1. *seasons*]

The seasons [1826-27] have been favourable, and having just completed a tour, Jounsar, I have great satisfaction in recording from personal observation, that cultivation has increased and within the last two years, been carried to a pitch far beyond my most sanguine expectation, every foot of ground which bears marks of having at any period been under the plough, has during the last year produced a rich crop. These marks are indelible from the circumstance of cultivation being carried on by means of steps or terraces, which (unless great pains are taken to destroy them) remain even after. Many few "steps" have been reclaimed from the rugged steeps.

I have been informed by respectable Zumeendars (and I rely on the authority) that such is the produce of grain in Jounsar that one Fussil supplies the greater part of the population with food for the year, and that by far the least valuable, consisting of marwa, choulaee, and the coarser grains, and particularly a herb called "gaztee" which as yet holds superiority over potato in the estimation of people. The richer produce of the country viz., barley, wheat, rice and spice are exported.

The improvement which has taken place in the condition of the inhabitants (more particularly during the last year) is very preceptable in the comfortable appearance of the villages, and still more so, in the clothing of all classes. When I contemplate the great increase of cultivation the vast number of Jounsaries who came to work during the last season in Mussoorie and Lundour (where they found ready employment and high wages) and the readyness with which they undertake, and the patience with which they undergo, the fatigue of carrying heavy burthens to any distance in the Hills, I am induced to alter the opinion, I had at first formed of the indolence and want of energy of these people and to attribute that unfavourable impression (which is very prevalent with those who are partially acquinted with them) more to the fault of the Government under which they served and to want of encouragement and support them to the nature of the race themselves and I entertain strong hopes that under proper management and liberal encouragement the Jounsaries will cease to be regarded as a degenerate population, and will in time establish a claim to rank higher in the order of peasantry.

[2. *polyandry and female infanticide*]

Time and attention will however be requisite to overcome inveterate prejudices and views the growth of ages which are so interwoven with the manners, customs and religion of the people and to render their eradication a work of great difficulty. Amongst these principal and most disgusting are polyandry or plurality of husbands and female infanticide. The former does and must exist for a long time, the present generation must pass away before any serious impression or improvement can be effected, but [if] the latter should be permitted (it really is so) [it] casts a slur on the local authorities.

Notwithstanding endeavours made on my part which have been made to suppress it, there appears reason to doubt (from the returns made by the seasons of Khuts) of their success. The total number of births during the last year is reported to be 462 of which 268 were boys and 204 girls, this disparity induced me to look particularly into the details and in every Khut, the number of boys exceeds that of girls, but Bhawar alone (the most distance Khut and the most begoted being particularly under the influence of the priest of the Muhassa of which the head Senwa is termed the Vizur) disparity is more strongly marked than in the others, there being 55 boys and only 8 girls, which on the face of it provers the report to be a false one.

I have therefore deemed if my duty to send a commission of three respectable men, to make special enquiry into all the circumstances of the case and to make a correct report. The expenses of the commission will be paid by the Bhawur and those Khuts, where crime, misrepresentation or coalition of any kind to thwart the orders of Government appears... Of the falsity of the returns there can be no doubt, but whether it proceeds from ignorance in attention or actual crime I shall endeavour to ascertain.

[3. *cholera and small pox*]

Although the general results of my eqnuiries into the state of that District, have been satisfactory, it has not been exempted from sufferings. During the Months of April, May and June it was visited by the cholera and the devastation committed was serious, the disease did not extend over the whole country, but its course was strongly marked, and it is in that line alone that portion of land being uncultivated point out how as energies of the people were paralized after the disease had passed away which left so many blank in society.

*vide Mr. Shore's Report of the 1st May.

1. *Year*—1814, 1823, 1827
2. *Place*—Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawur

Notwithstanding the extent to which vaccination had been carried on, many lost their lives by that scourge the small pox. The casualities reported from cholera during the year amount to 907 and by small pox and other diseases 161.

[4. *population*]

I mentioned in my last that the whole population is nearly as I could ascertain amounted to 23,228 souls.

7. *Gaps*—

[No details of the census is available for 1823. A census was attempted in 1823, but nothing about the agency of enumeration was stated. The estimate for 1827 is a modification of the results of 1823 census by making certain addition of special categories, but the natural growth, if any, between 1823 and 1827 was not taken into account. Only population total of Jaunsar Bawur is available for 1827 without any breakdown.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It appears that the British administrators tried to make a measurement of the territory with a view to collecting information on the extent of cultivation and population. Earlier attempts were naturally incomplete having considerable shortcomings. The following table shows the variation in population for the combined tract.

(22) TABLE No. 5(S-18)—*Variation in population of Dehra Dun and Jaunsar Bawar*, 1827, 1872,1921, *and* 1961

year	popualtion	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1827	47,757		
1872	116,945	+69,188	+144.88
1921	212,243	+95,298	+81.49
1961	429,014	+216,771	+102.13

The earlier counts or estimates of population naturally suffer from under-counting and under-coverage in all respects. There were deretmined efforts to augment cultivation and population might have substantially increased between 1827 and 1972, but a rate of 3.22 per cent per annum does not seem to be plausible. It is, however, possible in this case that the growth rate between 1827 and 1872 in this tract might be higher than the rate obtained between 1872 and 1921. The figures for 1872 generally suffer from some amount of underestimation. The growth rate from 1921 seems to be in accordance with the general pattern of development of the tract.

5. JEIPOOR OR DHOONDAR STATE, 1816

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Jeipoor or Dhoondar State

3. *Source* –

Tod, James

Memorandum of Hindustan West of the Jumuna. British possessions. November, 22nd 1816 (*In* Origin & Progress and present State of the Pindaries and Marhattas. N. A. I. Foreign Department, Miscellaneous Volumes. Sl. No. 124. p. 32-45).

[NAI/MSS]

4. *Materials* –

(a) **Geographical location** –

The greatest breadth of this state is between the points of Sambhur on the Marwar Frontier and Surout touching the Jat State of Bhartpore, this line is full 120 B. miles, its greatest length from north to south including Shekhawut 180. It is however of very unequal form.

geographical indentification

The territorial boundary of Jaipur seems to have remained more or less unchanged from 1816 to 1948. The area was 14, 898 square miles (including Shekhawut an area of 5,400 square miles, a subordinate feudatory at that time) in 1816 and 15,250 square miles in 1872. In 1921 the area was 16,682 square miles. Between 1948 and 1961, due to merger of Princely States and reorganisation of states, the former Jaipur state was divided into four districts of Rajasthan viz., Jhunjhunu with an area of 2,283 square miles, Sikara with an area of 3,027 square miles, Jaipur with an area of 5,393 square miles and Sawai Madhopur with an area of 4,070 square miles giving a total of 14,773 square miles. An area of 966 square miles was transferred to Ajmer district between 1951 and 1961. Thus the former state of Jaipur as represented by four districts of Rajasthan stands at 15,739 square miles.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(23) TABLE No.1 (S-19)—*Summary table of population of Jeipoor or Dhoondar state*, 1816

sl. no.	item	particular
1	2	3
1	are in square miles	14,898
2	number of villages	4,000
3	population : persons	1,856,700
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	124.63
7	average size of a village	464.12
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[Total population has been estimated by taking 150 persons per square mile in Jaipur and 80 persons per square mile in Shakhawat, giving an average of 124 persons per square mile].

6. *Explanation*—

[1. *tribes*]

The aboriginal the Meenha, is however generally admitted as the most numerous, and of this class there are no less than 32 tribes;... the following are the chief classes and in the order they stand indicative of their numbers.

1st—Meenhas, 2nd—Rajpoots, 3rd—Bramins, 4th—Banyas, 5th—Jats, 6th—Dhakens-here called Kerar, 7th—Guajurs.

[2. *occupation*]

The Meenhas with the Jats and Kirars are the principal cultivators and many considerable land-holders are amongst them particularly the first.

[3. *agriculture, soil and crops*]

In Jeipoor there is every variety of soil and the Khareef and Rubbee crops are nearly of equal importance. Of the former Bajra predominates over Jooar, and in the other Barley considerably over wheat; indeed this grain is by far the most prevalent crop, and used in food by all classes from the prince to the peasant. The other grains and pulses are reared in abundance. Rice is however not produced in very great quantities. Sugarcane used to be cultivated to a very great extent formerly, but it held out such hopes to the extortioners that the industrious husbandman was necessitated to forego this advantageous branch of agriculture. Cotton is produced in very considerable quantities and of good quality in various districts.

In Jeipoor neither the implements of husbandry, nor the modes of application differ from the practice of the company's provinces.

[4. *price of good land*]

The average price of a beegah of good land is Rs. 2—8a. but four times the sum is more generally extracted from the farmer.

[5. *condition of the farmers*]

It is the practice in this State to farm out the lands to the highest bidder; the mode in which it is done prove most pernicious to the poor ryot, and eventually must impoverish the country.

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Jeipoor or Dhoondar State

The farmers in general, on these occasions are the wealthy bankers and bunyahs: these make their offer for entire pergunnahs, which they let out in portions to inferior bidders : these again subdivide their shares into single villages, and with all their multiplied gains, besides the expences attending collection in the quartering of chuprassie etc. are the poor land holders saddled.

7. *Gaps*—
Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

A stagnant population between 1816 and 1871 with a wide fluctuation in the intermediate years may be plausible. A growth of 27 per cent between 1871 and 1881 does not seem to be possible in view of famines and other constraints. The population of 1871, therefore, appears to be under-estimated. An average growth of more than 0.5 per cent per annum between 1816 and 1881 is another possibility.

The pre-census period was severely affected by famines and epidemics. During 1811 and 1820 famines ravaged the whole Rajputana tract with a very severe degree and lasted there for five years. Large tracts of the country were depopulated. Similarly in 1832-33, 1836-38, 1861, and 1868-69 severe famines and epidemics occurred in Rajputana tracts which either wiped our a large number or resulted in emigration of population. The following toble shows the trend.

(24) TABLE No.2 (S-20)—*Variation in population of Jeipoor or Dhoondar State,* 1816, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1816 . .	1,856,700	..	..
1871 . .	1,995,000	+138,300	+7.45
1921 . .	2,338,802	+343,802	+17.23
1961 . .	1,900,902	—437,900	—18.72

6 JESSULMER, 1815, 1829

1. *Year*—1815, 1829
2. *Place*—Jessulmer

3. *Source*—

(1) **Tod, James**

Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India. Vol. II. 2nd ed. Madras, 1873. p. 253-262.

[*BSL/XII*—103]

(2) **Burnes, Alexander (Lieut.)**

Papers descriptive of the countries on the North-West Frontier of India. (*In* the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1834. Vol. IV. p. 105-115).

[*NL/PP*1573]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

The country [is] still dependent on the Rawul. This irregular surface may be roughly estimated to contain fifteen thousand square miles.

[*source* (2)]

Jaysulmeer occupies a space of about twenty thousand square miles; it is a country of an oblong, but irregular shape, with the greatest length from north-east to south-west, which may be estimated at one hundred and eighty miles. Its average breadth is sixty.

geographical identification

The area of Jaisalmer remained constant around 16,000 square miles from 1891 to 1951. In 1961 the area stood at 14,994 square miles. The discrepancy of about 1,000 square miles between 1951 and 1961 is due to the reorganisation of states and the readjustment of the adjacent district boundaries. During this decade 43 villages and 3 hamlets from Jaisalmer were added to Bikaner and 64 villages and one town from Jodhpur came to Jaisalmer and thus the adjusted figure is reached. An area of 1,067 square miles were transferred to other districts between 1951 and 1961. In 1872 the area of Jaisalmer was estimated as 12,250 square miles with a population of 75,000. Both the figures, however, seem to be underestimated. In 1815 James Tod estimated the area of Jaisalmer at 15,000 square miles with a population of 74,400 and in 1829 Alexander Burnes estimated the area at 20,000 square miles with a population of 300,000. Their estimates differ to a large extent because the coverage of the area is quite different. Of these latter two estimates it appears reasonably that Tod's estimate is nearer to the approximation.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(25) TABLE No. 1(S-21)—*Summary table of population of Jessulmer, 1815 and 1829*

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1815	1829
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles . .	15,000	20,000
2	number of villages . . .	225*	—
3	population : persons . .	74,400	30,000
	males . . .	—	—
	females . .	—	—
4	number of families . . .	—	—
5	number of houses . . .	12,350+	—
6	population per square mile .	4.96	1.5
7	average size of a village . .	80*	—
8	average size of a family . .	—	—
9	average size of a house . .	4.56+	—
10	females per thousand males .	—	—

*population of villages is 18,000
+houses of towns only are taken

[*source* (1)]

(26) TABLE No. 2—[*Number of Houses and Population by Towns and Village groups in Jessulmer*, 1815]—contd.

sl. no.	towns	fiscal and feudal	number of houses	number of inhabitants	remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jessulmer	Capital	7,000	35,000	
2	Beekumpoor	Puttaet	500	2,000	The Chief has the title of Rao, and twenty-four villages dependent, not included in this estimate.
3	Seruroh	Do.	300	1,200	Kailun Bhatti; the Kailun tribe extends to Poogul.
4	Nachna	Do.	400	1,600	Rawulote chief
5	Katori	Fiscal	300	1,200	

1. *Year*—1815, 1829
2. *Place*—Jessulmer

(26) TABLE NO. 2—[*Number of houses and population by towns and village groups in Jessulmer*, 1815]—concld.

sl. no.	towns	fiscal and fedual	number of houses	number of inhabitants	remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Kabah	Do.	300	1,200	
7	Koolduiro	Do.	200	800	
8	Suttoh	Puttaet	300	1,200	
9	Jinjinialli	Do.	300	1,200	Rawulote: first noble of Jessulmer
10	Devi-Kote	Fiscal	200	800	
11	Bhaup	Do.	200	800	
12	Balana	Puttaet	150	600	
13	Sutiasoh	Do.	100	400	
14	Baroo	Do.	200	800	Maldot ; has eighteen villages attached not included in this.
15	Chaun	Do.	200	800	
16	Loharki	Do.	150	600	All of the Rawulote clan
17	Noantulloh	Do.	150	600	
18	Lahti	Do.	300	1,200	
19	Danguri	Do.	150	600	
20	Beejoraye	Fiscal	200	800	
21	Mundaye	Do.	200	800	
22	Ramgvrh	Do.	200	800	
23	Birsilpoor	Puttaet	200	800	
24	Girajsir	Do.	150	600	
25	[sub-total]		[12,350]	56,400	
26	Two hundred and twenty-five villages and hamlets, from four to fifth houses; say, each average twenty, at four inhabitants to each			18,000	
			total	74,400	

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

According to this census, we have a population not superior to one of the secondary cities of Great Britain, scattered over fifteen thousand square miles; nearly one-half, too, belonging to the capital, which being omitted, the result would give from two to three souls only for each square mile.

[Alexander Burnes similarly estimated population by taking into account the number of persons living in a square mile].

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : 1. *face of the country*]

The greater part of Jessulmer is *t'hul* or *rooe*, both terms meaning 'a desert waste.' From lower, on the Jodhpur frontier to Kharra, the remote angle touching Sinde, the country may be described as a continuous tract of arid sand, frequently rising into lofty *teebas* (sand-hills), in some parts covered with low jungle. This line, which nearly bisects Jessulmer, is also the line of demarcation of positive sterility and comparative cultivation. To the north, is one uniform and naked waste; to the south, are ridges of rock termed *muggro*, *rooe*, and light soil.

[2. *soil, husbandry and products*]

Notwithstanding the apparent poverty of this desert soil, nature has not denied it the powers of production; it is even favourable to some grains, especially the *bajra*, which prefers a light sand. In a favourable season, they grow sufficient for the consumption of two and even three years, and then they import only wheat from Sinde. When those parts favourable for *bajra* have been saturated with two or three heavy showers, they commence sowing, and the crops spring up rapidly. The great danger is that of too much rain when the crops are advanced, for, having little tenacity, they are often washed away. The *bajra* of the sand-hills is deemed far superior to that of Hindusthan, and prejudice gives it a preference even to wheat, which does not bear a higher price, in times of scarcity. *Bajra*, in plentiful seasons, sells at one and a half maunds for a rupee but this does not often occur, as they calculate five bad seasons for a good one. *Jooar* is also grown, but only

1. *Year*—1815, 1829
2. *Place*—Jessulmer

in the low flats. Cotton is produced in the same soil as the *bajra*. It is not generally known that this plant requires but a moderate supply of water; it is deteriorated in the plains of India from over-irrigation : at least such is the idea of the desert-farmer, who perhaps does not make sufficient allowance for the cooler substratum of his sand-hills, compared with the black loam of Malwa. A variety of pulses grows on the sheltered sides of the *teebas*, as *mong, moth*, & c., also the oil-plant (*til*) and abundance of the *gowar*, a diminutive melon, not larger than a hen's egg, which is sent hundreds of miles, as a rarity. Around the capital, and between the ridges where soil is deposited or formed, and where they dam-up the waters, are grown considerable quantities of wheat of very good quality, turmetic, and gardenstuffs. Barley and gram are, in good seasons, reared in small quantities, but rice is entirely an article of import from the valley of Sinde.

[3. *commerce*]

Whatever celebrity Jessulmer possesses, as a commercial mart, arises from its position as a place of transit between the eastern countries, the valley of the Indus, and those beyond that stream, the *Kuttars* (the term for a caravan of camels) to and from Hyderabad, Rory-Bekhaer, Shikarpoor and Ootch, from the Gangetic provinces, and the Punjab, passing through it. The indigo of the Doab, the opium of Kotah and Malwa, the famed Sugar-candy of Bikaner, iron implements from Jeipoor, are exported to Shikarpoor* and lower Sinde; whence elephatns' teeth (from Africa), dates, coconuts, drugs, and chundus,** are imported, with pistachios and dried fruits from Bhawulpoor.

[*source* (2) : 1. *tribes*]

Jaysulmeer is thinly peopled; its chiefs, the Bhattee Rajpoots, compose the bulk of the inhabitants. The most remarkable tribe in the country is the Paleew Brahmins, who are peculiar to Jaysulmeer. They filed from Pallee, in Marwar, on account of oppression from the Mohammedan rule of Delhi, and settled in this country some centuries since, when the then reigning prince promised them protection. Since that period they have grown into power and affluence, and received numerous villages in free gift, but they principally confine themselves to trade, having houses at Pallee, and every other place of commercial opulence around, from which they return, in the evening of life, to spend their fortunes in Jaysulmeer.

Charuns are numerous, and possess many of the villages in free gift. They are the minstrels, or bards, of the Rajpoots, and have as much weight in Jaysulmeer as in other countries. A mounted horseman is not allowed to enter a Charun's village; and, when plunder and desolation pervade the land, the possessions of these people rest in security. If, by accident, their cattle be driven away, the bare mention of the fact is sufficient to have them restored.

Banians are numerous, and have much temporal authority, being the men of business among the Rajpoots. One of their members is generally at the helm of affairs as the minister, an honour which is now and then shared with them by Brahmins.

In power the Banians are oppressive—they have imbibed most of the bad, with few of the good, qualities of the Rajpoot. They even adopt the titles of a Rajpoot, and the designation of "Sing", or lion, is an affix to the name of a Banian of rank, with which he is not disposed to part. They are vindictive, rapacious, and cruel, lavish always of the public money, while they are careful to a degree of their own. In authority, the Banian presents everything that can be conceived as opposite to his habits when a common citizen—mildness, meekness, and humility give way to pride, insolence, and intolerance.

There are few Mohammedans in Jaysulmeer; they are in general hardsmen of the Joonaija, Hingorja, and other erratic tribes, who lead a pastoral life throughout the Thurr and the countries bordering on it. —"Rehbarees," the common tribe of shepherds in other districts, are unknown in Jaysulmeer. There are a few Jhats and Rajpoots of other tribes than Bhattee, a small portion of the low-caste Hindoos and some Bheels. Altogether, the population may be estimated at something less than three hundred thousand souls, which gives only thirteen to a square mile,—scanty indeed, when a hundred is not unusually to be found in some parts of Asia.

[2. *climate and season*]

The periodical rains are scanty and uncertain, and water is seldom or ever found nearer the surface than one hundred and eighty feet. The wells, in some places, were even so deep as eighty fathoms, or four hundred and eighty feet. The absence of this necessary of life has induced exertions of an extra-ordinary nature to preserve the water of the heavens; large and spacious tanks occur every two or three miles, and the hard clayey tenacity of the soil, in which they are dug, retains the supply for a long period. The dykes of these tanks present a compact rampart, which, with very little pains, might be converted into purposes of defence.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial comment*—

It appears that the area estimated at 15,000 square miles in 1815 by James Tod was close to the area later on measured by the Survey of India. The area was constant around 16,000 square miles from 1881 to 1951. James Tod mentioned a census as his method. But perhaps he estimated the population on the basis of a partial count. The population estimated by Tod at 74,400 is very close to the estimate of the census authorities in 1871. There was a severe famine lasting for five years between 1811 and 1820 in parts of Rajputana when large tracts of country were depopulated. There were also famines in the decades of 1831-40 and 1861-70.

*Shikarpoor, the great commercial mart of the valley of Sinde, west of the Indus.

**Chundus is a scented wo od for *mallas*, or 'chaplets.'

1. *Year*—1815, 1829
2. *Place*—Jessulmer

Apparently, Tod's estimate is more reliable than that of Burnes. A possibility of a population around 75,000 in 1815 and 1871 is not ruled out in spite of violent fluctuations in the intermediate years. It is clear that the population of 1871 was under-estimated as the Census of 1881 shows a 44 per cent increase in spite of famines. A reduction of population from 74,400 in 1815 to 30,000 in 1829 as estimated by Alexander Burnes does not seem to be plausible in spite of famines and epidemics. The following table shows the trend.

(27) TABLE No. 3(S-22)—*Variation in population of Jessulmer* 1815, 1829, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961.

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . .	74,400	—	—
1829 . .	30,000	—44,400	—59.68
1871 . .	75,000	+45,000	+150.00
1921 . .	67,652	—7,348	—9.80
1961 . .	140,338	+72,686	+107.74

7. JODPOOR OR MARWAR STATE, 1816, 1820

1. *Year*—1816, 1829
2. *Place*—Jodpoor or Marwar State

3. *Source*—

(1) **Tod, James**

Memorandum of Hindustan West of the Jumuna. British possessions. November 22nd, 1816. (*In* Origin and progress and present state of the Pindaries and Marhattas. N.A.I. Foreign Department, Miscellaneous Volumes, Sl. No. 124).

[*NAI/MSS*]

(2) **Burnes, Alexander**

Papers descriptive of the countries on the North-West Frontier of India (*In* The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. London, 1834. Vol. IV, p. 115-129).

[*NL/PP* 1573]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

The extreme breadth lies between two points in the parallel of the capital touching Girawah westward on that part of the Dominions of Sindi termed Dhutt and approaching Shamgurh in the Arrabullee range to the Eastward. This line measures 270 British Miles. From the southern boundary at Aboo to the Bekanair frontier the extreme points will comprehend a space of 220 British miles in length.

The immense space however is of so very irregular and unequal a form that its area can only be computed from subdivisional calculation—from the most remote angle N.N.E. in the Dudwanah Pergunnah to its corresponding quarter southward in the Sanchare District the line measures nearly 350 miles. The number of square miles Marwar contains may be taken at 49,000 nearly equal to the area of England and Wales.

[*source* (2)]

The territory immediately subject to Joodpoor extends from east to west about the hundred and sixty miles, and from north to south about a like distance. On the east it has the states of Oodeepoor and Jeypoor, with the British territory of Ajmere, from all of which it is separated by a massy bulwark of mountains. On the north its adjoins Beecaneer, and to the west it has the territories of Jaysulmeer and Sinde. So late as 1813, it had the fortress of Omercote, near the Indus, as its boundary in that quarter, but it was then captured by the Ameers of Sinde; since which, the line of boundary between these powers has been a constant subject of dispute. On the south, Joodpoor has the district of Seerooee, and Thurraudree, which is tributary to the Dewan of Palhanpoor. Seerooee was, at a late period, as portion of the Joodpoor dominions, but the Rao (so the chief is called) is now independent, and possesses a tower of strength in the massy mountain of Aboo. Joodpoor occupies about seventy thousand square miles.

geographical identification

James Tod mentioned the extreme breadth as 270 square miles and south to north, a length of 220 square miles. He, however, arrived at an area of 49,000 square miles.

Alexander Burnes, in a similar manner, measured the maximum distance from east to west at about 260 miles and also accepted the same distance from north to south and thus arrived at an area of 70,000 square miles.

Both the estimates are fallacious. There has been no substantial change in the jurisdiction of the state before 1948. Both the authors rightly asserted that the shape was irregular. Measurement of the area on the basis of maximum length and breadth was therefore erroneous. According to returns presented before the House of Commons in the year 1852-53, the area of Jodhpur was mentioned as 35,672 square miles. More or less this area was maintained through the decennial census operations. According to Memorandum on the Indian States 1940, the area was 36,071 square miles. As per data contained in the Statistical Handbook, number 2, presented before the constituent assembly of India in 1947 based on 1931 census, the area of Jodhpur was mentioned as 35,016 square miles. The area, therefore, was steady around 35,000 square miles subject to variations in different estimates and measurements. The following table shows the area of Jodhpur from 1852-53 to 1961.

(28) TABLE No. 1 (S-23)—*Area of Jodhpur or Marwar State 1852-53, 1871, 1891, 1921...1961*

sl. no.	year	area in square miles
1	2	3
1	1852-53	35,672
2	1871	35,670
3	1891	37,445
4	1921	35,066
5	1931	36,016
6	1951	34,928
7	1961	35,888

The Jodhpur state was divided into five districts viz., Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali Barmer and Jalore in 1951.

86-L/B(D)136RGI—15

1. *Year*—1816, 1829
2. *Place*—Jodpoor or Marwar State

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

'29) TABLE No. 2 (S-24)—*Summary table of population of Jodpoor or Marwar State*, 1816, 1829

sl. no.	item	particulars 1816	particulars 1829
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles	49,000	70,000
2	number of villages	—	5,000
3	population : persons	2,940,000	3,750,000
	males	—	—
	females	—	—
4	number of families	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—
6	population per square mile	60	53.57
7	average size of a village	—	750
8	average size of a family	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

James Tod mentions a density of 100 for the fertile half; for the north-east portion of the space north of the line dividing fertile and unfertile tract, he assumes a density of 30 and a density of 10 for the remaining tracts. The following table thus shows his method of arriving at the total population figure in 1816.

(30) TABLE No. 3 (S-25)—*Probable method of calculating population of Jodhpur or Marwar*, 1816

sl. no.	tracts	population
1	2	3
1	best half containing an area of 24,500 square miles having a population of 100 per square mile	2,450,000
2	the North-East portion of the line diving fertile and unfertile tracts containing an area of 12,250 square miles and having a population of 30 per square mile	367,500
3	the remaining portion with an area of 12,250 square miles having a population of 10 per square mile	122,500
	total	2,940,000

[*source* (2)]

According to data presented by Alexander Burnes, the population may be calculated as follows:—

(31) TABLE No. 4 (S-26)—*Population of Jodhpur, 1829*

sl. no.	places	population
1	2	3
1	Jodhpur, the Capital	60,000
2	Palee, a town	50,000
3	Nagore, a walled town	40,000
4	Meerta, presumably a town	20,000
5	Next in importance to these places are Sombre, Pokrun, Sojut, Jaitarun, Parbusir, Deedwana, Fullodee, Wallotra, and Ryepoor, all of a considerable size, and each having a population of about 5,000 (he did not calculate the total)	50,000
		220,000

This may be taken as his estimate for urban population. There is no detailed basis of his estimates. It is stated by Burnes that there are 5,000 towns and villages, each having 500 to 1,000 houses.

In 1961, there were, in this tract, 21 towns containing 301,961 persons, 4,154 villages with 629,713 houses and a population of 849 per village. According to Burnes, the average houses per village and town numbered 750 against an average houses of a village in 1961 at 151. This is seemingly absurd. If we take his average house as average population at 750 per village and town, total population stands at 3,750,000.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : *1 geography*]

The river Loony rising in the Pokur lake at Ajmere and flowing through the center of Marwar nearly shows the line of cultivation and population as the space contained between it and the table land of Meywar is far the richest half of Marwar.

A line however passing from the N.E. angle at [Jodpoor] passing Nagore and taking in the largest and best half of the district thence to capital to Balatra on the Loony, and afterwards what is south of the river, gives a more exact division of the fertile and unfertile lands. This will comprehend the districts of Deedwanah, Nagore, Mairtah, Jodpur, Pally, Sajat, Godwar, Seywannah, Jalore, Beenmahl, Somchore [Sonchore] and Aboo tributary to Jodpur.

[2. *population*, 1816]

Nagore alone contains 560 villages having besides the town of the same name very considerable places. The tracts northward of this land exhibit a very different appearance but even these have strong shades of difference and require a subdivision.

1. *Year*—1816, 1829
2. *Place*—Jodpoor or Marwar State

The N.E. parts which include a portion of Nagore Pergunnah, Zeladee [Filodi] and Pokum [Pokurm], both large towns and many other considrable places may be allowed thirty, while the remaining tracts to the South-West, vizt. the space called Gogadeo Kuthal [Gegadeo Cathul or desert of Goga], Sheo, Burmair, Katorah [Kotra] and the almost desert around ancient Chatan [Chatun] can be only be allowed 10 inhabitants to the mile and will make the whole amount of population of Marwar, 2,94,000 souls.

[3. *castes*]

Of this amount, the Jauts [Jits] constitute the greater part and may be estimated at 5/8th of the whole population, the Rajpoots at 2/8th and other classes of Bramins, Banyas and the debased casts [castes] at the remaining 1/8th. The district of Anipore consists almost entirely of Bramins called Sanchore, and of considerable estimation.

[4. *trade and commerce*]

Marwar possessed formerly considerable external commerce of which Pally was the grand mart, tho' of late years greatly diminished, there is still a considerable traffic. It was the grand entrepot of the Eastern and Western countries from whence the productions of the North and Eastern States were sent and exchanged for those of Eurpoe and the Arabian and Persian Coasts.

[5. *revenue*]

The Revenue from the salt alone formerly produced upwards of seven lacks of Rupees. All the places in the northern parts of Hindoostan in which marble is used are indebted to Marwar and was still ot late years a source of considerable revenue, but now it yields little or nothing. The place where the quarries are called Mokeare the name by which the mineral is usually known in Hindoostan.

[*source* (2) : *castes and tribes*]

The Banians in Joodpoor have great infleunce, in particular the "Singwees" two men, Foujraj and Futtihraj are the ministers; antoher individual of the same tribe conducts the affairs of the state with foreign powers, and one of them is even commander of the forces.

The Rajpoots compose the bulk of the population, and, besides those of the Rhatore tribe, there are about ten thousands of the Bhattees, the race predominating in Jaysulmeer. Lakaphoolanee, one of the ancient heroes of Rajpootana, is always decribed in Marwar as a Bhattee.

Next to the Rajpoots in number are the Jhats, a tawny and powerful race of men, originally from Beecaneer and the countries westward of Delhi. They are said to have bound themselves to be the subjects of the Rajpoots, to whom, in common with others, they render a portion of the produce of the land. They are known in the country by the name of "Choudry," or "Zumeender," and are an industrious race of men.

There is another tribe prevalent in Marwar, known by the name of "Sergurra," whose employment consists in contributing to the noise which is so grateful to the Hindoo ear at marriages and ceremonies. They blow horns on such occasions; and when the Hindoo demigod., Ramchunder, is wrapt in sleep, and prevents, by the withdrawal of his countenance, the nuptial ceremonies, the "Sergurras" are employed in agricultural pursuits. At all times they are bound to show the road to travellers, but are neither of the Bheel family nor of the most degraded orders of Hindoos.

Among the hills which separate Joodpoor from Oodeepoor, there is a race of people called Mair, or Menah. They can neither be classed among the Hindoo nor Mahommedan faith; they have most lax principles of religion: they eat cows' flesh, and yet worship the Hindoo deities; and have been addicted, from time immemorial, to predatory habits, for which their mountains gave them facilities. In one respect they are like the Jews, a younger brother taking to himself the wife of an elder on his decease, though he may be already married. These people extend from the mountains of Aboo to Jeypoor.

Bramins are not numerous in Joodpoor; their place is supplied by Charuns and Bhats.

The Mahommedan population is scanty, considering the vicinity of Marwar to Delhi, the seat of their once mighty empire. There are a few Mahommendans in some of the towns, but I have not seen any place in the country which exclusively belonged to them, and believe this portion of the population to be nearly confined to the mercenaries who compose the raja's army.

[*source* (3) : *general description*]

Joodpoor, or Marwar, is the most extensive principality of Rajpootana, and one of the latest dominions now ruled by any native prince in India. It has a rival among the Rajpoot states, in the neighbouring territory of Jeypoor; but the Rajas of that country, though possessing an equal revenue, are more circumscribed in power and limits. Joodpoor must ever exercise more influence in the affairs of the adjacent country, as the ruler of it is a Rhatore, the tribe which includes by far the most numerous portion of the whole Rajpoot race.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It appears that the area estimated by James Tod was erroneous. Taking the area at 35,000 square miles, the population of Marwar in 1816 stands at 2,100,000 on the basis of Tod's assumptions of differential density of three different regions of Marwar.

1. *Year*—1816, 1829
2. *Place*—Jodpoor or Marwar State

Alexander Burns estimated the area at 70,000 square miles indicating a gross over estimation. He assumed that each of the 5,000 towns and villages contained 500 to 1,000 houses; but this average in 1961 was only 151. Burnes worked out the population estimate on some absurd assumptions.

The over all trend indicated by Col. Tod revealing a negative growth rate seems to be correct in view of the incidence of famines and pestilence during 1801-1871. There was no census in 1871 and population was estimated on some assumptions. Tod's estimate based on assumptions of differential densities according to the quality of soil and physical features stood on a better scientific method than that of 1871.

The growth between 1881 and 1921 is very nominal and marked by a decline in the decades 1891-1901 and 1911-1921. The following table shows the trend.

(32) TABLE No. 5 (S-27)—*Variation in population of Jodhpur or Marwar State, 1816, 1829, 1881, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1816 . . .	2,940,000	—	—
1829 . . .	3,750,000	—	—
1881 . . .	1,750,403	—1,189,597 —(1,999,597)	—40.46* —(53.32)***
1921 . . .	1,848,825	+98,422	+5.62
1961 . . .	3,829,159	+1,980,334	+107.11

*1816-1881
**1829—1881

8. LADAKH PROVINCE, 1820

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Ladakh Province

3. *Source*—

Moorcraft, William and Trebeck George

Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab: in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara; from 1819 to 1825, prepared for the press from original journal and correspondence by Horace Hayman Wilson. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1841. p. 258-358.

[*NL*/162 *A* 195]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Ladakh is bounded on the north-east by the mountains which divide it from the Chinese Province of Khoten, and, on the south by the British Province of Bisahar, and by the hill states of Kulu and Chamba. The latter also extends along the south-west till it is met by Kashmir, which with part of Balti, Kartakshe, and Khafalun, complete the boundary on the west and north-west. The north is bounded by the Karakoram mountains and Yarkand.

The precise extent of Ladakh can scarcely be stated without an actual survey; but our different excursions, and the information we collected, enabled us to form an estimate, which is, probably, nor far wide of the truth. From north to south, or from the foot of the Karakoram mountains to the fort of Trankar in Piti, the distance is rather more than two hundred miles: and from east to west, or from the La Ganskiel pass to that of Zoje La, it cannot be less than two hundred and fifty. The outline, however, is irregular, being contracted on the north-west and south-west, and the whole area may not much exceed thirty thousand square miles.

geographical identification

The present area of Ladakh including the tract on the other side of the cease-fire line is 45,762 square miles. It is stated by Moorcroft and Trebeck that on the north-east Ladakh was bounded by the mountains which divide it from the Chinese of Khoten and on the east, and south-east by Rodokh and Cahn-than. Incidentally, the town of Khoten is situated on he left bank of Yurung Qash river. Balti, Kartashe and Khafalun are supposed to complete the boundary on the west and north-west. It appears that the western bondary as depicted by Moorcroft and Trebeck falls short of the 1941 boundary by above 5,000 square miles on a very rough approximation. It means that the area estimated by them at 30,000 may be upgraded to near about 40,000 sqaure miles. It also may be mentioned that the area not included by Moorcroft and Trebeck is densely populated.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(33) TABLE No. 1 (S-28)—*Summary table of population of Ladakh Province*, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	30,000
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	165,000
	males	55,000
	females	110,000
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	5.5
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	2,000

5. *Method* —

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation* —

[1. *popualation*]

According to such information as could be obtained, the whole population of Ladakh may be between one hundred and fifty thousand and one hundred and eighty thousand, of which tow-thirds at least are females.

The population of Le, as of the country at large, is of the Tibetan stock, but a very considerable number of Kashmirians are domesticated at Le, and a mixed race has originated from them and the women of the country, termed Argands. The Kashmiris and their descendants are engaged in commerce, and the lower orders follow the business of butchers, cooks, and petty retailers. There are also some Turani merchants, and in the lands of Chushut, a colony of Balti Mohammedans is established. According to such information as could be obtained, the whole population of Ladakh may be between one hundred and fifty thousand and one hundred and eighty thousand, of which two-thinds, at least, are females.

[2. *cultivation*]

As the surface of Ladakh is thus broken by steep mountains, deep rivers, and the ravines or valleys in which they run, it may easily be supposed that there is little space left for the labours of agriculture. These are confined to the levels along the borders of the streams and the easier slopes of the lower hills, or the bases of the higher. The proportion of such available surface is comparatively small, and does not probably exceed

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Ladakh Province

one-fifth of the whole...Nor would the climate be expected to prove more auspicious than the soil to the labours of the husbandman.

Notwithstanding these unpromising conditions the harvests of Ladakh are by no means unproductive, and they present also the peculiarity of yielding equally abundant crops year after year from the same land, without its ever being suffered to lie fallow, and without any attempt being made to cultivate a succession or alternation of produce. There are some other peculiarities in the agricultural economy of Ladakh, arising from the character of the country and the climate, which may afford not unserviceable lessons to the inhabitants of Alpine regions in other parts of the world. The kinds of grain cultivated in Ladakh are wheat, barley and buck-wheat of various description.

[3. *capital*]

Le, the capital of Ladakh, is situated in a narrow valley, formed by the course of the Sinh-khabab, and bounded on the northern and southern sides by a double chain of mountains running east and west, the highest of which are from eighteen hundred to two thousand feet above the plain, It is built at the foot and on the slope of some low hills forming the northern boundary of the valley, and separated by a sandy plain about two miles broad from the river. It is enclosed by a wall, furnished at intervals with conical and square towers, and extending on either side to the summit of the hills. It is approached by a double line of the sacred structures or manis, frequently noticed in the journal...

[4. *houses of the capital*]

Houses are scattered over the plain without the walls on either hand. The streets are disposed witout any order, and form a most intricate labyrinth, and the houses are built contiguously and run into each other so strangely, that from without it is difficult to determine the extent of each mansion. The number, is said, about a thousand; but I should think they scarcely exceeded five hundred. They vary from one to two or three stories in height, and some are loftier, The walls are in a few instances wholly, or in part of stone, but in general they are built with large unburnt bricks: they are whitened outside with lime, but remain of their original colour inside. They are usually furnished with light wooden balconies; the roofs are flat, and are formed of small trunks of poplar trees, above which a layer of willow shoots is laid, which is covered by a coating of straw, and that again by a bed of earth. In rainy weather this is a very insufficient defence, as the water soon softens the earth, and pours down into the apartment; the stairs are formed of rough stones. The rooms though frequently of good size, are low, rarely aobve seven or eight feet high and the ceilings are made like the roof, of poplar beams, supporting slender willow sticks or laths, sometimes peeled and laid quite close together, and covered with earth. In the houses of the poorest classes the roofs are commonly made of branches of poplar, with the leaves on. In those of persons of rank as the Raja and Khalun, the ceiling is of wood, arranged in squares or lozenges, stained and painted. The main rafters are supported by cylindrical or square pillars of wood, the top of which under the truss, is in the houses of the peasantry encircled by a band of straw and ears of wheat, forming a primitive sort of capital

[5. *wealth*]

There is not much wealth in the country, but what there is equally diffused, and the great body of the people are in easy and comfortable circumstances, owing chiefly to the valuable fleeces of their goats. They pay no money taxes to the state, but are bound to suit and service, both domestic and military, and furnish contributions in kind for the support of the Raja and the governors of districts. Thus the inhabitants of the country about Le supply the Raja with fuel, milk, butter, tea, grass for his cattle, servants for his person, and labours in his fields. These contriubtions press very heavily upon the industry of the people, particularly where their rulers are avaricious and rapacious, a character unluckily too common.

[6. *institutions*]

They have some singular domestic instiutions. When an eldest son marries, the property of his father descends to him, and he is charged with the maintenance of his parents. They may contiunue to live with him if he and his wife please, if not, he provides them with a separate dwelling. A younger son is usually made a Lama. Should there be more brothers, and they agree to the arrangement, the juniours become inferior husbands to the wife of the elder : all the children, however, are considered as belonging to the head of the family. The younger brothers have no authority, they wait upon the elder as his servants and can be turned out of doors at his pleasure, without its being incumbent upon him to provide for them. On the death of the eldest brother his property, authority, and widow devolve upon his next brother.

[7. *women's occupation*]

The women of Ladakh, in consequence of their great proportionate number, find it difficult to obtain subsistence, and besides domestic occupations and wool-picking, in which they are very expert, they are the principal labourers in the fields. They are a very lively good-humoured race, and scolding and railing are almost unknown amongst them.

[8. *dietaries*]

The diet of the Ladakhis is nutritious and wholesome, and is remarkable for the prominent share which is taken in it by tea. All classes eat three meals a day. The first consists of tea, the second of tea, or of meal, porridge if that cannot be afforded; the third of meat, rice, vegetables, and bread by the upper, and soup, porridge, and bread by the lower classes... The poorer people, instead of tea, boil two parts of barley flour with one of water, or meat both seasoned with salt until it becomes of the thickness of porridge. The evening meal of the upper classes is formed of some preparation

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Pace*—Ladakh Province

of the flesh of sheep, goats, or yaks, and eaten with rice, vegetables, and wheaten cakes, leavened or unleavened. the poorer classes eat at night the same barley porridge at noon, or a soup made of fresh vegetables, if procurable, or of dried turnips, radishes, and cabbages, boiled with salt and pepper in water, along with pieces of stiff cough of wheat flour.

[9. *religion*]

The religion of Ladakh, which, like that of Tibet and China, is the worship of Buddha, under a peculiar hierarchy. In the western provinces and those bordering on Balti and Kashmir, the Mohammedan religion is spreading rapidly, and effecting a material change in the habits and character of the people.

[10. *trade and commerce*]

The commerce of Ladakh is of no great value or interest as affects the produce or consumption of the country itself, although both may be taken into account in the general result. Its chief consideration, however, arises from its centrical situation, by which it becomes the great thoroughfare for an active commercial intercourse betwwen Tibet, Turkistan, China, and even Russia on one hand, and Kashmir, the Panjab, and the plains of Hindustan on the other.

One of the most important articles of the trade of Ladakh is shawl wool, of which it forms, in some degree, the source, but in a still greater, the entrepot between the countries whence the wool is chiefly supplied, Rodokh and Chan-than, and that in which it is consumed, Kashmir. The wool is that of a domesticated goat, and consists of the under fleece. or that next the skin beneath the outer coat of hair; the breed is the same in Ladakh as in Lassa, Great Tibet, and Chinese Turkistan, but the wool is not so fine as in the breeds of the districts on its eastern and northern frontier.

The next article of importance in the trade of Ladakh is tea, the consumption of which in the country is very considerable, but which is also exported in large quantities to Kashmir and the Panjab.

Besides shawl wool and tea the imports from the adjacent provinces of Tibet comprehend various articles of raw and manufactured produce, the latter principally from China. One of the chief articles of the former class is borax, which is brought through Ladakh from Bhot, sometimes by the Bhotias themselves, but more commonly by the people of Lahoul, who convey it to Kulu and Chamba, where it is refined, and whence it is conveyed to the Panjab and Hindustan, for the use of silversmiths and braziers.

Another article of the trade is salt, which comes from the lakes and springs of Chan-than, partly for consumption of Ladakh, and partly for re-export to the hill states.

[11. *manufacture*]

The manufactured artilcles are some plated and silver vessels, but they are chiefly materials of dress from China, as silks, velvets.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Ladakh as described by Moorcroft and Trebeck contained an area of 30,000 square miles. Total area of Ladakh in 1941 (inclusive of the present area on both sides of the cease-fire line) is 45,762 square miles. The boundary as given by Moorcroft and Trebeck appears to contain a larger area. Alexander Cunningham also mentioned area of Ladakh as 30,000 square miles. Cunningham mentioned a population of 168,000 (Cunning ham,Alexander. *Ladak, physical statistical and historical*... London Wm. Allen & Co., 1854. p. 286); but according to W.W. Hunter, Cunningham included "Zanskar and some other districts which do not belong to it in political sense. Dr. F. Drew is the most recent authority on Ladakh; his return of population, as ascertained by the census of 1873, is 20,621, the 168,000 given by Cunningham, the 165,000 of Moorcroft (1822) and the estimate of 200,000 given by Dr. Bellow in 1873 of course apply to the more extended area" (Hunter W.W. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India.* Vol. 8. 2nd ed. London, Trubner & Co., 1886, p. 397).

Let us assume that the population given by Moorcroft and Trebeck represents the present area (on both sides of the cease fire line). For this purpose, the population may be assumed at 172,500, the mid-point between 165,000 to 180,000. The following table shows the movement of population.

(34) TABLE NO. 2 (S-29)—*Variation in population of Ladakh Province.* 1820, 1901, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820 . . .	172,500		
1901 . . .	165,992	—6,508	—3.77
1921 . . .	183,476	+17,484	+10.53
1961 . . .	208,173	+24,697	+13.46
	227,872	+44,396	+24.20

The population shows a slight decline between 1820 and 1901 at a rate 0.047 per cent. More or less, this is a stagnant populaion. The population of 1961 was likely to contain elements of under-enumeration. The growth between 1901 and 1921 was 10.53. per cent or annually 0.53 per cent. There are two population figures for 1961. The figures represent the total area of Ladakh (on both sides of the cease fire line). The first figure was arrived at by applying the 1921-41 rate on 1941-61; the second was worked out by applying the 1941-61 growth rate of the portion on this side of the cease fire line on the whole Ladakh. The second figure is perhaps more plausible. Thus we see that the annual growth rate between 1921 and 1961 based on the second figures is to the order 0.60 per cent, only 0.07 per cent higher than the rate for 1901-1921. This also indicates that the population of 1901 was likely to be higher. It may fairly be concluded that Moorcroft's and Trebeck's estimate is not out of track.

9. LAHORE PROVINCE, 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer... London, Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1815. p. 483-489.

[*BSL*/915.4(g) *H* 222]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries. Vol. I. London, John Murray, 1820. p.468, 475-476.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H*222 (1)]

(3) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer... 2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, William Allen & Co., 1828, p. 113-117.

[*ISI*/915.4 H 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1) : *boundary and location*]

A large province in Hindostan. To the north it is bounded by the province of Cashmere, and the districts of Puckoli and Muzuffarabad; to the south by Delhi, Ajmeer, and Mooltan; to the east it is separated by the Sutuleje from various districts in Northern Hindostan; and to the west by the Indus from Afghanistan. In length it may be estimated at 320 miles, by 220 miles the average breadth.

The district named Retchnabad, in the above description, comprehends the country between the Ravey and the Chinaud; and the Doabeh Jennet, that between the Chenaud and the Jhylum.

The province of Lahore consists of two portions nearly equal; the mountainous, which occupies the whole extent from 32° north, and the flat country to the south of this latitude, better known by the name of the Punjab, from the five celebrated rivers by which it is intersected, which latter appellation is sometimes but erroneously applied to the whole province.

[*source* (2) : *Soubah in* 1582]

By Abul Fazel, in 1582, this province is described as follows :—

"The Soubah of Lahore is situated in the second climate. The length from the river Sutuleje, is 180 coss; the breadth from Bhember to Chowkundy, one of the dependencies of Satgurrah, measures 86 coss. On the east lies Sirhind; on the north Cashmere; on the south Becanere and Ajmeer; Mooltan bounds it on the west. The Soubah has six fine rivers issuing from the northern mountains, the Sutuleje, the Beyah, the Ravey, the Chinaub, the Jhylum or Behut anciently the Bedusta, and the Sinde or Indus. This Soubah is very populous, highly cultivated and exceedingly healthy. The cultivated lands are chiefly supplied with water from wells. This soubah contains 5 doabs, subdivided into 234 pergunnahs. The measured lands are 16,155 bighas;... The province is sub-divided into the following districts, viz. 1, Doabeh Beyt Jallinder; 2, Doabeh Barry; 3, Betchnabad, 4, Doabeh Jennet; and 5, Sinde Sagor."

[*source* (3) : *geographical divisions*]

The principal geographical and territorial subdivisions of modern times are the following :—

1*st*. The Punjab, or flat country, comprehending the Doabeh Sinde Sagor,

Doabeh Jinhut,

Doabeh Rechna,

Doabeh Barry,

Doabeh Jallinder

2*nd*. The Kohistan, or hill country, comprehending:
Kishtewar,

Chandahnee,

Jambee,

Kangrah,

Cooloo,

Chamba

Mundi,

Sukait,

Hurpoor,

The Guckers, &c.

The above two natural divisions nearly occupy an equal space of the surface, and the whole of the first and a large proportion of the last is either directly subject or tributary to Raja Runjeet Singh of Lahore.

geographical identification

The boundary of Lahore Province as contained in a map presented in Hamilton's *Hindostan* based on Arrow Smith was superimposed on a 1961 map of India and Pakistan. It shows that the Lahore Province contains the following districts of India and Pakistan. The area of the whole districts was taken from census figures, area of parts of districts was measured by square method.

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

(35) TABLE NO. 1 (S-30)—*Equivalent territories of Lahore Province as in* 1961

districts	area in sq. miles
1	2
WEST PAKISTAN	
PUNJAB	
Lahore	2,216
Lyallpur	3,516
Jhang	3,401
Shekhpura	2,312
Sailkote	2,067
Gurjannala	2,312
Sarguda	4,775
Gujrat	2,264
Rawalpindi	2,022
Jhellum	2,772
Cambellpur	4,148
Muzaffargarh (p)	3,860
Montegomery (p)	1,737
Minwali (p)	4,825
	42,227
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	
Hajra and Mardan	4,632
INDIA	
PUNJAB	
Jullundhar	1,335
Hosiarpur	2,210
Gurudaspur	1,360
Kapurthala	630
Kangra (p)	2,895
Amritsar	1,978
	10,408
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Chamba (p)	2,158
Mandi (p)	1,351
Bilaspur	290
Kinnaur	193
	3,992
KASHMIR	
Mirpur	1,583
Reasi	1,833
Muzaffarabad	2,402
Chillas	579
Gilgit Wazarat (p)	96
Kathua	1,042
Jammu	1,249
Punch	1,689
Baramulla (p)	1,061
Srinagar (p)	386
Anantnag (p)	1,544
Doda	3,956
Udhampur	1,731
Ladak (p)	1,062
	20,213
Grand total	81,472

(p) means part.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(36) TABLE No 2 (S-31)—*Summary table of population of Lahore Province,* 1815

sl. no.	item	particular
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	70,000
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	4,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	57.14
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

5. *Method*—

Population was estimated by Walter Hamilton, but he did not mention any basis of his calculation.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : *land use in Punjab*]

That part of the province denominated the Punjab is by far the most fertile, and produces in great abundance, when properly cultivated wheat, barley, rice, pulse of all sorts, sugarcane, tobacco, and various fruits and is also well supplied with cattle. Owing, however, to the devastations it has sustained, and the number of petty hostile states into which it is subdivided, the whole tract of country being betwixt the Jumna and Indus, is but very imperfectly cultivated, and exhibits a great proportion of waste land.

[*source* (2) : *population*]

It is nevertheless in a most miserable state of cultivation, and, one of the most thinly inhabited in India; the whole population dispersed over a surface of near 70,000 square miles, probably not exceeding the aggregate of four million souls.

[*source* (3) : 1. *Kohistan or hill country*]

The climate of Kohistan or mountaineous tract varies;... Between Jambee and Cashmere many pines are seen on the face of mountains, and the willow is also a tree of frequent occurrence. The resinous part of the fir, cut into slips, supplies the use of the common lamp, but the method of extracting its tar and tupentine is not known or practised by the natives... The declivities of the mountains, however, when properly cultivated, produce abundant crops of wheat, barley, and a veriety of small grains. Rice is also cultivated in narrow vallies, but not in great quantities, nor is it the usual food of the inhabitants, who subsist chiefly on wheat, bread, pease, made into a thick soup.

[2. *inhabitants*]

The inhabitants of the Lahore province consist of Seiks, Singhs, Jauts, Rajpoots, other Hindoos of lower castes, and Mohamedans. The inhabitants professing the Mussulman faith remaining within the Seikh territories in the Punjab are very numerous, but all poor, and seem an oppressed race. They till the ground, and do all sorts of hard burthens, and do all sorts of hard labour... It is reckoned, in the Punjab, that one-third of the whole inhabitants are Singhs, who continue to receive converts; but a considerable number of the cultivators are Jauts, partly converted and partly still Brahminical. The females in the hilly tract towards the east have an olive complexion, are delicately formed, and their manners less constrined than further south. Among the mountaineers the goitre, or swelled glands of the throat, is very common.

On the north-western borders of Lahore the inhabitants are chiefly Afghans, who dwell in small forts or walled villages,... This quarter has long been subject to much devastation from the Seikhs, whose star is now in the ascendant over the prostrate Afghans. The Seik inhabitants between the Ravy and Chinaub are called Dharpi Singhs, from the country being called Dharpia. The Dharegeh Singhs are beyond the Chinaud, but within the Jhylum river. In the Punjab, the natives are remarkable for well arranged white teeth, paun and betel being not so much used here as in other parts of India.

[3. *language*]

The Punjabee provincial dialect is generally spoken in the country, and is a mixture of Persian and Hindostany, which, when analysed by the missionaries, was found to contain thirty out of thirty-two words, the same as in the Hindostany specimen of the Lord's Prayer.

[4. *thin population*]

The Lahore province from its commanding situation possesses many advantages over the rest of India, and under a regular government would alone be sufficient to form the basis of a powerful and civilized kingdom. The productive powers of the southern half, intersected by five noble rivers might easily be renovated, and with the natural strength and temperate climate of the northern unit circumstances in its favour that rarely occur together. These advantages added to its geographical position at the only assailable quarter, point it out as the country from whence Hindostan is to be ruled, conquered, and defended. It is nevertheless in a very miserable condition, both as to cultivation and population, the latter being scantily dispersed over an extensive area of above 70,000 square miles.

7. *Gaps*—

It is difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy the population of the Seik territories.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The province of Lahore as constituted in 1815 or 1820 covers within its boundary, in a 1961 map of India and Pakistan, parts of West Punjab and North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, parts of East Punjab and Kashmir. Names of territorial units, that is, districts and parts of districts under different provinces and States of India and Pakistan in 1961 that constituted the Province of Lahore in 1815 or 1820 were presented with area of each unit under 4 (a) — Geographical location. The following table shows the area and population of the component administrative units of India and Pakistan (in the years 1868, 1921 and 1961) which together formed the province of Lahore in 1815 or 1820.

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

(37) TABLE No. 3 (S-32)—*Lahore Province*, 1815: *Movement of population*, 1815-1961—contd.

1868			1921		
states	area in sq. miles	population	states	area in sq. miles	population
1	2	3	1	2	3
Punjab			**Punjab**		
Lahore	3,678	924,106	Lahore	2,691	1,131,336
Jhang	5,702	395,296	Lyallpur	3,250	979,463
Shekhpura			Jhang	3,452	570,559
Sailkote	1,991	1,012,148	Shekhpura	2,117	523,135
Gurjanwala	3,107	616,892	Sailkote	1,796	937,823
Surguda	4,840	421,508	Gurjanwala	2,309	623,581
Gujrat	2,051	689,115	Shawpur	4,476	719,918
Rawalpindi	4,861	820,512	Gujarat	2,563	824,046
Jhellum	3,995	589,373	Rawalpindi	2,023	569,224
Muzaffargarh (p)*	2,253	203,364	Jhellum	2,773	477,068
Montegomery (p)	3,644	253,536	Attack	4,117	512,249
Bannu (p)	1,545	132,870	Muzzafargarh (p)	4,842	455,148
D. Ismilekhan (p)	5,764	262,166	Montegomery (p)	2,774	427,196
Multan (p)	330	31,020	Mianwali (p)	5,125	338,250
Jullandhar	1,433	789,555	Jullandhar	1,431	822,544
Hosiarpur	2,254	901,381	Hosiarpur	2,247	927,419
Gurudaspur	1,889	823,395	Gurudaspur	1,889	852,192
Kapurthala	598	299,690	Kapurthala	598	284,275
Kangra (p)	2,872	218,272	Kangra (p)	2,872	221,144
Amristsar			Amristsar	1,593	929,374
Hazara & Mardan	4,632	815,888	Hazara & Mardan	4,632	1,271,445
sub-total	57,349	10,200,087	sub-total	59,570	14,397,389
Punjab Hill States			**Punjab Hill States**		
Chamba(p)	2,188	80,956	Chamba	2,188	96,272
Mandi(p)	960	117,120	Mandi	960	147,840
Suket	400	52,000	Suket	400	51,600
sub-total	3,548	250,076	sub-total	3,548	295,712
Kashmir			**Kashmir**		
whole tract	20,213	1,701,238	Kathua	1,023	154,209
			Jammu	1,147	334,834
			Punch	1,627	351,781
			N. Kashmir (p)	1,280	193,280
			S. Kashmir (p)	1,668	413,560
			Udhampur (p)	4,179	208,950
			Ladak	1,062	5,310
			Mirpur	1,583	318,971
			Reasi	1,583	224,589
			Muzaffarabad	2,402	216,109
			Chittas	579	2,316
			Gilgit Wazarat (p)	96	864
sub-total	20,213	1,701,238	sub-total	18,249	2,424,773
grand total	81,110	12,151,401	grand-total	81,367	17,117,874

*p=part

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

(37) TABLE No. 3 (S-32)—*Lahore Province*, 1815 : *Movement of population*, 1815—1961—concld.

states	1961 area in sq. miles	1961 population
1	2	3
West Punjab		
Lahore . .	2,216	2,479,687
Lyallpur . .	3,516	2,683,838
Jhang . .	3,401	1,078,747
Shekhpura . .	2,312	1,080,619
Sailkote . .	2,067	1,596,383
Gurjanwala .	2,312	1,291,886
Sarguda . .	4,775	1,467,621
Gujarat . .	2,264	1,326,012
Rawalpindi . .	2,022	1,137,085
Jhellum . .	2,772	749,229
Cambellpur .	4,148	766,813
Muzaffargarh (p) .	3,860	679,360
Montegomery (p)	1,737	877,185
Mianwali . .	4,825	665,850
sub-total . .	42,227	17,880,315
East Punjab		
Jullundhar . .	1,335	1,227,367
Hosiarpur . .	2,210	1,233,493
Gurudaspur .	1,360	987,994
Kapurthala . .	630	343,778
Kangra (p) . .	2,895	489,255
Amritsar . .	1,978	1,534,916
sub-total . .	10,408	5,816,803
North-West Frontier Province		
Hazara & Mardan	4,632	2,198,392
total . .	57,267	25,895,510
Himachal Pradesh		
Chamba (p) . .	2,158	91,482
Mandi (p) . .	1,351	320,187
Bilaspur . .	290	102,660
Kinnaur . .	193	3,088
sub-total .	3,992	517,417
Kashmir		
Kathua . .	1,042	207,430
Jammu . .	1,249	516,932
Punch . .	1,689	326,061
Baramulla (p) .	1,061	252,518
Srinagar (p) . .	386	204,966
Anantanag(p) .	1,544	481,728
Doda (p) . .	3,956	241,316
Udhampur . .	1,731	254,061
Ladak . .	1,062	8,552
sub-total . .	13,720	2,493,564
Other side of cease-fire line		
Mirpur . .	1,583	479,700
Reasi . .	1,833	306,904
Muzaffarabad .	2,402	322,898
Chillas . .	579	4,053
Gilgit Wazar at(p)	96	1,728
sub-total . .	6,493	1,115,283
grand total .	81,472	30,021,774

A census was conducted in Punjab in 1868, but area was taken from the census table of 1881 where comparative area of 1868 districts is given. A map of 1881 was used for measuring units of 1868.

In the latter year, the North West Frontier Province did not exist, area under consideration was in the Punjab. Himachal Pradesh did not exist prior to 1948. The geographical units of the present Himachal Pradesh forming a part of the Province of Lahore in 1815 were among the Punjab Hill States in 1868 and 1921.

No area for the Lahore Province of 1815 embracing a portion of present Kashmir could be obtained from the superimposed map referred to above in 1881 due to incompletness of the map. Area of relevant portion of Kashmir in 1961 map was used for 1868.

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Lahore Province

Generally, population of those districts which as a whole were within the boundary of Lahore Province of 1815 were taken from the census reports. Population of any part of a district was worked out multiplying area of the part by the average density of the whole district. This process has its obvious limitations because one part of the district may be more densely or thickly populated than the other. Unfortunately, taluq or tehsils maps are not readily available, nor the population figures at that level. Use of district data was therefore necessary. This method was applied uniformly for obtaining population of geographical units under reference with the following exceptions.

(1) No census of Kashmir was taken in 1868 or 1881. Census data of 1891 were also not very helpful due to incompleteness. It was also not possible to find out the internal administrative divisions of Kashmir. The area of 1961 was used for 1868. To make a rough estimate of population of the tract, the proportion of the population of the tract of Kashmir forming part of the Lahore Province of 1815 in 1921 and 1961 to the population of the whole tract under consideration was examined and found to be around 14 to 15 per cent. This proportion was used to estimate the population of the relevant tract of Kashmir in 1868.

(2) For Kashmir, density figure of 1921 was used as obtained in the Kashmir census reports of 1931 to work out the population of the relevant tract.

(3) In 1961, a portion of Kashmir tract lies on the other side of the cease-fire line. The population of these districts or parts of the districts named as in 1941, was worked out by assuming that the growth rate obtained for twenty years ending 1941 also holds good for the next twenty years ending 1961. This assumption obviously cannot demand accuracy, but seems to be reasonable one under the circumstances.

Total area of Lahore Province, 1815 worked out by superimposition method for the years 1868, 1921 and 1961 is admirably uniform showing correctness of measurement. Total area of the Province stated to be around 70,000 square miles in 1815 is roughly 11,000 less than what is found on maps. This discrepancy may be due to inaccuracy of the estimated area of 1815 when no survey was conducted as well as inaccuracy of the map of 1815 which was somewhat notional.

Taking a long term historical view we find the tract constituting the Lahore Province in 1815 as declining between 1582 and 1815. Abul Fazel stated in 1582, "*The soubah is very populous, high cultivated, and exceedingly healthy*" (Italics ours). But Walter Hamilton in 1815 or 1820 said, "It is nevertheless in a most miserable state of cultivation, and, one of the most thinly inhabited in India,..." In describing one of riverain tracts, Hamilton stated, "...but there is not a hill to the east of Jhylum; the trees are few, and the cultivation scanty. It however contains many fine villages and some large towns; *but the latter with the exception of Amritsar, the holy city of the Seiks, are mostly tending to decay*" (Italics ours). Declining urban centres are indications of a general decay. The following table shows the trend of population between 1815 and 1961 through 1868 and 1921.

(38) TABLE No. 4 (S-33)—*Variation in population of Lahore Province,* 1815, 1868, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815	4,000,000	—	—
1868	12,151,401	+8,151,401	+203.79
1921	17,117,874	+4,966,473	+40.87
1961	30,021,774	+12,903,900	+75.38

It will be apparent from the above table that the growth between 1815 and 1868 is illusory. Population of 1868 contains a considerable elements of under-estimate. An annual arithmatical average growth of 3.8 per cent between 1815 and 1868 is unwarranted in the light of history. Though the Punjab was considerably irrigated also in Pre-British days, a significant extention of irrigation having an impact on population took place in late nineteenth and early twentieth century. "In 1903-04 the Punjab contained over 276,000 masonry wells and 38,000 unlined and lever wells and water-lifts. In that year the total area of the crops matured under well-irrigation was about 5,400 square miles (Hunter, W.W. *The Imperial Gazeteer of India* Vol. XX. New ed. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908. p. 305). It may be presumed that most of these wells existed in Pre-British days. Large-scale canal irrigation programme was taken in the British period. 41 per cent of the cultivated area was irrigated by 1908.

Apart from irrigation and its impact on population growth, positive checks were also prevalent in the nineteenth century. A very severe and devastating famine occurred in 1783-84. There were two famines in 1830-1840 and another two in 1860-1870. Epidemic also did not spare the tract. Average annual growth was to the order of 0.77 per cent during 1868-1921, this rate was at 1.88 per cent during 1921-1961. A growth at a rate of 3.84 per cent per annum as obtained for the years 1815-1868 was not plausible. Internal political strifes and external attack also led to a sort of situation not conducive to a population growth in early nineteenth century.

10. MEYWAR PROVINCE, 1816

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Meywar Province

3. *Source*—

Tod, James

Memorandum of Hindustan West of the Jumuna. British possessions. November 22nd, 1816. (*In* Origin & progress and present state of the Pindaries and Marhattas. N. A. I. Foreign Department, Miscellaneous Volumes, Sl. No. 124).

[*NAI/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Meywar proper is bounded to the Westward by the stupendous chain of mountains called Arrabullie,.. This chain Arabullie whose direction is N.E. may be said in conjunction with the District of Ajmere to form the Northern bound. To the Eastward Bondee and Chumbull bounds this state, tho' in former times it not only comprehended it but extended beyond the River.

To the south and south-west Guzarat—tho' there is a tract intervening which tho' attached to the House of Oodipore had a distinct appellation vizt. Chaphun Bhagur, in which is Dougerpoor Bhanswallah. To the south-ward are the Mohauls of Goozzrat depending on the sircar of Chumpanair according to Akbar's division of the Empire.

Meywar defined by the Arabullie to the west and Chumbull R. to the East, its Northern and Southern as before stated will present a Rhomboid whose sides are 180 and 120 miles—and will give a superficial area of 21,000 square miles.

geographical identification

James Tod mentioned Meywar province as rhomboidal in shape whose sides are 180 and 120 miles thus giving an area of 21,000 square miles. It appears that this is an over estimation. There was no substantial change in the jurisdiction of state before 1948. According to returns presented before the House of Commons in the year 1852-53, the area of Meywar was mentioned as 11,614 square miles. It was slightly increased to 12,861 square miles in 1891 and was maintained through the decennial census operations. It is ascertained from the map of Rajasthan Natural divisions with former States and present Districts (Census of India 1951. V. X Part 1C, *Appendices*) that in 1951 after the reorganisation of states it consists of the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara. The area covered in 1951 is 12,615 and the same in 1961 is 13,710.

The following table shows the area of Meywar from 1852 to 1961.

(39) TABLE No. 1 (S-34)—*Area of Meywar in* 1852-53, 1871, 1891 1921, 1931, 1951 *and* 1961

sl. no.	year	area (in square miles)
1	2	3
1	1852-53	11,614
2	1871	11,614
3	1891	12,861
4	1921	12,915
5	1931	12,941
6	1951	12,615
7	1961	13,710

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(40) TABLE No. 2 (S-35)—*Summary table of population of Meywar Province,* 1816

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	21,000
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	2,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	95.2
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[*Estimation by Col. Tod*]

6. *Explanation*—

[*de-population*]

In the present depopulated state of this unhappy country, it would be mere guess work to give any average of the population. For the last 30 years it has been gradually decreasing and greatly accelerated since the Mahratta war, when Sindiah's ruined finances made him let loose his blood hounds on this miserable country. The ratio of ruin since this period has been in a geometrical progression.

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Meywar Province

When I passed through the most populous parts of Meywar early in 1800 many towns which appeared full of inhabitants and thriving are now I understand a little better than heaps of ruins, even the temples deserted. Bhilwarra for instance one of the best constructed neat and busy towns—I have seen in India, said then to contain 8,000 dwelling houses and on an average 40,000 inhabitants has now only 100. It was a great mercantile place and had 1,800 houses of Banihas and Bankers alone. *Poorh*, a large town of 3,000 houses, neat and comfortable then, has now only 200 *inhabitants*, Mandell, 1,000 houses—*now* 100.

These are unfortunately within the range of the roving barbarians whose system is to rifle whatever is of use to them, and destroy what they cannot carry of, these are instances of places I had seen, I could give hundreds of others. When I passed thro' these none of the Mahrattas had yet visited them, but in my subsequent movements with the army, I witnessed the system under which the most fertile country soon assumes the desert. I crossed Meywar in its entire breadth from its western to its eastern limit. It would not be pledging my veracity too deeply to say, in the whole line of route, I did not see an inhabited village except at some distance or where the Forts gave protection. Terror and fear led the van of the hordes of these Eastern Cassacks; fire, rapine and desolation brought up the rear—their accursed tract could be followed by the flames and smoke of burning and deserted villages. To a person unaccustomed to these sights, it was revolting. It was with the utmost difficulty. I could learn the names of villages; frequently it was impossible. There is no shade of difference between the most determined Pindaries in their proceedings and this Army; the latter indeed is worse, its name as part of an established Government follows the villainies which otherwise would be termed robbery in these loose *bands*; ever since this period, Meywar has had these scenes exhibited in almost every part of the crown lands and in most of the lives those who have the good fortune to escape even partially owe it entirely to the strength of their localities. Bappoo Sindiah, Jeswunt Row Bhow, Jumsh (torn) Khaun Dellil Khan, and the various Pindaries in their train alternately follow each other in the enternal round of pillage and destruction.

Meywar is generally admitted to have had 10,000 Khainas, in a list which I have in Rhana Omur Singh's time, those belonging to the Crown alone numbered about 4,000.

From a calculation and from the number of villages and what I saw of parts in a flourishing condition early in 1806—they would fully equal in population of the most fertile parts of Jeipoor—Chaupun Bhagur. The Khirar of the Bunds, are less populous, but to give an average of 90 to 100 for each square mile would have been moderate I conceive 30 years ago or even half that time. This would give a total of 2 millions.

[*occupation*]

The cultivating classes were the most numerous branch of the population, chiefly Jats. The Meenhas, and Bheels [form] a considerable part, this being their birth right. The Buniahs were numrous and the drones of every eastern society. The Brahmins in great abundance, here however they cultivate. The Rajpoots did not exceed any individual class. They would probably 25 years ago have stood in this order. (1) Cultivators, chiefly Jauts, (2) Rajpoots, (3) Bunniahs, (4) Bramins (5) Meenhas, Kolis, Ghatchies and other tribes. The greater part of the cultivators have either died or emigrated to Malwa and Boondelkund.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Colonel Tod mentioned a process of the population since the beginning of the late 18th century. The population had been gradually declining and rate of decay accelerated due to Mahratta war. Col. Tod estimated the population at 20 lakhs and mentioned this as a mere guess work. His estimate of area at 21,000 square miles is also a gross exaggeration. As such little reliance may be placed on his estimate, but materials presented by him are helpful for a reconstructinon of population estimates for the past. A large trace of Rajasthan suffered almost without any intrruption between 1801-1870 from famines and pestilence in each decade except during 1821-30 and 1851-60. In the census period upto 1931 there was a negative population growth between 1891-1901 and 1911-1921. The over all growth between 1881 and 1921 was (—) 4.37 per cent. Considering the retarding factors in operation a negative growth to the extent of (—) 27.84 per cent between 1861 and 1881 seems plausible. The following table shows the trend.

(41) TABLE NO. 3 (S-36)—*Variation in population of Meywar Province*, 1816, 1881, 1921 and 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1816 .	2,000,000	—	—
1881 .	1,443,144	—556,856	—27.84
1921 .	1,380,063	—63,081	—4.37
1961 .	3,040,205	+1,660,142	+210.29

11. SOME TRACTS OF CASHMERE OR KASHMIR, 1815, 1820, 1820-22

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1820-22.
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer. London, John Murray, 1815. p. 249-252.

[BSL/915.4(g)/H 222]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan and adjacent countries. Vol. I. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 504-511.

[BSL/915.4/H 222]

(3) **Moorcroft, William and Trebeck, George**

Travals in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bakhara; ...from 1819 to 1825, prepared for the press from original journals and correspondence by Horace Hayman Wilson. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1841. p. 83-217.

[NL/162 A195 & A.S./915.4 M 819 Dt]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1) : *situation*]

A province of the Northern Hindostan,... The valley of Cashmere is of an elliptic form, and extends about 90 miles in a winding direction from the south-east to the north-east.

[*source* (2) : *boundary*]

The valley of Cashmere is surrounded by lofty mountains which separate it from Little Tibet on the north; from Lahdack on the east; from Lahor on the south; and Puckely on the west. On the north-west a branch of the Speen, or white Caffres, approaches Cashmere. The valley is of an elliptic form and widens gradually to Islamabad, where the breadth is about 40 miles, which is continued with little variation to the town of Sampre, whence the mountains by a regular inclination to the westward come to a point and separate Cashmere from Muzifferabad. Including the surrounding mountains, Cashmere may be estimated at 110 miles in length by 60 the extreme breadth; the figure nearly an oval. The limits of Cashmere towards the west, adjoining Muzifferabad, are terminated by a low thick wood, the edge of which is skirted by a rivulet; and on the other side rises a chain of lofty mountains stretching to the north and south. There are seven passes into the province, four from the south, one from the west, and the remaining two from the north.

[*source* (3) : *internal division*]

The whole length of the valley of the Behut, constituting the greatest extent of Kashmir from south-east to north-west, may be about fifty miles; the greatest breadth of the valley, immediately to the west of the city, is not above fifteen miles; and in many parts it is much less, or not more than five or six. The whole breadth of Kashmir may be about forty or fifty miles, the greatest portion of which ,to the north of the Behut, consists of lofty mountains and narrow valleys, thinly inhabited. The province is divided into thirty-six perganas, the names of which, with their principal places respectively, are the following :—

(42) TABLE No. 1—*Kashmir, 1820-22 : Division of Kashmir into parganas with the name of principal town in each pargana*—contd.

on the left bank of the Behut		on the right bank	
pergana	town	pergana	town
1	2	3	4
1 Banahal	Shahabad	1 Brang	Sagam
2 Deosar	Kolagam	2 Kotohar	Chatar
3 Ihtu	Shuplen	3 Martand	—
4 Suprasaman	—	4 Dakshinpara	Kanyalwan
5 Adwaind	Mehanpur	5 Kaharwapara	—
6 Shukaruh	—	6 Islamabad	Islamabad
8 Mohammedabad	Mohammedabad	7 Sair-ul-Mawaza upper	Several places
7 Megam	Muran	8 Wular	Tral
9 Yecha	Yechagam	9 Vehu	Pamper
10 Dainsok	Wampura	10 Phak	Panjgam
11 Manchamun	Suibok	11 Lar	Lar
12 Birua	Wanigam	12 Atsan	Atsan
13 Baladak	Khushipur	13 Sair-ul-Mawaza lower	Safapur and others

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1820-22
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir

(42) TABLE No. 1—*Kashmir, 1820-22 : Division of Kashmir into parganas with the name of principal town in each pargana*—contd.

1	2	3	4
14	Tahirabad	..	14 Kuhiama	Alusa
15	Parispur	Gondi Khaja Kasim	15 Zein-nagar	—
16	Tilagam	Patan	16 Lolab	Sogam
17	Bainjil	Uttamagam		
18	Andarkoth	Sumbhalpur		
19	Krohin Wagur			
20	Karmaj, including Kahol, Hamal Machipura, Durbed and Karnac			

Several of these districts are very small, and few even of their chief places are more than villages. The mountainous tracts have the general name of Narwae, and the valleys Nal or Nala. The principal passes into the country are, to the south the Shupien, leading over the Pir Panchal mountains, and others crossing the mountains of Prunch; on the west that of Baramula; Zwaje La on the east, and the Kamri-bal on the north. The elevation of Zwaje La is nearly twelve thousand feet; that of the valley in general about five thousand.*

geographical identification

The tract of present Kashmir for which population data are available for 1811-1830 was identified by superimposing the boundary as given in Arrow Smith's map of India and reproduced in Hamilton's *Hindostan* on a map of 1961. It was found to contain parts of the following districts of Kashmir in 1961.

(43) TABLE No. 2 (S-37)—*Some Tracts of Cashmere 1815-1822 : Corresponding Districts of Kashmir in 1961*

sl. no.	part of districts	area in sq. miles
1	2	3
1	Barmulla	1,448
2	Srinagar	965
3	Anantnag	579
4	Doda	290
5	Kargil & Skardu	2,988
6	Gilgit	386
	total .	6,656

*Baron Hugel names twelve passes, five of which are of recent use. *Journ. Geo, Sec, Vol. VI. p. 347.* M. Jacquemont calls the elevation of the city five thousands two hundred and forty six feet.

86-L/B(D)136RGI—16

(b) Particulars of Population—

(44) TABLE No. 3 (S-38)—*Summary table of population of some tracts to Cashmere or Kashmir, 1815, 1820, 1820-22*

sl. no.	item	particulars		
		1815	1820	1820—22
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles . .	—	—	—
2	number of villages . .	—	—	—
3	population : persons .	500,000	600,000	600,000
	males .	—	—	—
	females .	—	—	—
4	number of families . .	—	—	—
5	number of houses . .	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—
7	average size of a village .	—	—	—
8	average size of a family .	—	—	—
9	average size of a house .	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—

5. *Method—*

[Hamilton stated nothing about his method. In 1815, he mentioned population as under half a million, in 1820 as six lakhs. Obviously, his estimate is a guess work. Moorcroft and Trebeck also did not mention their method, but presumably their estimate was based on more objective assessment.]

6. *Explanation—*

[*source* (1) ; *population*]

The whole number are probably much under half a million, a great proportion of whom are Hindoos professing to follow Brahminical doctrines.

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1820-22
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir

[*source* (2) : 1. *concentration of population in the captial* town]

Although extremely fertile and productive, the country is not thickly populated on account of the deplorable government, or rather anarchy, to which it has been so long subjected. The whole number are probably under 600,000 nor could any thing approaching this number be assigned but for the great population said to be contained in the capital (from 150,000 to 200,000). All Cashmere is reckoned holy land by the Hindoos, and abounds with miraculous fountains; but although evidently sprung from a Hindoo stock, at present by far the greater portion of the population are Mahommedans.

[2. *economy*]

The valley of Cashmere is celebrated throughout Asia for the romantic beauty of its situation, the fertility of its soil, and the temperature of its atmosphere. It is generally of a level surface, and being copiously watered, yields abundant crops of rice, which is the common food of the inhabitants. The facility of procuring water insures the crop against the injuries of a drought, and the mildness of the climate against the scorching effect of the sun. Near the base of the surrounding hills where the land is higher, wheat, barley and various other grains are cultivated. In this province are found most of the plants, fruits, flowers and forest trees, common to Europe, particularly the apple, pear, plum, apricot and nut trees and abundance of grapes; and in the gardens are many kitchen herbs peculiar to cold countries. A superior sort of saffron is also cultivated in Cashmere and iron of an excellent quality is found in the mountains. The sengerah, or water nut, which grows in the lakes, forms a considerable portion of the food of the lower classes.

[3. *employment and wages in shawl industry*]

It is difficult to fix with any accuracy the number of shawls manufactured in the year. The number of looms (each occupying 3 men) employed, is said to be 16,000. Supposing, on an average, five shawls of all descriptions made at each shop or loom annually, the total would amount to 80,000 which is probably not very remote from the truth.

The wages of the head workmen (the employer furnishing the materials) are from 6 to 8 pice per day; of the common workman from 1 to 4 pice, which currency in Cashmere may be valued at three half pence each. When a merchant enters into the trade he frequently engages several shops, which he collects in a spot under his own eye, or he supplies the head workmen with threat, which has been spun by women and previously coloured; and they carry on the manufacture at their own homes, having before hand received instructions from the merchant respecting the quality of the goods he may require, their colours, patterns, &c. After the goods are finished the merchant carried them to the custom house, where each shawl is stamped and pays a certain duty, the amount of which is settled according to the value and quality of the piece.

[4. *other industries & trade*]

The Cashmerians also fabricate the best writing paper of the east, which was formerly an article of extensive traffic, as were its lackered ware, cutlery and sugar; but trade of all sorts is now in a very languid state. A wine resembling Madeira is manufactured in this province, and a spirituous liquor is also distilled from the grape. Amritsar in Lahore, the Seik capital, is at present the grant emporium for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere.

[5. *language*]

The language of Cashmere is of Sanscrit origin, modified by time and the introduction of some foreign phrases. In a specimen of the Lord's prayer in this language examined by the missionaries, 25 words out of 32 were found to be radically the same with those occurring in the Bengalese and Hindostany specimens, some of them however considerably altered.

[*source* (3) : 1. *gradual depopulation*]

The population of the province is estimated at eight hundred thousand.* Everywhere, however, the people are in the most abject condition; exorbitantly taxed by the Sikh government, and subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression by its officers. The consequences of this system are, the gradual depopulation of the country; not more than about one-sixteenth of the cultivable surface is in cultivation, and the inhabitants starving at home, are driven in great numbers to the plains of Hindustan. In like manner the people of the city are rapidly thinning, though less from emigration, than poverty and disease; the prevalence of the latter in its most aggravated forms was fearfully extensive. I devoted every Friday to the reception of visits from the sick, and a greater number and cases of greater inveteracy crowded round my door than ever presented themselves at the Hotel de Dieu. I had at one time no fewer than thousand eight hundred patients on my list, a large proportion of whom were suffering from the most loathsome diseases, brought on by scant and unwholesome food, dark, damp and ill-ventilated lodgings, excessive dirtiness, and gross immorality.

[2. *manufactures*]

The manufacture for which Kashmir is celebrated throughout the world, is that of the light, warm and elegant article of dress which, from its native appellation, is known as shawl. Conceiving that it would be possible for Great Britain to partake more largely in the trade in shawl-goods, a very valuable portion of which is carried on through Bokhara and Yarkand with Russia, or even that it would be practicable to introduce the manufacture itself into my native country, I devoted much of my time and thoughts, whilst in Kashmir

*Baron Hugel states it to have declined to one-fourth, or two hundred thousand,. *Journ, Geo. Soc., Vol. VI, p.* 348.

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1820-22
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Cashmere or Kashmir

to the acquisition of authentic information on every detail connected with the subject*. The chief results of my inquiries I shall proceed to describe.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial comment*—

The tract of the territory called Kashmir or the province of Kashmir or Cashmere, 1815-1822 for which population data have been presented was described under 4(a) *Geographical location.* The following table shows the relevant total area, component units and their area, total populatoin of each component unit for the years 1891, 1921 and 1961. The method of constructing the table follows the table itself.

(45) TABLE NO. 4 (S-39)—*Corresponding area (in sq. miles) and population of some tracts of Kashmir (as in* 1815-22) *in* 1891, 1921 *and* 1961

1891			1921			1961		
divisions	area	population	divisions	area	population	divisions	area	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kashmir Province[a]	3,375	415,125	North Kashmir[a]	1,792	152,320	Barmulla[a]	1,448	211,408
			South Kashmir	1,280	316,160	Srinagar[a]	965	575,140
			Udampur	256	5,888	Anantnag[a]	579	139,539
						Doda	290	7,250
Ladak[a] (Mainly Kargil & Skardu)	2,856	25,704	Ladak[a] (Kargil & Skardu)	2,846	25,614	Ladak[a] (mainly Kargil & Skardu)	2,988	33,896
Gilgit[a]	389	1,945	Gilgit	384	3,456	Gilgit[a]	386	4,755
total	6,620	442,774		6,558	503,438		6,656	971,988

[a]Part

The geography of Cashmere, 1815-1822 was also ascertained over the map of 1891 and 1961 subject to the limitation as stated. The map of 1820 (Arrow Smith's map) was superimposed on a map of 1891. While the total area constituting the Kashmir around 1820 was ascertained as 6,620 square miles, it was not possible to ascretain the relevant area of constituting units, *i.e.*, Kashmir Province, Ladak (mainly Kargil and Skardu) and Gilgit, owing to incompleteness of the map. The total area of 6,620 square miles was, therefore, distributed among constituent units in the proportion of area of each constituent unit to the total area of 1921. Population of 1891 was worked out for Kshmir Province by taking the average density of Uttarmuchhipara Tahsil, Shahrkas Tahsil, Abantipura Tahsil and Anantnag Tahsil. The population of Ladak was worked out multiplying the relevant area by the average density of Skardu and Kargil as obtained in 1901 as figures of 1891 were not available. The population of Gilgit was, however, worked out multiplying the relevant area by the average density of 1891.

The area of each component unit of 1921 was extracted from map by square method after superimposing Arrow Smith's map on a map of 1921. The population of North Kashmir was worked out multiplying the relevant area by the density of Uttarmuchhipara. The population of South Kashmir was worked out multi, plying the relevant area by the average density of Khai-Avantipura and Anantnag Tahsil. The population of Udhampur was worked out multiplying the relevant area by the density of Kishtwar Tahsil. Similarly, for Ladak, average density of Skardu and Kargil was used; for Gilgit, the density of Gilgit Wazarat was used.

In 1961, total area and area of each component unit was extracted from map. The population of Burmula was worked out multiplying the relevant area by the density of Sopore Tahsil; for Sirnagar, average density of Gunderbal and Sirnagar; for Doda, the density of Kishtwar Tahsil, for Anantnag, the density of same

*The creation of manufacture of British shawls is no doubt to be ascribed, in a great degree, if not solely, to Mr. Moorcroft. From the period of his first journey to the Hiundes he was at great pains in sending home the shawl-wool, and in his present journey he sent to England patterns of shawls, and information regarding their manufacture, which though addressed mostly to his private friends, found their way silently to persons engaged in similar manufactures, and enabled them to intimate successfully the shawls of Kashmir—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1822-22
2. *Place*—Some Tract of Cashimere or Kashmir

Tahsil was used. The population of the relevant area of Ladak was worked out by finding out the population of 1941 with the help of density of the relevant region; this population was upgraded by 13.4 per cent, that is, the growth rate of Kargil on this side of the Cease-fire line between 1941 and 1961.

The total population of Kashmir for the years 1815 and 1820 respectively, was stated by Walter Hamilton as under 500,000 and 600,000 respectively. Hamilton has not stated any basis of his estimate. He has not explained, why population should increase by more than one lakh or 20 per cent in course of five years. In the second edition of the *East India Gazetteer,* 1828 (Vol. 2. p. 378), Hamilton repeated the same figure. The estimate of Moorcroft and Trebeck, though no methodology given, was perhaps based on a more objective assessment of the condition of the land. On this estimate, the following table has been constructed showing movement of population between 1820-22 and 1961.

(46) TABLE No. 5 (S-40)—*Variation in population of some tracts of Kashmir,* 1820-22, 1891, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820-22 . .	800,000	—	—
1891 . . .	442,774	—357,226	—44.72
1921 . . .	503,438	+60,664	+13.70
1961 . . .	971,988	+468,550	+93.07

Evidences tend to show that population of Kashmir was on a decline. After Aurangzeb, disorder and decay set in. In the second half of the eighteenth century, the Kashmiris suffered cruel oppression of Afghan rule. Several wars were waged in the nineteenth century. The decline in population is confirmed by several authors. Walter Hamilton wrote in 1820 : "Although extremely fertile and productive, the country is not thickly populated on account of the deplorable government, or rather anarchy, to which it has been so long subjected". Moorcroft and Trebeck wrote, "Everywhere, however, the people are in the most abject condition; exorbitantly taxed by the Sikh government, and subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression by its officers. The consequences of this system, are the gradual depopulation of the country; not more than about one-sixteenth of the cultivable surface is in cultivation, and the inhabitants starving at home, are driven in great number to the plains of Hindusthan. In like manner the people of the city are rapidly thinning, though less from emigration than poverty and diseases.." Edward Thornton, writing on Kashmir in 1844, said, "the population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons, to which number it has been in twenty years reduced from 800,000 by the awful dispensations of earthquake pestilence and famine. In 1828, a dreadful earthquake destroyed 1,200 persons, and was in two months followed by cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of forty days. In 1833, an unseasonable fall of snow caused a failure of four-fifths of the rice crop. The roads were covered with corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Parents frequently sold a child for a rupee to prolong existence for two or three days; mothers killed and devoured their own offspring. Pestilence followed; and from these successive calamities resulted the most unexampted depopulation stated above. The population of the capital, Serinagur, which was estimated by Elphinstone at from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000." (Thornton, Edward. *A Gazetteer of the Country adjacent to India on the North-West,..* compiled by the authorities of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company. London, Wm. H. Allen and Company, 1844. p. 369-370). The *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (Vol. 15. new edition. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908. p. 135-136) contains a similar account of famine to tell that, "It is said that the population was reduced to a quarter in that famine," that is in the famine of 1831-33.

The decline between 1820-22 and 1891 was perhaps more, because the enumeration in Kashmir was incomplete in many respects in early census years. For the whole tract of Kashmir as constituted in 1901, an account of the population trend in the *Imperial Gazetteer* (*ibid,* p. 98) shows, "An estimate of number of inhabitants was made in 1873, but the first regular census was taken in 1891. In that year, the population was 2,543,952 and it rose to 2,905,578 in 1901, or by 14 per cent. To a considerable extent the increase was due to improved enumeration, was for example in Gilgit, where the number recorded rose from 16,769 to 60,885." This remark may apply to the subsequent census also.

An average decay of something less than one per cent seems to be plausible as the history of the period is full of internal strife, war, oppression, political instability, famines and epidemic leading to disasters. Baron Charles Hugel wrote on population in 1835, "Four years ago, about 800,000; now not exceeding 200,000 persons. The valley is divided into thirty-six perganahas containing ten towns and 2,200 villages. Kashmir town contains still 40,000 inhabitants; Chupeyan 3,000; Islamabad and Pampur, 2,000. It was not the bad administration of the Sikhs, but a famine brought on by frost at the time of rice was in flower, and cholera in consequence of it, that reduced the population to one-fourth of the former. Death and emigration; many villages are entirely deserted. Chirar town contains now 2,000 houses and only 150 inhabitants." (*Notice of a visit to the Himmaleh Mountains and the Valley of Kashmir in* 1835 communicated by Baron Charles Hugel. *In* Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Vol. 6 London, John Murray, 1836. p. 348-349).

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1820-22
2. *Place*—Some Tracts of Cashmereor Kashmir

Thornton as quoted earlier actually referred to Hugel. Hugel, however, mentioned the population of Moorcroft and Trebeck of 1820-22. It means that population was reduced to one-fourth or declined by 75 per cent between 1820-22 and 1835 or annually at the rate of 6.5 per cent; from two lakhs, the population reached 442,774 in 1891 (the figure is obviously lower than the reality due to under-enumeration) showing an increase of 121 per cent in course of 46 years yielding an annual growth of 2.6 per cent. These forty-six years were also certainly not free from interruptions. A post disaster rapid growth is, however, plausible; but over near a half century, such a rapidity perhaps did not continue. The annual growth rate between 1921 and 1961 was to the order of 2.32 per cent. It appears that the real growth rate of these 46 years might have been slower. It indicates that the disaster was not perhaps of the magnitude mentioned to carry away 75 per cent of population.

B. CENTRAL REGION

12. AGRA PROVINCE, 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Agra Province

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer; containing particular description of the empires... London, John Murray,1815. p. 10-12.

[*BSL/XI*-36]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

A large province in Hindostan,... is bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by that of Malwah; on the east it has the provinces of Oude and Allahabad, and on the west that of Ajmeer. In length it may be estimated at 250 miles by 180 the average breadth.

At present this province is partitioned nearly in the following manner :

The north-western and western districts to the north of the Chumbul, are possessed by the Rajahs of Macherry and Bhurtpoor, and other native chiefs in alliance with the British government who form a protecting boundary towards the dominions of the Ajmeer Rajpoot chiefs, and those of the Malwah Maharattas.

All the territory to the east of the Jumna, and a small district round the city of Agra, is possessed by the British Government, which has there instituted a regular civil establishment for the collection of the revenue, and the administration of justice.

The country to the south of the Chumbul, comprehending Gualior, Gohud, Narwar, &c. with the exception of the town and district of Calpee are either in the possession of, or tributary to, the Maharattas, who, by this arrangement, are shut out from the north of Hindostan.

geographical identification

The map attached to Hamilton's *Hindostan* was superimposed on current maps of 1872, 1921 and 1961. The identification of the territories covered by the Agra Province of 1815 was worked out as given on an approximate basis. Population was worked out adjusting data on the basis of lowest administrative unit as far as possible. The area for the tract as worked out was around 39,000 square miles.

(47) TABLE NO. 1 (S-41)—*Area of the territories covered by the Agra province (as in* 1815) *in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961—contd.

1872		1921		1961	
place	area in sq. mile	place	area in sq. mile	place	area in sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.W. PROVINCES :		UNITED PROVINCES		UTTAR PRADESH	
Etawa	1,691	Etawah	1,691	Etawah	1,669
Aligarh	1,964	Aligarh	1,946	Aligarh	1,941
Etah	1,512	Etah	1,720	Etah	1,715
Agra	1,908	Agra	1,855	Agra	1,861
Muttra	1,612	Muttra	1,450	Mathura	1,467
Farukhabad	1,745	Farrukhabad	1,683	Farruckabad	1,645
Mainpuri	1,696	Mainpuri	1,674	Mainpuri	1,680
Jalaun	1,553	Jalaun	1,549	Jalaun	1,764
Kanpur (P)	1,285	Kanpur (P)	1,302	Kanpur (P)	1,296
RAJASTHAN :					
Bhurpur	1,974	Bharatpur	1,982	Bharatpur	
Dholpur	1,660	Dholpur	1,158	Dholpur	3,127
Kerowlee	1,870	Karouli	1,242	Sowai Madhopur (P)	1,256
Jaipur	6,240	Jaipur (P)	1,000		
Alwar (P)	2,419	Jaipur	5,839	Jaipur	3,531
		Alwar	2,570	Sewai Madhopur (P)	2,400
				Alwar	2,593

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Agra Province

(47) TABLE NO. (S-41)—*Area of the territories covered by the Agra province (as in* 1815) *in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH :					
Gwalior (P)	9,228	Gwalior (P)	9,233	Gwalior	2,002
				Bhind	1,723
				Sibpuri (P)	2,392
				Morena (P)	3,591
Datia (P)	775	Datia (P)	774	Datia (P)	289
PUNJAB :					
Gurgaon (P)	99	Gurgaon (P)	113	Gurgaon (P)	118
Patiala (P)	541	Patila (P)	594	Mahendragarh (P)	134
total	39,772		39,375		38,194

(b) Particulars of Population—

(48) TABLE NO. 2 (S-42)—*Summary table of population of the Agra Province,* 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons . . .	6,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method—*

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation—*

[*general description*]

The surface of this province, north of the Chumbul, is in general flat and open, and rather bare of trees; but south of that river, and also towards the north-western frontier, it is more hilly, and trees become more plentiful.

[*agriculture and production*]

A great proportion of the cultivation is consequently restricted to such crops as do not, like rice, require a redundant supply of moisture. The soil is particularly adapted for the production of indigo, which might be raised in any quantity, as also sugar and cotton; but except in that portion of the province under the British juridiction, all processes of agriculture are in a very backward state, owing to the confusion and incessant warfare by which the province has been distracted ever since the death of Aurengzebe in 1707. In this province there are no remarkable or peculiar mineral productions, and the animals are the same as in Hindostan generally, but the horses are much superior to those of Bengal and the eastern and southern provinces.

[*manufactures*]

The principal article manufactured in this province is coarse cloth, but the export of it is not great. The British provinces to the south-east receive annually an importation of cotton from the south of the Chumbul, by the route of Calpee, but a considerable proportion of it is the growth of Malwah, and the Maharatta territories to the south-east of Agra. The Doab, or territory between the Ganges and the Jumna, which may be termed the garden of the province, exports indigo, sugar and cotton. The country to the north-west of Agra, under the Macherry Rajah of Alva and other native chiefs, being ill supplied with water, is of a very inferior quality and generally unproductive.

[*population*]

Upon the whole, the province is but thinly peopled compared with Bengal, Tanjore and the more flourishing of the British provinces, and does not, probably, in all its dimensions, contain more than six millions of inhabitants. The Doab, and that part of it possessed by the British , is by far the most fertile, populous, and best governed.

[*towns*]

The principal towns in this province are Alvar, the capital of the Macherry Rajah; Bhurtpoor, the capital of the Jauts; Deeg, another strong Jaut fortress; Mathura, Kanoge, Etawah, Gualior, Gohud, Calpee, and Narwar.

[*religion*]

The natives of this province are, in generar, a handsome robust race of men, and consist of a mixture of Hindoos and Mahommedans.

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Agra Province

[*language*]

The language of common intercourse throughout the Agra province is the Hindostany, but the persian is used for public and official documants, and in conversation among the higher classes of Mahommedans. The ancient language of Kanoge is thought, by Mr. Colebrooke, to form the basis of the modern Hindostany.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The territory covered by the Agra Province corresponds to a major potrion of the later North-Western Provinces, the Agra Province and the Allahabad Province together more or less correspond to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The modern Uttar Pradesh covers the tract.

The following table shows the variation in population of the territories covered by the Agra Province of 1815.

(49) TABLE No. 3 (S-43)—*Variation in population of the Agra Province in* 1815, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . . .	6,000,000	—	—
1872 . . .	9,802,731	+3,802,731	+63.38
1921 . . .	10,615,339	+812,608	+8.29
1961 . . .	18,170,768	+7,555,429	+71.17

The author mentioned population to be above seven million. The annual arithmetic growth rate was slightly more than one per cent. The worst famine of the 19th century occurred in 1837-38. Again there was a famine in 1860-61 and a drought in 1868-69. The rate does not seem to be plausible. It appears that the population of 1815 was underestimated. A decay between 1872 and 1921 is not unlikely. There was a growth of 9 per cent in the United Provinces as a whole between 1872 and 1921. There was famines in 1873-74, in 1876-78 and again in 1897. The decade 1901-10 was also not free from checks. The worst influenza epidemic mingled with other retarding forces made a havoc on population in 1911-21. The growth rate between 1921 and 1961 seems to be as expected.

13. ALLAHABAD PROVINCE, 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Allahabad Province

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer.... London, John Murray, 1815. p. 18-20.

[*BSL*/915.4 (*g*) *H* 222]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

A large province in Hindostan. .... To the north it is bounded by the provinces of Oude and Agra; on the south by the Hindoo Province of Gundwana; on the east it has the provinces of Bahar and Gundwana; and on the west, Malwah and Agra, In length it may be estimated at 170 miles, by 120 the average breadth.

geographical identification

The Allahabad Province as occurs in the *Map* of *Hindostan* presented by Hamilton in 1820 was superimposed on contemporary maps of 1872, 1921 and 1961 and the following table was prepared. The identification as spelt out in this process as well as the population estimated at three points of time is naturally only a broad approximation.

(50) TABLE No. 1 (S-44)—*Area of the territories covered by the Allahabad Province (as in* 1815) *in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

1872		1921		1961	
place	area in sq. mile	place	area in sq. mile	place	area in sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.W. PROVINCES :				UTTAR PRADESH	
Fatehpur	1,586	Fatehpur	1,642	Fatehpur	1,625
Hamirpur	2,287	Hamirpur	2,292	Hamirpur	2,775
Banda	2,909	Banda	2,965	Banda	2,950
Allahabad	2,747	Allahabad	2,858	Allahabad	2,801
Benaras	996	Benaras	1,003	Benaras	1,965
Ballia	1,144	Ballia	1,223	Ballia	1,183
Ghazipur	2,168	Ghazipur	1,392	Ghazipur	1,306
Jaunpur	1,556	Jaunpur	1,550	Jaunpur	1,543
Kanpur (P)	1,052	Kanpur (P)	1,066	Kanpur (P)	1,061
Rai Bareli (P)	146	Rai Bareli (P)	149	Rai Bareli (P)	97
Azamgarh (P)	1,058	Aamgarh (P)	1,040	Azamgarh (P)	1,064
Pratabgarh (P)	799	Pratabgarh (P)	892	Pratabgarh (P)	965
Mirzapur (P)	2,644	Mirzapur	2,675	Mirzapur (P)	2,632
Jhansi	1,567	Jhansi (P)	2,080	Jhansi (P)	2,123
Lalitpur	562				
CENTRAL INDIA :		CENTRAL INDIA :		MADHYA PRADESH :	
Panna	2,568	Panna	2,596	Panna	2,716
Chhartarpur	1,169	Chartarpur	1,130	Chhartarpur	3,381
Bijawar	974	Bijawar	973	Satna	2,823
Charkhari	788	Chharkhari	880		
Ajaigarh	802	Ajaigarh	802		
Kothi	169	Kothi	169		
Nagode	501	Nagode	501	Tikamgarh (Teri)	1,944
Maihar	407	Maihar	407		
Jase	75	Jase	72		
Majhgawa	231				
(I) Rewa (P)		Rewa (P)			
Tehri	2,145	Orcha (Teri)	2,080		
Jubbulpur (P)	429	Jubbulpur (P)	446	Jubbulpur (P)	386
Sagar (P)	826	Sagar (P)	892	Sagar (P)	965
Datia (P)	495	Datia	594	Dattia (P)	493
Damoh (P)	1,485	Damoh (P)	1,635	Damoh (P)	1,640
(II) Rewa (P)	2,578	Rewa (P)	2,675	Rewa	2,509
Total	38,863		38,679		41,947

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Allahabad Province

(b) Particulars of Population—

(51) TABLE NO. 2 (S-45)—*Summary table of population of the Allahabad Province, 1815*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
2	population : persons . . .	7,000,000
	males . . .	—
	females . . .	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	avearge size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . .	—

5. *Method—*

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation—*

[*general description*]

The surface of this province in the vicinity of the rivers Ganges and Jumna is flat and productive; but to the south-west, in the Bundelcund territory, the country is an elevated table land, diversified with high hills, and abounding in strong holds. This part of the province is indifferently cultivated, but contains within its limits the famous diamond mines of Pannah. Between these two divisions there is a considerable difference of climate; the former being extremely sultry, and subject to the hot winds, which is not the case with the more elevated region.

The periodical rains and wells are, consequently, in this quarter, chiefly depended on for a supply of moisture; but, upon the whole, Allahabad may be considered one of the richest and most productive countries in India.

The exports from this province are diamonds, saltpetre, opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, cotton cloths etc. the imports are various; salt from the maritime parts of Bengal being one of the principal articles in demand.

[*chief towns*]

The chief towns are Benares, Allahabad, Callinger, Chatterpoor, Joinproor, Mirzapoor, Chunar, and Gazypoor.

[*population*]

The population of Allahabad is very considerable and may be estimated to exceed seven millions, of which number, probably, 1/8th are Mahomedans and the rest Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion.

In remote times of Hindoo antiquity, this province must have held a high rank, as it contains Prayaga (Allahabad) and Benaras, two of the most holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and the latter occupying in India the station which two centuries back Rome did in Christendom. At present, the whole of this extensive province is comprehenended within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and governed by the Bengal code of regulations, with the exception of a small portion of the Bundelcund province, which still continunes .n a refractory state.

7. *Gaps—*

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment—*

Territories covered by the Province of Allahabad in 1815 cover a part of the present Uttar Pradesh and a part of Central Provinces and Central India now mostly in Madhya Pradesh.

A statement of the area under cultivation, cultivable and waste along with the revenue demand and the incidence of demand per bigha was appended to Lord Moira's Revenue Minute dated 21st September, 1815. (Great Britain. House of Commons. *Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, 16th August,* 1832. London, J. L. Fox & Sons, 1833). The following table shows the position.

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Allahabad Province

(52) TABLE No. 3 (S-46)—*Extent of cultivation and assessement in some districts of Ceded and Conquired Provinces in* 1813-14

districts	villages	total land (kucha begahs)	in cultivation	fit for cultivation	waste	govt. demand (Rs.)	rate per begah Rs. Ans. Pice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Cawnpore . .	3,439	2,946,315	1,768,745	134,189	1,043,381	2,736,297	1—8—0
2 Bundelcund . .	—	—	2,118,991	894,387	—	2,901,510	1—6—0
3 Bareilly . .	—	11,379,301	4,458,380	3,362,022	3,558,899	2,266,280	0—8—0
4 Shajehanpore .	—	10,774,028	3,856,187	2,907,430	4,010,411	1,624,235	0—7—0
5 Seharanpore* .	—	19,377,060	5,639,994	6,404,115	7,332,951	2,579,817	0—6—0
6 Moradabad . .	8,263	4,531,740	1,710,443	2,093,437	727,860	2,546,417	1—12—0
7 Agra . . .	—	2,456,214	1,222,667	330,807	902,740	1,425,802	1—2—9
8 Etawah . .	3,813	6,798,916	4,441,788	575,564	1,781,564	3,062,068	0—12—0
9 Allyghar* . .	—	11,927,856	4,920,726	3,441,135	3,565,995	3,149,809	1—15—0
10 Goruckpore*							
South Azimgarh .	—	5,714,895	1,050,570	789,009	3,875,316	954,135	2—12—0
Northern Goruckpore	—	5,106,390	1,091,616	2,304,816	1,709,958	792,205	2—3—0
11 Allahabad . .	—	3,159,895	1,655,106	395,012	1,109,777	2,793,244	1—11—0
12 Furruckabad .	—	3,149,442	1,805,388	297,350	1,046,704	1,028,485	0—9—0
total .	*15,515*	*87,322,052*	*35,740,601*	*23,929,273*	*30,665,556*	*27,860,304*	

*figures were in pucca bigha, converted into kuchha bighas on the basis of 1 pucca bigha = 3 kuchha bigha.

Ignoring figures for Bundelcund which are incomplete, it appears that 41 per cent of total land was under cultivation, 28 per cent was cultivable and 31 per cent was considered as waste.

The entire tract was subject to calamities on several occasions. The worst Cholera epidemic of 1817-1818 has its toll specially in the southern portion of the tract. There were famines in and around-Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab from Furruckabad to Allahabad during 1803-08, in Trans Jumna districts during 1812-13. There was society in the districts of Cawnpur, Allahabad and Banda during 1819. The upper tract of the Province met the worst famine of the century in 1837-38. Hardly the trace of this famine was erased, when another famine burst in the upper part of the tract followed by a drought in 1868-69.

Epidemic of various types preceded or followed such droughts or famines. Two famines occurred in 1873-74 affecting a population of 29 lakhs and in 1876-78 affecting 18.5 per cent of population in the tract covered by the former N.W. Provinces. The decade 1881-91 was good, the next decade 1891-1901 was marked with outbreak of malaria, and a famine in 1897. The next decade was a mixed one. The toll of the influenza epidemic, plague, malaria, cholera resulted in a loss of population in the United Provinces to the extent of more than 3 per cent, but the loss was more severe in the tract under consideration.

Estimates of population as constructed by adjusting area are presented in the following table.

(53) TABLE No. 4 (S-47)—*Variation in population of the Allahabad Province in* 1815, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . . .	7,000,000	—	—
1872 . . .	11,732,051	+4,732,051	+67.60
1921 . . .	11,361,124	—370,927	—3.16
1961 . . .	20,050,083	+ 8,688,959	+76.48

The population in 1815 was reported to be more than 7 million. It is likely to be an underestimation. An annual growth of more than one per cent is not plausible under conditions prevailing during the period. The growth rate between 1872 and 1921 and that between 1921 and1961 are in conformity with the general trend.

14. THE PROVINCE OF BERAR, 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Berar

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer; London, John Murray, 1815. p. 141-142.

[*BSL*/915.4 (g)/*H*222]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographial location**—

A large province in the Deccan, ···To the north, it is bounded by Khandesh and Allahabad; to the south by Aurungabad and the Godavery; to the east by the province of Gundwana; and to the west by Khandesh and Aurungabad. Its limits are very inaccurately defined; but, including the modren small province of Nandere, which properly belongs to it, the length may be estimated at 230 miles, by 120 miles the average breadth.

geographical identification

It appears from the description of Walter Hamilton (1815) that the Province included Berar proper and Nandere contains an area of 27,600 sq. miles.

A map of Berar Province including Nandere (1820) was superimposed on a recent (1961) map of India showing district boundaries.

The present districts (1961)which constitute the Berar Province in 1815 were thereby marked out. Some of these are included wholly, while others in different proportions. It is observed from the superimposition that the Berar Province in 1815 including Nandere was made of serveral districts of Maharastra & Madhya-pradesh of 1961.

A. Portion of the Berar Province in Maharastra, 1961

1 Yeotmal district
2 Akola district
3 Buldhana district
4 Amaravati district
5 Nandere district
6 Aurangabad district
7 Jalgaon district
8 Nasik district

B. In Madhya Pradesh, 1961

1 Betul district
2 East Nimar district

Sl. nos. 1-5 of (A) are included wholly while sl. nos. 6,7 & 8 of (A) are included in the proportions 1/5, and 1/2 respectively. Similarly, the sl. nos. 1&2 of (B) are included in the proportions of 1/4 th & 1/5 th respectively. These facts need be reckoned in the compilation of the areas of the above districts for the purpose of ascertaining the arae of Berar Province of 1815 from the present data. This is evident from the following Table:—

(54) TABLE No. 1 (S-48)—*Districts of* 1961 *census of India which comprised the Province of Berar (including Nandere of* 1815)

sl. no.	province (1815)	districts (1961)	proportion of the districts included	area (sq. mile)
1	2	3	4	5
	A. Berar			
1		Yeotmal	1	5,219
2		Akola	1	4,091
3		Buldhana	1	3,766
4		Amaravati	1	4,691
5		Betul	1/4	971
6		Aurangabad	1/5	1,244
7		Jalgaon	1/2	2,196
8		East Nimar	1/5	827
9		Nasik	1/12	501
A. sub-total		—	—	23,506
	B. Nandere			
10		Nandere	1	4,024
B. sub-total		—	—	4,024
total (A+B)		—	—	27,620

The area thus obtained is very close to the area given for the Berar Province (including Nandere) of 1815. The area of the relevant districts of 1921 is almost identical with that of 1961. The Census report of 1921 contains a time series of population from 1872 to 1921. We have not, therefore, attempted a separate identification in 1872. We have used this time series to study the trend of population in the *Editorial Comment*.

(b) Particulars of population—

(55) TABLE No. 2 (S-49)—*Summary table of population of the Province of Berar,* 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	2,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Berar

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*ancient limits*]

In the institutes of Acber, compiled by Abul Fazel, A.D. 1582, it is described as follows :

"The ancient names of this Soubah are Durdatut, Ruddavoodyut, and Fittkener. It is situated in the second climate. The length from Putaleh to Beiragurh is 200 coss, and the breadth from Bunder to Hindiah, measures 180 coss. On the east it joins to Beeragurh; on the north is Settarah; on the south Hindia; and on the west Tillingana. It is divided into the following districts; viz. 1. Kaweel; 2. Poonar; 3. Kehrleh; 4. Nernalah; 5. Kullem; 6. Bassum; 7. Mahore; 8. Manickdurgh; 9. Patna; 10. Tilinganch; 11. Ramgur; 12. Bheker; 13. Puffyaleh."

It will be perceived, that the province of Berar described by Abul Fazel differs considerably from the modern acceptation of the name: the latter including (but improperly) the whole country between Dowletabad and Orissa, the eastern part of which was certainly not reduced by, and probaly not known to the Emperor Acber. Nagpoor has generally been supposed to be the capital of Berar; but this is a mistake as it is in the province of Gundwana; Ellichpoor being the proper capital of this country. The soubah of Berar was formed during the reign of Acber, from conquests made south of the Nerbuddah; but the eastern parts were probably never completely subjugated.

At present three-fourths of the province are included within the territories of the Nizam, and the remainder is either occupied by, or tributary to the Nagpoor and Malwah Maharattas. By the treaty of peace concluded with the Nagpoor Rajah, in December, 1803, the River Wurda was declared the boundary betwixt his dominions and those of the Nizam.

[*surface of land and the rivers*]

The province is centrically situated in the Deccan, nearly at an equal distance from the two seas. The surface is in general elevated and hilly, and abounds in strong holds; some of which, such as Gawelghur, were deemed impregnable by the natives, until taken by the army under General Wellesley.

[*agriculture and production*]

It has many rivers, the principal of which are the Godavery, Tuptee, Poornah, Wurda, and Kaitna, besides smaller streams. Although so well supplied with water, it is but little cultivated, and thinly inhabited. There are some parts of the province, however, which are so favoured by climate and soil, as to be as well cultivated as any part of India. producing rice, wheat, barley, cotton, opium, silk (in small quatities and coarse), and sugar—and the whole is susceptible of great improvement. The Berar bullocks are reckoned the best in the Deccan.

[*population, religion and manner*]

The principal towns are Ellichpoor, Gawelghur, Narnallah, Poonar, Nandere, and Patery.

From various causes this province has never attained to any great population, the inhabitants probably not exceeding two millions, of which number not more than one-tenth are Mahommedans, the rest being Hindoos of the Brahminical sect.

A singular practice prevails among the lowest tribes of the inhabitants of Berar and Gundwana. Suicide is not unfrequently vowed by such persons in return for boons, solicited from idols. To fulfil his vow, the successful votary throws himself from a precipice called Calabhairava, situated in the mountains between Tuptee and Nerbuddah rivers. The annual fair held near the spot, at the beginning of each spring, usually witnesses eight or 10 victims of this superstition.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Walter Hamilton guessed the population at 2 million. According to a census of the Territories under the Rajah of Nagpur conducted by Richard Jenkins in 1825 the population was 2,470,752 distributed in 10,899 towns and villages (*Report on the Territories of the Rajah of Nagpur* submitted to Supreme Government of India. Calcutta, 1827, p. 3-28). The area covered by Jenkins seems to be less than that covered by Hamilton.

It is clear that Walter Hamilton's estimate is based on as guess work. He found the territory thinly inhabited and not well cultivated. His guess work appears to be on a lower side. Examining the geographical situation between extreme north and extreme south, it appears that Jenkins might have covered two-thirds of the territory mentioned by Hamilton. For the Hamilton's territory, population comes to about 32 lakhs on the basis of Jenkin's census.

Taking Hamilton's estimate, it is revealed that population increased by more than 3 per cent per annum between 1815 and 1872 against a decline at the rate of 0.33 per cent per annum between 1872 and 1921 and growth rate of 1.40 per cent between 1921 and 1961. By any standard, the growth rate of the period 1815-1872 is not plausible.

If we consider the revised population on the basis of Jenkin's census for 1825, the annual growth rate between 1825 and 1872 stands at 0.91. It appears to be more plausible . The following table shows the trend.

(56) TABLE No. 3 (S-50)—*Variation in population of the Province of Berar,* 1815, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation *in population*	percentage *variation* in population
1	2	3	4
1815 . . .	2,000,000		
1872 . . .	5,584,371	+3,584,371	+179.21
1921 . . .	4,666,630	—917,741	—16.43
1961 . . .	7,280,206	+2,613,576	+56.00

C. WESTERN REGION

86-L/B(D)136RGI—17

15. CUTCH, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1830

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

3. *Source*—

(1) **Tod, James**

Travels in Western India, embracing a visit to the sacred mounts of the Jains, and most celebrated shrines of Hindu faith between Rajpootana and the Indus; with an account of the ancient city of Nehrwalla. London, 1839.p.484-501.

[*NL/Sp* 163*F*32]

(2) **Bombay**

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. V. Cutch, Palanpur and Mahi Kanta. Bombay, 1880. Various pages.

[*BSL/IX*-19]

(3) **Macmurdo, James**

An account of the Province of Cutch, and of the countries lying between Gujarat and the river Indus; with cursory remarks on the inhabitants, their history, manners, and state of society (*In* Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay. Vol. II p. 205-241).

[*NL/PP* 202C]

(4) **Burnes, Alexander**

A Memoir and supplementary memoir of a Map of Govt. the Eastern Branch of the Indus... Bombay, Litho Press, 1828. Various pages.

[*NL/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

The Jhareja dominions extend over a tract of about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and sixty in breadth. It coutains an area upward of ten thousand square miles

geographical identification

According to Walter Hamilton (*the East India Gazetteer* 2nd ed., 1828, p. 465-466), "This Province... consists of two portions, one an immense salt morass named the Runn,...the other an irregular hilly tract, completely insulated by the Runn and the sea." The political geography of Cutch remained unchanged. It contained an area of 6,500 square miles exclusive of the Runn in 1872 and 8,167 squaie miles including Adhol Mahal in 1921. The area was 16,567 square miles according to 1961 Census including the Runn comprising about 9,000 square miles. In 1872, Cutch was included in the group of Native States. In 1921, Cutch Agency included Cutch and Adhol Mahal. It became a Part 'C' State administered by a Chief Commissioner in 1947. After the reorganisation of Bombay State in 1956, Cutch (spelt as Kutch) became a part of it and converted as a district in Gujrat State on the 1st May, 1960. The present Kutch includes 10 enclave villages from the former Native State of Morvi.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(57) TABLE No. 1 (S-51) *Summary table of population of Cutch*, 1821, 1823, 1825 *and* 1830

sl. no.	item	particulars			
		1821	1823	1825	1830
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	—	10,000	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	510,000	500,000	500,000	350,000
	males	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	50	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—	—

86-L/B(D)136RGI—17(a)

1. *Year*—1821, 1823, 1825, 1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

[*source* (4)]

(58) TABLE NO. 2—*Rajput population of different tribes in Cutch among which female infanticide prevails—contd.*

pargana	towns/villages	castes among which infanticide prevails				remarks
		men	women	boys	girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maak . . .	Panelee	3	3	4	1	The following are the tribes among
	Vigeree	4	4	5	—	whom female infanti-
	Muttul	6	4	4	1	cide prevails. They are all
	Chawurks	28	16	12	3	Rajpoots Jhareja Kotee Daida
Pawur . . .	Kota	4	4	4	4	Mookulsee Phool dell wurumsee
Maak . . .	Mookusee Arrul	2	5	8		
	Jogee Arrul	6	6	6	1	
	Dumai	1	1	1	1	
	Mooroo	4	6	9	—	
Pawar . . .	Nurra	10	10	2	1	
Dung . . .	Syra	20	20	20	—	Jharra bootta Barach Reea Jooh
	Gooneree	55	30	15	2	heir Kundier Kayz, umen,
						wanariee Beemanu veerar
Gyree . . .	Lucput	13	3	1	—	
Dung . . .	Omersir	32	21	5	1	
Gyrra . . .	Daressree	9	6	8	—	
Gyra . . .	Badra	50	25	10	1	
Ubrassa . . .	Tayraha	31	21	15	1	
	Bachoodee	4	3	1		
	Wora	9	4	4	—	
	Vinjan	18	12	5	3	
	Leyja	6	9	4	2	
Kauntee . . .	Kayrow	18	24	8	—	
Bhooj . .	Koonreea	5	3	4	1	
Myanee . . .	Danittee	3	2	1	—	
Bhooj . . .	Khaira	15	10	7	2	
	Shurat	2	1	2	2	
	Mutterkooee	1	1	1		
Pawur . . .	Myreesir	2	1	2	1	
	Bibur	60	65	40	5	
Kauntee . .	Tunwana	20	14	10	1	
	Bit Assuntun	8	12	7	4	
	Poonree	3	3	5	—	
	Choonree	19	14	15	—	
Ubrassa . . .	Sabrya	5	3	2	1	
Bhooi . . .	Badree	15	6	4	1	
Gyrra .	Mendiearee	2	2	1	1	
	Godundur	3	3	—	1	
	Berindee	3	2	2	—	
	Karouda	2	1	1	1	
	[sub-total]	501	380	255	43	

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

(58) TABLE No. 2—*Rajput population of different tribes in Cutch among which female infanticide prevails*—contd.

pargunna	towns/villages	castes among which infanticide prevails				remarks
		men	women	boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ubrassa . . .	Eyedah	2	6	—	—	
Pawur . .	Karria	32	35	15	2	
	Wang	2	2	2	1	
	Dadoor	10	6	3	—	
Maak . . .	Goontree	16	6	5	—	
Pawur . . .	Charee	3	2	2	1	
Dung . . .	Ch. Joonacha	4	3	3	2	
	Burra Joonacha	5	4	2	2	
	Unria	12	10	4	2	
	Kuttia	7	3	3	1	
	Daidree	16	8	6	4	
Ubrassa . . .	Ch. Dooppee	40	30	20	5	
	Wunga	7	6	3	—	
	Motara	13	12	8	2	
Chittrannee . .	Bhumpoor	5	4	3	—	
	Nunndra	14	11	9	—	
	Sunosra	16	7	4	—	
	Tuttote	15	12	7	1	
	Lockaree	3	4	3	—	
	Munjul	11	10	16	3	
Bhooj . . .	Hankooa	11	10	2	1	
	Rheea	40	34	30	—	
	Ch. Rheea	41	12	11	—	
	Jambooree	14	8	9	1	
Myanee . . .	Cunnyaboy	2	4	4	2	
	Chundranee	5	4	3	—	
Ubrassa . . .	Juckow	5	6	4	1	
Chitranee . .	Roha	10	8	5	—	
Ubrassa . .	Rowa	1	3	2	—	
	Sootree	16	7	2	—	
	Chuasir	7	7	6	1	
	Narainpoor	10	9	4	—	
Kauntee . . .	Phirraudee	64	43	11	6	
	Daisurpoor	15	7	8	2	
	Beraja	9	9	5	1	
	Suma Ghogaur	94	50	90	2	
	Bharayal	25	15	7	—	
	Bidra	25	20	15	1	
Chitranee . .	Gujjoor	5	4	4	2	
Wagur . . .	Kuntcote	53	47	21	2	
	Wunnooee	6	5	3	—	
[sub-total] .		691	493	364	48	

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

(58) TABLE No. 2—*Rajput population of difference tribes in Cutch among which female infanticide prevails*—concld.

pargunna	towns/villages	castes among which infanticide prevails				remarks
		men	women	boys	girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pragtur . . .	Lodranee	2	1	—	—	
	Trumo	3	4	1	—	
	Rahpoor	8	4	6	2	
	Ganeetur	3	3	3	—	
	Badurgud	6	—	1	—	
Myanee . . .	Rahdinpoor	3	3	2	1	
	Nuwagaum	4	3	2	—	
	Doodee	10	4	2	1	
	Dhamurka	31	22	11	6	
	Pakersir	10	10	9	1	
	Khoombaeree	9	9	7	—	
	Bundree	2	2	—	—	
	Choubaree	4	6	2	1	
	Bhurooria	23	16	17	1	
	Sooee	17	11	12	4	
	Jesra	18	18	15	8	
Wagur . . .	Bura Rov	16	16	10	2	
	Ch. Rov	12	10	6	—	
	Futtihgud	4	4	2	1	
	Sunwa	15	13	7	1	
	Addysir	2	3	—	3	
	Cheetrore	5	4	4	1	
	Lukreea	3	6	—	1	
	Wandeea	12	10	7	6	
	Vijpassir	39	33	28	3	
	Kirmirria	5	2	2	—	
	Seekra	10	12	4	—	
	Butchow	30	27	8	2	
	Burachuree	44	32	20	3	
Anjar . . .	Wursamairee	30	23	6	1	
	Anjar	— 2	—	—	—	
Bhooj . . .	Suggalia	8	4	2	3	
[sub-total] .		390	315	196	52	
total . .		1,582	1,188	815	143	

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

5. *Method*—

[James Tod collected statistics and other information from oral replies to a number of questions from one Ruttunji, "tne most enlightened member of the Regency...." Alexander Burnes found it difficult to estimate the inhabitants in a single village due to a constant migratory movement of the population. He, therefore, assumed the size of a house at 3.5, and estimated the total population at 5 lakhs and asserted that the estimate was in no case overrated. Methods have not been specifically spelt out by other authors.].

6. *Explanation*—

[source (1) : some characteristics of inhabitants]

Of the statistics of Cutch and its geography, political and even physical, there is sufficient before the public: I will merely, therefore, so far touch on the former as is essential to the few remarks I have to make on the internal policy of the Jharejas, and its variation from that of the other Rajpoot states. For this information I must again express my obligations to the intelligent Ruttunji, the most enlightened member of the Regency, from whose oral replies to a long list of questions, which I noted down in his presence, the following details are derived.

The Jhareja dominions extend over a tract of about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and sixty in breadth; the land is generally poor, indifferently cultivated, and thinly peopled, so much so, that, although it contains an area of upwards of ten thousand square miles, the number of inhabitants is only half-a-million, one-twentieth part of which is confined within the capital, Bhooj, and another twentieth within the sea-port of Mandavie. Except these two places, there is none which merits the name of city, though there are a few towns, as Anjar, Lukput, Moondia, &c., on the coast, which derive importance from their position. Of this population, the number of the dominant race, the Jhareja, fit to bear arms, is estimated at only twelve thousand; the remainder are Mooslem and Hindu, of all sects and classes.

The system of *bhatna*, or sub-infeudation, carried to the extent it is in Cutch, is a principle of destruction; for, according to the laws of Manu, where all the sons are co-heirs (though a kind of *majorat* is reserved for the eldest), as each must have his *bhat,* or portion, the rules of arithmetic would settle the point where all Jhareja subdivision should cease, when infinitely small quantities, such as, to use their own mataphor, "might be borne away on the point of their lance," would remain. A great moral crime is the sole corrective of this political error; and it is to prevent the destruction of families by following the supreme law of sub-infeduation, that the first law of nature and of God is violated, infanticide not being confined to female victims. *Were the British Government to negociate a statute of limitation, demonstrating how the general welfare is endangered by this ad infinitum division, and to effect by compromise a system of escheats, partly to the crown, partly to the *bhyad*, the chain which holds together this anomalous society would be strengthened, and such horrors avoided.

[*source* (2) : 1. *general conditions,* 1818]

Of the state of Cutch at this time (June 25th, 1818),[1] Captain Mac Murdo has left a detailed account. The country was bare of timber in many parts. Date trees were common, and near villages there were occasional *lims, pipals,* and *babuls*. But all other trees were grown only in special places. In the hilly tracts, except in low-lying patches of a few acres, there was little arable land. From the hill sides covered with stunted brushwood or bare, old stumps dug out for firewood, showed that they had once been forest-clad. There was little or no water, and the hills were rusty brown, desolate, and wretched. Of lands fit for grazing there were the brushwood covered sides of some of the hills, where numbers of sheep and goats were reared, and the large tract of the Banni feeding with the richest grass great herds of cows and buffaloes. The arable lands were the valleys between the two main ranges of hills, and the wide coast plain. The soil, except some rich plains in *Vagad* and in places under the hills, was a light clay, covered with from one to six inches of sand; near the sea it was broken by wild salt wastes. Ponds did not hold water, but wells were many and the supply they yielded was good. The crops were, for the early November harvest, millet, pulse, and cotton; for the late January harvest, millet and oil plants. There was no skilled tillage. The province was without Kanbis and the field workers were almost all herdsmen, Ahirs, Rabaris, Charans, and Sindi Mussalmans. The dry crop tillage was most slovenly and the out turn small. Irrigation was general and the tillage of watered lands was better than that of dry soils yielding crops of poor sugarcane, wheat, barley in the cold weather, and millet in the hot. Vegetables were raised in plenty, and Cutch grapes and melons had a good name. Still the agricultural wealth was very small. Its cotton, though sent in considerable quantities to Bombay and Arabia, was not clean enough for the European market. The Lakhpat rice lands were utterly bare, and half of the grain supply came from Sind, Kathiawar, and the Malabar coast. In animals Cutch was better off. The horses were excellent and high priced; the camels, bred in numbers, were fit for riding and baggage; the oxen and buffaloes, though most of them small and ugly, were abundant, and those of Vagad were equal to the finest cattle of west Gujarat; the sheep and goats were plentiful and well-fed, their milk and butter supporting large classes of the people.

[2. *population*]

About the middle of the eighteenth century the population of Cutch is said to have been considerably greater than it was for many years after. The mis-government towards the close of the eighteenth century, the wars

*Mr. Elphinstone, in his Report on Cutch, from which I extracted several notes, confirms this; adding that it accounts for the number of single heir male in families.

1. Trans. Bom. Lit. Soc. II. 217-255.

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

carried on by Fateh Muhammad at the opening of the present century, and the deadly famine and pestilence of 1812 are said to have lowered its strength to about one half.[1] In 1821, Mr. Elphinstone gave the native estimate of the population at about 510,000 souls, of whom more than one-third were Mussalmans.[2] Two years later (1823) Colonel Tod gave 500,000, one-tenth of them found in the cities of Bhuj and Mandvi.[3] In 1830, the total was returned at 350,000 souls...the 1872 census has shown a total of 487,305 souls. Of the whole number, 369,184 or 75.76 per cent, including 65,873 Shravaks, were Hindus; 118,063 or 24.22 per cent were Mussalmans; forty were Parsis; five were Sikhs; and thirteen Christians.

[3. *towns, population and conditions of people*]

There were several towns, Mandvi with 50,000 people, with a brisk trade, a fleet of 800 boats of from about 15 to 150 tons (40-400 *khandis*) burden, and a yearly revenue of £25,000 (Rs. 250,000); Bhuj, with 20,000 people, justly celebrated for its ingenious artists in gold and silver work; Lakhpat, with 15,000 people, and a yearly revenue of £6,000 (Rs. 60,000); Mundra, with 12,000 people, and a yearly revenue of £3,000 (Rs. 30,000); and many towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 souls. At the same time the pople were very poor, the under-chiefs, in case they should run away, had to treat their labourers with some consideration; but the Rao's subjects, who could not so readily move, were fined and plundered without mercy. The herdsmen, Charans, Rabaris and tribes of Sindi Mussalmans, lived a rough unsettled life in small societies of six or eight families, in grass huts feeding chiefly on milk and butter. Of the trading classes some of the Bhatias were rich, but the Lohanas had lost their old position and were chiefly labourers and husbandmen. The Jadejas, the ruling class, were hopelessly idle, lazy, and debauched. 'To speak generally', says Captain Mac Murdo, the people are wretchedly poor, abominably debauched, and full of disease. Except in climate, the country is perhaps less favoured by nature than any I have heard of.[4]

[4. *famine and pestilence*]

The famine of 1811, and 1812 was, at the close of the latter year, followed in Cutch by an outbreak of pestilence so deadly, that it is said to have destroyed half the people of the country. What, along with the weakened state of the people, must have strengthened, if it did not give rise to this plague, was overcrowding in the towns, where on account of the disorders of the four preceding years, people from the villages had sought shelter. For two years the disease abated. Then in May 1815, the year of the heaviest known rainfall, it broke out with deadly force at Kanthkot in east Cutch. As in Ahmedabad, it[5] symptoms were slight fever followed by great weakness and weariness, and then swellings in the groin and arm-pits suppurating in some cases and in other remaining hard lumps. Few stricken with the disease recovered. Most died between the third and the ninth day. The plague seemed in the air; there was nothing to show that it had been brought from outside, or was spread by the touch. It seemed to attack most fiercely the sluggish and vegetable eaters; Rajputs escaped where Brahmans and Vanias died in numbers. Oil-makers were believed to be safe. In Bhuj, care was taken that no one should come from the affected districts. One man died, those with him were turned out, and the house was smoked with brimstone and unroofed. From Kanthkot the disease spread to other parts of Vagad, causing much loss of life in the early months of 1816. In May it crossed to Morvi in Kathiawar, and came back in August within ten miles of Bhuj[5], and at the same time raged in Radhanpur and Sind. In 1817 from Morvi it travelled to Dholera. Since 1817 there has been no return of this pestilence.

The prevailing diseases are malarious fevers, rheumatism, small-pox, measles, stone, and skin diseases. Fever is most widespread about the close of the rainy seasons (October), and in some years rages with great violence; rheumatism is more complained of in the cold weather. In 1826 Dr. Burnes noted that cholera, though very fatal in the neighbouring countries, had never made much progress in Cutch.[6]

[5. *earthquakes*, 1819]

During the present century Cutch has suffered much from earthquakes. The most disastrous, severer than any that had happened for more than 400 years, began on the 16th June, 1819. The first shock was felt at about a quarter to seven in the evening, and lasted for about two minutes. "The ground could be seen to move, it was hard to keep standing, and every house was shaken to its centre." Within four hours (11 P.M.) three slight shocks were felt, and on the next day the earth was often in motion with gusts of wind, and a noise as of the rumbling of carriages. This noise went on during the whole night, and after stopping for a few minutes at a quarter to ten, a severe shock, lasting about fifty seconds, brought down a number of shattered buildings. For six weeks there were daily shocks, and, during the next four months, they were felt at intervals, the last on the 20th November. Little has been recorded as to the speed and course of the earthquake wave. The shock seems to have been felt at the same time over the whole of Cutch, and to have travelled north about fifty-three miles a minute. Cutch seems to have been the centre of disturbance. The damage caused by the earthquake was very great. At Bhuj, 7,000 houses including the Rao's palace

1. Burnes' Hist. of Cutch. VII, VIII.
2. Rep. 26 January, 1821. Bom. Gov. Pol. Rec. 10 of 1820, 153.
3. Western India, 484.
4. Trans. Bom. Lit. Soc. 246-248. The people of Anjar, of whom as their own subjects the British officers knew more than that of other parts of the province, were except a few Brahmans and Lohanas, wretchedly poor, completely at the mercy of Bohora bankers for their subsistence, paying advances at fifty percent interest. Bombay Government Letter, 31st May, 1818, East India Papers, III. 754.
5. Dr. Mc Adam, Anjar and Cutch, 6th November, 1816. Trans. Bom. Med. and Phy. Soc. I. 183-189.
6. Bom. Gov. Sel. XV. 230.

1. *Year*—1821, 1823, 1825, 1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

were destroyed, and 1,150 persons buried in the ruins; hundreds of houses in Anjar, Mandvi, and Lakhpat were hurled to the ground; all the fortified towns were injured, and Tera, the best fortress in Cutch, was utterly ruined. During the first and severest shock, it was said that Dhinodhar hill sent out flames, and other hills sent out clouds of dust. But these stories were little better than hearsay, and the examination of the country by the officers of the Geological Survey has shown that neither from Dhinodhar nor from any other hill could fire or smoke have issued. Other accounts state, and these may well enough be true, that water was forced from below ground, filling the rivers upto their banks. Of lasting changes, the fall in the level of the Ran in the west at the Sindhi basin; along the north border of the Ran; and in the east near the Pachham island, have already been noticed. But the most remarkable change was across the bed of the Kori river, along about fifty miles of country the raising, as at least it seemed from the south, of an earthen bank from ten to twenty feet high, which, as made without the hand of man, is known as *Allah Band* or God's mound. According to most of the early observers, this mound is not perceptibly raised above the level of the country. Though so well marked on the south, there was so little slope to the north, that in the flood of 1826 the Kori river kept to its old channel cutting through the bank.[1]

[6. *diseases*]

In the year 1815-16 the districts of Radhanpur, Sami, and Munjpur were visited by a disease very like plague and so fatal that it carried off about one-half of the population. The disease appeared under two forms, one with swellings in the arm-pits and groin, and the other with fever and spitting of blood. Except when the buboes suppurated and discharged freely, the patient seldom recovered. The same disease again appeared in 1820 at and near Radhanpur.

[7. *seasons*]

Large numbers migrated to Sind and returned after rain fall. Nine years later (1813) came the fiercest and most destructive famine on record. Destitute and unruly bands passing to Sind plundered the villages, and grain was sold only in well guarded stores. Prices once rose to ten pounds the rupee (1½ *patis* the *kori*). To relieve the distress, work was offered on the Desalsar lake at Bhuj, on a daily wage of four-fifths of a pound (1/2 *pati*) of grain. Well guarded grain shops were also opened in Bhuj, Mandvi, Mundra, and Anjar, and private charity helped by giving daily doles of food. The distress, increased by bands of destitute wanderers on their way to Sind, was most severe. Many sold their children for food. A cat or dog was a delicacy and even human flesh was eaten. In 1815, still known as *underiu* or the rat year, a promising early harvest was destroyed by rats, which swarming over the fields carried off the ears of corn and stored them in their holes. In 1820 heavy rain rotted the grain and Indian millet and wheat were frost-bitten, grain prices rising to about thirty-nine pounds the rupee (6 *patis* the *kori*). In 1825 the failure of rain caused great scarcity. To relieve the distress a large number of wells were dug, the Hamirsar lake was deepened, the workers receiving a daily wage of four-fifths of a pound (1/2 *pati*) of grain, and food was distributed both by the state and by private persons. In 1826 rats again appeared but did less damage than in 1815.

[*source* (3) : *female infanticide*]

Female infanticide is a universal practice among the Jharejas. I am not aware that any new light can be thrown upon the origin of this inhuman custom. Every thing connected with that part of the subject appears fabulous. It is said that the Summas all practised it whilst they remained Hindoos, and dropped it when they became Mahommedan converts. The Summas consider themselves as originally natives of Arabia, which they assert to have been subject to Hindoo princes, and support what they say by some striking evidence from the *Pooranas*. Now it is generally admitted that infanticide was at one period practised in Arabia; and in that case, the custom would assume a very ancient character. It is however a very surprising fact that in the numerous Asiatic writers whom I have consulted, I have not met with one who mentions infanticide.

Another and very common opinion is, that infanticide was prevalent among the Summas, and that it came into use among the Jharejas so recently as the seventh century of Islaam, when a marriage of one of their daughters to a Soomra chieftain of Amurcote was followed, as the tradition states, with misfortune and discredit to the Jhareja families. The practice was certainly in the first instance sanctioned by the Rajghor Brahmons, who have always been the priests of the Jharejas; and that class of men encouraged it by pretending to take upon themselves the guilt of the action and the punishment declared by the sacred writings to attend it. The origin of this inhuman custom is however unknown, nor do the Jharejas give themselves any trouble on that head. A very popular opinion is, that it originated in the want of men to procure marriages for their daughters. This reason satisfied the present generation, and is sufficient inducement for them to kill their female offspring: there is also a feeling of pride connected with the practice, for a Jhareja conceives it a loss of character that his daughter should wed any man.

With regard to the mode of depriving the infant of life, I have heard none, excepting those already so often made public, —a little opium either administered from the nipple or the finger; immerging the infant in a bason of milk so as to produce suffocation; and lastly laying the placenta upon its mouth. Such are the only methods which I have been told are practised; but it requires little to destroy so young and delicate a life. When the girl is born, its fate is seldom referred to the father, he only hears of the delivery of his wife by being told that his child is an inhabitant of heaven; on which he bathes, and no further notice is taken of the event. On some occasions however, when the mother is obstinate in her determination not to deprive the babe of life, the father is spoken to; but unless his heart relents, which is seldom the case, he declares his resolution not to enter the house or partake of food

1. Mem. Geol. Sur. IX. 41.

1. *Year*—1821,1823,1825,1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

until the child is put to death. Thus in the first instance are the mothers forced to perform the unnatural and dreadful offence; to which however by degrees they become accustomed, and are remarked to be ever afterwards more prejudiced and tenacious of the distinction of infanticide than the Jharejas themselves. The unfortunate victim is privately buried, according to the Hindoo custom of interring all children who die under the age of eight months.

Were the Jharejas to preserve their daughters, there could be no difficulty in procuring them suitable marriages; for surely no objection ought to exist to their being married into the castes from which the males are happy to accept of wives. These are, as has been said, Jallas, Wagelas Cohills, Sodhas, and Purmars. The two latter may perhaps be objected to, they having lost on the score of respectability; but to the others there can be no scruples of this nature, for they are all confessedly as far above Jhareja in point of purity of Hindoo character, as they undoubtedly surpass them in every other point of view whatever. The circumstances of these castes are not inferior to those of the Jharejas, and they resemble them in their independent state of society. Nevertheless these wretches, half Mahommedans half Hindoos, the most despicable and abject race of Rajpoots, addicted to every vice, assume to themselves a superiorty which admits of their marrying the women of a race which they do not consider as sufficiently respectable to be honoured with their own women and, under this blind sophistry, hesitate not to murder their innocent offspring; thus breaking through the most warm and social ties of human nature, and crowing their otherwise despicable character by the most astrocious of all crimes.

The result of the strictest inquiry that I have been able to make gives the gross number of Jharejas inhabiting Cutch at 8,000; of this number perhaps two thirds are at that time of life when a family may be expected. Marriage is universal, though not contracted at the tender age at which it is generally celebrated among other Hindoos. Rajpoot women are commonly fifteen and sometimes seventeen and twenty years old before the marriage is consummated; a circumstance conductive to a healthy and numerous family. Allowing however for non-marriages and other circumstances, we may safely reckon that of the 8,000 arrived at maturity 6,000 are actually getting children. A birth every three years will give 2,000 births annually; a number which I can hardly think exaggerated, when it is considered that Rajpoot women seldom or never suckle their own children for fear of destroying the beauty of their persons. If of these 2,000 births one half are allowed to be males, we shall have annually a destruction of 1,000 human beings in this small tract of country.

I wish it was in my power to give a favourable account of the number saved, at present actually alive; but it is a certain fact that there are not sixty (I say sixty purposely to be beyond doubt, although it should be nearer thirty), female Jharejas alive at this moment; and these are almost exclusively preserved by the influence of the percept of Vishnoo; which it may be hoped will yet spread its good effects more generally throughout this wretched country. A few have been preserved by such Jharejas as are particularly attached to Mahommedan tenants.

In addition to the foregoing sad detail, I must make a further addition to the list of deliberate murders. Mahommedans who consider themselves derived from the same stock as the Jharejas, also assume the privilege of destroying their daughters. Among these are the Venes, Modhs, Dulls, Kewurs; besides Hothees, Mokursis, Jeysirs, Vurmsis, Jhadhas, Baraches, and Bhootas, half Hindoos half Mahommedans, to the number of 800 families, who generally practise female infanticide.

The Mahommedan tribes of Grasias enumerated have nothing peculiar in their manners or customs. They are the descendants of Sindhis, and take their names from some remarkable individual among their ancestors. They are in general grasias employed as fighting men, and possess herds of goats on the milk of which they formerly chiefly subsisted. Many have quitted their original pastoral habits, and, residing in the towns, are employed in military service. To this description the Meyanna, under all his various names, is an exception: he is a robber and assasin by profession, and is capable of performing the most daring and atrocious deeds. This race of men are all in the capacity of grasias, having had land bestowed upon them in lieu of service at some ancient period. They are from the Delta of the Indus, and are chiefly settled on the eastern borders of Cutch; where a division of hilly country takes its name (Meyannee) from the caste. They compose a body of about 3,000 fighting men, in which light they are highly esteemed, although as Mussulmans they are not reckoned fit to be associated with. Among the various appearances which the Meyanna aassumes, is one called Munka, which is peculiar, in as much as the people who belong to it do not suffer circumstances, but intermarry and live entirely with Mahomedans. The Munkas place a bundle of burning grass on the face of their dead, and afterwards inter them.

[*source* 4 : 1 soil]

The soil of Cutch being either rocky or sandy, it soon becomes saturated with rain, so that, during the monsoon, the most trifling nulla assumed a very formidable appearance. The increase of the water is sudden and the current consequently rapid. With the exception of the river at Lucput Bunder there is not a navigable one in Cutch. The water of most of them [rivers] is only used for irrigation.

[2. roads]

The roads throughout the Province are hard, and generally open, and the country is of that nature that the most heavy rain makes but little impression upon them. There are no made roads, all being the beaten tracts of the inhabitants. They are however excellent. Wheeled carriages of the most heavy description might travel from Bhooj to Lucput and thence to Mandavie without any obstruction whatever. Between Nurra

1. *Year*—1821, 1823, 1825, 1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

and Luckput the low road by the Runn, or as the Natives call it "Runks-Katta" is passable for wheeled carriages after the month of October but previous to this, the road, via Jumala and Iarra is preparable.

[3. *forts and houses*]

The Forts of Cutch have suffered considerably from the earthquake of 1819 and little attention having been paid to their repair there is scarcely a tenable fort in the Province. It does not appear to have been customary in any part of Cutch to dig ditches around the fort walls. The space inside the fort is therefore in general crowded with houses, which are invalidly tiled. The forts in the possession of the Rao are garrisoned by Arabs.

There are no mud forts in the country described. All are built of stone and the square or an oblong Gurry of four, six and eitght towers, is with a few exceptions, such as Lucput and Mandavie the prevailing mode of fortifying a village or town. The towers are well built and several of them bomb-proof. Water is procurable in most of the forts from wells. They are too small to admit of Tanks. Around some of the large towns, walls have been built, but their appearance indicates that they have been raised more to keep in the cattle belonging to the town than as a defence against an Enemy. The guns mounted on the fort walls are in general of small calibre, with bad carriages, and in very indifferent repair. Some of the guns of Lucput are in tolerably good repair. As the Jharejas reside within the Forts with their families objections are made to an European entering them, which is a great barrier to the acquisition of minute information. Private war has evidently decreased among the Natives of Cutch, and the minds of the people are more turned to agriculture than fortification.

There is a very great deficiency of large buildings that might be available for hospitals or barracks. The forts could in general be converted into store rooms and magazines, but would made bad hospitals from their confined situations. The houses, in all the towns and villages are roomy...

[4. *production*]

The Province of Cutch hardly produces enough for its own consumption. The Ubrassa is more fruitful than any other part but whatever surplus it produces is consumed in the Country... Sheep and goats are procurable in great abundance, throughout the Province. In consequence of the variation in the population, it is a difficult matter to say whether there are supplies, or not, at any particular village. They are certainly more abundant on the sea coast than in the interior.

[5. *drinking water*]

Cutch is but indifferently supplied with water most of the rivers and about one half of the wells, being brackish.

The North Western part of the Province is almost without fresh water, for in a distance of fifteen miles from Nurra to Moondan, on the road to Lucput, the Barkan river is the only drinkable water.

The same cause which has changed the water in the rivers, has also changed the wells.

[6. *population*]

The population of Cutch fluctuates considerably as many of the people are in the habit of migrating to Sind, when the season is the least unfavourable. It is nothing uncommon in the Guerra, to see villages without a single Inhabitant.

It is therefore difficult to form any correct estimate of the number of Inhabitants in any particular village.

The number of houses multiplied by three and a half will give a very good idea of the number of Inhabitants. As this has not been over rated, the number of Inhabitants may be under certainly not above.

The population of Cutch has been rated at 500,000 and in a fruitful season such a number of people are certainly in the Province.

[7. *Runn of Cutch*]

The immense salt march divides the province of Thurr in Scind from Cutch. It commences to fill about the beginning of April and becomes impassable by the end of June or beginning of July. It has emptied itself sufficiently by December to admit of traffic from Neroaa to Kowra and Raa Rayma Ka Bazar. The size of the Runn depends greatly on the monsoon. During a very severe one, it approaches with three of four miles of Doodee. Near Syra, which is about eight miles from Lucput, the Runn is always damp & is seldom, or ever, passable, much to the Westward of Nurra.

The earthquake of 1819 has made great atterations [sic] in the Runn, and the road cannot be depended upon for more than a season. In many places, the water now remains throughout the year where it used formerly to be hard & dry. The road, between Loonee, (near Murra) and Rayma Ka Bazar, in Sind, has, in particular, under-gone many alterations. The Nullas have become more muddy and deep, and many of them are impassable early in the season. The stripe of land North of the hills lying along the borders of the Runn is called the Bunnee. This is the name also given to whatever pasture lands there are in the Runn.

The Bunnee is much frequented by the Natives of Cutch on account of the abundant pasture it affords to their cattle. It owes its fertility greatly, to the numerous streams which empty themselves into it. In an favourable season, it yields a revenue of sixty thousand Cories to the Rao.

[8. *on infanticide*]

The practice of female infanticide which prevails in Cutch, and the neighbouring country of Kattywar among certain tribes of Rajpoots, is one which has

1. *Year*—1821, 1823, 1825, 1830
2. *Place*—Cutch

attracted no small share of attention, as well from the singularly barbarous nature of the custom, as the humane desire that exists to suppress it and to identify its abolition with the interests of the different Rajpoot Chieftain. A residence in Cutch for nearly four years and a minute enquiry into the population of the country has convinced me however that much great stress has been laid upon *the success of our attempts to suppress this* custom than it deserves, and as it is a subject on which recent information must always be desirable. I have been induced to give the following extract from a Statistical account of Cutch which I have collected under my own superintendence and which will show that the male Rajpoot population still predominates over the female in the proportion of six to one nearly as reduced from the number of children in 112 towns and villages.

The above, therefore, tells a malancholy tale of the *continuation of infanticide but the very circumstance* of female children being found at all shows, that our efforts have not been entirely without avail. It has struck some that the Jharejas do not confine themselves so solely to destroying the females of their family, else why should there be so few male children among them. A Chief has rarely more than one boy. A desire to maintain the respectability of the family induced the Rajpoot to destroy the females at their birth and a similar dread may extend to having too great a proportion of males as from all being entitled to a share *of the property the paternal estate would in time be* frittered away to nothing.

As the Jharejas never marry in their own tribe, no plan to keep down their number could be better devised, than this, for it is next to certain, that so soon as the barbarous custom disappears from among them their weight in the country from that day will begin to decrease as from their not being matches for their women commensurate with their rank they must either remain in a state of single blessedness which, among the people of India, is justly synonimous with prostitution, or descend to an inferior grade in Society. Our proceedings therefore however humane, and humane they are in the truest sense, involve a question difficult of solution for by enforcing them, we lower the only respectable class of society in the eyes of the people, and degrade them in their own estimation, in fact we aim at the overthrow of that very practice to which the present chiefs owe their existence for the last four hundred years.

I do not mean by these remarks to be understood as advocating this barbarous custom but merely to give an outline of what a change our measures may, and will, produce among the Jharejas by the abolition of female infanticide, and how necessary therefore it is to proceed with caution on a matter which involves the prosperity of so numerous so powerful a class in their own country, as the Rajpoots of Cutch; or rather how incumbent it is upon us to first think of the remedy for the evil, which must follow. It is not enough to view this custom as one which being at variance with humanity, should be put down without any considerations of Caste, or without any reference to the habits of the people or the antiquity of its establishment, but as the present constitution of society in Cutch is such that it is impossible for the Jharejas to alliance their daughters to men of equal rank with their predecessors they must in time sink into obscurity, lay down all their pretensions to rank and caste, and amalgamate *themselves with the common herd of society*, and for what is this sacrifice made, why to adopt themselvse to the customs of a people whose country is 15,000 mile distant whose feelings and customs happen to differ widely from their own.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Cutch seems to be a cursed land for a long time. There were famines in 1746, 1757, 1766, 1774, 1782, 1784 and in 1791. There were at least 15 occasions of severe scarcity or famine between 1813 and 1891. The famine of 1812-13 was the severest when, according to some account human flesh was consumed and cat or dog was a delicacy. The earthquake of 1819 destroyed 7,000 houses in Bhuj alone and 1,150 people were buried. According to some account, half the population were perished in the famine of 1812-13. On the whole it appears that population around the middle of the 18th century was much larger than that in the early 19th century and in subsequent period upto 1931. The estimate of population around 5 lakhs at the beginning of the century and a stagnation at that level for more than a century seem to represent a correct trend.

The number of towns and villages more or less remained between 900 to 1,000 between 1830 and 1961. The average size of a house was 3.5 in 1830, 2.9 in 1872, 4.1 in 1921 and 4.83 in 1961. The average size of a house was estimated by Burnes at 3.50; perhaps it deserves a slight upward revision in conformity with the general trend. The following table shows the movement of population.

(59) TABLE NO. 3 (S-52)—*Variation in population of Cutch*, 1821 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1821 . . .	510,000	—	—
1872 . . .	487,305	—22,695	—4.45
1921 . . .	484,547	—2,758	—0.57
1961 . . .	696,440	+211,893	+43.73

16. DECCAN, 1819.

1. *Year*—1819
2. *Place*—Deccan

3. *Source*—

Elphinstone, M

Report of Hon. M. Elphinstone, 25th October, 1819 (*In* East India Company. Selection of papers from records at the East India House. London, J. L. Cox, 1826 p. 140-158.)

[*BSL/XXIV*-72]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

The grand geographical feature of this tract, is the chain of ghauts which run along the western boundary for its whole length; between this range and the sea lies the Concan, now under Bombay. It extends from forty to fifty miles in breadth, includes many fertile places, producing abundance of rice, but in general is very rough, and much crossed by steep and rocky hills; towards the ghauts the country is in most places extremely strong, divided by hills, intersected by ravines, and covered with thick forest; the range itself is from two to four thousand feet high, extremely abrupt and inaccessible on the west. The passes are numerous but steep, and very seldom passable for carriages. The table-land on the east is nearly as high as many parts of the ridge of the ghauts, but in general the hills rise above it, to the height of from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet. The table-land is for a considerable distance rendered very strong by numerous spurs issuing from the range, among which are deep winding rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. Further east, the branches from the ghauts become less frequent, and the country becomes more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain.

geographical identification

Please see Dukhun, 1822.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(60) TABLE No. 1 (S-53)—*Summary table of population of Deccan*, 1819

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	50,000
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons . . .	4,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	80
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

(61) TABLE No. 2 (S-54)—*Population of some urban centres in Deccan*, 1819

name of urban tract	population	remarks
1	2	3
Poona . . .	110,000	Population diminished by 10% to 20% since the removal of Bajee Rao with his court and army.
Nasick . . .	27,500	
Panderpoor . .		Contains a population smaller than that of Nasick, exact number not given.
Ahmednugger	20,000	Increasing rapidly.
Hoobly . . .	15,000	
Belgaum and Shahpoor	13,000	Mentioned as thirteen to fourteen thousand.

5. *Method*—

Estimate by author.

6. *Explanation*—

Nemaur

The districts belonging to the Peishwa in Nemaur being under charge of Sir J. Malcolm, I have no opportunity of inquiring regarding them. Their importance is small yielding only 25,000 rupees; and if it is not found necessary for securing the peace of Nemaur that we hould have some territory there, they might be well isposed of in exchanges.

Candeish

[*pattern of soil*]

Our most northern district would then be Candeish. This province is bounded on the north by the Sautpoora or Injadhee range of mountains, and on the south by the range on which are the fort of Chandore and the ghaut of Adjunta; on the south-west it is bounded by the range of Syadree, commonly called the Ghauts, at the termination of which, south of the Taptee, is the hilly tract of Bauglauna. The plain of Candeish descends towards the Taptee from the hills on the north and south (especially from the south); on the east it is bounded by Scindia's and the Nizam's territories on the plain of Berar; and on the west the plain along the Taptee extends, without interruption, from the hills to the sea : but it is divided from the rich country about Surat by a thick and extensive jungle. Though interspersed with low ranges of unproductive hills, the bulk of the province is exceedingly fertile, and it is watered by in numerable streams, on many ofwhich expensive embankments have formerly been erected for purposes of irrigation.

1. *Year*—1819
2. *Place*—Deccan

[*depopulation and ravages of war, famine*]

Some parts of the province are still in a high state of cultivation, and others more recently abandoned convey a high notion of their former richness and prosperity; but the greater part of Candeish is covered with thick jungle, full of tigers and other wild beasts, but scattered with the ruins of former villages. The districts north of the Taptee in particular, which were formerly very populous and yielded a large revenue, are now almost an uninhabited forest. The decline of this province from the flourishing condition which it had long since attained under its Mahomedan masters, is to be dated from the year 1802, when it was ravaged by Holkar's army. This blow was followed by the famine in 1803, and its ruin was consummated by the misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. The Bheels, who had before lived mixed with the other inhabitants, and had as village watchmen been the great instruments of police throughout Candeish, withdrew to the surrounding mountains, whence they made incursions, and carried off cattle and prisoners from the heart of the province.

[*pindarries*]

The pindarries annually ravaged the open country; various insurgents plundered at the head of bodies of horse, and parties of Arabs established themselves in some of the numerous fortresses and ghurries with which Candeish abounds, and laid all the neighbourhood under contribution.

The effectual protection of the people is the first and most important step towards restoring the prosperity of Candeish; but from the havoc that has been made among the population, a long period must elapse before it can show any great signs of improvement. A very light assessment, and the favourable terms on which waste land is granted to speculators, will, it is hoped, accelerate this crisis, and not only draw back the natives of Candeish who have retired to Guzerat and other countries, but even attract new settlers from places where the population is over-abundant.

[*want of population*]

Captain Briggs has applied himself with great zeal to the improvement of the district, and has adopted and suggested various plans for that purpose. Among these, a principal one is the repair of the embankments, and the fears of their falling into irretrievable ruin is a strong motive for commencing on this undertaking early; but at present the great want of Candeish is in population, and where waste land is abundant people are more likely to be attracted by the easy terms on which that is granted, than by the richness of lands irrigated by means of dams, where, from the necessity of repaying Government for the expenses of erecting and maintaining them, the condition of the cultivator has generally been observed to be worse than on land which has not the advantage of these costly improvements. Captain Briggs describes the people of Candeish as peaceable and inoffensive, but timid, helpless, unenterprizing, and sunk under the oppression and the multiplied calamities to which they have so long been exposed; but this, of course, only applies to the trading and agricultural classes, the solidiery (of whom part were till lately the predatory body called Barrabye, in Holkar's service, and the rest must have often joined insurgents and even Pindarries) are doubtless bold and restless enough.

Mahratta Country, including the Districts of Ahmednuggur, Poona and Sattara

[*thinness of population*]

Candeish is low and hot. Gungterry, which joins it on the south, is from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the level of the Taptee, and the rest of the conquered territory (except the Concan) is on the same table-land. From this to the Kistna, or rather the Warna and Kistna, is comprehended in the districts of Admednuggur and Poona, and the Rajah of Sattara's territory. The western half of all this tract is hilly, the valleys rich and highly cultivated, and the country diversified and beautiful. Further east are plains, but not all in the same condition. The east of Gungterry, though open and fertile, is almost entirely uninhabited since the famine in 1803; the country between that and Ahmednuggur is better, and the plains south of Ahmednuggur are, for many marches in all directions, one sheet of the richest cultivation. I do not know the state of the south-east of that district towards Colapore, but I imagine it is equally prosperous. The country beyond the Neera is in a very different state, thinly peopled and badly cultivated. It is in this tract that most of the horses in the Mahratta country are bred, and that most of the Silladars or military adventurers reside.

[*town population*]

The principal towns in the Peishwa's late dominions are between Candeish and the Kistna, but none of them are considerable. Poona may be reckoned to contain about a hundred and ten thousand inhabitants, having lost from a tenth to a fifth since the removal of Bajee Rao with his court and army. Nassick does not contain more than a fourth of this number. Punderpoor is still smaller than Nassick, and the rest all much smaller than Punderpoor. Ahmednuggur, however, must be excepted, which is reckoned to contain twenty thousand souls, and is increasing rapidly.

Mahratta Carnatic

[*state of cultivation*]

The country south of the Kistna, or as the Mahrattas call it the Carnatic, has few hills and few places incapable of cultivation, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghauts. It consists of extensive plains of black or cotton ground; a large portion of it is, however, uncultivated, especially of the parts which have been under the government of Gokla and Appa Dessye. The high cultivation of the Putwurduns lands has often been mentioned. It is, no doubt, owing in a great measure to their good management; but in a great measure likewise to the oppression of their neighbours, which drive every man who could easily move into their lands.

1. *Year*—1819
2. *Place*– Deccan

[*town population*]

There are no large towns in this part of the country; Hoobly is, I believe, the largest, and I have heard it estimated at 15,000 souls. The towns of Belgaum and Shahpoor, which though nearly contiguous, belong one to Government and one to Chintamun Row, may amount together to thirteen or fourteen thousand inhabitants. I have not heard of any other town in this district that contains more than five thousand inhabitants.

[*canarese*]

Both this division and Beejapoor 'are inhabited by Canarese, who retain their own language and manners. The Mahrattas are reckoned by Mr. Chaplin to constitute no more than an eighth, or a tenth of the inhabitants; what there is of them seems to consist of soldiers and Brahmins, with a full share of the vices of those classes. The Canarese Mr. Chaplin describes as resembling their countrymen in the Ceded Districts, but as being more honest, manly, and courageous, though less mild, hospitable, and humane; both are equally industrious are frugal.

Rajah of Sattara

The first of the states mentioned as within our general limits is that of Sattara.

His country now yields 13,75,000 rupees of direct revenue, and about 300,000 enjoyed by Jagheerdars, besides 300,000 of alienations. It will probably not improve so much in the Rajah's hands as the Company's territory; but still some increase of cultivation is to be expected.

Rajah of Colapore

The state of Colapore has remained in perfect tranquillity since it was delivered from Appa Dessye, and as it is now in a state of as high prosperity as it ever attained, it may be considered as well disposed to the present order of things.

The Nizam

The Nizam has but few possessions remaining within the Mahratta frontiers, but there are various possessions and numerous claims of the Peishwa's government within his. It is needless to enter on any explanation of those claims in this place, especially as the settlement of them must remain entirely incomplete for the present.

Intermixed Territories

The territories belonging to different Mahratta chiefs intermixed with our's, are generally those which belong to the princes who now hold them, before they had acquired any possessions beyond their own country.

Jagheerdars

The Jagheerdars may be differently classed, according to their relations to the old government, their standing, the duties they had to perform, and their claims on the British Government.

Village Government

In whatever point of view we examine the native government in the Deccan, the first and most important feature is the division into villages or townships. These communities contain in miniature all the materials of a state within themselves, and are almost sufficient to protect their members if all other governments were withdrawn. Though probably not compatible with a very good form of government, they are an excellent remedy for the imperfections of a bad one; they prevent the bad effects of its negligence and weakness, and even present some barrier against its tyranny and rapacity.

[*occupation in villages*]

Each village has a portion of ground attached to it which is committed to the management of the inhabitants. The boundaries are carefully marked and jealously guarded. They are divided into fields, the limits of which are as exactly known; each field has a name, and is kept distinct even when the cultivation of it has long been abandoned. The villagers are almost entirely cultivators of the grounds, with the addition of the few traders and artizans that are required to supply their wants. The head of each village is the Potail, who has under him an assistant called a Chougula, and a clerk called a Koolkurnee, There are besides twelve village officers, well known by the name of Barra Ballootee. There are the astrologer, the priest, the carpenter, barber, &c, but only ones who are concerned in the administration of the government are the Sowar or Potedar, who is silversmith and assayer of money; and the Mhow, who, in addition to various other important duties, acts as watchman to the village. Each of these classes consists of one more individuals, according as their original families have branched out. The Mhows are seldom fewer than four or five; and there are besides, where these tribes are numerous, very frequently several Bheels or Ramooses employed also as watchmen, but performing none of the other duties of the Mhow.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The report of Hon. M. Elphinstone on the territories conquered from the Peshwa in 1819 is a document of historical importance. He found some parts of the province in a high state of cultivation. The greater part of Kandesh was covered with thick jungle. Elphinstone dated the decline from 1802 due to war, famine and mis-government and ravages of the Pindarries. He estimated population at four million. His conjecture, obviously, based on a study of conditions of the tract agreed to the results of later surveys. For a discussion on the trend of population please see Deccan, 1820-22.

17. DECCAN, 1820-22

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan

3. *Source*—

(1) **Chaplin, William**

Report of William Chaplin to the Chief Secretary to the Government dated 5th November, 1821 with enclosures and Report of William Chaplin to the Secretary to Government dated the 20th August, 1822 with enclosures (*In* East India Company. Selection of papers at the East India House relating torevenue, police, civil and criminal justice under the Company's Government of India. Vol. IV. London, J.L. Cox, 1826. p. 309-864).

[*BSL/XXVI-72*]

(2) **Bombay. Revenue Department Records, 1823. Vol. 16/68. p. 129-135.**

[*Maharashtra State Archives*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (2)]

For a particular account of the extent of each Collectorate, [Candeish, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Dharwar in square miles, I beg leave to refer to the answers of the Collectors to my querries. I have entertained hopes before this period that I should have received regular statistical tables from each of the Collectors, drawn up from actual returns of the population and stock of the country; but they have not reached me in a form sufficiently complete to enable me to give correct abstracts of the whole. By the information that has been furnished, it may be roughly computed that the whole number of square miles in the provinces of Candeish, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Dharwar, to 70,000*... The number of Government villages is 7,229; the number of villages alienated as jagheer, suranjam, &c. is 2,252, and the proportion of alienated to circar is about 1 to 3 1/5.

geographical identification

Please see Dukhun, 1822.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(62) TABLE No 1 (S-55)—*Summary table of population of Deccan*, 1820-22

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	70,009
2	number of villages	9,841
3	population : persons	3,751,053
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	55.59
7	average size of a village	381.17
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

source (*2*)

(63) TABLE No 2—[*Population of six districts of Deccan*, 1822]

sl. no.	districts	population
1	2	3
1	Poona	484,417
2	Nuggur (Ahmednuggur)	650,000
3	Candeish	417,976
4	Dharwar	684,193
		2,236,586**
5	Southern Jageers	778,183
6	Sattara	736,284
	total	3,751,053

**[The total in manuscript was 2,236,886 for the first 4 Collectorates—ed.]

(64) TABLE No. 3—*Abstract of the populaton of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Dharwar and Sattara*, 1820-22—contd.
[*part I. houses*]

sl. no.	collectortes	number of families	number of houses				
			terraced	tiled	thatched	total of houses	state shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Poona	63,398	16,608	14,190	29,341	60,139	1,158
2	Ahmednuggur	90,217	46,254	8,821	26,243	81,318	2,248
3	Candeish	103,374	53,442	9,207	34,560	97,209	1,146
4	Dharwar	149,152	92,916	6,015	54,880	153,811	3,002
	total	406,141	209,220	38,233	145,024	392,477	7,554
5	Sattara	153,978	33,424	41,849	61,182	136,455	2,441
	grand total	560,119	242,644	80,082	206,206	528,932	9,995

*The figure was misprinted as 700,000 in the source (1).

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Deccan

(64) TABLE No. 3—*Abstract of the populaton of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Dharwar and Sattara,* 1820-22—*concld.*

[*part II.* population]

sl. no.	collectorate	inhabitants								
		male			female			total		
		men	boys	total	women	girls	total	men & women	boys & girls	grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Poona . . .	86,188	64,448	150,636	96,637	37,534	134,171	182,825	101,982	284,807
2	Ahmednuggur . .	132,016	87 362	219,378	135,020	54,326	189,346	267,036	141,688	408,724
3	Candeish . . .	138,295	85,408	223,703	137,920	56,398	194,318	276,215	141,806	418,021
4	Dharwar . . .	226,439	131,865	358,304	225,704	95,185	320,889	452,143	227,050	679,193
	total . . .	582,938	369,083	952,021	595,281	243,443	838,724	1,178,219	612,526	1,790,745
5	Sattara . . .	234,912	159,094	394,006	452,517	96,761	342,278	480,429	255,855	736,284
	grand total . .	817,850	528,177	1,346,027	840,798	340,204	1,181,002	1,658,648	868,381	2,527,029

*The table contained in the Revenue Enclosure to Chaplin's Report dated 20th August, 1822 signed by J. Mackod, First Assistant.

(65) TABLE No. 4—*Cattle in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish Dharwar and Sattara,* 1820-22—contd.

sl. no.	collectorate	bullocks			cows			he buffaloes		
		full-grown	young	total	full-grown	young	total	full-grown	young	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Poona . . .	115,869	34,035	149,904	67,792	42,296	110,088	6,209	4,625	10,834
2	Ahmednuggur . .	157,275	54,733	212,008	119,591	78,829	198,420	10,459	6,564	17,023
3	Candeish . . .	109,087	71,470	180,557	131,342	97,391	228,733	3,743	7,708	11,451
4	Dharwat . . .	197,057	705,752	902,809	136,697	102,252	238,949	20,772	10,312	31,084
	total . . .	579,288	865,990	1,445,278	455,422	320,768	776,190	41,183	29,209	70,392
5	Sattara . .	217,203	81,780	298,983	153,553	106,268	259,821	28,003	12,968	40,971
	grand total . .	796,491	947,770	1,744,261	608,975	427,036	1,036,011	69,186	42,177	111,363

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan

(65) TABLE No. 4—*Cattle In Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Dharwar and Sattara,* 1820-22—contd.

sl. no.	collectorate	she buffaloes			sheep			goats		
		full-grown	young	total	rams	ewes	total	he	she	toal
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Poona . . .	22,727	12,498	35,225	5,039	25,203	30,242	2,249	10,852	13,101
2	Ahmednuggur . . .	29,385	17,412	46,797	18,300	96,599	114,899	4,612	21,573	26,185
3	Candeish . . .	39,270	25,227	64,497	16,083	44,309	60,392	22,808	60,725	83,533
4	Dharwar . . .	73,797	45,260	119,057	27,838	82,198	110,036	21,646	39,266	60,912
	total . . .	165,179	100,397	265,576	67,260	248,309	315,569	51,315	132,416	183,731
5	Sattara . .	63,743	38,308	102,051	31,505	192,242	223,747	6,510	37,237	43,747
	grand total . .	228,922	138,705	367,627	98,765	440,551	539,316	57,825	169,653	227,478

(65) TABLE No. 4—*Cattle in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Dharwar and Sattara,* 1820-22—concld.

sl. no.	collectorate	horses			mares			tuttoos			
		full-grown	young	total	full-grown	young	total	he	she	young	total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Poona .	242	192	434	1,005	472	1,477	2,761	2,929	987	6,677*
2	Ahmednuggur .	405	232	637	1,298	565	1,863	4,490	5,888	2,254	12,6322**
3	Candeish .	241	77	318	555	248	803	2,493	3,702	1,723	7,918
4	Dharwar .	428	105	533	565	201	766	1,792	2,109	642	4,543***
	total .	1,316	606	1,922	3,423	1,486	4,909	11,536	14,628	5,606	31,770
5	Sattara .	747	321	1,068	2,345	677	3,022	5,304	6,856	3,336	15,496
	grand total .	2,063	927	2,990	5,768	2,163	7,931	16,840	21,484	8,942	47,266

*Exclusive of the city of Poona and alienated villages.

**Exclusive of all foreign territory and the late Cessions from the Nizam, and also of wandering tribes.

***Exclusive of the principal Jagheers, and of the late Cessions from the Nizam.

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Deccan

[*source* (1)]

(66) TABLE No. 5(S-56)—*Area, villages and population of Deccan districts,* 1820-22

sl. no.	district	area in sq. mile	no. of villages	population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Poona . . .	4,200	2,415	500,000
2	Sattara . . .	6,324	1,705	692,602
3	Candeish . . .	13,187	4,032	418,021
4	Ahmednuggur . .	28,000	2,647	650,000
		51,711	10,799	2,260,623
5	Southern Mahratta Country	N.A.	3,265	N.A.

5. *Method*—

[*source* (2)]

By the information that has been furnished, it may roughly be computed that the whole number of square miles in the provinces of Candeish, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Dharwar amount to 70,000 and that the aggregate of population, exclusive of villages belonging Scindia, Holkar, the Nizam and the others, which are intimately mixed with our territory is 1,795,700; but this does not include the city of Poona, the alienated villages in that district, the late cessions from the Nizam, nor the wandering tribes. By a comparison of the revenues of the excluded portions of the country with those of our own possessions in the neighbourhood, the population of which has been best ascertained, I have framed the following estimate, *which I think will be found very near the truth. As Colapore is not included, it corresponds nearly with Mr. Elphinstone's estimate of four millions.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

[Population per square mile]

1. Mr. J. Briggs (*Candeish*)—According to the census in 1821, there is 418,021 souls which gives about 31¼ of each square mile.

2. Mr. H. Pottinger (*Ahmednuggur*)—if we therefore take the population at 650,000, it gives about twenty-three persons to each square mile.

3. Mr. J. Grant (*Sattara*)—... the population is 692,602, or 109½ to a square mile.

4. Mr. H.D. Robertson (*Poona*)— ... a fraction of more than 119 to a square mile.

*domestic slavery***

The subject of domestic slavery in the Deccan would appear to require to be regulated by some legal sanction, in order on the one hand to prevent the oppression of slaves, as well as to check the traffic; and on the other hand, to obviate the injustice that would be occasioned to private property by any interference amounting to an absolute prohibition to the sale of which what has hitherto been deemed a marketable commodity. From the answers to queries it will be observed, that slavery in the Deccan is very prevalent; and we know that it has been recognized by the Hindoo laws, and by the custom of the country, from time immemorial : it is, however, a very mild and mitigated servitude rather than an absolute slavery, and it differs essentially in many particulars from the foreign slave trade, which, to the honour of humanity and the British Character (though with little effect towards diminishing the extent of the evil), has been discontinued by British subjects.

Slaves are treated by the Hindoos with great indulgence, and if they conduct themselves well, are considered rather as hereditary servants of the family than as menials. They become domesticated in the houses of the upper classes, who treat them with affection, and allow them to intermarry with the female slaves; and the offspring of the connexion , though deemed base-born, if males are often considered free, but if females they remain slaves. Marriage, however, is equivalent almost to emancipation, because when married, slaves become rather an encumbrance to their owners.

Many respectable Brahmins have one or more slave girls as servants, and in a Mahratta household of any consequence they are reckoned indispensable. The female slaves are termed Laundees; and the offspring of Laundees by a Brahmin is designated Sendy. They do not, however, acquire the character of pure Mahratta blood till the third generation, though they call themselves "Mahrattas" from the first. The children of Mahrattas by a Laundee take the family name of the father; but the stain of blood is not wiped out till the expiration of three generations.

[*slave girl*]

A slave girl could not quit her master without his consent, but the master was obliged to clothe and feed her, and provide for the children she might bear him. The master could chastise his slave with moderation; but if death ensued from his severity he was punished severely, by fine or otherwise according to the pleasure of the Government. A master could sell his slave, but in the upper classes it was not considered respectable to do so.

[*debt-slave and famine slave*]

A woman of Mahratta caste committing adultery of fornication was sometimes condemned to slavery, and debtors have sometimes become slaves to their

*Please see Table No. 2, the estimated populations 3,751,053, the aggregate population is 1,790,745 and not 1,795,700.

**Mr. Chaplin's Report, 20 August, 1822.

86L/B(D)136RGI--18(a)

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan

creditors; but the greatest portion of slaves are reduced to that condition in times of a famine, when parents sell their children for the double purpose of saving their lives, and themselves from starvation. A great number have within these few years been imported into the Deccan under these circumstances, and this mode of disposing of a famishing offspring seems beyond all doubt to have been the means of alleviating scarcity. One great evil has, however, resulted, that of Kidnapping children for the purpose of selling them in distant countries as slaves this is a common practice amongst the Lomans and Brinjarees, but it may be prevented by forbidding the sale of all children of whom a satisfactory account of the manner of procuring them is not given.

Whether it is politic entirely to prohibit the traffiic is somewhat questionable. Mr. Thackeray is of opinion that if Government abolish it, ought to provide a fund for starving children. All the Collectors agree that it would be inconsistent with usage to emancipate them, and it seems doubtful whether the measure would be acceptable to the slaves themselves; it would be certainly unpopular amongst the people. The sale of slaves now stands prohibited by the orders of the Supreme Government; this, however, has increased the price, without putting a stop to the traffic. For further particulars, I beg to refer to the Collectors' answers on this subject.

[*condition of the people : rural indebtedness*]

The Ryots in many villages, though usually frugal and provident, are much in debt to Sahookars and merchants, owing to the oppressions of the revenue contractors. Many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated.

The Collector of Ahmednuggur, notwithstanding some embarrassments, is of opinion that there is an universal tone of satisfaction amongst the ryots, resulting from the improvement of their condition, and he thinks that they are gradually extricating themselves from their difficulties. The general view of this picture is correct, but it is perhaps charged with colours a little too brilliant. He thinks the complaints against them from Sahookars are decreasing, but this circumstance is partly to be ascribed to many of these debts having been declared inadmissible.

Captain Briggs represents the unprecedented cheapness of grain as a reason which must render it absolutely necessary to reduce the present rates of assessment, without which he apprehends a serious falling off of the revenue. Hitherto the district assessment, he states, has been regulated on no very intelligible fixed principle, and consequently emigration of the Ryots from one place to another has occasionally taken place. It is, however, almost as difficult to reduce as to raise the assessment, on date so imperfect as the account which we are yet possessed of.

[*mobility of people*]

The influx of ryots from the Nizam's country was at first considerable; but the favourable cowls now granted them are attracting back some part of the agricultural population. This has taken place both in Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Candeish.

Some of Scindiah's subjects meeting with little protection from the rapacity of the officers of that Government, have migrated, and we are likely still to gain an accession of inhabitants from the intermixed lands belonging to that chief, if he does not adopt a more fostering system of management.

Emigration from one village to another has occasionally happended in Candeish; many ryots who formerly left the province have, since our accession to the Government, returned from Berar and from Guzerat, and considerable tracts of lands are reported to have been cleared; but, in the course of my tour of upwards of a month in Candeish, I did not happen to observe much recent progress in the falling of the almost interminable jungles which have of late years overrun the province, so as to render it a complete den of tigers and wild animals.

[*village debts*]

Much time and consideration was, at an early period after taking charge of the Commission, devoted to the subject of the village debts. The suggestions I had the honour to submit met with the aproval of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and were in consequence circulated in the form of instructions for the guidance of the Collectors and Political Agents. Captain Grant, however, is the only one who has fully acted upon those instructions, by taking the necessary preparatory measures for ascertaining the sum of the debt, and classifying it under its several heads.

[*mortgaging crops*]

The usurious nature of many of those transactions was such as to secure the creditors from loss if they realized one-half of their demands. The crops of whole villages, as Captain Pottinger correctly states, were often mortgaged to them before they were ripe, and the greatest distress often ansued from the mode of forestalling the market. Where village debts are of very old standing, exceeding twenty years, or where they have been contracted under collusive or fraudulent circumstances the Collector of Ahmednuggur has always rejected them; but where fair and reasonable, he directs the Camavisdars to all on the Pottails and to settle them by instalments. By this method he finds he can satisfy the applicants without distressing the Ryots; and the latter, finding it is not a part of our system entirely to cancel such claims, have begun to compromise them, as far as they have had the ability.

Captain Briggs directs his Mamlutdars to assist creditors in recovering village debts, for whih the ryots have become responsible, but rejects those of long standing, which have been contracted on account of advances of the public revenue.

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan

I beg leave to refer to Captain Grant's suggestions on the subject of village debts, as conveyed in his answers to my supplemental queries. His observations are very judicious, but they serve I think to shew the magnitude and difficulty of the subject. The great mass of these debts consists, in fact, of advances or loans to the late Government; but the sum is great and the creditors also numerous that no Collector can, in my opinion, have time to go into the inquiry, so as to decide what shall be considered bonafide claims, and what not. Should Government decide on the propriety of taking upon itself this debt, which I conceive to be the only way of extinguishing it, it will be necessary to appoint a commission purposely to scrutinize the demands of the creditors, and to separate the good from the bad, on the principles laid down in my circular, and improved upon by Captain Grant. Both village and private debts in a great degree have arisen out of the exactions of the farming system; and the almost insuperable obstacle to any settlement or even classification, consists in the difficulty of distinguishing what are really public, and what private transactions. This difficulty will be increased whenever an investigation is begun, for all sorts of documents will be fabricated to prove that the claims are more of a public than a private character.

[*mercantile and banking trade*]

The mercantile and banking trades are perhaps those that have most materially suffered by the change from native to European Government; the condition of the Sahookars is in consequence much deteriorated, it being computed that no two-thirds of the former capital are now employed in banking speculations. The cause of this falling-off may be referred to several circumstnces, but it should be premised that they apply with much force only to Poona, and a few other large towns in the Deccan.

[*effective demand reduced*]

The capital has ceased to be the seat of Government, the residence of the court and its numerous ministers and officers. A great stagnation of trade has ensued, since great purchases of jewels and cloths, and divers valuable commodities, are now no longer required to supply the demands of Oriental Parade and luxury. The army now compensates but its discipline, for its diminished numbers; consumption is, in consequence, every where greatly reduced, and with it has of course followed a temporary decline of commercial prosperity.

[*village bankers and exchange*]

Another great cause of loss to the banking trade is to be found in the altered mode of realizing the public revenue. A very large proportion of it was formerly remitted eithr by bills drawn from the districts upon the Poona banks, or if paid in cash, passed through bands of bankers who profited by the exchange of coins before the collections reached the public treasury. Bankers had, in consequence, their agents in the districts, and the remification of the money trade, in loads to the ryots, to the renters of villages and districts, extending to every quarter, created a wide circulation of specie, which returned to their coffers with an abundant accumulation of interest. Accommodations of this nature were frequently, too, rapid in grain, which was received at a price much below the market rate, and consequently brought great returns to the lenders. These advantages are now considerably abridged under our revenue system. The Government settlement is made more directly with each cultivator, and the public demands are better defined. Each village pays the public dues directly into the district treasury. What is lost to the Sahookars is therefore gained by the ryots; and as their prosperity constitutes the public wealth, much improvement may be expected to result from the more equal distribution of profit amongst the agricultural classes.

[*area, population and allied topics*]

[The collectors in reply to a questionnaire circulated by the Commissioner in the Deccan dealt with population and relevant problems, e.g., area, population, villages and their nature of settlement, cultivated land, causes of failure to collect revenue, waste land recovered since the company's accession to the Government, repopulation of villages, type of village officers in office, the remuneration received by them, domestic slavery. These answers are reproduced below.]

*Ahmednuggur**

Question 1st—*What is the estimated extent of your charge in miles ?*

1st. The greatest length of the collectorship is from Waun, in the northwest, to Kurmulla in the south-east, which is about 260 miles; the breadth varies in different places, but it is in none less than ninety miles, and in some it exceeds 130; so that it may be estimated at an average of 110 miles, which makes the square extent of the whole 28,000 miles.

Question 2nd—*What is the computed number of population : how many to a square mile ?*

2nd. It is very difficult, owning to the possessions of Scindia, the Nizam, &c. mixed with ours, to form only a tolerably correct guess of the population, and this difficulty has been increased by the constant transfers of districts to and from my authority. By a census taken in 1821, the population of the immediate possesions of the British Government was found to be 453, 260 and that of Scindia's, Holker's, the Nizam's etc. (within this zillah) was computed at 172,000 making a total of 625, 260; but this did not include the wandering people, such as Bheets, Coolies, and Killaries or shepherds, etc.; and from the dislike that the Mussulmans and other castes had to answer any inquiries about the females of their families, and the apprehension which all classes appear to have entertained that our object was to fix some kind of capitation tax, I consider the whole to be considerably under-rated; I therefore think if we take the population at 650,000 we shall be nearer the mark. By returns which I go in 1818 (drawn up by my Camavisdar, with the assistance ot the Zemindars, etc.), the inhabitants of the districts then under me were

*H. Pottinger, to the Commissioner in the Deccan, dated the 31st July, 1822.

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Deccan

computed to be about 800,000; since then the pranth of Joonur, and the pergunnah of Indapore have been made over to the Poona collectorate. Barsee, Pangaum, Panjree, Ratunjum, and Agulgaon have been attached to the sub-collector of Calapore; and Umber, Ellora, etc., ceded to the Nizam; but in return for these two latter, I have received the pergunnahs of Kurmulla, Koorlee, etc., and a number of detached villages, which have probably as many people in them. If we therefore take the population at 650,000, it gives about twenty-three persons in a -half to each square mile.

Question 5th. *The number of Government villages and of territorial alienations in enam, jagheer, and mokassa; shewing the proportion which the total of them bears to the Government land according to the kumal or tunkha assessment, and exhibiting the proportion of waste to cultivated Circar land.*

Answer 5th. The total number of Government villages were 1,963½ in fusly 1230, and of those alienated in different ways, 683½. The tunkha of the former is... Rupees 2,966,462,325. And of the latter... 1,332,456,350. The proportion which alienations bear to the Circars' villages is 45 rupees, 81 rupees per cent.*

The quantity of Circar lands in cultivation in fusly 1230 was Beeghas 1,9429,968½, 3¼ pds., 4½ biswas, and that lying waste at the same time was 17,53,206 beeghas, and 2¾ pauds, which makes the relative proportion of waste and cultivated ground as follows :

Cultivated	..	Beeghas	100
Waste	..	—	91

Question 6th. *The number of talooks or mamlutdarries into which your district is divided* ?

Question 7th. *The average collections from each.*

Answer 6th and 7th. The number of camavisdarries in fusly 1230 were nineteen. These were composed of forty-five pergunnahs and tarafs, and the average collections made from each camavisdarship was rather more than 81,000 rupees, not including the shares of umul paid to others, but collected by our Revenue servants.

Question 9th. *What have been the causes of failure* ?

Answer 9th. The balances that have occurred have arisen chiefly from *the ravages of the epidemic, and a small proportion from the return of Ryots belonging to other parts of the country, or to the territories of foreign states, to their own homes.* The failure of crops, accidents by fire, &c. have also sometimes compelled me to make remissions which are not shewn amongst the balances [italics ours—*ed.*]

Qudstion 61st. *Was waste land ever reserved by the former Government* ? *What waste land has been brought under cultivation since the Company's accession to the Government* ?

Answer 61st. Under the late Government waste land was very frequently reserved, as koorums, or meadows in districts where pagahs of horse were stationed; they were taken from whatever village best suited the views of Government, atd a corresponding deduction was made in the rent . This fact is of importance, as furnishing as undeniable proof of the unqualified power of Government over the land, which I at one time questioned, owing to the remonstrances made against our taking possession of the 2,000 yards round the fort of Ahmednuggur. When meeras land was included in in cooruns, the owners of it got an equivalent.

The quantity of land brought into cultivation in this collectorship , up to the end of the fusly 1231, since the the conquest, was about 490,000 beegahs.

Question 62nd. *What ruined villages have been repeopled ?*

Answer 62nd. Nineteen villages have been repeopled under me.

Question 97th. *Who are the various officers of the village, including the Potail, Koolkurnee and the Barra Bulloty ? Give the designation of each, and describe their several powers and duties; shew what are their emoluments or perquisites, rights and privileges, whether they are paid by lamd, or by booggee, anja ghoorgree, Kusba, etc., from the Ryots, whether these fees are charted upon each plough, upon the land, upon each individual Ryot , or upon the crop.*

Answer 97th. The number of officers in a village are not in all places the same; I shall therefore first mention those which are most common.

1st. The Potail, whose duty it is to superintend the cultivation and the improvement of the village; to collect the revenue; to adjust trifling disputes amongst the Ryots, on whatever subject they may arise; to see that every one of the Mamlutdars fulfils the service belonging to his station, who may be found in or near the village, and to preserve the efficiency of the village police.

2nd. The Koolkurnee, who is the accountant, and generally speaking the coadjustor or the Potail. He is to keep a register of all lands, their divisions, quality etc; also of transfers; sales, etc; to have an account of the quantity of ground cultivated by each ryot, and the rent he has paid, as well as the balances due by him; he gives receipts in the name of the potail to the ryots, and writes all papers, such as deeds of sales, transfers, bonds depositions, etc., that are drawn up amongst the villagers during his executive year.

The Barra Bullooty are (as before stated in the 57th reply), of three classes, and their duties are sufficiently indicated by their names, even if they were not so universally known as to render it superfluous for me to detail them here. Each of them performs for all the persons in the village the services of their particular calling or profession. The carpenter builds and repairs houses, makes and mends ploughs, yokes, etc. The blacksmith assists in these jobs. The Chambaur mends shoes and sandals, repairs the mouths or bags for drawing

*Calculation ems to be erroneous—*ed.*

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water, cures hides, etc. The Mhar is the most useful of all the village servants. He runs on messages, carries money to the tannah, knows all the grounds of the different ryots and their exact boundaries, as well as those of the village; and in disputes regarding them, whether between individuals or adjoining villages, his voice is of the greatest weight. He is considered the most trustworthy man in the place, and though his caste is very low, his station, relatively considered amongst the other Bullooties, is highly respectable.

The Khoombar supplies the people with earthen pots, etc.; the barber shaves them; the washerman washes their few clothes; and the Maung makes traces for ploughs, ropes for wells, etc.

The Joshee, who is also the astrologer, performs ceremonies of all kinds; the Gooroo cleans and washes the village temples, and assists the Joshee on particular occasions; the Moolanee does the same services for the mosques that the Gooroo does for the pagodas, and is also the village butcher when goats are to be sacrificed by any class of the ryots. The Yeskar is the keeper of the village gate; he knows every one that goes in or comes out, asscertains where travellers have come from, shews them where to put up, and reports all arrivals and departures to the Potail.

The rights, perquisites, and privileges of all these classes are shown in the accompanying table; but it is to be added, that they are ill-defined, and fluctuate in almost every village, and also vary according to the necessity which any ryot may have for employing the services of a particular Bullooty. The whole that are paid in kind are charged on the land. [no table enclosed in the source—*ed.*].

Miscellaneous Questions

Question 1st. *What is the extent to which slavery is prevalent, and the customs observed regarding it ?*

Answer 1*st*. The slavery in the Deccan is entirely of that kind which may be termed domestic or household. The slaves seem to be of four kinds.

1st. Those who have been sold by their parents under the pressure of want during a general famine.

2nd. Those who have been kidnapped or enticed away from their homes at a great distance, and disposed of in these districts.

3rd. Those who have voluntarily followed Brinjarires and other travelling merchants from foreign territories, at times that scarcity prevailed in them, and who agreed to allow themselves to be sold when purchasers offered, as the only means of preserving their lives.

4th. Those sold by their parents to professional lancing-masters, to be brought up as such. These latter are all prostitutes.

The third class is perhaps the most numerous; but, on the whole, I cannot say that slavery is very prevalen in this part of the country. It is more so in large towns than in the villages, and chiefly confined to the houses of Brahmins and Moosulmans; some Potails also have slaves; but very few of the Koonbees.

Slaves used to be purchased at all prices, from 500 to 25 rupees, according to the circumstances of the moment and the recommendatory qualities the slaves possessed. Females were always the dearest, and their price depended in a great measure on their youth and good looks. They are usually besides being the servants of the family, the concubines of the master of it; and where both male and female slaves were kept, they were allowed to intermarry, and the offspring, if any, were not considered slaves.

Question 2nd. *How far recognized by local usage ?*

Answer 2d. There seems to have been no restraint on slavery of the kind alluded to in the preceding reply beyond that imposed by the means of the people who chose to keen slaves.

Question 3d. *In what respect is the domestic different from the external of foreign trade?*

Answer 3d. I have heard of no foreign slavery, such as was practised in Europe. Children of both sexes (and even men and women) have been brought into the countries from the territories of foreign powers, and sold here as described in the first reply; and probably hey may have been exported under the same circumsances, but it does not form a source of trade.

Question 4th. *Assuming it to be necessary to allow mothers to dispose of their children in times of famine, what checks would you impose on the abuse of the practice?*

Answer 4th. I am not of opinion that any rules are requisite, beyond the civil authority exercising (under particular circumstances) a discretional power in emancipating persons of either sex, who may apply to him. In 1819, as good number of people of all ages and sexes were brought into the districts under me from Beder, Hyderabad, Golconda, etc. (where a famine existed) by Brinjarries, who had gone to those places with grain. These people had come of their own accord with the Brinjarries, and had promised to allow themselves to be sold; but when they arrived in a country where they found they could support themselves by their labour, they objected to fulfil their agreement, and complained to me, as the Brinjarries had made use of them as coolies on the road; and as I did not consider myself justified in countenancing such traffic, I had it notified that if any one bought these people, they did so at the risk of losing their money; for (I added) should be slaves leave them, I neither would oblige them to return nor allow them to be forced to do so. The consequence of this notification was, that no one would buy a single slave, and the Brinjarries were glad to set them at liberty to save the expense of feeding them.

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Question 5th. *Would it be consistent with the former usage to emancipate the slave when he or she becomes of age?*

Answer 5th. It would not be consistent with former usage to lay down any fixed rule to this effect; but the truth is, it is not called for. The people (at least in this collectorship) know our sentiments on the subject, and in a very short time, I fancy, there will be no slaves. I never hear of a purchase now, unless it is by some of the Naiqueens or a rich Brahmin, and in both these cases the girl (for it is now exclusively confined to females) may be, if we except the morality of her life, considered fortunate, as she is sure to be well fed, and treated with the utmost kindness.

*Dharwar**

St. John Thackeray, Esq.

(No Date)

1. In fusly 1228 the length of the district was calculated to be 240 miles, and its breadth from 70 to 150 miles. The territory lately obtained from the Nizam in the Colapore division is about 75 miles by 20 : but until the completion of the survey no estimate will be satisfactory.

2. The statement No. 1 shows the population on each square mile for all those talooks in which it has been possible to ascertain it with any degree of accuracy [no statement printed as mentioned—*ed.*].

(67) TABLE No. 6—[*Distribution of villages of Dharwar by Tenure system with kumal revenue*, 1822]

[sl. no.]	[type of village]	[number]	[kumal] [revenue]
1	2	3	4
1	Circar villages	2,544	44,287,115
2	Enam and joree villages . .	371	321,464
3	Jagheer villages	75	166,719
4	Swinjamee villages . .	265	594,394
	total alienation .	711	1,082,577

The proportion of alienated to Circar villages is twenty-four per cent, and that of waste to cultivated land may be thirty-three per cent; but the proportion of the latter has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

The principal division now contains eighteen, and the Colapore division four talooks; but the former is henceforth to contain only sixteen, and the latter five talooks.

Seventy-eight ruined villages, including one muzra, have been repeopled since the Company's accession; and although at present yielding a trifling revenue are progressively improving.

[Thereafter Mr. Thackeray describes the duties of village officials].

Slavery

1st. Slavery is not very common in this country, and its nature is very mild; slaves may be emancipated.

2d. Slavery was very uncommon formerly; it increased under the Peishwa's administration.

Sattara†

Replies to interrogatories

Interrogatories 1st and 2nd.

These two interrogatories I can only answer partially; we have not as yet been able to make a geographical survey of the territory of the Raja of Akulkote, nor of the possessions of the Punt Suchen, nor has any Jagheerdars sent in population returns past.

The Jagheerdar of Jan Rao Naik Nimbatkur contains 390 square miles; that of the Duflays, including both Jhutt and Kuzgye pergunnahs, contains 936.

In regard, however to the district under my own management, calculating Beejapore separately I can reply with more precision.

Beejapore contains square miles 748, population 43,682 which gives 58½ to the square mile.

Sattara, including the Prittee Nidhee's district of Alparee, contains 6,324 square miles; and, inclusive of inhabitants of Alparee, the population is 692,602, or 109½ to the square mile.

(68) TABLE No. 7—[*Distribution of villages by tenure system in Sattara*, 1822]
Interrogatory 5th

[sl. no.]	[type of villages]	[no. of villages]
1	2	3
1	Government villages	957
2	Domally villages under Government management	254
3	Domally villages under the management of Aumildars	276
4	Villages wholly alienated	176
		1,663
5	Babtes Gaum, or villages in the possession of the Putwurduns, in which there are various items of babtes	42
	total villages . . .	1,705
	On the above mentioned 1,663 villages the gross land-assessment is	Rs. 3,059,760††
	Alienated lands	Rs. 1,267,409

*Revenue enclosures in Mr. Chaplin's report. 20 Aug., 1822. Mr. Thackeray's replies to queries (*No date*).

†Revenue enclosures in Mr. Chaplins' Report, 20 Aug. 1822 : Mr. J. Grant's Replies to Queries, 17 June, 1822.

††fraction omitted—*ed.*

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The very incomplete state of all the village accounts of lands, renders it impossible to state the proportion between Government and alienated land, or between lands under cultivation and those lying waste. In the Ghat Mahta, and all over the Jaolee district, there is *in fact no account; and there is such a variety of ways of* registering the land by beegahs, thuckkas, thickness, etc., that I shall not attempt to guess it.

Interrogatories 6th and 7th

There are eleven divisions, and the average is Rupee 138,000.

Interrogatory 9th

Deaths by cholera morbus, a disease amongst the cattle; land became impregnated with salt; and over-assessment.

Interrogatory 61st.

Kooruns, or grass lands, were the only waste lands reserved by the former Government; they are still kept under the immediate management of Government, and the Kooruns not required by the Circar are rented out.

Waste land to the amount of 10,080 beegahs has been reclaimed since the Company's accession to the Government.

Interrogatory 62nd.

Only two villages have been wholly re-peopled. Few of the villages in these parts were wholly deserted, and the state of population must first be superabundant in old villages, before the cultivators well migrate and settle on new lands. In the Beejapore district several villages have been re-peopled, but how many I have not exactly ascertained.

[The duties of village officials described by Mr. Grant are similar as answered previously by Mr. Pottinger.]

Miscellaneous

Interrogatory 1st.

Domestic slavery in this country is considerable. Males purchased when boys, or born of a slave girl, are frequently left to provide for themselves after they have married, as they then become a greater burden than assistance. A slave girl or Loundie having once come into that situation cannot be emancipated. Almost every respectable Brahmin has one or more slave girls as servants of his household; and a Mahratta is not respectable without them. They are in general treated with kindness.

[Forces retarding a growth of population]

[From the interrogatories no. 9th, 61st, 62nd of the collectors, an indication of the retarding forces is available. Other evidences are being presented below.]

*Dharwar**

The improvement of the resources of the Southern Mahratta country which might have been expected to result from the change of government, has been retarded in a greater degree, perhaps, in that quarter than in any other part of the Deccan, by two causes : the prevalence of the epidemic, and the failure of the crops. In fuslies 1228 and 1229 the cholera is estimated to have swept away 25,000 souls out of a computed population of less than 600,000 and of these casualties the proportion of ryots is reckoned at something short of 10,000.

In the eastern talooks the crops have proved generally scanty ever since we took possession of the country; and as the highness of prices but inadequately compensates for the scarcity produced to the lower orders, who live from hand to mouth, and cannot keep their grain with a view to take advantage of the markets, some distress has ensued, which has but partially removed by very liberal remission.

The same inconvenience which experienced elsewhere in making the revenue settlements, is found in the Carnatic, or Southern Mahratta country, from the great variety of land measures in use is every district, and often in one village. Mr. Thackeray fully describes the discrepancies that prevail, and suggests that where a survey shall be commenced, the English acre, which has been observed as the standard in the Ceded Districts, may be adopted.

epidemic

In most parts of the district the ryots have suffered much from the epidemic and from bad crops. The 1228 it was supposed to have carried off 15,000 souls, and during the last fusly it cannot have swept away less than 10,000; so that out of an estimated population of 545,124 souls, 25,000 have been carried off in two years. The number of ryots in the Dooab is supposed to be 213,000, so that the deaths among them caused by epidemic amounted at least to 9,768. Even a greater proportion of ryots were probably destroyed, for as they are more exposed to the weather than any other class, they are of course more subject to epidemic. Nor were the effects of the epidemic confined to its victims: a whole family was often thrown into distress by the death of its most useful member. The spirit of the ryots was broken; in some places their distress was increased by expensive sacrifices to the goddess Doorgee; in others they supposed that nothing but desertion could save them from the visitation.

bad crops

Since the country came into our possession the crop have been very unfavourable, particularly in the eastern talooks, where so much of the food of the people and of the revenue is produced. The effects of one bad season may be got over; but no village can stand two or three successive failures, as the price of grain rises and falls with the abundance or scarcity of the produce. The high prices of bad years certainly compensate in some measure for the failure of crops; but this partical

*Revenue enclosures in Mr. Chaplins' Report, 5 Nov., 1821. Mr. St. John Thackeray, (*No date*).

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advantage seldom reaches the labouring ryot; he depends on his produce for his daily food, as well as his means of paying the kists, although the increased demand raises the value of what he consumes; nor does he in general benefit by high prices for the same failure which distressed him obliges him to pay his kists through Soucars, who get possession of his produce on their own terms, and gain all the profits of the market.

In villages where the distress has been great and brought to notice, liberal remissions have been made; but remissions seldom reach the proper objects, and the complaints of the starving ryot are never so loud as those of the wellfed Curnum or substantial cultivator

Istawa for deserted villages

With reference to the istawa for deserted villages, experience proves its value, and it only appears necessary to extend its benefits. Many villages here that once produced four or five thousand rupees revenue, are now so much reduced that they only [produce] so many hundred; but as the istawa is not at present applicable to villages the rent of which exceeds two hundred rupees, they cannot benefit by it. The cowlnamah would, indeed, be sufficient to bring their waste lands under cultivation, if more ryots were forthcoming; but greater encouragement is necessary to induce desorters, who have settled in other countries, to return to their native villages. Instead, therefore, of granting the istawa only to villages producing no more than two hundred rupees, I would give it to all those which have been reduced by desertion to one-third of their former size. This indulgence would not cause many present loss, as the fourth article of istawanama provided that the land actually cultivated shall pay the usual rent.

The indulgences which I am recommending may appear to involve some sacrifices, but many of the villages here have suffered so much from desertion and exaction under the late Government, and from the effects of the epidemic under our own, that no ordinary encouragement will restore them to prosperity. In making for terms with the Potails of such villages, our first care should be to avoid all conditions which not being quite clear to the Ryots, enable the Zemindars and curnums to take advantage of his ignorance. The cowl should be as simple as possible, so that every cultivator may know when it is infringed. The exertions of the ryots are much in proportion to their circumstances, and in the poorest villages we generally find them the most ignorant and least sanguine. Their ideas of a liberal cowl may be gathered from what they record of the bounty of Ullee Khan, the minister of one of the first Nabobs of Savenoor, who, in order to bring the waste lands into cultivation, is said to have required only a seer of butter or basket of grain for every field that he granted on cowl. This tradition may be too absurd to deserve notice, but the general and lasting impression it has made proves that simplicity as well as liberality is essential to the popularity of a cowl.

Trade was favoured at the expense of agriculture under the late Government, and as most of the revenues were collected through Sourcars, the interest of this class was regarded much more than that of the ryots. Substantial farmers are very rare and in many villages the ryots have not stock sufficient to keep up the usual cultivation. The tuckavee we advance assists them in some degree; but we cannot afford enough to replace the stock of those cultivators who have lost their cattle by accident, or by the murrain, which has lately been so destructive in the Carnatic.

Epidemic and unfavourable seasons have prevented the country from benefiting, as it ought to have done, by the change of Government. Those evils, had the population been full and the people flourishing, would scarcely have left a visible mark, and would have disappeared like stones thrown into deep waters; but in some places they have left effects which still appearing above the surface, betray the shallowness of the stream.

*Poona**

The district under my superintendance is bounded on the west by the summits of the Syadaree range of mountains, and by the jagheer of the Punt Suchen and the river Neera on the south. From the north-western point it runs south-east along a range of hills, a few miles north of and parallel to the river Gora, until that river is joined by the Neera. From thence the bounds of the rurruf of Pabool from its limits as far as the river Homa, the course of which river marks its remaining boundary to the north and to the east. It extends from forty-five to fifty miles along the western Ghauts, is sixty-five miles broad in the centre, and about forty-just before it diminishes into a strip of about twelve miles; its greatest length from east to west is ninety-five miles, and its medium length, exclusive of the strip at the eastern extremity, is sixty-eight miles.

The general face of the country is mountainous and irregular. The mountains near the Ghauts are covered, with wood and shrubbery, and those inland are bare apparently in proportion to their distance from the great range. The country is intersected by many rivers and streams which take their rise in the vicinity of the Ghauts, and which, bounded by inferior ranges of hills, run to the eastward and southward. The vallies through which they bend their course are fertile, and with some exceptions well-peopled. But they are productive more from the excellence of the soil, by which they seem to have been enriched at the expense of the mountains, than from any unusual labour of the husbandman or the existence of means of irrigation. These vallies, where narrow and bounded by mountains or high hills, are termed Khorey and Nehar, and are most frequently distinguished by the names of the rivers which pass through them. Moota Khorey, the valley of the river Moots, Baun Neher and Bheem Neher, the vallies of the Baun and the Bheema rivers. The names of the principal rivers are the Bheema, the Gora, the Baum, the Moota; the Moota, the Pawna, the Indooranee, the Under, the Moota moola, the Kurrah and the Neera. They are by no means plentifully stocked with fish, and the kinds which are found are few of them good. On the mountains near the Ghauts are found royal tigers, besides the other less ferocious beasts

*Mr. Chaplin's report, 5 Nov., 1821 Mr. H.D. Roberston, 1 May, 1820.

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which are met with in the interior : cheetas, panthers, hyenas, wolves, hogs, etc. The products of the mountains are few; teak and poon trees are to be found, but not in any quantity. and of no great magnitude. Plantatins grow spontaneously on some of the mountains. The grass which grows on the western hills is good for horned cattle, and not for sheep or horses; but the reverse is the case where the deep narrow vallies near the Ghauts widen into plains along the banks of the rivers. The grass on the skirts of the hills forty miles inland is excellent both for sheep and horses.

The climate is invigorating and good, in comparison of other parts of India : the air is lighter, the cold more bracing, and the beatless oppressive; it is therefore a country better adapted for Europeans than many other countries of India. The diseases incidental to it are fever, ague, and diseases of the liver and bowels, and violent colds and catarrhs.

manufactures

There is no city excepting Poona in the whole district; but there are several very respectable kusba towns, which carry on an inland trade that will be hereafter noticed. The principal articles of manufacture are coarse woollen and cotton cloths, and in Poona there are silk-weavers' looms, which viz. with the manufactories of Peitun in producing silken surhees and dresses ornamented with gold tissue. The principal kusbas and other towns are Khair, Chacun, Sassore, Paubool, Jejooree, Power, the two Tulligaums, Gera, Nowlcombery, and Kendoor. The houses of these towns are comfortable buildings of stone and mud, covered with tiles, some of them two stories in height. They are inhabited by traders and bankers, and Brahmins both of the Desh and of the Concan. When I come to speak of the taxes on the inhabitants of towns I shall furnish a more detailed description of the people.

The country is divided into mozehs, with and without dependent villages and hamlets. Forty to ninety mouzehs form a turruf sunt or mehaul. The largest mozeh of each turruf is called kusba, and is the market town of the division. Five to eight turrus compose a soobah, pranth, or desh. But the latter term is sometimes applied to a single pergunnah.

The bounds of a village are either the banks of a river, the tops of mountains or hills, or where there are no such natural divisions, a line of loose stones, whose removal in many places has perpetuated quarrels for the last hundred years. Although all land is referabel to some village, barren mountains and impervious jungles are not included in the village accounts of measurements. The waste land deducted in village accounts is only such barren spots as are included within the outline of arable land.

The boundary line of a turruf is formed by the exterior bounds of its border villages, for, conceive that the smaller division of village bounds must have preceded the greater ones of turrufs. It therefore partakes as much as possible of natural divisions, and it is remarable *how very frequently and with how much judgement*, bounds of turrufs have been fixed by those who first made these divisions. They are, with very few exceptions, found to run along the tops of mountains exactly at the point where the rain runs down both sides of the mountain, or to follow the course of rivers and small streams. The first mentioned boundary line is termed panlote, which singifies the falling of water.

The divisions of soobah, pranth, i.e. seem to be a certain number of turrufs marked off for the convenience of managing them. Several of them formed a circar: but the use of this latter term does not appear to have been frequent in late times.

Villages are sometimes found distinct from any turruf, but they are usually attached to a turruf, and called phootgaons of that turruf. Probably they may have originally belonged to a turruf, as phootgaon seems to signify dismembered villages. Although villages are found in this state in regard to turrufs, land is never found but attached to some village. The mountain of Singhur is perhaps the only exception to this fact in the collectorship, and it has become separate Government property from its top to its base, in consequence of the interminable disputes of the villages surrounding it about the portions belonging to each.

The villages in the collectorship are for the most part open. Some of them, however, have good walls of mud, and of mud and loose stones; others offer a good defence against robbers and horse by having the sides and gable ends of the houses in the outer parts of the villages connected to each other.

housing condition

The houses are of mud and stones, and in the desh have mud roofs, on which grass grows in the rains on tiles. In the mehauls the habitations are not so roomy, and are covered with thatch; which latter is on every account better adpated to the purpose of keeping out the heavy rains experienced in these turrufs, than badly burnt tiles of flat mud roofs.

The hereditary village servants are, on the part of Government, the Potail, the Koolkurnee, the Chowgulla, and for the use of the village community the *Burra Ballootees. The officers of turrufs and of soobahs* are the Daismook, the Daispandee, and in some turrufs there is Dessaye besides the Daismook. In cities and towns are the Shetsees and Koolkurnees of divisions. I shall now revert to ancient times, and to the revenue settlements of our predecessors.

*Candeish**

The state of Candeish, as far as it relates to the reformation of the lawless habits of the Bheels appears to be considerably improved, and Captain Briggs deserves much credit for his exertions in reclaiming so large a proportion of these banditti as he represents to have returned to a life of industry. The subsequent excesses

*Mr. Chaplin's report, 5 Nov. 1821. Mr. J.Briggs. 31 Oct. 1820.

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of that part of those marauders that infest the eastern range of hills have a good deal disturbed the tranquillity of the country in that vicinity; but the renewal of these disorders, which it was perhaps impossible for any vigilance to prevent, does not detract from the merit of the Political Agent's exertions in other quarters.

These events, added to the destructive effects of the epidemic on the laboring population, and to the unauthorized exactions which have of late been brought to light must tend materially to retard the progress towards properity which would no doubt have rapidly taken place under other circumstances, in a country which possesses so much of the materials for improvement. The success however, which has every where attended the istawa leases, aided by the liberal advances which have been made of tuckavee, will, I doubt not, be amply sufficient to produce an early invigoration of the resources of these once fertile districts; and this result may be secured, I think, without having recourse to proposals similar to that which is offered at the close of Captain Briggs' report on the part of the Soobadar Nimbalkur, who desires, in consideration of an advance of 25,400 rupees, to reclaim and re-people the deserted valley of Pall, a district of great extent situated to the westward of Burhanpoor.

Captain Briggs being himself aware of the objections to this speculation, has merely thrown out the proposition for consideration. He considers it of course inadmissible, as long as there exists so much fine cultivatable soil in the interior of Candeish, to which the labour of the peasantry may be more beneficially applied, with a prospect of almost immediate advantage to them selves as well as to Government. A condition of Candeish when first we took possession of it has been too often brought to notice to require any details. Property had, long been insecure from the inroads of armies, military banditti, and lastly of that part of the native population denominated Bheels. The success of the British arms in all quarters has restored tranquillity; but the last of these evils still demands attention. It is known that the village Bheels, or watchmen, had taken to the hills, and for the last twenty years having abandoned their villages, had made the country the scene of their repine and spoil Individuals rose from single robbers to become leaders of organized bodies (with the little of Naigs), and heading bands of from fifty to a thousand men each, with which they laid waste extensive tracts.

Other were less formidable from numbers, but not less enterprizing, on a smaller scale, and led gangs of from ten to fifty to drive off village cattle, or the respectable inhabitants, whom they detained till they were ransomed.

Lastely, were the Bheels residing in villages, who were intimately connected with those in the hills, who went occassionally and lived for months among them, but whose principal business was to waylay and plunder travellers, in concert with other Bheels of the surrounding villages.

Of the first class many have been induced to accep of pensions; they have also had commutations for ancient privileges confirmed to them by Government, and have continued, from the first these agreements, to deserve the confidence which was placed on them; others, after having received the pensions for some months, suddenly quitted the villages in which they resided, assembled followers, again bade defiance to the Government, and sallying into the plans, carried off men and cattle so late as December and January last. The mioitary operations undertaken against these bands were fortunately very successful, and with the exception of Koousar Wussawa in the vicinity of Kookurmoonda, and Unkoos Naig, Duggan Naig, and a band of one hundred marauders in the neighbourhood of the Kumar and Chaleagon pergunnahs, not one chief remains in the Salt para, Bauglan or Ajunta range of hills, who has not proved his fidelity by his good conduct; most of whom indeed no longer live in the hills, but reside in our villages quitely, without attendants, and are busily employed in the habits of civil life; and by late returns which I have received from the pergunnahs, no fewer than 1,0003 new houses have been constructed by hill Bheels returned to villages within the last twelve months; so that together with those who have come back to their families, it is probable that from 3,000 to 4,000 Bheels who have always depended upon plunder for their subsistence, have returned into the bosom of society, of which it is fair to conclude that from 1,000 to 1,200 were male adults, the whole of whom have been robbers from their birth. This does not include the village Bheels, who have been to the full as deeply implicated as their brethren of the hills, to whom they acted as guides and spies, and became partners in the spoils. The result of our measures in Candeish against the Bheels has been to stop all attacks by gangs on the cattle of villagers, or on the villages themselves. Last year fourteen villages were sacked, and the whole of the cattle of twenty villages carried off; during this year, not one instance of either has occurred. But, while the more ruinous crimes which involve the whole communities in their effect have ceased, the less destructive though equally heinous ones, of highway robbery and housebreaking, have, as might be expected, increased, and I am sorry to say that the success of the police in apprehending crimials has not been very great. Five murderers have escaped without being apprehended, and eight highway robberies and murders have been reported, principally in the Chaleagaon pergunnah, the perpetrators of which have effected their escape into the hills, and joined their associates under Ankoos Naig. The cases of highway robbery reported do not exceed the number of last year so much as might perhaps have been looked for but the vigilance of the Bheels police in apprehending each other, can only be brought to more perfection than at present by a system that shall ensure to them a means of subsistence; and while it operates on the one hand as an incentive to activity, by being made a watchman, shall be sufficiently advantageous to render the loss of the office a serious evil.

It was not till the beginning of 1819 Umulnere fell, or Candeish was fairly in our possession.* By this event the Arabs, who had so long absolute sway in many districts, were entirely removed: the Bheels, also, of the

*Mr. J. Briggs. 31 October, 1821.

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan

hills had been by that time gradually subdued, either by conciliation or promises of future provision. Some of the principal chiefs accepted the conditions offered them, but the lesser, although they received the pensions settled on them by Government, continued to follow their predatory habits, to the dismay of the inhabitants. Considerable impresson, however, was made on the mass of the Bheel community, by the provision held out to them by Government of feeding all such who chose to come into the plains and to their own villages. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the depredations of the Bheels were persisted in by several of the chiefs of the Satpoora hills, who were soon reduced to distress by our cutting off their provisions. These chiefs surrendered, and were again pardoned; but a renewal of their habits in the latter end of1819 compelled us again to attack them, and the whole of their chiefs, without one exception, were sezied and confined; and it is with great satisfaction I am able to report that not less than 1,003 new Bheel houses have been constructed in villages within the last year; and that of the three or four thousand persons of this class that have been reclaimed and returned into the bosom of society, the greater part are actively engaged in the laborious pursuits of husbandry; not has any individual yet availed himself of the liberality of Government, in taking the provision made for those who chose to return to the plains. On the hills south of Candeish laying between the Cassabarry and Ajunta Ghaut, similar success attended the operations of the troops; and with the exception of a small but desperate gang under Aukoos and Duggur Naig, near Perka and Kumer, not a Bheel chief remains in the range within the Candeish limits; while a check appears to have been put to the depredations of the predatory gangs under Shaik Dullah and his Bheels associates in the neighbourhood of Asseer and Bherhampore, by the operations of Major Andresser's detachment. On the north-west of Candeish, in the Rajpeepla Koowur Wussuva, an hereditary Zemindar of that wild tract still continues to give us annoyance, and I shall at a future period submit a plan for reducing this incorrigible free booter.

The daily attacks, therefore, which have been the theme of the akhbars of Candeish for these many years and have been the terror of all travellers through this country, have no further existence. The cultivator enjoys what is left to him in peace and without molestation: but the ravages of the epidemic, which has swept off many thousands during the last two years, have been a severe blow on the expected inprovement of the country The period is also too short for any visible change in the. condition of the people; they appear to be for the most part very poor, and the hovels of which the villages in general are composed, and the want of clothing, universally seen to be general indigence, if not distress. At present the cultivators have probably little left them beyond the necessaries of life. They appear by no means addicted to vices, and are on the whole an industrious people, since the security of person and property which they have derived from the estiblishment of the British authority. The advantageous terms granted to cultivators of new lands, and the easy way in which they obtain advances to enable them to till the ground, seem to absorbe all the faculties of the labouring classes. Cattle and men are equally in demand for cultivation, and it is with the utmost difficulty the services of either can be had for hire. As the Government, however, is averse to granting leases of whole villages at increasing rates to persons disposed of embark money in the speculation, the additional cultivation must continue to go on in a rate proportionate to the advances made to these needy labourers. The rates of gradual increase of assessment on waste lands, which I proposed at first, *viz.*, the first two years exemption, and the full rates to be paid in graduated proportions of one quarter increase each year, seemed sufficient to encourage people to take land with avidity, and the sixth year would have produced to Government the full rates of assessment. The istawas for waste land (uncultivated for ten or twelve or twenty years) since sent up to me, have increased this desire to such a degree, that every laourer who can get security quits his service, and becomes himself a farmer on the money advanced him by Government. I trust that on the eighty year, when these people have to pay the full assessment at once from the rate of four rupees per plough, at which it is now granted for eight years, may not abandon their fields, or be reduced from their imprudence to sell their stock to pay the rents of the Sircar, and have to return again to their condition of labourers and servants. This is a circumstance which has been forcibly brought to my notice by the same cultivators demanding tuckavy this year, who got it last year to set up with. The first year is occupied in felling the timber on the land, and perhaps passing a plough over it once or twice without sowing; the second is employed in removing the rank grass and the roots of the trees, and after all yields but a poor crop; the third year begins to be profitable, and gradually becomes more so till the sixth, when, in Candeish, waste land may always be brought to yield its full value.

*Ahmednuggur**

The Collector of Ahmednuggur has in the course of the year acquainted me with the mode in which he was making his settlement, and has not in consequence entered into much detail upon that topic in the report now submitted.

scarcity of population

The thinness of population of Ahmednuggur district, which had fallen into decay after the war and famine of 1803-4, and the recent effects of the epidemic, have been insumountable obstacles opposed to any rapid improvement of their resources. The great demand for labour had induced the Mahratta authorities to hold out unusual temptations to the cultivators, and the old rates of rent were reduced even to the Meerassadars and Thulkurrees, and still more so to the Dechytees or packarrees, who are less permanent residents; great difficulties were in consequnce experienced in adjusting the rents with reference to any known standard. Wherever these reduced rates were found to have prevailed for any considerable period, a small increase only was laid on, and this increase was stipulated to be

*Mr. Chaplin's report, 5 Nov., 1821.

1. *Year*—1820-22
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progressive annually till the rents should be raised to the old kumal standard. In cases, however, in which the villages had become nearly depopulated, istawas according to the rules established by me in the Southern Mahratta country were granted on a more extended scale, as had been prescribed by the instructions of the Honourable the late commissioner, previously circulated to the different Collectorates.

The number of Camavisdarships under me in 1229 were twenty-one, containing villages and hamlets as follows *:—

(69) TABLE No. 8—[*Number of villages and hamlets in Ahmednuggur under different camavisdarships*, 1821]

sl. no.	camavisdarship	villages	hamlets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ahmednuggur, including Ranungaon	56	11
2	Kardah	36	..
3	Parnair, including Gange Bheera & Nigoze	86	40
4	Rahory, includnig Baylapore, Barragaon, Nandoor, and Worrud	94	3
5	Sungunnair, including Dhondurphul	96	15
6	Ankola, including Kotool and Rajoor	161	..
7	Praunt Joonur	172	111
8	Neywassa, including Phootgaons of Bysapore and Gondapore	112	2
9	Sowgaon, including the kusba of Monuckdondy	63	24
10	Jamkhair, including Kurrah and Ammulnair	42	38
11	Barssee, including Agulgaon, Rahmjun, Pangree, Pangaon, and Phootgaons of Dhokay	106	26
12	Bhosah, including phootgaons of Wangee Mundroop, Mhole, and Kurkumbh	54	4
13	Indapore, incldung Rasseim	80	58
14	Umbur	210	7
15	Errool, including photogaons of seeor Dhondulgaon, &c.	27	18
16	Nassick, including Trimbuek and Waghaira	228	66
17	Sinnur, including Daipore	62	28
18	Koombharee, including Korhalla and the kusbas of Rahatay and Nawee	64	5
19	Chandore	123	18
20	Pateda	134	10
21	Wunn, including Dhindory	149	69
		2,155	554

Making together a total of 2,709 village and hamlets.

The total extent of ground in the above districts, according to the most accurate returns I have been able to obtain, is about 5,999,000 beegahs, of which 3,748,000 beegahs are stated to be lost in rivers, rocks, and hills, and included in enams; leaving 2,249,00 beeghas of arable land in the hands of Government.$

*Domestic Slavery***

Slavery in these districts is entirely domestic; a person becomes slave who is sold in infancy by his parents, or who is kidnapped by lummans and thieves. There are not many slaves here who know their connections, or who are related to the people of the surrounding country; those kidnapped in distant provinces being brought here for sale, and those stolen or sold by their perents here, owing to famine, being carried off to other countries. A man becomes a slave to his creditor when he cannot pay his debt; but unless the debtor is a Coonbee, and the creditor a Brahmin, this law is not often enforced. Indeed, the feelings of the community may be said to have nearly rendered it a dead letter, for only three instances have come within my knowledge where creditors have chosen to make their debtos slaves. These instances occurred in Bajee Rao's reign, and the debtors will remain the bondsmen of their creditors. The number of debtors in Poona who cannot discharge obligations is very considerable; and it is highly creditable to their creditors, many of whom hardly know how to support themselves,

*Mr. H. Pottinger, 29 May, 1821.

**Revenue Enclosures in M'. Chaplin's Report, 20 Aug. 1822. Mr. H.D. Robertson, 10 Oct. 1821.

$By deduction, 2,251,000 beegs were left out.—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1820-22.
2. *Place*—Deccan

that I have never been solicited to allow them to make their debtors their slaves. Slaves are treated with great kindness, and it seems to be the sense of the people that no one ought to be cruel towards them. I have even found myself borne out by this feeling, and by the opinion of the Hindoo law-officer, in emancipating several slaves whose masters had beaten them severely, or obliged them, as is sometimes the case, to perform labour exceeding their natural powers. Those of the Coonbee and Dhungur castes are most frequently reduced to slavery.

Male slaves are not unfrequently emanicipated by their masters, when they grow up to manhood, but females seldom receive their liberty at any period, and I fear it woud not be a popular measure to make a law for their emancipation at any particular age. The children of female slaves are also slaves. In a country like India, subject to severe famine, the relief which is afforded by the inhbitants of neighbouring province purchasing the children of famished parents, greatly counterbalances the loss of freedom, especially since the state of slavery is so alleviated and soothed by kind treatment and regard. Besides, the slave, especially the female, when she loses her freedom in infancy, becomes habituated to her mode of life, and from never having enjoyed it, cannot so well appreciate the delight of freedom : she also forms an attachment for the family, or some of its members, and would feel more pain perhaps in being separated from them, than pleasure in acquiring her liberty. In fact, some instances have come before me, where female slaves having complaind of the cruelty of one member of the family, have absolutely refused, when I offered to liberate them, to leave the family, in consequence of their attachment to other members, or the fear they entertain that if set adrift on the world to depend on their own exertions for a livelihood, they might not be able to obtaino ne.

7. *Gaps—*

[There are severe gaps regarding coverage of villages as stated by William Chaplin and presented under method. Chaplin estimated the population of four collectorates on the basis of returns presented under the Table "Abstract of Population of Poona, Ahmednuggur. Candeish, Dharwar and Sattara, 1820—22." He mentioned the gaps in the returns and made good of them.;]

8. *Editorial Comment—*

On being appointed as the Commissioner of Deccan, William Chaplin attempted to collect statistical data on population and stock of different collectorates and territories under his charge during 1820—22. The papers relating to these massive investigations are mostly available in manuscript form at the Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay. Chaplin submitted his report on Deccan in two instalments to the Government of Bombay respectively in 1820 and 1822. He regretted that he did not receive regular statistical tables from each of the collectors drawn up from actual returns of the population and stock of the country. His task was extremely complicated, firstly because there was no machinery to collect statistical information as contemplated and secondly, the British territory was mixed with those of several Indian states and alienated villages.

In a letter to Francis Warden, Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 20th August, 1822, William Chaplin explained the method of estimating the population. He improved upon the returns sent by collectors by estimating the population of tracts left out on the basis of the survey conducted in neighbouring places to arrive at a population of 3.75 million. (Revenve Department, Bombay, Vol. 16/68. 1823. p. 133—35)

There is a good deal of divergence regarding the area and population as presented. The population figures were compiled from the returns of the Collectors. On the basis of information furnished by them, the Commissioner Chaplin estimated the area of four collectorates—Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Dharwar as 70,000 sq. miles. The total of the reutrns furnished by Collectors for the four collectorates was 51,711 sq. miles. This also appears to be an overestimate. The work of measurement of area was in progress at that time. Captain James Southerland (1780–1850) reported in June 1820 that "the extend of the late Peishwa's territory.. may be estimatd to contain 58,190 geographical sq. miles." (Phillimore, R.H. *Historical Records of the Survey of India.* Vol, III. 1815 to 1830. Dehra Dun, 1954. p. 124-125).

The area of the four collectorates was mentioned as 39,840 sq. miles by R.M. Martin (*Statistics of the Colonies of British Empire*... London, 1939. p. 292). Martin's figures are identical with the Parliamentary report of 1832 for the years 1827-28 (*Report on the Population Estimates of India*, 1820-1830. p. 132). The same report placed the area of Southern Jagheerdar's territories at 2,978 sq. miles and that of Raja of Sattarah's territories as 6,169 square miles. Thus the total of the area of four collectorates, Southern Jagheers and Sattara stands at 48,987 sq. miles, much in short of Chaplin's 70,000 sq. miles.

Attempts shoud be made to reconcile the divergence of population figures estmated by William Chaplin on the basis of returns furnished by the Collectors and the figures in the returns.

(70) TABLE NO. 9 (S-57 —*Population of component parts of Deccan* 1820–22

collectorates	population	
	Chaplin	collectors
1	2	3
Poona	484,717	284,807
Ahmednuggur	650,000	408,724
Khandesh	471,976	418,021
Dharwar	684,193	679,193
sub-total	2,236,586	1,790,745
Southern Jageers	778,183	..
Sattara	736,824	736,284
grand-total	3,751,353	2,527,029

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Deccan.

The total population mentioned by Chaplin on the basis of returns was 1,795,700 against 1,795,745 in the returns furnished by Collectors. This minor discrepancy arises perhaps from copying mistakes. On a scrutiny it is found that, Chaplin tried to ascertain the gaps and fill them up to arrive at a more accurate estimate. The population of Poona Collectorate was mentioned as 284, 807 excluding the city of Poona in the returns. The city of Poona according to contemporary estimates contained a population of 81,315. With this Chaplin perhaps added the estimated population of allienated villages to reach a figure of 484,717 which was also presented in the Parliamentary report of 1831. The population of Ahmednagar mentioned in the Collectors' returns as 408,724 exclusive of all foreign territory and the late cessions from the Nizams and also of wandering tribes. Chaplin mentioned that he estimated this missing population and added it to the return of the Collector to arrive at a population of 650,000. The estimates for Khandesh and Dharwar, and Southern Jaigreers are nearly identical. No figure was presented for Southern Jaigreers in the 'abstract of the population.'

His estimate of area at 70,000 sq. miles appears to be erroneous as all contemporary documents and subsequent measurements of this tract placed the area at around 50,000 sq. miles. The error perhaps mainly originated from a statement of Henry Pottinger, the Collector of Ahmednagar. The Collector estimated the area of the district by taking extreme length from Wunn in the North-West to Vurnulla in the South-East at 260 miles and the average of breadth varying from 90 to 130 miles at 110 miles to arrive at a figure of 28,000 sq. miles. But other contemporary documents suggest an area around 10,000 sq. miles. The following table shows the trend.

(71) TABLE No. 10 (S-58)—*Variation in population of Deccan, 1820-22, 1872, 1921 and 1861*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820-22	3,751,053	—	—
1872	7,966,061	+4,215,008	+112.36
1921	8,845,910	+879,849	+11.04
1961	15,533,501	+6,687,591	+75.60

It appears from the above table that population increased at a rate of more than 2 per cent per annum in 50 years upto 1872. In the next half a century upto 1921 the rate of annual growth was 0.22 per cent. Population might have considerably declined in the first three decades of the 19th century followed by some upswings. But the conditions in the first fifty years were not far better than those prevailing in the next fifty years. Admittedly, there was an under estimation in 1820-22 as large number of villages were not covered by enumeration or investigation. The tract enumerated reveals some interesting features—the females per thousand males was 987 and the children constituted 34.36 per cent of the population. These ratios compare favourably with those of the census period. There was, however, no indication of age limit of the children in 1820-22. All indications are that the population estimates were based on some kinds of serious investigations.

Chaplin collected a volume of information on the social conditions of the people as well as the extent of cultivation and waste. One of the most relevant questions addressed to the Collectors was 'what ruined villages have been repeopled.' The facts suggest that a large number of villages were depopulated. The tract of the country suffered from a series of calamities due to political disorder, famines and pestilence. In Dharwar it was reported that out of an estimated population of 545,124 at least 25,000 died from Cholera in course of two years 1818 and 1819. About Khandesh, J. Briggs reported in 1820 that, "property had long been insecured from the inroads of armies, military banditti and lastly...Bheels." About Ahmednagar, H. Pottinger reported in 1821 "The thinness of population of Ahmednugger district which has fallen into decay after the war and famine of 1803-4, and the recent effects of the epidemic have been insurmountable obstacles opposed to any rapid improvement of resources". Domestic slavery seems to be widely prevalent at that time and Chaplin suggested some legal measures for its regulations. A slave girl could not quit her master without his consent. Chaplin enquired into a wide range of matters relating to social conditions.

18. DUKHUN, 1822

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

3. *Source*—

Sykes, Lt. Colonel

Special report on the statistics of the four collectorates of Dukhun under the British Government (*In* Madras Journal of Literature and Science. Vol. IX, January-June, 1839. p. 150-193, 391-452).

[*AS*]

4. *Materials*—

4. (a) **Geographical location**—

The Poona Collectorate is the nearest of the four collectorates of Dukhun to Bombay; its boundaries towards the coast appraoch within about 50 miles of that presidency, but they do not descend Ghats into the strip of land at the foot of the Ghats, called the Konkun Concan).

The Ahmednuggur Collectorate adjoins the Poona Collectorate on the east and north. Part of its frontier is along the Ghauts; the rest is bounded by the Chandore range of hills on the north and by the Nizam's territories on the east and S.E.

[Khandesh or Candeish Collectorate] is bounded on the north by the Sautpoora mountains; on the east by the province of Berar, belonging to the Nizam; on the south by the Indyadree range of mountains, which separate it from Ahmednuggur; on the west, by Dang and Raj Peeplee, which bring into contact with Goojrat.

[Dharwar Collectorate is] bounded on the north by the Kolapoor territory and the Krishtna river, on the east by Nizam's dominions, on the south by Mysore and the Toomboodra river, and on the west, by Soonda and Syhedree Ghauts.

geographical identification

It is not easy to identify a territory conquered by the british in the second decade of the 19th Century. Captain James Sutherland undertook the survey of Peishwa's dominions. He was working under Elphinstone in the survey. In 1817 Elphinstone cheked up available materials. Information was required on towns and forts, on products and characteristics of the country, specially of Peishwa's forts. Maps were required to comprehend even the smaller villages for military purposes as well as for general purposes. In December, 1819, Elphinstone recorded that "a survey of the country conquered from the Peishwa is already in progress under the direction of Captain Sutherland..." In June 1820, Sutherland repoted that "the extent of.... the late Peishwa's territories...." may be estimated to contain 58,190 geographical square miles.... (India Surveyor General. *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. Vol. III 1815-30. Dehra Dun, 1954. p. 124-126).

John Briggs prepared a map of Kandesh in 1821-22. The map was lithographed in Bombay. The National Archives of India possesses four maps of Khandesh by John Briggs. The original one referred to above is in a manuscript form and others were copies in 1839. The area of the 'Province' of Khandesh as in 1820 was estimated by square method by superimposing the described territory on a 1961 map at 16,875 sq. miles.

The survey of the rest of the territory south of Khandesh was closed down on 31st May, 1880 comprising the collectorates of Dharwar, Poona and Ahmednugger, the territories of Rajas of Satara and Kolapur and of Southern Mahrata Jageerdars. It has not been possible to consult all old maps to ascertain the area but by a rough approximation, the total area according to descriptions of contemporary documents of the territory under consideration was estimated around 55,000 sq. miles for 1820.

The following table shows the comparative area for the years, 1872, 1921 and 1971. This identification may be applicable for the territories reported by Elphinstone, Chaplin and Sykes.

(72) TABLE NO. 1 (S-59)—*Area of Dukhun (as in* 1822) *in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1971

1872		1921		1971	
districts	area (sq. miles)	districts	area (sq. miles)	districts	area (sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khandesh	10,016.20	Ahmednagar	6,610	Nasik	6,013
Nasik	8,140.20	Khandesh (east)	4,551	W. Khandesh (Dhulia)	4,850
Ahmednagar	6,647.00	Khandesh (west)	6,401	Jalgaon	4,392
Poona	5,099.00	Nasik	5,877	Ahmednagar	6,472
Satara	5,378.00	Poona	5,357	Poona	6,023
Sholapur	3,925.11	Satara	4,910	Satara	4,030
Belgaon	4,591.73	Sholapur	4,556	Sholapur	5,814
Dharwar	4,564.96	Belgaon	4,611	Sangli	3,317
Kaladgi	5,695.91	Bijapur	5,707	Kolapur	3,188
		Dharwar	4,606	Belgaon	5,156
				Dharwar	5,248
total	54,058.11		53,186		54,539

86-L/B(D)136RGI—19

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(b) Particulars of Population—

(73) TABLE 2. (S-60)—*Summary table of population of Dukhun*, 1822

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	48,987
2	number of villges	13,434
3	population : persons	3,156,199
	males*	1,687,936
	females*	1,468,264
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses*	734,000
6	population per square mile	67.07
7	average size of a village	259.66
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	4.30
10	females per thousand males	870

*houses, males and females have been estimated on the basis of ratios given for four Collectorates.

**exclusive of 1279 depopulated villages.

(74) TABLE No. 3.—*Number of inhabitants in each collectorate of Deccan with informative notes on method, etc.*—contd.

collectorate	towns and villages	explanation	number inhabitants	total inhabitants in each collectorate
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmednuggur	1655½	The census of 1822, in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, in 1655½ towns and villages, exclusive of the city of Ahmednuggur, each village averaging 263.47 inhabitants, give	453,098 [436,174]	
	223	223 British villages of Talooks, Kurmulleh, and Korteh, from which population returns were not received, averaging 263.47 souls, give	58,753	
	586½	586½ alienated towns and villages, from which returns were not received, averaging 267.47 souls, will give	154,525 [156,871]	766,376 [651,788]
	23	Depopulated villages		
	2488	Total villages in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate		

*Sykes used village statistics of 1828 for forming population estimates on the basis of 1822 census—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(74) TABLE No. 3—*Number of inhabitants in each collectorate of Deccan with informative notes on method etc.*—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Poona Collectorate	895½	In the collector's revenue statement for 1828 there appeared 1,469½ towns and villages, viz, 895½ towns and villages inclusive of the city of Poona, which sent in population returns in 1826 the villages averaging 226.10 inhabitants, exclusive of the population of the city, give	283,567 [202,472]	
	212½	212½ alienated villages sent in population returns	48,048 [48,046]	
	56	56 alienated towns and villages, and 4 British villages, did not send in returns, average in a population of 226.10 souls each	13,568	
	4			
	574	574 British villages of the Sholapoor sub-collectorates did not send in returns, averaging by estimate 226.10 souls each	164,294 [129,781]	
		Had the average number of inhabitants to a village in the Ahmednuggur collectolate been used as an element, the result would have been 151,145		
	155	155 alienated towns and villages of the Sholapoor sub-collectorate at 266.10 souls each	40,838 [41,245]	550,315 [435,112]
	29	Depopulated villages		
	1926	Total towns and villages in the Poona Collectorate		
Khandesh Collectorate	1968	In the collector's revenue statement for 1828, there were 2,697½ villages; of this number, 1968 British towns and villages sent in population returns in 1826 averaging 187.39 inhabitants to a village, equal to	368,781 [368,783]	
	64	64 villages, refused returns, at 127 souls each	8,128	
	330	330 villages are cultivated, but not inhabited, making a total of 2362 villages.		
	335½	To make up the number in the collector's revenue statement therefore, 335½ villages must be added as having become populated since the population returns were sent in, at 127 souls each	42,608	
	14	14 Jagheer villages sent in returns	2,623	
	300½	Jagheer, or alienated villages, did not send in returns, at an average of 187.39 souls each	56,317 [56,311]	478,457 [478,453]
	654	Depopulated villages, lands not cultivated.		
	3666			
Dharwar Collectorate	1899	In the collector's revenue statement for 1828, there appeared 2,279 towns and villages; of this number 1,899 British towns and villages sent in population returns, averaging 348 inhabitants to each village	660,852	
	225	225 British villages in the talooks of Cheekoree and Munowlee did not send in returns; estimating their population from the revenue they yield, falling as a poll-tax in other parts of Dharwar, there are	65,805	
	155	British depopulated villages, lands under cultivation		
	230	Alienated villages sent in population returns	79,727	
	137	Alienated vullages did not send in population returns, at the lowest average of population 236.30 each	32,373	838,757
	88	88 Deserted villages, lands not under cultivation		
	2734			
Southern Jagheerdar's lands	917	The area of the Southern Jagheerdars' territories is 2,978.125 square mile, the lowest average of the Dharwar Collectorate gives by estimate	263,236	263,236
Rajah of Sattarah's territories	1703	1703 towns and villages under the Sattarh Government, with an estimated population of 287.05 inhabitants to a village, which is the mean between Dharwar and Ahmednuggur, will give	488,846	488,846
	12,155	Populated villages		
	1,279	Depopulated villages		
	13,434			
		Total		3,285,985 [3,156,200]

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(75) TABLE No. 4 (S-61)—*Area, villages, houses and population of Dukhun*, 1822

sl. no.	collectorate	area in sq. miles	no. of towns and villages			population	no. of houses	average population to		
			populated	depopulated	total			a sq. mile	a village	a house
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Poona	8,281	1,897	29	1,926	550,313 [435,110]	114,887	66.45 [52.54]	247.36 [225.91]	4.79 [3.79]
2	Ahmednuggar	9,910	2,465	23	2,488	666,376 [651,789]	136,273	67.24 [65.77]	263.47 [261.97]	4.89 [4.78]
3	Khandesh	12,527	2,682	984	3,666	478,457 [478,453]	120,822	38.19	130.51	3.96
4	Dharwar	9,122	2,491	243	2,734	838,757	187,223	91.95	306.79	4.48
5	Southern Jagheerdars	2,978	917	—	917	263,236	—	88.39	287.06	—
6	Raja of Sattarahs territories	6,169	1,703	—	1,703	488,846	—	79.24	287.05	—
	total	48,987	12,155	1,279	13,434	3,285,985 [3,156,191]	559,205	67.07 [64.43]	270.34 [234.94]	5.88 [5.64]

(76) TABLE No. 5 (S-62)—*Population of principal towns of Poona Collectorate*, 1822

sl. no.	name of towns	population		
		persons	males	females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Poona	81,315	—	—
2	Tullegaon	4,057	2,050	2,007
3	Joonur	7,977	4,218	3,759
4	Kheir	3,793	1,999	1,794
5	Goreh	2,299	1,154	1,145
6	Ootoor	4,449	2,521	1,928
7	Narraingaon	2,466	1,286	1,180
8	Alley	2,460	1,396	1,064
9	Sassor	3,576	1,880	1,696
10	Jeejooree	1,745	885	860
11	Tullegaon, Turruf Panbul	3,137	1,710	1,427
	total	117,274	19,099	16,860

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(77) TABLE No. 6 (S-63)—*Number of towns and villages in different pergunnahs and talooks in the four collectorates of Dukhun, 1822*

sl. no.	name of the pergunnahs and talooks	no. of towns and villages	sl. no.	name of the talooks, pergunnahs and turruffs	no. of towns and villages	sl. no.	name of the pergunnahs	no. of towns and villages	sl. no.	name of the pergunnahs, talooks etc.	no. of towns and villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Poona			**Ahmednuggur**			**Khandesh**			**Dharwar**	
1	Sendhere	190	1	Ahmednuggur	157	1	Nandoorbar	259	1	Dharwar	136
2	Indapoor	86	2	Kurdeh	172	2	Nowapoor	236	2	Meesreekoht	133
3	Kheir	236	3	Sungumnair	226	3	Sooltanpoor	232	3	Purusghur	59
4	Pabul	65	4	Akoleh	194	4	Rawere	160	4	Nowlgoond	43
5	Poorundhur	130	5	Newasse	359	5	Jamnar	144	5	Hoongoond	170
6	Beemthuree	92	6	Naseek	280	6	Amulnair	140	6	Dumbul	96
7	Hawailee	165	7	Sinnur	107	7	Bhamere	150	7	Bunkapoor	115
8	The Mawuls	233	8	Chandwur	153				8	Nuwee Hooblee	97
9	Sholapur	122	9	Patodeh	255				9	Ramee Beednoor	139
10	Mohol	145	10	Wun Dindooree	175				10	Kettoor	81
11	Indee	236	11	Barsee	124				11	Sumpgaon	70
12	Moodebehal	226	12	Kurmulleh	82				12	Beereeh	135
			13	Jamkheir	90				13	Rhone	77
			14	Koree	115				14	Bagulkoht	141
									15	Hangull	173
									16	Goottul	123
									17	Badamee	148
									18	Padsappoor	202
									19	Kohr	182
									20	Talooks of Cheekooree and Munowlee	225
	total	1,926			2,489			1,321			2,545

5. *Method*—

[The method is given in details in the Table No. (74) by the author. He has adjusted census figures on some assumptions and estimated population for the tract which sent no returns. Sykes concluded on method, "with the data in my possession, I am enabled to give an estimate of the population of the late Peshwa's territories in Dukhun; it affords a closer approximation to the truth than has hither to been obtained."]

6. *Explanation*—

1. *Civil divisions*

The British territories in Dukhun are divided into four collectorates, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, and Khandesh or Candeish. Over each of these there is a European civil servant of the Company, with several European assistants, for the purpose of collecting the revenue. These gentlemen are armed with magisteria powers, and can call upon the military authorities for assistance. These collectorates are divided into Talooks (great divisions), provinces, Pergunnahs (counties), and Turrufs (hundreds);* and native officers called Mamlutdars, aided by inspectors of cultivation, accountants, treasurers, and a police force, are placed over one or more Pergunnahs. All these terms are of Moosulman introduction; the ancient Hindoo civil officers being differently named, and their territorial divisions were Prant, Deshmookee, and Naikwaree. The aggregations of habitations are called Sher (city), Kusbeh (market-town), Mouzeh or Gaon (village), and Waree (hamlet). The cities and towns may comprise several villages, and they have their suburbs called Peit. The village constitution is noticed under land tenures.

*Provinces, counties, and hundreds are not the exact equivalents of the native territorial divisions, but they afford sufficiently approximate types.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

[2. *population and composition of sexes*]

The great feature in the population of Dukhun is the excess of males over females in a greater proportion than exists in Europe. By the last census in England there were 100 males to 93 females. In the British possessions in Dukhun, in a population from which returns have been received of 2,302,902 souls, there are 100 males to 87.36 females, and this difference obtains, with very little variation, throughout the different castes. It is subject to modification, however, by a very singular fact, exhibited in the excess of grown up women over men wherever the returns distinguish the adults from children; but the excess of male children over female leaves the ultimate preponderance in favour of the males. From Sir Stamford Raffles' *History of Java*, the same relative proportion of the sexes would appear to exist in that island. He states that the proportion of males and females born in Bantam, and over the whole of Java, is nearly the same as in Europe, and as is found generally to exist wherever accurate statements can be obtained. From the information he collected in a very careful survey of one province, the preponderance seemed to be on the side of male children to an extraordinary degree; the male children being about 42,000, and the female 35,000, i.e. 100 males to 84.52 females. He says also there were formerly great drains on the male population, and which, in advanced stages of life, might turn the balance on the other side; indeed, in some of his returns this is shown to be the case.

In Dukhun, wherever the means have been afforded to me of ascertaining, I have found the preponderance of male over female children to be marked, not only in births, but as long as they continue to be classed as children: although a great mortality, at a subsequent period, makes the gorwn up females outnumber the grown up males.

In the Poona Collectorate in 1826 the births of male in 32 turruffs were 100 to 94.27 females, or very nearly 20 males to 19 females. The result of eighteen years' very careful observations for all France, from 1817 to 1834 inclusive, gives 17 males for 16 females; and as this is derived from more than seventeen and a half millions of births, it is worthy of every confidence. Taking each year of the above period, the extreme variation was from 15 males to 14 females as far as 19 males to 18 females. My deduction varies so little, that we may fairly say the same law equally obtains, whether in a tropical or an extra-tropical climate. Amongst illegitimate births in France it would appear that the number of females approximates more nearly to males than in the legitimate births; the numbers, according to the French tables, being 24 males to 23 females: reducing all these to a common denomination, we have in the

Poona Collectorate	94.27	per cent of female births	
In France, the average of 18 years, legitimate . . .	94.11	Do.	
In France, legitimate for 1 year .	93.33	Do.	extremes
In France, legitimate for 1 year .	94.73	Do.	extremes
In France, illegitimate average of 18 years	95.83	Do.	

It would thus appear that amongst illegitimate children there are nearly two more females born to every hundred males than amongst legitimate births.

In the abstract of the census of the population of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, taken in 1822, the boys were to the girls as 100 to 62.16; a singular disproportion; there being in the whole collectorate 96,447 boys, and only 59,956 girls; but the men were to the women only as 100 to 102.18, the number of men being 146,750, and the women 149,945. In the city of Poona, in 1822, the boys were to the girls as 100 to 73.26, a greater disproportion than Sir Stamford Raffles found in Java; at the same time the adult men were to the women as 100 to 102 to 103.40. In the classes only of the Brahman priests, mendicants, and traders, were the men found to exceed the women. In the city of Ahmednuggur, in 1826, there were 100 boys to 67.62 girls, but 100 men only to 106.06 women; but the ultimate relation of males to females was as 100 males to 92.46 females.

The following table shows the proportion of males to females in the different collectorates, and their principal cities and towns :—

(78) TABLE No. 7.—[*Proportion of sexes in four collectorates of Dukhun and in some cities and towns*, 1822]

collectorates	males to females	cities and towns	males to females
1	2	3	4
Poona Collectorate	100 to 88	Poona	100 to 94
Ahmednuggur . Do.	100 to 86	Ahmednuggur	100 to 92
Khandesh . Do.	100 to 85	Joonur	100 to 89
Dharwar . Do.	100 to 89	Dharwar	100 to 98
		Belgaon	100 to 91
		Bagulkoht	100 to 105.25
		Gunness part	100 to 101.14

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

[3. *births, deaths, and marriages*]

Returns of births, deaths, and marriages, in an available form, were received only from 32 turruffs of the Poona Collectorate, comprising 1109 towns and villages, but not including the city of Poona containing 81,315 inhabitants; my information, therefore, on these subjects must necessarily be circumscribed, but the little there is valuable from its novelty. Some returns came to hand from the Collectorate of Dharwar, but they were merely additions of the totals of irregular numbers of villages, (from 2 to 12), and I hesitated to trust to results which I could not test by the original returns. Respecting births, deaths, and marriages in the Ahmednuggur and Khandesh Collectorates, I am totally without information, excepting a solitary return of deaths in the city of Ahmednuggur in 1828, which is worthy of every confidence, as it was compiled by my friend Dr. Walker, late Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur.

Births—In the Poona Collectorate the average births, in a population of 250,300, amounted only to one in 5,052 persons, or not quite two percent; the Brahmans having the samllest proportion, (1 in 57.29), and the Moosulmans the greatest proportion, (1 in 40.80); the range of births in the different turruffs was from 1 in 15.70 to 1 in 153.60 persons; and on the whole, the hilly tracts had a greater number than the plains.

Deaths—The deaths were 1 in 37.34 persons in the 32 turruffs, or 2.67 per cent, indicating a somewhat alarming diminution in the population;* the range varied from 1 in 17.21 to 1 in 70 persons, the fewest deaths being in the hilly tracts. It must be considered, however, that the spasmodic cholera was raging in the country in that year, and that the deaths from that unaccountable and dreadful malady in two turruffs amounted to nearly 5 per cent, and in one turruff to 6 per cent. of the whole population. It is to be presumed, therefore, in the absence of cholera, the births would exceed the deaths, as was in fact the case in some of the Mawuls, or hilly tracts, where it was known the cholera did not penetrate. In deaths the Moosulmans were the greatest average sufferers, (1 to 20.15) and the low castes were the least sufferers, (1 in 42.94).

As Dr. Walker found that the cholera in the city of Ahmednuggur increased the usual deaths by 0.66 per cent, the loss being 2.48, while the cholera raged, and only 1.82 per cent. when the scourge ceased, it is but fair to infer that such would have been the case in the country at large; and this element, applied to the mortality in the Poona Collectorate, would reduce the annual loss to 2.01 per cent, or one death in 50 persons, which would indicate a greater degree of healthiness than all France, all Belgium, or the town of Glasgow, the loss in all these places being 1 in 39 and a fraction.

Marriages—The average number of marriages in the Poona Collectorate is proportionately more than in England and France, being 1 in 125.87 souls; the proportion in England being 1 in 128, and in France 1 in 130.4 inhabitants. The range in the different turruffs is from 1 in 40.11 to 1 in 493.77; but in 14 turruffs the average is considerably under that for England. The Shoodruhs (Mahrattas proper) and Moosulmans are almost identical, in their proportional number of marriages, namely, 1 in 116.21 and in 116.86, and they have the greatest number of marriages; the low castes have the fewest marriages. The births in 1826 being only 4,954 and the marriages 1,998, the average of children to a marriage was 2.48 or not quite 2.1/2. In France the average is 3.72 children to a marriage; in Englnad and Wales 3.55. In Java the births were 1 in 39, deaths 1 in 40 persons.

[4. *constituents of the population*]

[The constituents of the population in different Collectorates were as follows :]

(79) TABLE No. 8— [*The caste constituent of the population in the different collectorates of Dukhun*, 1822.]

sl. no.	name of the collectorate	Brahmans	Rajpoots	Shoodruhs &c. Mahratta. Cultivators, &c.	Atee, Shoodruhs or low castes	Moosulmans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
1	Poona	11.58	0.41	73.85	9.78	4.38
2	Ahmednuggur	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
3	Khandesh	5.40	3.47	69.58	14.72	6.38
4	Dharwar	4.48	0.60	74.53	11.895	8.495

*The deaths in the Kingdom of Naples for 1836-37 was 1 in 37 and a fraction.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

In the above analysis the chief features are the permanent and nearly equal proportions of the Shoodruhs or Mahratta cultivators and other genuine Mahrattas, which obtain in the different collectorates; the fact being, that three-fourths of the population are of that most useful class the Shoodruhs; and it will be seen by the notice on agriculture, how large a proportion of them are engaged in tillage. In the Poona Collectorate, as might be expected from its having been the chief seat of a Brahman government, there is a considerable number of Brahmans; every ninth person, in fact, being a Brahman. In the other collectorates scarcely one in twenty persons is a Brahman. Genuine Rajpoots are little known in Dukhun, and I should doubt, whether or not the 3.1/2 per cent of Rajpoots, in the returns from Khandesh, should be added to the Mahratta population; who, by the by, have some pretensions to be being descended from the Rajpoots. The proportion of low castes,* men who are only engaged in vile or discreditable offices by the natives, although otherwise employed by the British, does not differ very much in the different collectorates; the increases in the Khandesh collectorate is attributable to large tracts of the country being inhabited by Bheels, who are a low caste: in fact, less than every seventh person is a low caste; in Poona about every tenth, and in Dharwar about every eighth. The Moosulmans are few in number in the Poona and Ahmednaggur Collectorates, not being one-twentieth of the poolation in the first, nor one-fifteenth in the second; but, in the Dharwar Collectorate they displace the Brahmans, and amount to nearly one-eleventh. Although the Moosulman power has been paramount nearly through out all India for centuries, it is believed they have never constituted one-fifteenth of the whole population. In the abstract of the population returns from the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, the castes are not distinguished: but, in a return of 1828, from the city of Ahmednuggur, the Hindoo inhabitants are distinguished from the Moosulman; and it found that there is the very unusual proportion of one Moosulman to 3.45 Hindoos, or 29 per cent of the whole population. This is to be referred to the fact of Ahmednuggur having once been the capital of the Ahmed Shahee dynasty of Moosulman kings; with these exceptions, although I have not detailed returns to guide me, I beleive that the constituents of the population of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate do not differ in their proportions from those of the Poona Collectorate.

[5. *family and housing pattern in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate*]

In the census of 1822, the families in the fifteen pergunnahs in the Ahmedunuggur Collectorate, with a population of 409,279 souls, were enumerated, and it appeared that there were 4.53 persons to a family. With respect to the styles of building in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, it will be fully illustrated by the facts, that the *tiled* houses amount only to 10.84 per cent of the whole; the thatched houses to 32.27 per cent; and the mud flatterraced houses to 56.89 per cent.

[6. *horses, ponies etc.*]

Bearing in mind the clouds of horse that covered the Dukhun in the war of 1817, it is sufficiently remarkable that in 1822, in the whole Collectorate of Ahmednuggur there were only 405 full-grown horses, 1,298 full-grown mares; the total, including clots and fillies, being only 2,500; the ponies amounted to 12,632, of all kinds.

[7. *proportions engaged in agriculture*]

In 1828, in this collectorate, [Ahmednuggur] 1,878 British villages contained 41,948 cultivators or farmers, and a population of 512,818 per cent; [40.90] of the people were engaged in agriculture. In Poona there were 52,668 farmers, being a percentage of 55.50, with five persons to a family. In Dharwar 60,701 cultivators, being a percentage of 41.76, and in Khandesh 44,608 cultivators, being a percentage of 53.16 occupied in agricluture. It is to be understood these proportions have reference to the population of British villages only, and not to the whole population of each collectorate. Moreover, as these proportions are derived from the registered farmers only, and as they are in the habit of sub-letting their lands, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that exact returns would prove that three-fourths of the population are directly engaged in agriculture. In the Poona Collectorate, families were not enumerated, excepting in the return from the city of Poona, and here families average 4.82 persons; each house in Poone averaged 6½ persons, but for the whole collectorate 4.79 persons to a house; so that it is probable the returns of the number of houses would give the number of families. In Khandesh the proportion of inhabitants to a house falls short of the other collectorates, being only 3.96 persons. In Dharwar the number is 4.48 to a house, for the whole collectorate; but the towns exhibit other figures; namely, Belgaon 5.24 Chabee 5.78, and Gunnees Pait 5.77 inhabitants to a house; England and Wales has 5.60. The average inhabitants to the square mile, in the different collectorates, has been noticed under the head of civil divisions; and the fewness will disappoint European expectations; but here is plainly a great mistake in the common estimation of the denseness of the Indian population. Bengal proper is said to have 203 inhabitants to a square mile, and Orissa, in the cultivated parts, agreeably to Mr. Stirling, the commissioner, has 135; but, first for the whole area of Orissa, the average is only 14½ inhabitants to the square mile; England has 192.

[8. *education*]

Education, as a regular system, is certainly unknown amongst the people in Dukhun. The few schools existing are wholly disprportioned in number to the population; and even were they more numerous, the present general poverty of the Koonbees, and the imperious calls upon them for the services of their children in agriculture, and in attending their cattle. would

*The low castes comprise all that part of the Hindoo population which cannot claim to be Shoodruhs, such as Mahrs, Dhers, Maangs shoe-makers, skinners, Ramoosees, Beruds, and Bheels. The Mahrs and Dhers are the scavengers, the Maangs, executioners; shoemakers and skinners speak for themselves; the Ramoosees and Beruds are born thieves, or are thieves by caste, and they are usually employed for the protection of villages, on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief. The Bheels are supposed to be the aborigines of the countries where they are found.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

disable them from letting their children profit by instruction, even though gratuitous. In a stage of civilization which is by no means contemptible, the general illiterateness of the cultivators is remarkable. It might have been supposed that the pressure of the inconveniences and the risk of loss attending the solving their constantly recurring arithmetical computations, whether in settling their assessments with government, in ascertaining the amount of their produce, or in computing its saleable rate to ensure a profit, or in their money transactions with each other, would have stimulated some families of the past or present generations to have pursued steadily a course of instruction for their children, which, by its example and the visible beneficial result attending it, would have originated a thirst of knowledge, and advanced the march of intellectual improvement. The Shoodra, however, is led to believe by the wily Brahmans that letters and science are not within his province, and the farmer is content to go on mastering his arithmetical difficulties with the assistance of his fingers, and relying upon the village clerk for the keeping his accounts with the government, and on his ability, judgement, and secrecy in the management of his private correspondence, which, it may be supposed, will not be very important or voluminous. Were it ascertained, I believe not one cultivator in a hundred would be found able to write, or count up to 100 but by fives; any my daily unreserved intercourse for hours with number of this class of persons has given me facilities for forming this opinion. And yet the Koonbees are far from wanting intelligence; they are not slow in observing; they are quick in communicating, and the rationable of an agricultural process is frequently explained with a simplicity and effect which we might not always meet with in the educated English farmer. There would not be any difficulty in teaching the Koonbees, provided the instruction were gratuitous, and that the farmer could spare his children : and several important effects might attend this instruction : the mind of the cultivator would be invigorated with new ideas; enlarged views of action would break in upon him; a spirit of improvement, enterprise, and innovation might spring up, in place of the apathetic routine that at present prevails in rural enconomy and in the social relations of life; and an amelioration, both physical and moral, would take place in his condition, But at present the little education that exists is confiened to the Brahmans and to the shopkeepers, Shaitees.* and Mahajuns†.

The Koolkurnees‡, or accountants and village clerks, are always Brahmans, many of them are shrewd and very quick, and possessed of infinite ingenuity in avoiding the detection of a fraud or mistake in their papers; many of this class, however, I found too stupid to keep an individuals's account, much less the complicated details of a village assessment. The shopkeepers being generally people from Goojrat, keep their accounts in the Goojartee language. The character in universal use for business is the Mohr in the districts. The following** will show the number of schools, as far as the returns received from the collectors will permit,—not any account of schools was received from the collector of Ahmednuggur. In the Collectorate of Dharwar there is one school to 2,452 inhabitants; in Khandesh there is only one school to 4,369 souls; and, in the Poona Collectorate, deducting the population of the city of Poona, there is one school to 3,337 souls. It is fair to infer therefore, that as Dharwar supports proportionably so many more schools than the other collectorates, that information is more generally spread amongst the people, and that they are better able to manage their affairs than others less instructed; and the breadth of cultivation, and general manufacturing and commercial industry of the people, would seem to justify the infeence.

[9. *average size of farms*]

There are not any farms of large size under the management of a single farmer; the largest I recollect meeting with was about 200 acres, but in general the average very considerably less in size. In the Poona Collectorate the average size was 29 beeghas§, in Ahmednuggur 35 beeghas, in Dharwar 43 $\frac{6}{100}$ beeghas, and in Khandesh 23 $\frac{68}{100}$ beeghas. The average rent of a farm in Poona was less than 48 shillings per annum; in Ahmednuggur about 86 shillings; in Dharwar 64 shillings; and in Khandesh, where a good deal of the land cultivated is garden land, 74 shillings per annum. In Poona the average rent per beegah is within a fraction of two shillings; in Ahmednuggur about two shillings and six pence per beegha; in Dharwar not quite eighteen pence; and in Khandesh, where there is proportionably a good deal of garden land, it is somewhat more than three shillings a beegah. The average for the whole of the lands of Dukhun is two shillings and nine pence, one-eighth per English acre, or one rupee and fourteen reas per Dukhun beegah.

[10. *proportion of yoke cattle to each farmer*]

Generally in the population returns there were great omissions of the draft or yoke cattle of the cultivators; no very satisfactory statement can therefore be given of their agricultural means in this kind of stock. In one Talook, or country of the Dharwar Collectorate, the yoke cattle were filled in, with the exception of two or three village returns, and the proportion is only 1.33 bullocks to each cultivator; but as the ploughs are 3,733 in number in the Talook, at two bullocks to a plough, the proportion should be 2.89 bullocks (nearly 3) to a cultivator; the returns must be defective, for I am satisfied, although a farmer may not have two bullocks to each of his ploughs, and he has generally a heavy plough and a light one, yet he has always two bullocks at least for one of his ploughs.

*Heads of trades.

**Nothing was given in the next—ed.

†Bankers.

‡Villages clerks and accountants.

§The Dukhun beegah is three-fourths of an English acre. The rupees is valued at two shillings.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

In the Ahmednuggur Collectorate the yoke cattle are not distinguished from the pack or carriage cattle, but the whole amount is very considerable, being 212,008. In the Poona Collectorate the returns give 2½ yoke bullocks to each farmer, but the farmers near to the city of Poona are much better off, averaging 3½ bullocks each. Only a portion of the returns from Khandesh had the column of draft or yoke cattle filled up; it is impossible, therefore, to give the proportion to each farmer for the whole collectorate; but as far as the returns went, it appeared that each farmer averaged only 1.62 bullcoks, not quite 1¾.

[11. *stock and implements*]

Milch cattle—The proportion of milch cattle, on which so much of the comfort of the people depends, whether rural or urban, in the Dharwar Collectorate, is greater than in the other collectorates, being one cow or milch buffalo to 2.45 souls. In Poona it is 1 to 5.24 persons; in Ahmednuggur 1 to 3.04 persons; and in Khandesh 1 cow or buffalo to 2.26 souls.

Ploughs—As I have before stated, ploughs are of two kinds, the Nangur or heavy plough, and the Hulka Nangur or light plough; the same obtains with respect to drill ploughs, no grain being sown broadcast, the heavy drill plouh being called Mogurh, and the light Pabhar. The proportion of ploughs in the Dharwar Collectorate is 1.41 to each cultivator, or nearly three ploughs to two farmers; the number of ploughs in the returns being 99, 883, and the number of cultivators 70, 488.

Carts—Were a judgement to be formed of the state of the roads, and of the facility of communication and transit by wheel carriages, from the proportion of carts to the farmers, the estimate would be low indeed.* In the Dharwar Collectorate there is only one cart to thirteen farmers. The carts are universally of two wheels.

Pack Cattle—The unusual number of pack bullocks, which carry loads on their backs, in the Dharwar Collectorate, would seem to indicate that they are the chief means by which agricultural and other produce is transported from place to place. In Khandesh there is the least number of the pack cattle, and the greatest proportional number of carts. In Poona a great number of pack cattle, and only one cart to eleven farmers. The proportion in Ahmednuggur I do not know.

[12. *land and other tenures*]

Lands are held under a great variety of tenures in Dukhun, some by virtue of offices which are hereditary, some as hereditary freehold property, some in free gift from the state, some in Jagheer or military or feudal tenure, some on a quit rent, and in many other ways; but a rapid notice of the different tenures, and of the office-bearers holding lands, will best assist to give a clear idea of their quality and number.

In the first place, the proprietary right of the soil was (and is) in the people, and not in the soverign. The soverign could assess the land as he pleased, and a sign away a part of the whole of the revenue arising from the land-tax or assessment, either in free gift (Enam), military tenure (Jagheer), or quit rent, or in any other way; but he could not justly take away a mans' land either for his own purposes or to give it to others; although, as a despotic prince, like all other princes of India, he had the undoubted ability to do so at his pleasure; yet few instances are knwon of this oppressive exercise of their power, and there are many instances on record of their purchasing land from their subjects. I have laid before the public translations of official documents, in which the soverigns have been parties, containing the most irresistible proofs of the people having the uncontrolled right to dispose of their lands as they pleased, by gift, or sale, or devise, or in other ways.

All lands in Dukhun were classed within some village boundary or other; and to this day these boundaries are guarded with such jealousy by the inhabitants as to be productive of broils and bloodshed on their slightest invasion. The village lands were divided into family estates, called Thuls, which bore the name of the family, and the estates bear the name to this day, although the family be extinct or Gutkool, as it is called; and half the estates in Dukhun are now Gutkool, but preserve their family names. These estates were hereditary and freehold, burthened only with the soverign's land-tax, and assessments for village expenses, as a gentleman's estate in England is burthened with land-tax and assessments for highway and poor-rates, &c.; there were not any tithes, but in each village there were lands assigned for religious objects, either to temples or to sacerdotal persons. Every village had a constitution for its internal government; it consisted of the Pateel or chief assisted by a Chowgulla; the Koolkurnee, or village accountant, kept the village record, and details of assessment and revenue; and there were twelve hereditary village officers, the well-konwn Bara Bullooteh, whose numbers were complete or otherwise as the population of the villages was capable of supporting them. All these officers and the chief land-owners formed a village council, called Pandreh, which managed the external and internal relations of the village, whether with respect to raising the government assessments, managing its police, or in settling civil disputes, exceptng in cases where Panchaeits or juries of five persons were specifically appointed to arbitrate by mutual consent of the litigating parties. And it is somewhat remarkable that this isolated and internal government has withstood the shocks of all the changes of dynastics, invasions, rebellions and the destructive anarchy which have so freequently disgraced he annals of India.

A certain number of villages constituted a Naikwuree, over which was an officer with the denomination of Naik. Eighty-four villages constituted a Deshmookee, over which was an officer called a Deshmook, or governor, possibly equivalent to our lord-lieutenant of counties; this officer was assisted by a Desh Chowgulla; and for the branch of accounts there was a Deshpandeh or district accountant and register. The links

*It is nevertheless true, that had the farmers carts, they could rarely use them from the want of roads, unless in the dry season.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

connecting the Deshmooks with the prince were Sur-Deshmooks, or heads of the Deshmooks; they were few in number. It is said there were also Sur-Deshpandehs. The Sur-Deshmooks, Deshmooks, and their assistants, Naiks, Pateels, and Chowgullahs, indeed all persons in authority, were Mahrattas; the writers and accountants were mostly Brahmans. Such was the state of things under the ancient Hindoo governments. The Moosulmans on their conquest, in the civil divisions of the country, introduced the terms of Soobeh (a province) Pergunnah (county), Tallook (manor, lordship), and Turruff (a division of a county). The Hindoo hereditary officers were deprived of their authority, (excepting those in the village constitution,) but, very liberally, they were not deprived of their tenures; and their places were supplied by Zemindars, Maamlutdars, Sheristehdras, Havildars, etc.

[13. *Bara Bullooth Tenure*]

The twelve craftsmen or professions which were originally in every village were, the Sootar (Carpenter), Chamber (Shoemaker), Lohar (Ironsmith), and Mar; these constituted the Torlee Khas or first class. In the Muddlee Khas, or second class, were the Pureet (Washerman), Koombar (Pot-maker), Nahwee (Barber), and Maang (Skinner and Rope-maker). And in the third or Dhaktee Khas, the Kohlee (Waterman), Johesee (Astrologer), Gooruw (cleaner of, and attendant at the temple) and the Sonar (Silversmith); and, since the Moosulman rule, the Moolana or Moosulman priest and schoolmaster has been added. These persons, in their several lines, and according to their several abilities, were to do for the cultivators individually and the village collectively whatever might be required from them; and they were paid by an annual percentage in kind upon the produce of the farmer; and this was called their Bullooteh, whence the term Bara Bullooteh; the fee being called Bullooteh, and the receiver of it Bullootehdar. Very rarely could I get either farmer of Bullootehdar to state specifically what the one gave, and the other was entitled to receive; it depended very much upon the crops, and also upon the extent of services performed for each individual cultivator. These craftsmen have frequently small portions of Eenam lands, and part of their Bullooteh goes to government as a tax.

[14. *revenue*]

A few figures perspicuously arranged, are more efficacious in affording just impressions of the resources of a country, their remifications, pressure, and availability, than the most laboured verbal details. In 1827-28 the assessments in the four collectorates of Dukhun amounted to 8,435, 244 rupees, 3 qr. 79 reas, being a diminution of 539,399 rupees, 2 qr. 80 reas in the revenue of Fuslee 1231, A.D. 1822, as stated in Mr. Chaplin's report; from this sum also were to be deducted the remissions of 415,000 rupees, 1 qr. 25 reas in the Ahmednuggur, and 416, 320 rupees, 3 qr. in the Poona collectorate in 1827-8, amounting to a total diminution of 1,360,725 rupees, 3 qr. 05 reas, or 15.16 decl. per cent of the revenue of 1822.

The revenue of 1827-28 in its constituents is shown in the following table:—

(80) TABLE NO. 9—[*Revenue in four collectorates of Dukhun*, 1822]

denomination of revenue	fuslee 1237.—revenue, A.D. 1827-28											
	Poona Collectorate			Nuggur Collectorate			Dharwar Collectorate			Khandesh Collectorate		
1	2			3			4			5		
	rupees	qr	reas.	rupees	qr.	reas.	rupees	qr.	reas.	rupees	qr.	reas.
Land revenue	1,516,323	—	37	1,835,837	—	—	1,945,323	2	08	1,664,904	3	32
Sahyer*	231,262	1	—	59,007	3	78	331,668	—	85	131,710	3	—
Customs	241,114	1	25	159,150	—	—	141,524	2	46	155,560	3	—
Miscellaneous	3,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,556	2	68
total	1,992,000	2	62	2,033,991 [2,053,994	3	78 78]	2,421,516 [2,418,516	1	39 39]	1,987,733	—	—
grand total	8,435,244 rupees 3 qr. 79 reas. [8,452,244 rupees 3qr. 79 reas] [100 reas=1 qr., 4 qr.=1 rupee.]											

*Sahyer is the revenue raised from shops, markets, liquors, &c. Sahyer is a "market" in Sanskrit.

From the preceding table it will be seen that in the several collectorates, although of very disproportionate superficial extent and population, in Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Khandesh there is a close approximation in the total amount of their revene although with some difference in the value of their great branches.

The following table shows (in 1827-28) the amoun of the land revenue In each collectorate, the number of cultivators, the average rent of farms, the number of British populated villages, and the average revenue of a village; the last column is intended to show the pressure (including land Sahyer and customs) of the assessments and taxes, viewed as a capitation tax.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(81) TABLE NO. 10—[*Average revenue per village and average rent of farms in Dukhun, 1822*]

names of collectorates	number of British populated villages	average revenue per village			land revenue			number of cultivators	average rent of farms			land revenue sahyer, customs, &c viewed as a capitation					
1	2		3			4			5	6			7					
		rup.	qr.	rs.		rup.	qr.	rs.		rp.	qr.	rs.	rp.	qr.	rs.	£	s.	d.
Poona . .	1,469⅛	1,253	1	98		1,516,323	—	37	52,668	28	3	16	4	1	78	0	8	10¼
Nuggur . .	1,878½	1,032	2	99		1,815,837	—	—	41,948	43	1	15	3	3	77	0	7	10¾
Khandesh . .	2,367½	839	3	7		1,664,905	—	—	44,608	37	1	33	4	1	92	0	8	11⅞
Dharwar . .	2,104	924	2	33		1,945,323	2	80	60,761	32	—	19	3	1	60	0	6	9½
total . .	7,819⅛	887	3	32		6,942,388	1	77	199,925	34	2	90	4	—	02	0	8	—
		[4,100	—	37]		[6,942,388	3	17]		[141	1	83]	[16	1	7]	[1	12	6]

The population, inclusive of Sholapoor and Checkoree and Munowlee, of the Company's possession in Dukhun, but exclusive of alienated villages, is 2,105,886 souls, and the gross revenue 84,435,245 rupees; equal, therefore, to 4 rupees, 0 qr. 02 reas per head.

In forming the above table, the collectors were good enough to supply the number of villages and cultivators in 1827-28, and the amount of the land revenue was obtained from the Accountant General's office. In striking the average revenue per village, I have omitted, in the division of the Dharwar collectorate, 175 villages, (subsequently reduced to 155,) which I found by the population returns lately completed were uninhabited, but parts of whose lands were under cultivation by neighbouring villages, and therefore included by the collector in his list. In Khandesh 330 villages have been struck out under similar circumstances. In Poona and Ahmednuggur, villages of this class are very limited in number, and I have, in consequence, not made any deduction on their account.

To give a fair average of the village revenues in the Poona collectorate, 151,241 rupees, including a share of the customs, have been deducted from the whole revenue for the city of Poona previously to striking the average. The manner in which the Poona capitation tax is struck is as follows:—1,108 towns and villages sent population returns, containing 331,615 inhabitants, averaging 226 souls and a fraction to a village. The population of the city of Poona (81,315 inhabitants) being deducted before striking the average; of these villages 212½ are alienated, leaving 895⅛ British villages with a population of 283, 567, including Poona. These in 1827-28, yielded a gross revenue of 1,261, 711, averaging 4 rupees, 1 qr. 78 reas to each person.

The capitation rate in the Ahmednuggur collectorate is obtained as follows : In 1827-28, 1,877½ towns and villages were on the collector's list; they contained 494,669 souls, estimated from the average number of inhabitants to a village, namely, 263.47, struck from the census of 1822, to which the present population of the city of Nuggur is to be added, namely, 21,208. The revenue from the collectorate was 2,033,994 rupees, 3 qr. 78 reas; equal, there fore, to 3 rupees, 3 qr. 77 reas per head.

In Dharwar the averages have the following elements: in 1827-28, 2,279 British towns and villages produced a revenue of 2,421,516 rupees, 1 qr. 39 reas. This included the villages, revenue, and population of the Talooks of Cheekoree and Munowlee, received from the Kolapoor state; population returns were not received from these Talooks; their revenue from 225 villages, namely, 197,406 rupees, 3 qr. 29 reas, is therefore deducted from the total revenue of the collectorate, leaving 2,224, 199 rupees, 2 qr. 10 reas, and 2,054 villages, From the latter are to be deducted 175 depopulated villages, but having a small part of their land cultivated by neighbouring villagers, leaving 1879* British villages, with a population, agreeably to the census, of 653,892 souls, giving 3 rupees, 1 qr. 60 reas per head.

[15. *manufactures*]

Celebrated as was India for its costly and ingenious cotton fabrics, little more than the memory of them now remains. The machinery of England has enabled her manufacturers to take the raw material out of the hands of the grower, and return it to the continent of India, worked up in various ways, without even affording an opportunity for the application of a prop or stay to the sinking industry of its once flourising manufacturing classes. As far as relates to Dukhun, its cotton and silk fabrics are confined to coarse dresses for women, tent-cloths, some silk handkerchiefs, and triffling pieces of silk for bosom cloths for women. From an examination of the cotton and silk goods for sale in the markets of Poona, in July 1829, it appeared that every product of the loom, ,without any exception, with any claim to notice from texture, costlines of material, or ingenuity in the design or workmanship, was an import into the collectorates from native states not under the British government.

*Subsequently increased to 1,899, with a population of 660, 852.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

Some cotton carpets are manufactured at Ahmednuggur, and in the Jail at Poona, but do not call for notice.

Turbans are dyed of twenty-one colours, but I have not space to give the names; few or none of them are fast colours, with the exception of black and red.

The only woollen manufacture in the collectorates is that of a black smooth blanket, (Kumlee) the colour being that of the wool. In general the blanket is coarse, but there is a very fine fabric from Bijapoor. The low state of manufactures is otherwise attested by the fact that, in the Poona collectorate, in the population returns sent to me, the weavers only amounted to 0.35 per cent of the people, or one weaver for every 280 souls; in Khandesh 0.57 percent, or one to every173 inhabitants; and in Dharwar 1.80 per cent, or one in 55 inhabitants, which is prodigiously above the other collectorates. I estimate the proportion in the Ahmednuggur collectorate to be the same as that in Poona.

[16. *wages*]

The amount of wages of agricultural labourers is of so much importance to the class constituting the major part of the community, and it assists the judgement so materially in estimating the condition of the people, that I shall offer all the details I was able to collect in the Dukhun bearing on the question.

Farmers' artificers' work executed for fees in kind.—The trifling artificers' and mechanics' work required by the farmer being performed by the village artisans, in virtue of their offices and for fees in kind, it will not be necessary to enlarge on the renumeration for their labour ; but to afford distinct ideas of its value, at the end of this paper I shall put into juxtaposition the rates paid by the Peshwah's government and the British government to artificers, mechanics, and others.

I made my inquiries on the subject to wages in towns and villages, the most distant from each other, to prevent the mistake of the adoption of local rates for those of general operation.

Wages of Husbandmen and other Labourers at Nandoor—At Nandoor, a British town in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, in March, 1827, I found that yearly husbandry servants got from 12 to 20 rupees[a] per annum and their food; a smart active man got about 15 rupees per annum and supplied himself with clothes.

Day labourers, when paid in cash, get 1½ anna per day, or 3/32 of two shillings, (about two pence farthing,) supplying themselves with every thing; but day labourers are never paid in money unless when grain is very dear.

Quantity given.—The most usual plan in harvesting crops is to give each labourer three sheaves of whatever grain he is cutting down; and provided he ties up the sheaves and stacks them, he gets five sheaves a day.

Value of Wages in Kind, converted into Money. The grain in five sheaves, in ordinary seasons, amounts to about two seers. At the price of Bajree, in March 1827, at Nandoor, namely 42 seers per rupee, the value of the labour was one penny and 14/100 ths per day. Joaree, at 56 seers per rupee, was 85/100 ths of a penny per day, or rather more than three farthings. Wheat, at 18 seers per rupee, would have been two pence 66/100, or something less than two pence three farthings per day. Allowing the grain in five bundles to be double the quantity stated, which is rather possible than probable, the highest wages in harvesting wheat would not have been five pence half penny per diem. when men are employed in ploughing or barrowing, nine times out of ten, they are paid two seers of Bajree for their day's work, from day light to night, allowing one hour for dinner.

At Kanoor. —At Kanoor, a town in Jagheer, Ahmednuggur collectorate, in March 1827, I found that the two Pateels had each a permanent domestic servant in his employ; one paid his man 15 rupees per annum and his food; the other gave 15 rupees per annum, food, and five articles or wearing apparel, the value of which was 3½ rupees.

Wages at Dywuree. —At Dywuree, Nuggur collectorate, in November 1826, the cultivators did not pay their day-labourers in money, but gave them five sheaves of grain for every hundred cut down; a very able man indeed might cut down two hundred sheaves in a day, which would give him four seers of grain, the value of which (Bajree) in November, 1826, was about 2/10ths of a rupee, or three pence English.

Wages at Dytna.—At Dytna, Nuggur collectorate, in February 1827, I found a man getting 25 rupees per annum, his food and a blanket, his son being also in employ at six rupees a year, food and clothes; but this was looked upon as high, and the individuals getting such wages fortunate; the village belonged to a Gosawee who paid his people well.

Wages of Women Day Labourers.—At Chambergoondeh, a large town belonging to Seendeh, Nuggur collectorate, in November 1827, women weeding in fields got 1/16th of a rupee per day, or one penny halfpenny, and worked from sunrise to sunset.

Wages at Kurkumb. —At Kurkumb, a Jagheer town in the Poona collectorate, in December, 1827, I found a husbandry servant getting only twelve rupees per annum, and food twice a day; no clothes. A man watching a field of grain was a monthly servant at three rupees a month, without food or clothes.

Highest Wages at Kurkumb.—From the authorities of the town I learned that the highest rate paid for the cleverest gardener's assistant or ploughman was 25 rupees per annum and daily food, but without clothes. The monthly rates for agricultural servants were from 2¾ to 3 rupees, without food, or clothes, fee, or advantage.

(a) From 34 to 40 shillings.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

Pay of Seypoys at Angur.—At Angur, a British town in the Poona collectorate, on the 9th of January, 1828, in looking over the village accounts, I found two village seypoys charged respectively three rupees and two rupees for a month's pay.

Wages of Women Labourers at Poona.—On the 21st July, 1827, I found a great number of women weeding in gardens in the neighbourhood of the city of Poona; they received each six pice in money, or 6/61 ths of two shillings, (two-pence one-third per day), and worked from day-light until dark. This may be considered high wage, add its amount is to be attributed to the paucity of field labourers in a great city.

Wages at Pait.—At Pait, a Jagheer town in Pergunnah Kheir, in the Poona collectorate, on the 16th February, 1829, in my evening excursion, I overtook twelve or fourteen men and women with bundles of wheat in the straw on their heads; on inquiry I found they had been employed as labourers in pulling up a field of wheat at Pait. Their wages had been five sheaves for every hundred gathered; two or three of the men only had got five sheaves each, the majority of them only four, and the women none more than three. Five sheaves they said would yield about four seers of wheat, and as wheat was selling in Pait at 28 seers per rupee, each man with five sheaves received for his labour nine pice, or 3½d. English. These poor people belonged to the town of Owsuree, five miles distant from Pait; they had therefore a march of ten miles to make besides their day's labour.

Wages at Joonur.—At the city of Joonur, at the end of February 1829, I found a brahman cultivating the Hubbus Baugh; (about 80 beegahs of land;) he employed the numerous labourers. While I was encamped near his garden, fields of wheat, and gram, and Booee Moong, &c. were harvested. For the wheat and gram and breadgrains the men got five sheaves per cent. In the field of Booee Moong there were between fifty and sixty women employed; and I learned that, in this particular product, from the labour and tediousness of digging it up, and the cheapness of the produce, the labourers were allowed one-fourth of the whole. In cutting down sugar-cane, gathering fruits or vegetables, and indeed where the produce was too valuable to give the labourer a share of it, the Brahman paid a man eight pice a day (little more than 2½.) and a woman four, and they worked from daylight until dark, with an allowance of one hour for dinner.

The above data are gathered from places widely separated in the Poona and Ahmednuggur collectorates; and although in different years, are remarkable in their uniformity; they supply therefore just estimates for the general rates of wages, and it may be fairly stated that the highest money wages paid by the natives to any husbandry or domestic servant is four rupees per month, with which he finds his own food and clothes, and $2\frac{1}{12}$ rupees per month is the pay when the master supplies food and clothes; and the most favourable wages to a man day-labourer and eight pice per diem, and to a woman five pice.

(82) TABLE No. 11—*Artificers' and servants' wages, and price of bread—grains under the Peshwas' and British Governments*—contd.

Rates of hire for a month of thirty days of artificers, servants, and labourers in Dukhun, under the British Government in 1828, and Peshwa's government in A.D. 1814

Prices of grains, pulses, and other articles, the ordinary consumption of artificers, servants, labourers, & c. at Poona in Dukhun, under the Peshwa's government, being a mean of five years from 1811 to 1815, and under the British in 1828.

Denomination of artificers, servants, &c	Monthly Pay		Grains, pulses, and other articles	Seers per Rupee	
	Under the British	Under the Pehswa		Under the British, 1828	Under the Peshwa, 1814
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees	Rupees		Seers.	Seers.
Maistry, or head carpenter	25,35,40	15	Rice, Putnee	16	12
			Do. Ambemor	13	9½
Second or under do.	23 & 25	12	Do. Rajawul	14	12
Maistry, or head carpenter, finest worker	30, 35, & 45	15,20,40	Wheat, Buckshee	18	$14\frac{14}{22}$
			Do. Potee	20	—
			Joaree (Andropogon Sorghum)	32	21½

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

(78) TABLE NO. 11—*Artificers' and servants' wages, and price of bread—grains under the Peshwas' and British Governments*—concld.

Denomination of artificers, servants, &c.	Monthly pay		Grains, pulses, and other articles	Seers per Rupees	
	Under the British	Under the Peshwa		Under the British 1828	Under the Peshwa, 1814
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees.	Rupees.		Seers.	Seers.
Carpenter, common worker	15 & 22½	12	Bajree (Panicum spicatum)	28	17 62/200
Two Sawyers	15 & 22	8	Dhall (Cytisus cajan)	16	11 86/100
Maistry, or head smith	25 & 30	20			
Smith	15 & 22½	12	Ghee (clarified butter)	2	1½ to 1¾
Head armourer	30	20			
Armourer	15	12			
Fileman	15	12			
Hammerman	6, 8 & 13½	7½			
Maistry, or head leather worker	15	12			
Leather worker, harness maker	9¾	9			
Puckalee, or waterman	15	9			
Bricklayer	9¾, 12	10			
Head bricklayer, maistry	25 & 35	15 & 20			
Maistry, or head tailor, fine worker	15	14			
Tailor	9¾	6			
Man labourer	5 & 7	5			
Woman do.	3¾ to 7	3 to 4			
Boy do.	3¾	3			
Muccadum, or chief of Dooly bearers	15 & 20	8			
Dooly bearers	7 to 9	6			
Horse keepers	8	5	Served two horses under Peshwa.		
Camel men.	7 to 9	5	Served two camels Do.		
Tattoo, or pack pony per month, with driver	12	15			
Camel with driver	30	30			
Puturwut stone-mason	—	12			
Bhooee Hamalls	7, 8 & 9	6, 7 & 8			
Maccadum, or chief of Hamalls	15	10			

The above table shows a marked enhancement in the wages of all classes of handicrafts and servants, although grain became from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper under the British than under the Peshwa. In the wages of the numerous servants of European gentlemen the same advance has taken place. The superior cheapness in some grain has extended to more than 100 per cent.

7. *Gaps*—

Average number of inhabitants to a village for all the collectorates, 270.34 [259.66]. The above population does not include the army, camp followers, Bheels, or the wandering tribes. It would appeai there are 1,279 uninhabited villages in the four Collectoiates of Dukhun, principally in Khandesh; making a total of 10,814 towns and villages in the British possessions, and of 13,434 in the late Peshwah's territories in Dukhun; exclusive of those belonging to the Kolapoor state. Total alienated villages in the four Collectorates, 1,695½. Total British populated villages 7,839½; total deserted, 1,279. Total villages in the four Collectorates, 10,814.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Colonel W.H. Sykes was a Statistical Reporter to the Government of Bombay. He was an eminent member of the Royal Statistical Society and became its President in 1860's. The journal of the society contained a large number of his articles since its inception in 1838.

Colonel Sykes consolidated the data avilable from different surveys conducted in the Collectorates of Deccan in 1820's. He made an elaborate exercise to arrive at a reasonable population estimate by adjustment of the results of Census conducted in 1822. Specially

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Dukhun

the uncovered tracts and villages were looked into and population threin estimated. In spite of such an elaborate estimate he arrived at a total of 32.86 lakhs (a recalculation shows that the total should be 31.56 lakhs). Nearly one-tenth of the villages were depopulated.

Skyes minutely studied the sex-ratio in the population as a whole and sepcially among the children. There was excess of males over females both at birth and in the whole population. He collected data on births, deaths and marriages in thirty-two 'turruffs' of the Poona Collectorate to place birth per thousand population at 20 and that of deaths at 26 "indicating a somewhat alarming di ninution in the population." He explained the excess death rate by the appearance of a virulent cholera which was raging the country in the reference year. Vital statistics, even now, is far from accurate Sykes made commandable efforts to collect and use the data analytically. He alo enumerated population by castes in three districts to show that more than fifty per cent of population belonged to the Sudra or cultivator classes. He estimated that 75 per cent of population were directly related with agriculture.

His method of population estimate was undoubtedly much more sophisticated than those used by Elphinstone or Chaplin. He, however, placed a population lower than the other two. The average size of a house was 4.53 in 1822 against 5.43 in 1872. Even assuming that in 1822 the average size of a house was similar to that in 1872, the adjusted population will not be more than four million. It means that population doubled between 1822 and 1872 and it may be pointed out that population of the tract increased by 11 per cent in fifty years between 1872 and 1921. For the trend of population please see Deccan 1820-22.

19. SINDE, 1828

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Sinde

3. *Source*—

(1) **Burnes, James**

Narrative of a visit to the Court of Sinde at Hyderabad on the Indus with a sketch of the history of Cutch and appendix. Edinburg, Bell & Bradfute; London, Longman & Co.; 1839. p. xiii-xx, 26, 107, 115-117.

[*AS*/915.47 *B*958]

(2) **McMurdo, James**

An Account of the country of Sindh with remarks on the state of society, the government, manners and customs of the people, communicated by James Bird,read on the 5th July, 1834. (*In* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland. 1834. Vol. I.p. 223-253.)

[*AS*/]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1) : 1. *general*]

The country watered by the Indus is called Sinde. There is also the name given to that river itself by the inhabitants. The designation is ancient, since Arrian mentions Sindomana. To speak generally, that country, from the ocean to the confluence of the Punjab rivers with the Indus, bears the name of Sinde... The banks of the Indus, however, as high as Sungur.., are sometimes called Sinde. Without this addition, the area of the country includes about 100,000 square miles. On the south it has for its boundaries the province of Cutch and the ocean; on the east it has Rajwarra, or the country of the Rajpoots, as also the Deood-pootras; on the north it has the Punjab and Cutch Gundava. On the west lies Beloochistan, from which it is separated by the lofty mountains of Hala.

The most striking geographical feature of Sinde is the Indus. It traverses the country diagonally in one trunk.., when it begins to throw off branches. Its delta, however, commences below Tatta.., after which it enters the sea by eleven mouths, and presents a face of 125 British miles to the ocean. Below the Punjab rivers, it takes the name of "Sira" down to Sehwun, and from thence to the sea that of "Lar." These are two Belooche words for north and south. The local names for different parts of the Indus are various. Those of the branches in the Delta shall be afterwards enumerated.

[2. *boundary*]

The dominions of the Ammers of Sinde extend from the district of Shikarpoor, on the frontier of Cabul, and the Island of Bukkur, in the Indus, along the level plain, watered by that river, to the sea, a space of nearly three hundred British miles. Their general boundaries are, the British principality of Cutch, and the Indian Ocean, to the south; the Kindgdom of Jessulmere, and the Registan, or sandy desert, to the east; the mountains of Belochistan on the west; and the provinces of Sewistan and Bahawalpoor to the north.

[*source* (2) *geography*]

The limits of this country, as they may have existed at various periods of its history, and under different governments, cannot now be exactly defined; nor is it even possible to determine, with correctness, the precise boundaries of the present province of *Sinde* proper. The fairest mode of ascertaining its extent would perhaps, be to confine the term *Sindh* to the tract watered by the Indus, corresponding nearly with the, territories at present held by the *Talpuras,* the acknowledged rulers of the province; and the same method is, upon the whole, the safest for defining the limits of the country, at the earliest period. In general terms, it may be said to be bounded on the north by the territories of Kabul; by the Davudputras, to the west and east of the Indus; and on the south by the district of Cutch and the ocean. The great sandy desert, and the territories which it embraces. separate Sindh from India,whilst a vast chain of rocky mountains forms a distinct and natural boundary along the whole western frontier.

Passing over those obscure and unsatisfactory conjectures let us proceed to consider the divisions of Sindh, as understood among the people themselves. The province has had, from time immemorial two grand divisions, the northern and southren. The former extending from the neighbourhood of Bhakar to the parallel of the modern Halakandi, below Sehwan, is styled Sirra; and the latter, including the space to the ocean, is named Lar. Of the etymology or origin of these names, I can find no trace; but that they are extremely ancient is probable, because the geographers, in the commencement of the Roman empire, I believe, applied the name of Laryia to the country lying near the mouth of the Indus, and in the same name we discover the origine of Lari Bandar, or the port of Lar, in whatever part of the delta that place may have different times been situated.

Each of these two divisions appears to have had its respective capital, viz. Alor in Sirra, and Brahmanabad in Lar; at least we find no mention made of other cities on the same scale as those, in the earlier times of the Muhammedans. They were undoubtedly considered as the first and second cities in the empire of the Raias, Sirra and Lar were, in all probability, divided into a number of inferior districts, which it is likely, were, in some instances, known under their present

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names, and, in others, by a appellations now either totally lost, or so corrupted as not to be distinguished. Sundra, Sehwan, Tehri, Lohri, Gora, or Carnalla, are, at all events, names of districts coeval with the Muhammedan conquest, and probably of a much earlier date but the titles of a moiety of present divisions are evidently modern, districts into which Sindh is now divided are generally said to be forty-four in number; and, perhaps, in the public records and accounts of the province, they are restricted to that number. The division is, nevertheless subject to variation, for some modes of dividing the country increase the parganahs to above fifty.

The following is the most popular mode of dividing this country :

In the delta lie—*Chachgam, Jhatti, Kakralla, Sakra, Thatta Dharaja Sundra, Pallejar, Chakerhalla, Imamwah, or Tranda* of MUHAMMED KHAN TALPURA.

East of the river—*Sirra, Jam Tunachi, Battora (Menpur), Rupa, Odihjahi, Sumawalt; Tranda, Mir Ellah Yarkhan, Mattalo, Shahdadpur, Kulakandi Dim, Kanditara, Rani Gumbat, Lakawat, Hallam, Behlani, Lohri, Moraquehira, Khairpur, Mattila (Mirpur).*

West of the river—*Koteri, Khonto, Sum, Sehwan, Tehri, Bobuk, Samtani, Khodabad, Kullah, Kacha, Baghban, Tigger, Chandka, Gohrah or Carnalla Doaba or Haiderabad, and Karachi,* with its country to the westward of T'hatta called Chapper, which is a modern addition to the Sindh territory.

Various, however, are the divisions in the parganahs, and to enumerate these would only be to confuse. Jow and Baddin, two large districts, are included in that of Chachgam as is the very ancient Mandra. Nasirpur was at one time a large sirkar, and rose upon the ruins of Mattaloi. It has, however, in its turn again become dependant on its more fertile or favoured neighbours. Under the head of T'hatta are included several parganahs, but in particular that of Druk, supposed to be very ancient, also that of Gungra, both of which are now separated from T'hatta by the river. The Dirak is another ancient district now not much known by that name.

geographical identification

James Burnes states the limits of Sind and adds that the banks of the Indus, however, as high as Sungur were also called Sinde. Without this addition, the area of the country was estimated by Burnes about 100,000 square miles. Burnes said that on the north, it had the Punjab and Cutch Gundava as its boundary.

The boundary of Kutch Gundava is given in Pottinger's Map of Bellochistan and Sinde drawn in 1814. It shows that the southern boundary of Kutch Gundava ends on the south east point near Shikarpur. But the present map shows that the map of Pottinger suffers from imperfection. The boundary after all terminated near Shikarpoor at the starting point of Nari River.

On the north-east side, Sind however extends along the Indus. Burnes terminates this extension along the Indus at the confluence of the Punjab rivers with the Indus. The western boundary was clear with natural mountain ranges. The eastern boundary was, however, somewhat uncertain, perhaps it was less than what it is now. The area mentioned at 100,000 square miles by Burnes is an impossible situation according to the boundary given by him.

In a gazetteer of the Province of Sind (Hughes, A.W. *A Gazetteer of the Province of Sind.* London, George Bell and Sons, 1876) the boundary is stated with an area between 56 and 57 thousand square miles.

In 1820's the boundary was definitely uncertain on many points but descriptions by contemporary authors tend to show that area should be around 50 thousand square miles.

The boundary of Sind cannot be identified precisely around the years 1820 or 1830. But it appears that more or less the component territories were similar to 1870's. Sind in 1871 consisted of Sind (Khairpur), Upper Sind Frontier, Shikarpur, Karachi, Thar Parkar having a total area of 52,708 sq. miles. In 1921 Shikarpur was divided into two districts, Sukkur and Larkana; Hyderabad was divided into Hyderabad and Nawabshah. In 1961 Upper Sind Frontier Province was designated as Jacobabad; out of Larkana and Karachi, the districts of Larkana, Dadu, Karachi and Thatta were created. Out of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar Parkur the districts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sangrur and Thar Parkar were created. The history of the changes as outlined above are very broadly stated omitting small changes from a study of maps of different periods.

(83) TABLE No. 1 (S-64)—*Summary table of population of Sinde*, 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	100,000
2	number of villages	—
3.	population : persons	1,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	10
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Sinde

5. *Method*—

Nothing stated, obviously guess work.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : *population*]

The territory of Sinde is thinly peopled in proportion to its means of subsistence, and as many of the inhabitants are erratic, moving their villages according to the rise for fall of the Indus, or wandering from pasture to pasture along with their flocks, while numbers of families, like the boatmen in Holland, have no home except that afforded them by their vessels in the river, it is difficult to form any correct computation of the population. It has been fairly estimated, however at a million of souls.

[2. *occupation*]

The natives of Sinde consist of two distinct classes, the military, which generally comprises the Mahammedans, and to which the Belochees belong, and that which follows trade or agriculture, composed chiefly of Hindoos. If we may credit the information given to Captain Hamilton about the beginning of last century, the proportion of the latter to the Mussulmans was then ten to one; in which case, the increase of "true believers" must have been almost as satisfactory as the Government could desire, for the Hindoos are not now more than one fifth of the community.

[3. *productive resources*]

The face of Sinde is uninteresting. Eastward of the Indus there is not a rising ground or a stone in the country, excepting the hillocks of Bukkur and Hyderabad. It is flat and covered with bushes, till it at last joins the desert of sand hills which separates Sinde from India. Westward of the river, as low down as Sehwun, the same flatness prevails to the base of the Belooche mountains. From that town to the sea, the land is rocky and barren. The Delta of the Indus does not differ from that of other rivers; it is rich, but it is poorly cultivated, ten miles from the sea it is frequently an impervious thicket; higher up, it is overgrown with tamarisk shrubs, which also thread into each other; the rest presents a naked plain of hard caked clay. Much of the land that is adopted for agriculture, is only used for pasture. Much of it also lies neglected, yet the crop of rice is extensive, and far exceeds the consumption of the country; is the staple of Sinde—the inhabitants live on it, the merchants export it. It is more abundantly produced towards the sea; higher up the other grains—wheat, barley, juwaree, &c are cultivated, also indigo, sugarcane, tobacco, and hemp; both the latter are used as narcotics. There are but few trees in Sinde.

[4. *village and house type*]

The villages of Sinde on this side of the Indus are much inferior in appearance to those of Cutch, and are entirely destitute of the stone buildings and tiled roofs, which give an air of neatness and comfort to those of the latter country. They are for the most part collections of low huts, composed entirely of clay and thatch, while even the mosques, with which they abound, are generally of the same frail materials, and only distinguishable, indeed, by their greater elevation, and a feeble attempt at ornament. Many of the inhabitants of the province live in grass hovels in the fields which they cultivate. Most of the villages have no name except that of their actual owner; and it is not unusual for the whole population of a place to remove their dwellings to another station as inclination or necessity prompts them, and when either food or forage fails. I need scarcely remind the classical reader, that the movable house of the people of Sinde are mentioned by Arrian, as one of the peculiarities of the country in the days of Alexander the Great.

[5. *health*]

It is scarcely possible that a country, situated on the verge of the tropic, subjected annually to submersion, and the putrid stagnations which succeed the withdrawal of the waters, can be otherwise than unhealthy; and accordingly there are few diseases in the catalogue of human woes that are not to be found in lower Sinde, especially during, and after, the season of the inundation. Fatal epidemics, and frightful pestilences, resembling in some points the plague of Egypt, occasionally devastate the land; while ague, asthma, rheumatism, and pulmonary consumption, with the long train of diseases attendant on the combination of heat with corrupt exhalations from the earth, are frequently to be met with. Dropsy and enlargement of the spleen are also common complaints; and at certain periods a virulent ophthalmia is likewise prevalent, being produced by clouds of fine dust with which the atmosphere is impregnated.

[*source* (2) : 1. *population*]

Before an opinion can be hazarded as to the population of a country, it is requisite to possess a much more intimate knowledge of it than any European has yet had an opportunity of acquiring with reference to *Sindh*. Natives are never in the habit of making particular observations on this subject, so that information derived from them is likely to prove extremely erroneous. The modern capital *Haidenabad* is said to contain upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, the city of Thatta not quite 20,000 and *Karachi*, the principal sea port and trading town, has a population some what less than either. It has been a very frequent and natural remark that whilst we observe the banks of all the large rivers in the old continents thickly studed with cities, towns, or villages those of the Indus are observed to be, in all maps, nearly destitute of inhabitants but although there are few or no cities or even towns or villages immediately on the banks of the river, it is not therefore to be taken for granted that they are uninhabited. The map prefixed to this work will, I believe, show a variety of small towns and villages that have never before been known

1. *Year*—1828
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to exist; and it should be further remarked, that the habits and manners of the people in many parts of *Sindh* and *inimical* to living in towns. The nature of the banks of the Indus, the uncertainty of the position of its streams, and the danger occurring annually and throughout its whole course, from its rise, are circumstances which are in a manner peculiar to this river, at least to the extent in which they are there found to exist, and which will account for the thinness of the population on its banks.

The Hindus who reside in *Sindh* have much the same countenance as their breathren who inhabit the towns in the western coast of India, but they are generally more filthy in their clothes and persons than the latter, as will be afterwards more particularly mentioned.

[2. *Indus people*]

The people who live on the Indus, or on the plains near that river, are a very different race from those now described their lives are devoted to agriculture and to trade, and their habitations are of course more fixed and in large societies, although in many parts they are frequently found in small detached bodies on the borders of their fields. In the west parts of the *delta*, and to the north-west of *T'hatta*, the *Jaquias*, as a tribe of *Belluches*, live in huts of woods, which are movable at pleasure, and so well and compactly made as to resist all kinds of weather. Those who live in this way are called by the Sindhians the *Pak'hiraia*, which I believe signifies as much as "kings of the wilds."

[3. *Hindu*]

The Hindu part of society in *Sindh* still adhoring to their original religion and manners is composed of *Bhattias*, *Lohannas*, with their respective *gurus* or priests and the *Pokarna* and *Sarsat Brahmans*. The Bhattias and Lohannas are mentioned at the time of the Arabian conquest as numerous races of people. These castes of men were exclusively native of Sindh, until the spirit of trade and speculation scattered them and they now are to be found all over western India and Arabia. The *Bhattia* of *Sindh* is not by the rules of his caste, restricted to vegetable diet, and fish has been always an article of his food; but his brethren who have migrated to India having all adopted the worship of VISHNU and assumed the cleanliness of person and strictness in diet peculiar to this sect, many of those remaining in Sindh have, in the same respects, deviated from their original customs.

The *Lowannas* or *Lohannas* compose the great body of Hindus in Sindh where they follow the meanest modes of gaining subsistence and rise to the highest offices under the government. Those of them who are attached to the chiefs and sovereigns are compelled to dress in the Muhammedan style and to appear particularly clean; but others are so remarkably the opposite that "as dirty as a *Sindhi Lowanna*" is a common expression. Both *Bhattias* and *Lowannas* wear the *Brahman's* string and the Musulman's beard; at least the latter is common although some affect to shave it. Those in the service of government are compelled to wear the beard and much attention is bestowed upon it as is generally the case wherever the beard is worn. The *Lowanna* customs admit of polygamy, of their females contracting second marriage engagements, and of divorce from that state. Those of the Bhattias do not. The *Sarsat Brahman* is the priest of the *Lowannas*, and differs very little from the people of that caste. He eats fish and flesh, drinks spirituous liquors, and lives upon his receipts at the marriages, births, and deaths of his followers. They worship the Hindu goddesses in particular; and have many small pagodas, dedicated to the worship of the ocean, or rather the river Indus, for a pot of fresh water is indispensable in the ceremonies of worship. The *Pokarna Brahmans* are the original priests of the *Bhattias*, and are somewhat more Hindu in reality than the Sarsat, although still inferior in that respect to their Indian disciples.

[4. *occupation*]

There are here, as in other Asiatic countries, two descriptions of inhabitants, totally differing from each other in character; the military part of the population, and those who follow trade or agriculture. The military, including the whole of those *Belluche* tribes which have descended into *Sindh*, together with various ancient *Zemindars* now known under different denominations, are, as a race of men, jealous, proud, knavish, and mean. They are however, remarkable for a fund of good nature in their deposition, which, in the low and uneducated classes, approaches to silliness or stupidity. It may, however, be fairly questioned whether this seeming easiness of temper does not originate in a slowness of perception and an unsusceptible turn of mind rather than in any inherent quality, for if once irritated, the Sindhian remain iraseible and unforgiving. The meanness and knavery of this class of men are proverbial, and so strong and natural is their disposition to theft, that those who are otherwise respectable in character and situation, do not hesitate to practise the profession of a night robber; or to lay aside their dress and with a wallet on their shoulders, take a circuit of many miles for the sake of asking alms. A propensity to begging and stealing is inherent in the *Sindh* soldier, and to the class from which he is drawn; and no loss of character accrues from the practice of either.

[5. *commercial classes*]

The commerce by sea is almost exclusively carried on by Hindus of the *Bhatti* and *Lohanna* castes, both of which are ancient inhabitants of *Sindh*. There are likewise some Muhammedans called *Memans*, who participate in the trade in some degree. Inland speculations are made indiscriminately by all descriptions of people of the country besides whom, a numerous body of merchants from *Multan*, called *Multanisare* settled in *Sindh*, where their commands of money gives them a place of the first rank. They are the principal bankers and possess a good deal of influence both with government and with the people. These *Multanis* carry on a trade with *Kabul*, *Kandahar*, *Kuolat*, *Multan*, and *Bahamulpur*, both by the river and by land carriage; and by them indeed are consumed the imports which would otherwise find no sale in the province.

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[6. *shepherds*]

The people who live on the eastern borders of *Sindh* are mostly shepherds, who reside in *Wandhs* or herds, and lead their cattle from place to place as suits their convenience. They do not, however, reside in tents like other eratic people, but from huts of grass of a very simple and poor appearance. The principal food of these wanderers is milk and butter, with bread made of bajeri flour, which is almost the only grain produced in their country, and its cultivation is confined to the supply of their absolute wants. They eat the flesh of goats, but indulge in this only on particular occasions of feasting. The men are all armed, for they live in a desert which is infested by banditti, who drive off their flocks; and their own society, simple as it appears, is liable to the troubles consequent on ambition and jealousy.

[7 *migration*]

No Asiatic country, in proportion to the number of its population, sends forth so many needy vagrants as *Sindh*. All the provinces around it are overrun with a wandering and idle race of men, alternately soldiers, beggars, and thieves, who being too indolent to labour for a scanty subsistence (which in the centre of a most productive country appears unaccountably to be the lot of the greater portion of its inhabitants), prefer the uncertain but more congenial proceeds of the employment above mentioned, and that even in foreign countries. As marcenaries in the pay of the western countries of India, the Sindhian holds the next place to the Arab, a race of men who have of late years rendered themselves remarkable for a continued though unintentional, and brave though unfortunate, opposition to the English troops throughout those territories.

The Sindh soldier is entertained by the native powers at the rate of from six to ten rupees per month. The military tribes in *Sindh* are, however, generally expert marksmen, and are trained to the use of the matchlock from their youth, which gives them a fondness that is national for feats of arms.

They are a homely race of men whose first question when they meet after a short absence is invariably concerning the health of the children and the cattle, which last (as a man's wealth and respectability is esteemed according to the number of his camels, buffaloes or goats) are considered not the least important branch of the family.

[8. *language*]

The language of Sind is a written language, and has a character peculiar to itself. The *Sindhi* is the language used by the Hindu inhabitants, and, indeed, by the mass of the population of *Sindh* proper, those of the southern desert, and, with a little variation, by the *Jharejas* of Cutch. The Belluche is spoken by the different tribes of that name, who are in fact, foreigners to *Sindh*. Their language appears to be a mixture of Arabic, Persian, Punjabi, and Sanskrit, and is spoken by them in various dilects.

[9 *Food*]

The food of greatest portion of the native of *Sindh* is fish and rice, although there are some particular sects whose customs do not admit of fish as an article of food. These are, however, very few, and confiend to a very small number of *Brahmans* and *Bhattia,* the generality of both of whom do not scruple to eat fish. The sweet potato forms no inconsiderable part of the food of the people. It is not a pleasant vegetable, but, is very cheap and reckoned a nourishing root.

[10 *dress*]

The dress of these men, particularly of the Muhammedans (for there are also Rajput tribes), is generally loose trousers of bad cloth dyed blue, with a long frock of the same stuff and colour. The *Kammerband* or whist-band of the better sort is generally a *lungi* of silk and cotton of T"hatta manufacture, and of the poorer class, any common stripe of cloth they can meet with, and which serves either for the waist, or, if occasion requires for the head-dress, by being twisted round a cotton quilted cap which they all wear. In the dress of their women these Mussalmans have retained the ancient Hindu custom, that is, the petticoat of coarse cloth, with an upper garment of goats-hair loosely thrown round the person and suspended from the head. The bosom dress covers the bosom distinctly, and tying above and below with strings round the shoulders and breast, leaves the back exposed. The Muhammedans who have any claim to descent from the founders of the faith, and who are not converts from the Hindu creed, have in general adopted the trousers and frock for their women's dress, which, with the same people, is often of a green colour, indicating their sacred origin.

[11. *economic conditions*]

The commerce of *Sindh,* both external and internal, has been subjected to great vicissitudes. The country is by nature admirably adopted to benefit by commerce, and that it did so to the utmost extent under the ancient Hindu government, there is ample proof; but from the time of its subversion by the power of tha Khalifs, society was dismembered, the consolidated authority, which secured quiet and confidence to the people, was broken up, and an aristocracy formed on its ruins, which threw *Sindh* back, in point of political situation, to that of a country in the first stage of its emerging from barbarism, a situation from which it has never entirely extricated itself. Such a state of things, it may be readily supposed, was not very favourable for commercial transactions. Were we to form a judgement of the former of the periods just referred to, from the accounts which still exist both in Europe and Asia, we should justly infer that the commerce of *Sindh* with Persia and Arabia was rich and extensive, and that *Dibal,* the sea-port of the Indus, was the emporium for the goods, both of India and Arabia, and conferred a degree of wealth and splendour on the country and government that has never since been equalled.

The principal sea ports are *Karachi* and Dharaja. The town [Karachi] is situated on a creek at the head of a bay formed by *Cape Monze,* and carries on a brisk trade with Bombay, Malabar and Arabia.

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[12. *commerce, export and import*]

The chief articles exported from *Sindh* of its own produce are grain, particularly rice; hides, shark-fines, saltpetre, potash, assafoetida, cotton and silk, cloths, horses, and indigo. Its imports are coconuts, dates, iron, tin, lead, and copper;...There is little doubt that the commerce of Sind is capable of being increased to a great extent. The natural advantages it possesses are very important particularly as regards the circulation of European goods.

[13. *revenue*]

The revenues of *Sindh* are differently collected in the different districts. In some, particularly in those of the southern parts, they are realised in kind, in others by *Jamma*, or land rent. In general irrigated land are rented, whilst those which yield three crops with the seasons, pay in kind a third, a fourth, and even so little as the fifth of their produce, according to a valuation made on the grounds... It is, however, merely a nominal value put upon the land; for the collection of the revenues is, in many instances, left to rapacious farmers, who cover their contracts and benefit themselves besides, at the expense of the ryot. Independently of this hardship, it is not uncommon in *Sindh* for the government to collect vast quantities of grain for the supply of troops.. The present *Amirs* are in the habit of purchasing vast quantities of grain, which, with the government share, in cases where the revenues are not farmed, they deposit in store-rooms, and afterwards retail to their subjects at an advanced price; a practice ofwhich the evil cons equences are severely felt; more particularly,...the purchase money is turned into gold or jewels,which are deposited in the treasuries....and, consequently, as these are looked on as private hordes, the money is totally withdrawn from circulation.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing specifically mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The date of the population estimate by James Burnes is 1828 or any earlier year. In a letter to the British Political Resident in Cutch dated 10th June, 1828, James Burnes wrote, "I have the honour to submit to you some observations on my late visit to Sinde, together with few remarks, which may probably be considered of importance, on the actual Government of that country." In the Preface to the volume, the author writes, "The following narrative, which consists simply of an official report on a country till of late years little known was originally printed, at the public expense, by the Government of India, and first issued from the press at Bombay in 1830."*

Captain James Mc Murdo did not give any estimate of population for the whole of Sind, but indicated the position of population. He, however, mentioned population of some cities. McMurdo was apppointed agent for "Kach affairs." "Soon afterwards he was sent on a mission to the coasts of *Makran, Sindh,* and *Kuch,* with a view to inducing the pirates, who infested that quarter, to abandon their lawless pursuits : and at this time his mind was attentively directed to the ancient history of *Sindh,* and the resources and the production of the country, with the state of the river Indus. Several small Tracts, in Persian, on the *Parganas* of Sindh and towns of Sindh, the different tribes of inhabitants, and the production of soil, were written, about this period, for his information, and their contents, having been subsequently composed with the result of other enquiries, were incorporated in the History of *Sindh;* of which the statistical account of the country, and his observation on the Indus, form the introduction. The Persian Tracts, of which I speak....appeared to have been compiled, with considerable care, by men long resident in the country, and among the manuscript given me by that gentleman and used by Capt. McMurdo there is a History of *Sindh,* by Mir Masam, written in the reign of Akbar. The Persian author of this chronological and geographical work was a native of *Bhakar,* and the well known and associate of Nizam-ud-Ud-din Ahmed Bakshi, who compiled the excellent general history of India, called the Tabkat-i-Akbari. (Bird, James, Biogrphical Sketch of the late Captain James McMurdo. *In* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland. Vol. I. London 1834. p. 124).

James Bird continued, "His exertions were now redoubled to acquire information on the history and geography of *Sindh;* and considerable sums were expended by him in obtaining rare Persian works on this subject. Some of the more valuable of these were not to be found after his death, which happened in the thirty-fifth year of his age, on the 20th of April, 1820, before he had obtained the full reward of his services, by acquiring that fame to which his labours are so justly entitled. The books that were missing had been probably purloined by some of his Muhammedan followers; as Capt. McMurdo, when attacked with chloera, of which he died, was absent from his European frineds, in the unfrequented district of *Wagar*....he completed a Memoir on the Indus,* a statistical account of *Sindh,* and its history from the earliest times."

McMurdo did not give any population estimate for the whole of Sind. James Burnes mentioned population at 1,000,000. The following table shows the population of Sind in 1828, 1871, 1921, 1961.

(84) TABLE No. 2 (S-65)—*Variation in population of Sinde,* 1828; 1871 1921 *and* 1961.

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1828	1,000,000	—	—
1871	2,439,847	+1,439,847	+143.98
1921	3,372,468	+932,621	+38.22
1961	8,368,712	+4,996,244	+148.15

The figure of one lakh was mentioned by Walter Hamilton in 1820 in his *Hindustan.* The same figure also contains in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* for the early part of the 19th century. Edward Thornton considered

*[illegible] number of the Journal, pp. 20—44.

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Sinde

this figure too high. Postans (1843) also shared the same view. It gives a growth rate of 3.35 per cent per year between 1828 and 1871 against 0.76 between 1871 and 1921 and 3.73 between 1921 and 1961.

Evidences recorded in history tend to show that population was more or less stagnant between late 18th century and 1840's. Elphinstone indicated a stagnant population between 1781 and 1815. M.R. Haig writes, "In 1781, or 1782, Timur Shah sent an army under the command of Madad *Khan*, one of his principal officers, to reinstate Kalhara chief. The Talpar chiefs, not yet strong enough to resist the power of their sovereign lord, bent before the storm and fled to the deserts. Madad Khan, whose memory is infamous even to the present day, let loose his troops on the devastated provinces and passed from north to south in one broad path of plundered and burning towns and villages, and slaughtered people till even the savage pathans were satiated with blood and ruin. Abdu'n-Nabi was reinstated and Timur's army retired but a terrible famine, accompanied with pestilence, followed as a consequence of Madad Khan's devastation, and the misery that fell upon the unhappy people, who had little cause to be interested in the quarrels of the rival chiefs contending for the right to rule them, exceeded anything recorded in the previous history of the Province. "The Province of Sindh" wrote Elphinstone in this Account of Qubu "not yet (1815) to have recovered from what it suffered on that occasion."

Between 1815 and 1840's malaria and cholera, famines pestilence, and diseases occasionally visited Sind. The opperession of the rulers and plunder by bandits were the adverse factors affecting population. Irrigation also progressed little prior to 1871. S.P. Chablani writes, "a further examination of the question, however, would show that the population of the province about the time of the British conquest could not have been less than 15 lakhs. The earliest record of population after 1843, based on any census, however, rudimentary, is contained in the statement of 1856, when the population for the whole of Sind is estimated at 18.80 Lakhs. [Chablani, S.P. Economic condition in Sind 1592 to 1843. Bomaby etc., Orient Longmans, 1851; p. 121]. The increase after 1921 may be attributed to the vast expansion of irrigation particularly to Sukkur Barrage, resulting in an irrigation of more than one million acres and attracting a vast number of immigrants from neighbouring states. The phenomenal increase after 1951 is due to special factors. Under the circumstances it is absurd to have a growth rate of 3.73 per cent per year between 1828 and 1871. The estimate of one lakh is perhaps too low. It is very difficult to ascertain the area of Sind in the early nineteenth century. There has been perhaps no significant changes in the external boundary over time. But tracing the area at the district level in 1872, 1921 and 1961 indicating the broad changes in the bounadries of districts, it is found that the area in 1961 is about 6,000 square miles than that of 1921. There was perhaps no change in the external boundary. This could not be explained.

(85) TABLE NO. 3 (S-66)—*Sind : area and population of districts,* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

sl. no.	1872 district	1872 area in sq. mile	1872 population	1921 district	1921 area in sq. mile	1921 population	1961 district	1961 area in sq. mile	1961 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Sind (Khairpur)	6,109	127,000	Khairpur	6,050	193,131	Khairpur	6,018	472,137
2	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	89,985	U.S. Province	2,664	240,619	Jacobabad	2,982	528,709
3	Shekarpur	8,813	776,227	Sukkur	5,057	597,960	Sukkur	5,531	836,867
				Larkana	5,612	510,252	Larkana	2,866	604,460
							Dadu	7,310	484,122
4	Kurrachee	14,091	423,495	Karachi	11,231	442,065	Karachi	1,357	2,044,044
							Thatta	6,933	361,733
5	Hyderabad	9,053	721,947	Hyderabad	4,417	573,450	Hyderabad	4,969	1,285,711
				Nawabshah	3,889	418,660	Nawabshah	2,896	591,539
							Sangur	4,142	430,090
6	Thar Parkar	12,729	180,761	Thar Karkar	13,636	396,331	Thar Parkur	13,435	728,309
7	Cantonment Railway	—	120,432		—	—		—	—
		52,708	2,439,847		52,556	3,372,468		58,439	8,368,712

female suicide

In Cutch, we know of female infanticide. In Bengal, Suttee system existed. In sind, women were much oppressed. It is stated in the *Gazetteer of the Province of Sind*, "As Governor of Sind, Sir Charles Napier labourd to put down many abuses which existed in the province. Pre-eminent among these was the prevalence at that time of what appeared to be female suicide, but which eventually was found to be the murder by hanging of native women by their husbands, upon the most frivolous pretests, the latter pretending that their wives had committed suicide. Sir Charles issues in 1847 very stringent orders to all magistrates throughout the province to exert themselves to the utmost in putting a stop to so serious a crime, and his own views on this subject are contained in the subjoined proclamation, which he caused to be circulated far and wide among the inhabitants of Sind."

20. THE PROVINCE OF GUJERAT GUJARA RASTRA), 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rashtra)

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer····; London, John Murray, 1815. p. 384-392.

[*BSL*/915.4 (*G*) *H222*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

A large province in Hindostan,... On the north it is bounded by the province of Ajmeer; on the south by the sea and the province of Aurungabad; to the east it has Malwah and Khandesh; and to the west a sandy desert, the province of Cutch, and the sea. In length it may be estimated at 320 miles, by 180 the average breadth. The south-western quarter of this province approaches the shape of a peninsula, formed by the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the sea coast along the first being as yet but imperfectly known to Europeans.

geographical indentification

The boundary of Gujarat Province as contained in Arrowsmith's map of 1804 reproduced by Hamilton was superimposed on a map of 1961. It was found that the Province of 1815 contained in 1951 also the districts of Dungurpur and Banswara. The total area as extracted from the map of Arrowsmith was 57,901 square miles. The relevant tract was demarcated in 1872, 1921 and 1961 as well. The area and component districts and states in 1872, 1921 and 1961 are given in the following table.

(86) TABLE No. 1 (S-67)—*Tracts corresponding to the Province of Gujerat,* 1815 *in* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961 *with area*

1872		1921		1961	
tracts	area in sq. miles	tracts	area in sq. miles	tracts	area in sq. miles
1	2	3	4	5	6
British States :		**British States :**		**Districts :**	
Surat	1588	Surat	1651	Surat	4876
Broach	1358	Broach	1468	Broach	2985
Kaira	1561	Kaira	1596	Kaira	2671
Punch Mahal	1731	Punch Mahal	1606	Punch Mahal	3451
Ahmedabad	3844	Ahmedabad	3824	Ahmedabad	3444
States and Agency :		**States and Agency :**		Banskantha	4649
				Mesahna	3604
Surat	1957	Surat	1957	Sabar Kantha	2735
Rewa Kanta	3456	Rewa Kanta	3456	Surendranagar	3928
Palanpur	6393	Palanpur	6393	Jamnagar	4020
Mahikanta	3124	Mahikanta	3124	Rajkot	4271
Kathiawar	20911	Kathiawar	20911	Junagarh	4101
Boroda	8164	Boroda	8127	Amreli	2479
Cambay	350	Cambay	350	Bhabnagar	3575
Dungarpur	1460	Dungarpur	1447	Baroda	3013
Banswara	1606	Banswara	1606	Dangs	689
				Dungarpur	1460
				Banswara	1956
	57503		57516		57907

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rashtra)

(b) Particulars of Population—

(87) TABLE No. 2 (S-68)—*Summary table of population of Gujerat (Gujara Rastra)*, 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	6,000,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*general description*]

A considerable portion of the Gujrat province, particularly towards the eastern frontier, is very hilly, and much covered with jungle, which is rather encouraged by the inhabitants on account of the security it affords against invaders. The western boundary, extending along the Bunass River, and from thence to the sea, is a level arid country in some parts, and in others a low salt swamp of a singular description, distinguished by the name of the Run. In some parts this immense morass has dried up, but on account of the saline nature of the soil and water, it remains sterile and unproductive. The interior of the Gujarat Peninsula is hilly, and being rather scantily supplied with water, not productive of grain, but exhibits every where abundance of coarse vegetation, suitable to the soil.

The whole number of inhabitants in this vast province probably does not exceed six millions, in the proportion of about one Mahommedan to 10 Hindoos.

[*inhabitants, their castes and the manner of living*]

The Bheels, and poor inhabitants of the jungles in Gujrat, use the gum which exudes from the trunk and branches of the baubul tree for food. These trees are very common throughout the wastes in the north-west quarter of India, and grow spontaneously on all unoccupied ground. It is also planted as a fence round the villages, and the farm-yards are protected by a thick hedge of it.

In so vast a province, never completely subdued by any invader, a great diversity of population may be expected, and Gujrat accordingly exhibits a wonderful variety of strange sects and castes.

In some parts of the province the Grassias are a numerous class of landholders, and in others merely possess a sort of feudal authority over certain portions of land and villages. They are described as consisting of four castes, or families : 1. Coolees, and their branches 2. Rajpoots; 3. Seid Mahommedans; 4. Mole Islams, or modern Mahommedans.

The description of men named Bhats, or Bharotts, abound more in Gujrat than in any of the other provinces of India. Some of them cultivate the land, but the greater number are recorders of births and deaths, and beggars or itinerant bards, in which last capacity they are also frequently traders. Some of this caste stand security for the public revenue, and guarantee the observance of agreements and awards. They are a singularly obstinate race, and when pressed for money, for which they have become security, sometimes sacrifice their own lives; but more frequently put to death some aged female, or a child of their family, in the presence of the person who caused them to break their word. These Bhatts are rewarded by a small percentage on the amount of the revenues for which they become security, and for the consequent protection it affords against the importunities of the inferior agents of government, their persons being regarded as sacred, and their influence very great over the superstitious minds of the natives.

The Charons in Gujerat are a sect of Hindoos, allied in manners and customs with the Bhatts. They are often possessed of large droves of carriage cattle, by means of which they carry on a distant inland traffic in grain and other articles. Travellers in the wildest parts of Gujrat are protected by Brahmins and Charons hired for the purpose. When a band of predatory horse appears, these sacred persons take an oath to die by their own hands in case their protege is pillaged; and in such veneration are they held by these superstitious thieves, that in almost every case this threat is found effectually to restrain them. Many subjects of the native princes in this province require the security of a private individual for the good faith of their own sovereign.

In this province, and in other parts of Hindostan Proper, there are a race of people named *Ungreas*, whose profession is that of money carriers, which is done by concealing it in their quilted cloths. Although miserably poor, one of them may be trusted with the value of 1,000 rupees to carry many miles off, merely on the responsibility of his mirdha, or superior, who frequently is not richer than the other. They are of all castes, and in general well armed and athletic. When performing distant journies they arrange themselves into parties, and fight with desperation to defend a property, for which their recomponse is a mere subsistence. There is another sect in the northern and western parts of Gujerat, named the Puggies, from their extraordinary expertness in tracing a thief by his steps. When necessary this must be resorted to early in the morning,

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rashtra)

before the people have been moving about; in which event, such is their dexterity, that they seldom fail in pointing out the village where the thief has taken refuge.

The Dheras of Gujrat are a caste similar to the Mhar of the Deccan, and the Pariars of Malabar. Their employment is to carry filth of every description out of the roads and villages, and from their immediate vicinity. They scrape bare the bones of every animal that dies within their limits, and share out the flesh, which they cook in various ways, and feed upon : the hide they sell to the caste of Mangs for one, two, or three rupees, according to the animal it belonged to. They are also obliged by ancient custom to serve the state and travellers as carriers of baggage to the nearest village from their own.

In this province the term Koonbee is given to the pure Sudra, or fourth caste, whatever his occupation be; but who, in Gujrat, are generally cultivators. They hold portions of government land, and are called Patells, in contradistinction to the Grasias. There are in this province three tribes of Koonbees, named Lewa, Kudwa, and Arjanna.

The different nyat or families of Brahmins established in Gujrat are 84, called after the places of their ancestor's nativity, or inheritance. Each of these has several subdivisions, the members of which, although on an equality, are not permitted to intermarry, the distinctions being almost innumerable.

The Vaneeya are a numerous tribe of Hindoos in Gujrat, named Banyans by the English, and are separated into many subdivisions, besides the Awucks, or seceders from the Brahminical doctrines. They are all of them merchants and traffickers, and many of them travel to parts very remote from India, where they remain from one to 10 years, after which they return to their wives and children. Many also finally settle in the towns of foreign countries, where their descendants continue to speak and write the Gujratee tongue, which may be pronounced the grand mercantile language of Indian masts. The Gurjura language is very nearly allied to the Hindi tongue, while the character in which it is written conforms almost exactly to the vulgar Nagari.

The sect of Jains are more in number here than in any of the contiguos provinces, and possess many handsome temples, adorned with well-wrought images of marble, spars, and various metals. Their chief deity of the twenty-four, which they have altogether, is worshipped, and in other parts of India, under the name of Parswanatha. Among the Brahminical persuasion the adherents of Siva or Mahadeva mark their forheads horizontally, and those of Vishnu perpendicularly, which should be renewed every morning, and, if attainable, by a Brahmin.

Besides its native hordes and castes Gujrat contains nearly all the Parasees, or fire-worshippers, to be found on the continent of India; the feeble remnants of the once predominant religion of the Magi.

In this hospitable land they first lighted up the atish beharam, or sacred fire, and remained stationary for several hundred years; but afterwards many migrated from Oodwada, the site of the holy flame, and, with their families, settled at Nowsaree, Verious, Oclaseer, Broach, and Cambay. Their subsequent establishment at Surat and Bombay, and rapid increase of numbers, belong to a more recent era.

[*commerce*]

The province of Gujrat enjoyed a much more flourishing commerce, even during the most violent convulsions of the Mogul government, than it has ever, done since. The chief exports are cotton, piece goods, and grain, and the principal trade with Bombay. The imports consist mostly of sugar, raw silk, pepper, cocoanuts, cochineal, woollens, and it absorbs a great deal of bullion. The Surat manufactures have long been famous for their cheapness and excellent quality. Almost all castes in this province (Brahmins and Banyans excepted) follow the occupation of the loom occasionally, which employs a great number of the more industrious of the lower classes.

[*towns and the people therein*]

In all the larger towns are to be found that remarkable race of men, named the Boras, who, though Mahommedans in religion, are Jews in features, manners, and genius. They form every where a distinct community, and are every where noted for their address in bargaining, minute thrift, and constant attention to lucre; but they profess total uncertainty of their own origin.

The principal towns in this province are Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Cambay, Gogo and Chumpaneer. It is difficult to estimate the number of the inhabitants of a country where the extremes of population and desolation are to be found. Surat and its vicinity exemplify the first, and the north-western districts the second. For the sake of security the great body of the natives in Gujrat do not live in Single sequestered houses, but in assemblages of them; in Malabar, on the contrary, even Hindoo has a distinct or distant dwelling. Fortifications were formerly very numerous in Gujerat, and still continue so in the more savage and remote quarters; but wherever the British influence extends, they are fast crumbling to decay. A few years ago female infanticide prevailed among the tribe of Jharejah, of which are the principal chieftains of the Gujerat Peninsula; such as Jam of Noanuggur, the Rajahs of Wadman, of Goundel, and many others. All these leaders, through the exertions of the late Governor of Bombay, Jonathan Duncan, Esq. and of Colonel Walker, in 1807, were induced to enter into voluntary engagements, renouncing the inhuman practice, which was perpetrated by drowning the infant in milk as soon as born.

There are many remarkable well and watering places in Gujerat, particularly one near Baroda, which is said to have cost nine lacks of rupees; and an other at Vadwa, in the vicinity of Cambay, which, from the inscription, appears to have been erected in 1482. Smoking tobacco is a very universal practice among all Hindoo

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rashtra)

males, (Brahimins excepted, who take snuff freely) and Mahommedans of both sexes throughout Gujrat. A beegah of land planted with tobacco, near Broaeh, yields a net revenue to the Government of 20 rupees on an average. This province has long been famous for its excellent breed of cattle, especially the bullocks, which are reckoned the strongest, swiftest, and handsomest in India.

At present the more civilized and cultivated parts are possessed by the British, and Guicowar, and the Peshwa. The British territories occupy a considerable tract of country on both sides of the Gulf of Cambay, and include the populous cities of Surat, Broach, Cambay, and Gogo. Several of the Peshwa's districts are intermingled with those of the British, and approach within a few miles of Surat; these he was permitted to retain as a particular favour at the treaty of Bassein. The sea coast, from the Gulf of Cambay to the River Indus, is occupied by different independent native chiefs, all greatly addicted to piracy; but now, against their inclinations, much coerced by the superiority of the British naval power.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of the component parts of the Province of Gujrat, 1815 was worked out after adjustment of census figures for 1872, 1921 and 1961 and is presented in the following table.

(88) TABLE No. 3 (S-69)—*Population of corresponding tracts of Gujerat, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

district/state	1872	district/state	1921	district/state	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
British States					
Surat	607,087	Surat	674,351	Surat	2,451,624
Broach	350,322	Broach	307,745	Broach	891,969
Kaira	782,733	Kaira	710,982	Kaira	2,971,450
Punch Mahal	240,743	Punch Mahal	374,860	Punch Mahal	1,468,946
Ahmedabad	829,637	Ahmedabad	890,911	Ahmedabad	1,197,540
States & Agency					
Surat	124,808	Surat	179,754	Banskantha	996,149
Rewa Kanta	352,512	Rewakanta	525,313	Mehsana	1,689,963
Palanpur	502,586	Palanpur	518,566	Sabarkanta	918,587
Mahikanta	447,056	Mahikanta	450,478	Surendranagar	663,806
Kathiawar	2,312,629	Kathiawar	2,538,479	Jamnagar	828,419
Boroda	2,000,225	Boroda	2,126,522	Rajkot	1,208,519
Cambay	83,494	Cambay	71,762	Junagarh	1,245,643
				Amreli	667,823
Dungarpur	175,000	Dungarpur	189,272	Bhabnagar	1,119,435
Banswara	150,000	Banswar	190,362	Boroda	1,527,326
				Dangs	71,567
				Dungarpur	406,944
				Banswara	450,415
	8,958,832		9,749,357		20,783,874

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—The Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rashtar)

It emerges that population increased by 49.31 per cent between 1815 and 1872, but by 8.82 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and by 116.41 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

The Province of Gujrat as constituted in 1815 terribly suffered from political disorder and natural calamities during the 19th century. Drought and famines raged Gujrat and Kattiwar with destructive fury in 1812-13. In 1812 a servere plague broke out in Cutch and spread to adjoining country to ravage the population for ten years. Half the population of the tract was reportedly dead. During 1815-20 epidemic typhus and relapsing fever ravaged the areas. This calamity covered Gujrat in 1815. Army casuality at Surat was at 40 per cent and more than a third of the regiment died. Incidence of universal cholera which revaged a large part of India 1817-18 reached Gujrat after March 1818. Even in 1821 the plague that originated about ten years ago depopulated many cities and towns. In 1833-35 excessive rains damaged crops in Ahmedabad and Broach. There was a sever scarcity in 1844-45 which affected an area of 25,400 square miles with a population of 3.4 million mainly in the Deccan. Fever ravaged Gujrat in 1850. There was a scarcity in Cutch in 1861. In 1869 the intense famine of Western Rajputana was marked by a scarcity in Gujrat and Cutch. All these retarding forces loomed large in the population history.

The annual rate of increase was 5 times higher in the pre-census period between1815 and 1872 than the rate obtained between 1872 and 1921. This does not seem to be plausible. The estimate for 1815 was, however a mere guesswork. The following table shows the trend.,

(89) TABLE No. 4 (S-70)—*Variation in population of the Province of Gujerat (Gujara Rastra), 1815, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

sl. no.	year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	5	4
1	1815	6,000,000		
2	1872	8,958,832	+2,958,832	+49.31
3	1921	9,749,357	+790,525	+8.82
4	1961	20,783,874	+11,034,517	+116.41

D. SOUTHERN REGION

21. DINDIGUL PROVINCE, 1816

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Dindigul Province

3. *Source*—

Madras. Madura Collectorate, Records, Madura District. Description of the Dindigul Province, dated 22 September, 1816. MRO Collectorate Records, Madura District, General, No. 19621. Serial, No. 1258.

[*TNA/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Situation and Extent:—This portion of the country falling under this jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts of Madura and Coimbatore, is under the collectorship of Madura, Dindigul lies situated 33 miles N.N.W. of Madura, and 40 miles S. E. of Darapooram. The province comprises a long but narrow valley and the entrance to the District commences about 10 miles N.E. of the Hill Fort of Dindigul, over a small range of Hills dividing this from Manapar and runs in a S.S.W direction to the head of the valley. The extreme length is 80 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. 70 miles. The whole comprising a superficial area of 4300 square miles of which 200 are occupied by hill and mountains, woods and jungle; and the remainder exhibits a vast champaign variegated with fields, whose soil is not deficient in fertility, being capable of producing an abundant crop of grain and the most necessary varieties of vegetable production, which thrive in the highest perfection but fruits, roots, etc. which are very scarce and reared in the difficulty, are neither so excellent in kind, nor are they to be met with in such plenty as in other parts of the neighbouring districts. The high lands and hills afford an exorbitant pasturage for cattle.

Boundary—It is bounded by that portion of the conquered countries lying south of river North Cauvery lately annexed to the Coimbatore District, which is at present termed the southern Division of that Zillah, on the north and west, by the Manapar Zamindaries on the north and east, which fall under this jurisdiction of the Zillah of Trichinapoly, and under the Collectorate of Madura, by the Madura and Tinnevelly provinces on the south, and by great chain of Mountains that divide this District from the Travancore country on the west; over which there are two passes, one to Travancore and the other to Cochin.

The Dindigual country extends over the mountain called Tallamalla down to the Pereaaur 21 miles on the south of the Goodallor Rock.

Division:—This province is principally divided into three Talooks viz. Cusban or Teddicoumbu, Pereacolum, Outampollum exclusive of which, there are twenty-six Zemindaries of these, the most are sequestered pollams, and are annexed to the Talooks.

geographical identification

The area covered by Dindigul 'Province' actually represents the 'district' of Dindigul. It is difficult to find out the boundary of this short-lived territory which merged with other districts. In 1871, two taluks—'Dindigul' and 'Periakolum' were located in the district of Madura. One taluk named 'Oodiarpaliam' is found in the district of Trichinopoly. These three taluks together contained an area of about 4,000 square miles in 1891. The areas of the district as reported in the memoir of 1816 is 4,300 square miles. In view of the existence of a large tract under zemindary and pollums in early years, it is not possible to trace the corresponding tract in subsequent census years without the help of early maps.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(90) TABLE NO. 1 (S-71)—*Summary table of population of the Dindigul Province*, 1816

sl no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,622
2	number of villages	1,825
3	population : persons	216,183
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	82.45
7	average size of a village	118.46
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

(91) TABLE NO. 2 (S-72)—*Area, villages and population of the districts in the Province of Dindigul, (abstract)* 1816

divisions or sub-divisions	area in sq. miles	villages		total	population
		inhabited	ruined		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Taluks	350	311	108	419	55,985
Assumed Polams	1,255	655	72	727	95,615
Zemindaries*	1,017	615	64	679	64,583
total	2,622	1,581	244	1,825	216,183

*including Battlagonta

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Dindigul Province

(92) TABLE No. 3—[*Area, villages and population of the districts in the Province of Dindigul,* 1816]

names of districts	number of area in sq. miles									population
	divisions	mouza or Principal	mozra or Subordinates	bustee or Inhabited	bachy-rack or ruined	joomla or total	low country	hills	total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Talooks										
1. Cusbah Toddicombu	8	25	212	202	35	237	154	6	160	25,090
2. *Perrea Colum	6	13	137	83	67	150	190	not assertained	190	18,947
3. Outampollum	5	15	17	26	6	32		Unsurveyed		11,948
[sub-total	19	53	366	311	108	419	344	6	350	55,985]
Assumed Pollams										
1. Pylnee	9	55	93	148	10	148	245	300	545	46,287
2. Verupatchey	6	47	145	181	11	192	140	90	230	23,520
3. Rettambaddy	1	4	3	4	3	7	16	44	60	2,148
4. Erriade	4	21	97	113	5	118	82	30	112	6,798
5. Muddoor	1	8	35	41	2	43	26	8	34	4,499
6. Murnooth	1	10	19	24	5	29	16	4	20	1,368
7. Yemculpooram	1	4	20	21	3	24	10	5	15	1,230
8. Tauvashinudday	1	3	9	10	2	12	6	3	9	312
9. Nellacottah	1	23	92	92	23	115	54	6	60	6,766
10. Sundyoor, or Gopanikenoor	1	24	2	20	6	26	32	8	40	760
11. Davadanaputty	1	5	8	11	2	13	34	96	130	1,927
[sub-total	27	204	523	655	72	727	661	594	1,255	95,615]
1. Bhattlagoonta Zemindaries	1	1	14	13	2	15	21	4	25	2,603
1. Cunneeaudy	21	55	175	213	17	230	125	80	205	15,485
2. Aggoody	1	11	12	20	3	23	28	50	78	10,370
3. Yeddiacottah	1	13	33	45	1	46	52	6	58	3,904
4. Manmbaray	1	3	7	9	1	10	11	—	11	1,073
5. Pulleapaniknoor	1	4	20	22	2	24	13½	—	13½	522
6. Shokumputty	2	8	30	38	—	38	41	4	45	2,156
7. Ammataray	1	3	21	20	4	24	10	5	15	1,985
8. Ammanaiknoor	4	16	95	98	13	111	76	70	146	8,015
9. Dodeancottah	1	12	4	10	6	16	7	2½	9	1,008
10. Vuddacurray or Rampetta Naicks	3	4	8	8	4	12	30	70	100	4,145
11. *Bodenaikenoor	12	19	25	43	1	44	100	not asser-tained	100	3,559
12. Guntapanikenoor or Vullelundthe	25	25	31	51	5	56	190	Do.	190	5,149
13. *Davaurum	1	2	7	5	4	9	unsur-veyed	Do.	—	691
14. *Combay	1	9	1	9	1	10	Do.	Do.	—	2,851
15. *Yerrasickananiknoor	1	5	6	11	—	11	22	Do.	22	1,067
[sub-total	76	189	475	602	62	664	705	287	992	61,980]
[total	123	447	1,378	1,581	244	1,825	1,731	891	2,622	2,16,183]

N. B.—The Abstract of the villages of the Districts marked thus * are formed from the accounts sent by the Ameen of the respective districts, the reminder are agreeable to the Memoirs of the Survey.

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Dindigul Province

5. *Method*—

[Data presented in the tables were collected by T. Turnbul, Assistant Surveyor under the direction of Colin Mackenize. Machkenzie was of opinion that the work conveyed a very satisfactory specimen of these surveys, and "an interesting addition to our knowledge of that part of the peninsula. The talook of Outampollam and two small pollams are left unsurveyed..." It was on record that Turnbull "transmitted 6 memoirs descriptive of the.. districts and zemindaries of Dindigul, with statistic tables of their population cattle, etc. together with translations by himself and by others of the assistants of the history of poligars of that district." (Historical Records of the Survey of India. Vol. III. 1815 to 1830. p. 110) population was not perhaps based on a complete enumeration; it was partly based on returns sent by Amins and partly from survey data].

6. *Explanation*—

[*general description*]

Cusbah, Droogs, Forts, Market Towns and other considerable Places : Dindigul the capital of the district [is] of the same name. It possessess a hill fotress, and nothing appears to have been neglected to render it respectable in point of strength. It is a vast mountain of rock whose height is 200 feet situated on a low site, lying diagonally N.E. and S.W. and stands unconnected with any ridge. The fortifications are sublime and of elegant structure. The ramparts conforming to the edge of the precipice possess a considerable part of the north, east, and west sides. The only entrance is by a flight of steps running up to the gate way on the north east side. The south side presents a romantic appearance on account of its prodigious steepness. The whole of it commands an extensive and delightful prospect of a plain country elegantly variegated with fertilized fields of dry grain and paddy beds interspersed with serveral, small patches of water, villages, and topes, until the view is intercepted by a range of hills both on the S. and W. The summit of the rock is studded with several strong edifices, and is advantageously supplied with reservoirs formed by nature.

[*ravages of epidemic*]

The collectors of Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore having brought the predominancy of the malignant distemper which caused a great mortality among the inhabitants and cattle in their respective districts, to the notice of Government; a committe of medical officers.. were in consequence appointed in the month of March 1811 for the purpose of investigating the cause of the disorder so much complained of... the [Committee] after visiting the different districts in which the fever had appeared, and making minute enquires from the best informed inhabitants,.. made out a circumstantial report in which were inserted every particular relative to the cause and rise of the fever, and their opinion towards rendering every possible precautoin against its infection, as well for the preservation and welfare of the inhabitants of the country. This report of the committee was submitted to Government in september 1811. [It has been presented elsewhere to show that out of total population of 598,606 in the district, 3.75 per cent died in 16 months]. About the year 1812 the ravages of the fever began to abate considerably that no vestiges of it remained, but in the beginning of the year 1816 the fatal distemper returned in the Dindigul and Madura districts and swept away a great number of souls. Dindigul has been garrisoned afresh about the latter end of 1813 and established as headquarters composing the 4th Native veteran Battalion, of which Lt. Colonel Vaughan is at present commandant. The Garrison consists from 800 to 900 men [It was totally dismantled after the ravage of malignant and epidemic fever].

[*the Petta or town*]

The Pettah or Town is situated east of the rock, and is of pretty considerable extent being 1000 yards long and 1000 broad surrounded by a mud wall which is falling to decay. The road leading from the east gate of the town is on both sides enclosed by a few gentlemen's garden-houses, and by the north gate stands the ruins of Dr. Hing's house which was the finest building in its time, commanding a delightful view of the town and adjacent country for a few miles... The town is principally composed of 8 Regular streets intersected by several irregular lanes, and contains about 836 houses, of which six are terrace edifices, and 234 are tiled, the remainder are thatched. The public buildings here are only two and consist of the Daroghas' and cutwalls' cutcherries. A large and wide street that leads from the main one to the south is richly lined with bazars, which constitute a public mart and besides a weekly market which is held on every Wednesday. The prison house conducted under a cutwall stands in the bazar street... A choukey is established here collecting duties on all exports and imports within the limits of the Cusbah Tallook of Toddicumboo, and the custom house or chouttry stands by the Shaunar's Bazars or Pettah Cuddy, as it is called where all imported commodities are deposited until they are sold by retail to afford convenience to purchases for exporting them to the different markets in the neighbourig District. A Hindoo temple stands on the south side of the Augrarum and north of the main road leading to the fort. It is incompassed by a strong wall of about 120 feet square, built of brick and chunam...

Here are six Tamool Schools for the private instruction of children which are not altogether on any extensive scale. A great seminar of bearing under the denomination of the circar school was instituted in 1734 by Burghee Venled Tow in whch children were taught to read and write the Tamool gentoo, and Canara languages... A small academy of the Moors is instituted in which the pupils study arabic, and are taught to read the Koran and other theological works extant among them.

A small water course that forms itself from the high ground of the village Moatpalliam crossed the Nuttom avenue and runs directly through the town. The Roman Catholics are more numerous of the christian sect in the town, as well as in its vicinage...

1. *Year*—1816
2. *Place*—Dindigul Province

[*manufactures*]

The Towns and villages in this Province are more regarded for agriculture than for manufacture or Trade. Dindigul however preserves as respectable rank among the other towns, alluding to them. There are twenty kinds of looms consisting of about 93 in number for the manufacture of different sorts of cloths, both fine and coarse, comprising long cloths, muslin, Handkerchieves, Turbands, Doopethas, Shommens, vaties and various kinds of women's cloths : besides the above there are 146 looms in the villages dependent to the cusbah Tallook where coarse cloths are manufactured by Paryars, which serve the purposes of the Inhabitants in the country. Printed cloths and Chintzes of a coarse kind are made here, and the coloured handkerchieves are most esteemed and worn by the Poligars. Here are only a few families of dyers who tinge a fine red colour called *Arruccoochoyum* from the choya root, and blue from Indigo; black and white cumblies are manufactured by a class of people called coorumbers, from the wool of the coorumba sheep, which is in abundance in this country. The manufacturing of Iron is carried on at Gootum and Kulwarputy on an extensive scale, and paper at Bagumpore—Plough shares are generally worked in almost every village to serve the purpose of husbandary where also an Ironsmith and carpenter are maintained for making such implements as are required for their use : Iron stylums with which they write on cadjans are made at Baulkeshnapooram : those that are brought from Madura are esteemed the best. Silversmiths Brazeers, and Ironsmiths are employed in the model of Hindoo artificial country arrack which is made in great abundance in every part of the district, is rented annually to the highest bidder, who pays an yearly rent to the company. This spirituous liquor is distilled from a mixture of Jaggary water, and the barks of various trees, the chief of the barks that are used here in the process of distilling are from the Velvalum and *Kurroovalum* trees (a species of the white and black Indian gum arabic trees) and from this circumstance it is called puttay charayuum the distillers hold a licence from the renter for making and selling them in the district.

7. *Gaps*—

[Upto 1816, only a part of the district was surveyed on completion of Travancore Survey. Ward completed a survey of one thousand square miles between February and July 1821. Turnbull did his best under adverse circumstances, but as recorded, Outampollum and two other small poollums were unsurveyed. Socio-economic data naturally suffer from undercoverage.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The tract was surveyed in 1816 by Turnbull. The work was recognised as excellent, but there were several kinds of defficiencies as pointed out. Population at 83 persons per square mile is too low in 1816 against 239 in 1871 for Madura district as a whole. Population per square mile in Periacolum talook was 157 in 1816, 196 in 1891 and 330 in 1921. Growth of population on the basis of density of the taluk was 0.33 per cent per annum between 1816 and 1891 and 2.28 per cent per annum between 1891 and 1921.

22. NORTHERN CIRCARS, 1815, 1820, 1822

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1822
2. *Place*—Northern Circars

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer, London, John Murry, 1815. p. 287-292.

[*BSL*/915.4(*g*) *H*. 222-*or*]

(2)—2nd ed. London, W.M.H. Allen & Co., 1828. p. 418.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222 (2)]

(3)—A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan. Vol. 2. London, John Murry, 1820. p. 63.

[1*S*1/915.4 *H* 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

A large province extending along the west side of the Bay of Bengal, and appertaing partly to the Deccan, and partly to Orissa. The sea bounds it to the east, along a coast of 470 miles from Mootapilly, its southern extremity to Malond in Orissa, on the borders of the Chilka Lake. It is divided from the provinces of Hyderabad by a range of small detached hills, extending to the banks of the Godavory, and to the north of that river separated from Berar by a continued ridge of mountains almost impassable for horse or wheeled carriage, to the north-western extremity of the Circar at Goomsur. From hence the chain of hills curves to the eastward, and, with the Chilka Lake, form a barrier of 50 miles to the north, except a tongue of land between that lake and the sea. Towards the south the small river Gundezama, which empties itself at Mootapilly, separates the Circars from Ongole and the Carnatic below the Ghauts.

The area, or superficial contents of the Circars, may be calculated at 17,000 geographic miles, of which (in 1784) one-fifth was estimated to be in cultivation, or fallow, two-fifths in pasture, and the remainder woods, water, towns; barren hills, or a sandy waste three miles in bordering the whole extent of the sea coast.

The system of a permanent settlement of the territorial revenue was intoduced and established in the Northern Circars durng the years 1820 and 1804, when the province was divided into five collectorships, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajamundary, Masulipatam and Guntoor.

[*source* (2)]

The grand divisions of the Northern Circars are naturally five, principally marked by rivers running from the hills on the western frontier. These divisions are Guntoor or Mortizabad, Condapilly or Mustaphabad, Ellore, Rajamundary & Cicacole, anciently named Calinga.

geographical identification

The boundary of the Northern Circars, as contained in Arrow Smith's map presented in *Hindostan* by Walter Hamilton was superimposed on a map of 1961 and the following picture emerged as shown in columns 5 and 6 of the following table. Tracing back on an approximate basis, the position obtained in 1871 and 1921 may be found in Cols, (1) to (4) of the same table. It should be mentioned that the area of Northern Circars, according to the survey by Grant in 1784 (James Grant. *Political Survey of Northern Circars. In* Appendix to the Fifth Report, 1812), was only 17,000 geographical miles, of which 20 per cent was cultivated and fallow, 40 per cent pasture and the remaining 40 per cent consisted of woods, towns, barren hills or sandy waste.

(93) TABLE No. 1 (S-73)—*Territories of Northern Circars as in* 1820 *identified in* 1871, 1921 *and* 1961 (area in sq. miles)

1871		1921		1961	
districts or part of districts	area	districts or part of districts	area	districts or part of districts	area
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Guntur	5,735	Guntoor	5,802
Kistna	8,036	Kistna	5,907	Krishna	3,378
Godavari	7,109	Godavari	2,545	W. Godavari	2,980
				E. Godavari	4,181
Vizagapatam	18,344	Vizagapatam	4,568	Vishakapatanam	5,200
				Srikakulam	3,901
Ganjam	8,313	Ganjam	4,798	Ganjam	4,825
		Agency	19,880	Khammam	6,147
				Koraput	9,864
	41,802		43,433		46,278

86-L/B(D)136RGI—21(a)

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1822
2. *Place*—Northern Circars

(b) Particulars of Population—

(94) TABLE No. 2 (S-74)—*Summary table of population of Northern Circars, 1815, 1820, 1822*

sl. no.	item	particulars		
		1815	1820	1822
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square mile . .	—	—	—
2	number of villages . .	—	—	—
3	population : persons	2,500,000	3,000,000	2,995,481
	males	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—

5. *Method—*

Nothing is available for the estimate of 1815 and 1820. Figures for 1822 is said to be the result of the returns made to the Madras Government in 1822.

6. *Explanation—*

[*source* (2)]

The native inhabitants of the five Northern Circars, exclusive of a few Mahomedans dispersed through the different towns, are wholly Hindoos, and, according to returns made to the Madras Government in 1822, were estimated at 2,995,481 persons. They are composed of two nations, the Telinga and the Ooria, Oria or Orissa, formerly separated by the Godavery, but greatly intermixed since their union. They speak and write different dialects, and have rites, customs and characteristical traits, perfectly distinguishable from each other. The four great castes or subdivisional are common to both, but the Oorias are supposed to deviate less from original institutions than the others. The Brahmins, as elsewhere, enjoy undisputed pre-eminence. It is probable that many of the poligars and zemindars were descendants of ancient Hindoo chiefs and public officers who had usurped lands. The Velmas were an aboriginal race of Telingana origin. The Rachewars appear to have been descendants of a pure Rajpoot colony from Upper Hinsostan. The Worias were the offspring of the Gujaputty dynasty of Orissa kings; but the whole of the above tribes affect the Rajpoot manners and pretend to be of the martial caste. The remainder are husbandmen, cowherds, weavers, together with the artificers hereafter enumerated and maintained by the grater villages.

Geographically considered, a village here is a tract of country comprising some hundred or some thousand acres of arable or waste land; politically viewed it resembles a township or corporation (Its proper estiablishment of officers and servants consits of the following descriptions:—

1. The potail or head inhabitant, who has a general superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles, disputes, attends to the police and collects the revenue within his village.
2. The tallia and totie : the duty of the first consists in gaining information of crimes and offences, and in escorting and protecting travellers from the village to another: the duties of the last appear confined immediately to the village, where he guards the crops and assists in measuring them.
3. The boundary man, who preserves the limits of the village, or gives evidence respecting them in matters of dispute.
4. The curnum, or village accountant.
5. The superintendent of the tanks and watercourses, who distributes the water therefrom for the purposes of agriculture.
6. The Brahmin, who performs the village worship.
7. The schoolmaster, who is seen teaching the children to read and write on the sand.
8. The calendar Brahmin, or astrologer, who proclaims the lucky and unpropitious periods for sowing and reaping.
9. The smith and carpenter, who manufacture implements of agriculture, and build the dwelling of the cultivator.
10. The potman or potter; the washerman; the barber; the cowkeeder, who tends the cattle; the doctor, the dancing-girl, who attends at rejoicings; the musician; and the poet.

These officers and servants generally constitute the establishment of a Hindoo village. In addition to the pagoda establishment, to the local officers of the government, and to the village servants, they were each entitled to certain small shares or perquisites from the crops of the villagers. Under this simple form of government the inhabitants lived from time immemorial. The boundaries of villages have been but seldom altered; and although villages have been often injured, and even desolated by war, famine, and disease, the same name, the name limits and even the same families have continued for ages. The inhabitants give themselves no trouble about the breaking up and division of kingdoms; while the village remains entire, they care not to what, sovereign it is transferred, or to what dynasty it devolves its internal economy remaining the same.

The population of1815 is from the *East India Gazetteer*, 1815, of 1820 from *Hindostan*, 1820, and of 1822 from the *East India Gazette* 28 by the editor.

1. *Year*—1815, 1820, 1822
2. *Place*—Northern Circars

The towns and villages in this province consists of mud huts and houses; yet the peasantry are not, on the whole, incommodiously lodged. The temples, tanks, and other great works are few and insignificant, when compared with those of the south; and the roads, with the exception of Bengal, where they are not required, probably the worst in India. Wheeled carriages are consequently scarcely used for the commerce of the interior, and the communication from place to place at certain seasons is extremely difficult, even for loaded cattle, especially over the black soil of Guntoor and the swamps of the northern districts. The numerous streams, rivers, and creeks that intersect the country (as in Malabar from east to west, without bridges or proper ferry boats, are a great impendiment to inland traffic, and a never-ceasing annoyance to the traveller, for whose accommodation a palmyra catamaran is the usual expedient. The coss here is about equal to two English miles.

7. *Gaps*—

[Hamilton's estimates are based on calculations taking into consideration all the materials, which were sometimes based on some kind of statistical surveys or returns, but he did not elaborate.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of the Northern Circars for early years is nothing but a guess. It covered a vast area and no population returns were available for a large part of the tract even up to 1851 when a quinquennial census started, some tract was later on incorporated in Orissa. It goes to the credit of Walter Hamilton that his population at three million in 1820 at least represented the aggregate of figures obtained through some kind of enumeration in the tract in subsequent period up to 1830-31. The following table shows the population of the tracts by district.

(95) TABLE No. 3 (S-75)—*Population of corresponding tracts of Northern Circars in* 1820, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

1871		1921		1961	
districts or part of districts	population	districts or part of districts	population	districts or part of districts	population
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Guntur	1,809,574	Guntur	3,009,900
Kishtna	1,452,374	Kistna	2,133,314	Krishna	2,076,956
Godavari	1,592,939	Godavari	1,470,863	W. Godavari	1,978,257
				E. Godavari	2,608,375
Vizagapatam	2,610,839	Vizagapatam	2,231,874	Vishakapatanam	2,290,759
				Srikakulam	2,340,878
Ganjam	1,520,088	Ganjam	1,835,562	Ganjam	1,872,530
		Agency	1,496,358	Khammam	1,057,542
				Koraput	1,498,271
total	7,176,240		10,977,545		18,733,468

An aggregate position may now be obtained from the following table to find out the movement of population since 1820.

(96) TABLE No. 4 (S-76)—*Variation in population of Northern Circars*, 1820, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820	3,000,000	—	—
1871	7,178,112	+4,178,112	+139.27
1921	10,977,545	+3,799,433	+ 52.93
1961	18,733,468	+7,755,923	+ 70.65

As such, the growth revealed between 1820 and 1871 does not appear to be plausible, the growth as shown between 1871 and 1921 and, that between 1921 and 1961 is approximate as identification of area suffers from some degrees of inaccuracy. Other information furnished by Hamilton is intersting and useful. Population data will have to be adjusted at a much lower level to obtain some approximation. The estimate for 1820 is a very rough guess work.

23 THE PROVINCE OF MALABAR, 1827

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar
3. *Source*—

Ward, B.S. and Conner

Descriptive and geographical account of the Province of Malabar, communicated by the Right Honourable Sir F. Adam, Governor of Madras, to Major T.B. Jervis (*In* the proceedings of the Bombay Geogradhical Society. Calcutta, August, 1840. Vol. IV. p. 33-124)

[*NL/PP* 303]

4. *Materials*—

(*a*) **Geographical location**—

This is a Province on the western coast of India. The coast runs diagonally in a south easterly direction, and forms a few headlands and small bays. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Canara, on the east by those of Koorg and Mysore, to the southeast by Coimbatoor, and to the south by the small Province of Cochin.

geographical identification

Walter Hamilton (*Hindostan*, V.2, p. 272) quoted Thackeray to say that "the British district of Malabar contains 7,429 square miles; of which Wynaad occupies 1,250 square miles, and a portion of Cochin 745 square miles. "A map of Hindostan as reproduced by Hamilton in 1820 was superimposed on a map of 1961. It appears that the 'province' of Malabar contained one district of Mysore and four districts of Kerala in full or in part in 1961 as shown in the following table.

(97) TABLE No (S-77)—*Districts of Mysore and Kerala States of* 1961 *census which comprised the Province of Malabar*, 1820

sl. no.	state and district, 1961	in proportion	area (sq. miles)
1	2	3	4
	Mysore		
1	Coorg	full	1,587
	Kerala		
2	Cannanore	three-fourths	1,544
3	Kozikode	full	2,042
4	Palghat	two-thirds	1,321
5	Trichoor	two-thirds	766
	total		7,260

Seemingly, "British" district of Malabar did not contain any portion of Coorg. The area of the British district contained an area of 5,673 square miles (7,260-1,587) in 1820. This is, however, only a rough approximation. The area as given by Ward is 6,262 square miles. The area of the district, according to census reports, was 6,002 in 1871, 5,765 in 1881, 5,792 in 1921, 5,794 in 1931 and 5,679 in 1951.

Kerala State was formed with effect from 1-11-1956 as per State Reorganisation Act 1956. The territories comprised in Malabar district excluding the Islands of Laccadive and Minicoy were transferred to Kerala State.

Under the Madras District Limits Act 1865 the Government of Kerala with effect from 1st January, 1957 had altered the distribution of Malabar district and formed three new districts Cannanore, Cozhikode and Palghat comprising the Malabar district of the State Reorganisation Act 1956 excluding Fort Cochin and newly formed Chowghat taluks with effect from 15-3-1957. South Wynad taluk was transferred to Cozhikode district. The total area of former Malabar District of Madras consisting of 3 districts of Kerala-Cannanore, Palghat and Kozhikode (subtracting the area from these three districts which were not in the former Malabar) and adding such area of other territories which were transferred from former Malabar District, comes to 5,729 square miles as shown in the following table.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(98) TABLE No. 2 (S-78)—*Component territory of former Malabar district as in* 1961

sl. no.	territory transferred to: district	territory transferred to: details	area in sq. miles
1	2	3	4
1	Cannanore	Chirakkal and Kottayam taluks	1,144.4
2		Mananthody and Periya firkas of former Wynad taluk	288.3
3	Kozhikode	Kurumbranad, Kozikode and Ernad taluks	1,873.2
4		Tanur, Tirur and Kuttippuram firkas of Ponnani taluk	164.4
5		Kalpatta, Sultan's battery and Kaniyambatta firkas of former Wynad taluk	532.6
6	Palghat	Palghat and Walluvanad taluks	1,463.3
7		Ponnani taluk (except Tanur, Tirur, Kuttippuram, Nattika, Chowghat, firkas and 5 villages)	162.2
8	Trichur	Nattika and Chowghat firkas and 5 villages of Ponnani taluk	99.2
9	Ernakulam	Existing Fort Cochin village, Kallancherry North bit known as Antony Fernandez, Kallancherry South bit known as Thekkepurappinkaran, Palliport, Henrique Silva, Santiago and Mundamveli outlying Pattomenclaves of Fort Cochin village of former Cochin taluk	1.8
10	Alleppey	Manakkodam East, Manakkodam West, and Aphazhikag, Kattoor and Thumboli outlined Pottaom enclaves of Fort Cochin village of former Cochin taluk	0.1
	total		5,729.3

(b) Particulars of population—

(99) TABLE No. 3(S-79)—*Summary table of population of the Province of Malabar,* 1827

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	6,262*
2	number of villages	2,328
3	population : persons	1,006,269
	males	514,656
	females	491,613
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	149,605
6	population per square mile	160.69
7	average size of a village	439.09
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	6.73
10	females per thousand males	955.23

*It should be pointed out that the area mentioned by Ward is for fifteen taluks only. The area of twenty taluks should definitely be higher.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(100) TABLE No. 4—*Canashoomaree or statistical table of the Province of Malabar*, 1827

no. of talooks	name of talooks	adults			children			total		
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kuvoy	15,498	13,909	29,407	8,323	7,631	15,954	23,821	21,540	45,361
2	Cherikal	12,579	12,006	24,585	6,737	5,951	12,688	19,316	17,957	37,273
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	24,141	27,463	51,604	15,430	15,939	31,369	39,571	43,402	82,973
4	Kartenad	18,761	19,453	38,214	10,298	9,281	19,579	29,059	28,734	57,793
5	Coormenad	23,295	24,003	47,298	12,315	9,359	21,674	35,610	33,362	68,972
6	Calicut	26,314	24,988	51,302	12,955	12,970	25,925	39,269	37,958	77,227
7	Ernad	20,414	19,057	39,471	10,697	8,580	19,277	31,111	27,637	58,748
8	Shernad	23,905	21,633	45,538	10,966	9,027	19,993	34,871	30,660	65,531
9	Bettutnad	21,166	19,964	41,130	9,559	8,164	17,723	30,725	28,128	58,853
10	Koottanad	16,306	15,533	31,839	6,657	6,125	12,782	22,963	21,658	44,621
11	Choughaut	22,787	23,116	45,903	12,844	11,820	24,664	35,631	34,936	70,567
12	Neddunganaud	27,787	28,191	55,978	14,018	11,620	25,638	41,805	39,811	81,616
13	Wallaowanad	20,139	19,490	39,629	9,555	8,330	17,885	29,694	27,820	57,514
14	Paulghaut	26,419	26,930	53,349	12,601	10,033	22,634	39,020	36,963	75,983
15	Temalpooram	19,225	19,986	39,211	9,951	8,125	18,076	29,176	28,111	57,287
16	Cannanore Town	3,294	3,463	6,757	1,907	1,706	3,613	5,201	5,169	10,370
17	,, Cantonment	3,322	3,428	6,750	2,485	2,380	4,865	5,807	5,808	11,615
18	Wynad	10,788	10,853	21,641	6,312	5,982	12,294	17,100	16,835	33,935
19	Cochin	2,296	2,595	4,891	1,515	1,526	3,041	3,811	4,121	7,932
20	Anjeracundy	685	697	1,382	410	306	716	1,095	1,003	2,098
	total	339,121	336,758	675,879	175,535	154,855	330,390	514,656	491,613	1,006,269

(101) TABLE No. 5—*Percentage of males and females among adults, children and total of the Province of Malabar*, 1827

no. of talooks	name of talooks	adults			children			total		
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kuvoy	52.70	47.30	100.00	52.17	47.83	100.00	52.51	47.49	100.00
2	Cherikal	51.17	48.83	100.00	53.10	46.90	100.00	51.82	48.18	100.00
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	46.78	53.22	100.00	42.19	50.81	100.00	47.69	52.31	100.00
4	Kartenad	49.09	50.91	100.00	52.60	47.40	100.00	50.28	49.72	100.00
5	Coormenad	49.25	50.75	100.00	56.82	43.18	100.00	51.63	48.37	100.00
6	Calicut	51.29	48.71	100.00	49.97	50.03	100.00	50.85	49.15	100.00
7	Ernad	51.72	48.28	100.00	55.49	44.51	100.00	52.96	47.04	100.00
8	Shernad	52.49	47.51	100.00	54.85	45.15	100.00	53.21	46.79	100.00
9	Bettutnad	51.46	48.54	100.00	53.94	46.06	100.00	52.21	47.79	100.00
10	Koottanad	51.21	48.79	100.00	52.08	47.92	100.00	51.46	48.54	100.00
11	Choughaut	49.64	50.36	100.00	52.08	47.92	100.00	50.49	49.51	100.00
12	Neddunganaud	49.64	50.36	100.00	54.68	45.32	100.00	51.22	48.78	100.00
13	Wallaowanad	50.80	49.18	100.00	53.42	46.58	100.00	51.63	48.37	100.00
14	Paulghaut	49.52	50.48	100.00	55.67	44.33	100.00	51.35	48.65	100.00
15	Temalpooram	49.03	50.97	100.00	55.05	44.95	100.00	50.93	49.07	100.00
16	Cannanore Town	48.75	51.25	100.00	52.78	47.22	100.00	50.15	49.85	100.00
17	,, Cantonment	49.21	50.79	100.00	51.08	48.92	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
18	Wynad	49.85	50.15	100.00	51.34	48.66	100.00	50.39	49.61	100.00
19	Cochin	46.94	53.06	100.00	49.82	50.18	100.00	48.05	51.95	100.00
20	Anjeracundy	49.57	50.43	100.00	57.26	42.74	100.00	52.19	47.81	100.00
	total	50.17	49.83	100.00	53.13	46.87	100.00	51.14	48.86	100.00

*calculated on the basis of Table No. 4 -ed.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The province of Malabar

(102) TABLE NO. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the Province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—contd.

sl. no.	name of talooks	total number of inhabitants of each talook	number of village officers	number of nairs	number of jenmies	reservoirs and wells built of stones	number of principal temples	temples & groves dedicated to several minor deities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kuvoy	45,361	40	5,719	5,151	6,163	29	170
2	Cherikal	37,273	47	5,138	4,154	6,857	35	63
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	82,973	62	5,611	1,456	9,203	26	105
4	Kartenad	57,793	65	7,087	1,592	2,876	23	56
5	Coormenad	68,972	70	14,727	966	8,272	58	152
6	Calicut	77,227	131	12,298	2,371	6,617	37	155
7	Ernad	58,748	54	2,681	1,017	398	14	118
8	Shernad	65,531	92	3,638	1,974	2,855	20	120
9	Bettutnad	58,853	61	6,016	1,712	3,576	39	187
10	Kootanad	44,621	42	8,207	636	2,040	34	217
11	Choughaut	70,567	50	3,654	1,039	1,047	25	137
12	Neddunganaud	81,616	78	15,548	1,820	657	72	413
13	Wallaowanaud	57,514	103	7,991	2,058	309	47	310
14	Paulghaut	75,983	61	5,744	1,664	87	37	238
15	Temalpooram	57,287	73	3,751	1,113	495	18	145
16	Cannanore Town	10,370	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	11,615	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Wynad	33,935	10	1,390	218	41	72	136
19	Cochin	7,932	—	—	195	151	—	3
20	Anjeracundy	2,098	—	197	187	43	—	2
	total	1,006,269	1,039	109,397	29,323	51,687	586	2,727

(102) TABLE NO. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the Province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—contd.

sl. no.	name of talooks	religious public buildings	number of christian churches	number of mohomedan places of worship	place of worship belonging to the inferior castes	number of pandygashally of store houses	number of public offices
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kuvoy	—	—	39	174	—	5
2	Cherikal	—	1	43	124	2	4
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	—	3	46	171	17	21
4	Kartenad	—	—	25	60	17	19
5	Coormenad	1	—	33	339	10	7
6	Calicut	—	3	61	404	31	12
7	Ernad	—	—	19	19	—	6
8	Shernad	1	—	31	80	2	18
9	Bettutnad	6	—	28	289	10	5
10	Koottanad	—	—	19	265	21	16
11	Choughaut	—	10	22	311	23	21
12	Neddunganaud	—	2	—	273	4	5
13	Wallaowanaud	—	—	13	166	—	28
14	Paulghaut	17	4	9	53	—	21
15	Temalpooram	2	1	6	64	—	17
16	Cannanore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Wynad	2	4	5	206	—	14
19	Cochin	—	3	—	—	—	2
20	Anjeracundy	—	—	—	6	1	—
	total	29	31	399	3,044	138	221

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(102) TABLE NO. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the Province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—contd.

sl. no.	name of talooks	number of schools	houses of the higher orders	houses of the lower classes	agricultural implements	number of bullocks & buffaloes	number of sheep & goats
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Kuvoy	1	785	6,763	18,542	7,727	316
2	Cherikal	—	268	7,442	7,876	7,085	459
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	15	875	10,567	22,195	15,887	1,958
4	Kartenad	11	1,070	11,107	6,277	8,091	274
5	Coormenad	—	327	12,994	16,695	9,806	70
6	Calicut	1	1,798	11,997	4,815	6,547	531
7	Ernad	—	124	6,958	24,002	4,669	293
8	Shernad	—	1,995	11,178	17,882	16,067	234
9	Bettutnad	—	1,104	1,110	32,854	16,711	306
10	Kootanad	5	1,181	6,219	9,563	8,607	955
11	Choughaut	5	978	3,332	7,790	5,882	1,310
12	Neddunganaud	—	315	11,903	14,572	21,961	1,712
13	Wallaowanaud	8	296	9,042	32,456	29,449	1,082
14	Paulghaut	14	158	14,425	35,893	12,604	1,147
15	Temalpooram	25	156	8,976	4,701	11,100	1,015
16	Cannanore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Wynad	3	349	2,338	32,663	13,311	40
19	Cochin	5	981	442	—	17	108
20	Anjeracundy	—	2	350	121	245	—
	total	93	12,462	137,143	288,897	195,766	11,810

(102) TABLE NO. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the Province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—contd.

sl. no.	name of talooks	fair festivals & markets	number of bazars	number of loams for weaving	number of smelting places	number of oil & sugar mills
1	2	22	23	24	25	26
1	Kuvoy	1	9	204	—	165
2	Cherikal	—	16	289	—	122
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	—	25	170	—	73
4	Kartenad	—	7	260	41	291
5	Coormenad	1	10	270	10	281
6	Calicut	—	6	140	12	203
7	Ernad	4	6	26	11	92
8	Shernad	1	9	77	2	137
9	Bettutnad	—	5	129	—	131
10	Kottanad	—	318	14	3	41
11	Choughaut	2	13	6	—	571
12	Neddunganaud	1	18	164	6	231
13	Wallaowanad	2	9	33	36	229
14	Paulghaut	3	360	948	9	49
15	Temalpooram	2	5	457	15	36
16	Cannanore Town	—	—	—	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	—	—	—	—	—
18	Wynad	3	98	—	—	8
19	Cochin	—	4	—	13	8
20	Anjeracundy	—	2	5	—	—
	total	20	920	3,192	158	2,668

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(102) TABLE No. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the Province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—contd.

sl. no.	name of talooks	number of pureemboos of gardens	number of cocoanut trees	number of palenyra trees	number of supary trees
1	2	27	28	29	30
1	Kuvoy	16,127	229,037	2	116,818
2	Cherikal	16,249	455,413	80	274,746
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	23,577	637,136	155	386,821
4	Kartenad	25,064	1,132,465	186	444,761
5	Coormenad	32,593	905,360	417	773,325
6	Calicut	26,714	938,931	135	535,759
7	Ernad	13,069	228,642	173	848,829
8	Shernad	20,846	509,174	187	668,079
9	Bettutnad	19,461	634,157	206	546,260
10	Kootanad	10,140	138,062	331	519,092
11	Choughaut	25,807	997,188	285	461,342
12	Neddunganaud	14,173	86,531	49,193	606,672
13	Wallaowanad	10,530	91,220	848	791,623
14	Paulghaut	22,635	86,784	533,654	130,277
15	Temalpooram	13,196	57,943	171,017	74,272
16	Cannanore Town	—	—	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	—	—	—	18
18	Wynad	—	4	—	—
19	Cochin	340	14,469	9	9,148
20	Anjeracundy	671	19,723	—	13,620
	total	291,192	7,162,239	756,878	7,251,462

(102) TABLE No. 6—*A Dazajadda table of the districts in the province of Malabar or particulars connected with its statistics*—concld.

sl. no.	name of talooks	number of jack trees	number of pepper vines
1	2	31	32
1	Kuvoy	33,945	106,795
2	Cherikal	53,360	302,034
3	Kottyem & Tellicherry	100,455	776,016
4	Kartenad	115,414	187,700
5	Coormenad	197,010	37,088
6	Calicut	102,488	10,352
7	Ernad	65,221	19,140
8	Shernad	76,777	39,913
9	Bettutnad	65,133	50,909
10	Kootanad	37,311	27,216
11	Choughaut	18,885	9,138
12	Neddunganaud	67,320	85,890
13	Wallaowanad	50,827	31,593
14	Paulghaut	29,122	8,957
15	Temalpooram	17,939	3,819
16	Cannanore Town	—	—
17	,, Cantonment	—	—
18	Wynad	3,550	17
19	Cochin	256	511
20	Anjeracundy	55,904	81,926
	total	1,040,917 [1,090,917]	1,779,014

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(103) TABLE NO. 7—*Number of subdivisions and villages in each talook in Malabar*, 1827

sl. no.	talooks	number of sub-divisions	number of villages or deshums
1	2	3	4
1	Kavoy	8	138
2	Cheracul	9	92
3	Kotium	22	269
4	Kartanad	11	146
5	Waynaud	11	67
6	Kurambanaud	12	263
7	Calicut	12	128
8	Shernaud	11	175
9	Ernaud	10	116
10	Bettacanaud	13	181
11	Wullavanaud	13	152
12	Neddunganaud	17	150
13	Paulghaut	23*	150
14	Chowkaad	7**	146
15	Kutunaad	7**	155
	total	186	2,328

*first two sub-divisons, each under a collector, then together they are divided into 23 sub-divisions, 57 umshums, 150 desums.
**7 hobellies similar to that of Travancore and Cochin.

(104) TABLE NO. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	071	accountants and auditors				
		1 accountants	kanakacherman	11,463	9,335	20,798
2	083	painters, decorators and commercial artists				
		1 sellers of flower & garland	poopandarum	52	45	97
		2 arch maker	willooporapanikar	111	134	245
3	085/087	actors and related workers, dancers and related workers				
		1 naut, dancers, actors	teeyaddy nambier chakeyar, angyer nambier, atta kuran	27	34	61
		2 rope dancers	dumber	8	8	16
		3 temple dancers, basket makers	maweelan	219	195	414
4	OXO	ordained religious workers				
		1 brahmin	nainborry	2,984	2,689	5,673
			embrandry	1,191	973	2,164
			putter	8,249	6,973	15,222
			vashy putter	21	18	39
			jainac taragan	83	76	159

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE No. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			gowda bramin	13	10	23
			congana	587	662	1.249
			jossy	1	—	1
			moosatha	376	294	670
			elleatha	156	111	267
			nambady	358	354	712
			tooloo namby	2	4	6
			paddaram	12	10	22
			moothada	3	6	9
			passeeny	8	8	16
			addykoll	22	28	50
			ocharra	3	1	4
			arian or banyan	166	141	307
			probhoo	1	1	2
			kooru kanmar	224	208	432
			maddawan	63	87	150
			kaddooppatton	4.107	3,830	7,937
			ocha chetty	33	20	53
			addyans	578	605	1,183
		2 yogi	yogi	139	149	288
		3 religious performers	kanalladdy	3	1	4
		4 muslim priest	tangul	15	13	28
		5 muslim saint	mashavan	64	72	136
		6 muslim mendicant	phakeer	10	6	16
		7 possessor of spirit of the dead	kalladycherman	1,174	1,125	2,299
	OX1	non-ordained religious workers				
		1 temple servants	nambyachan	560	569	1,129
			pooshpagon	149	127	276
			pesharody	381	360	741
			wariar	1,362	1,313	2,675
			ambalawassy	131	113	244
			agappothoowal	733	771	1,504
			wayahnower	3	5	8
			porrapothoowall	11	18	29
			mareyan	947	987	1,934
			oonytury	97	87	184
			nambier	278	257	535
			teyambady	49	47	96
			pottnoowan	10	11	21
			chaiwa pandarim	12	10	22
			pausharen	29	14	43
			tewoodyshey	29	63	92
			marratyar	370	375	745
			moowary	276	263	539
	OX2	astrologers, palmists and related workers				
		1 astrologers	kunishan	2,564	2,483	5,047

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE No. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	100	administrators & executive officials state governments				
		1 kshatriya (military)	rajahpoot	284	275	559
			neddingady	547	602	1,149
			vallody	60	58	118
			rajah	13	15	28
		2 nayar (military)	nairs	97,631	98,941	196,572
		3 soldier	cooreohers	1,292	1,342	2,634
		4 horsemen	ravaten	1,979	1,793	3,772
		5 hill tribe, soldiers	kat maik	184	161	345
8	104	village officials				
		1 president of social assembly	ambola saren	68	79	147
		2 sheik aristocrat	sheet	9	8	17
9	300/301	working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade				
		1 traders	chettery	7	7	14
			komooty	304	296	600
			ravary	220	260	480
			tokenpilla chetty	32	27	59
			moothanmar	870	779	1,649
			taragan	2,043	1,711	3,754
			cheennyan	11	8	19
			shetty	37	45	82
			tonna chetty	47	28	75
			teoonga chetty	1,311	1,294	2,605
			jeeny chetty	202	190	392
			palookody chetty	289	311	600
			nair chetty	114	121	235
			konga chetty	3,073	2,644	5,717
			anashawally chetty	63	59	122
			azampady chetty	28	24	52
			kalarapay chetty	16	15	31
			kinna chetty	4	4	8
			maurinddaden chetty	397	368	765
			kammatty	179	95	274
			English	24	22	46
			French	5	6	11
			Dutch	156	229	385
			Portuguese	25	26	51
			Armenian	1	—	1
			Chinese	8	—	8
			Parsees	32	5	37
		2 traders and agriculturist	wayshyan	37	21	58
		3 milk suppliers to temples	manyany	415	478	893

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE NO. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	330	salesmen & shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade				
		1 bangle seller	karewala chetty	106	95	201
			valoo vay chetty	66	62	128
		2 batel leaf seller	tamoollen	310	301	611
		3 sale of plantain leaves	elakyan	6	6	12
11	400/401	cultivators (owners & tenants)				
		1 cultivator	wynaud chetty	931	872	1,803
			karallara	2,067	1,621	3,688
			cherman	103	148	251
			vellalay chetty	2,055	1,966	4,021
			pollacherman	25,815	22,881	48,696
			valloovacherman	357	258	615
			yaddanaden chetty	78	74	152
			parracherman	236	223	459
			kollara chetty	18	17	35
			totiar	354	161	515
			kaoondan	367	336	703
			avittan	14	14	28
			karimbalem	553	499	1,052
			wellan	596	568	1,164
			anooparan	12	27	39
		2 shaiah cultivators	iramkatty	10	10	20
		3 cultivators of grain	malleyallen	57	56	113
		4 cultivator and watchman	pokanandy	602	634	1,236
		5 agriculturists, washermen, oilmonger	pathyan	215	163	378
12	403	planters and plantation managers				
		1 coconut planters	iloowan or turs	98,700	95,156	193,856
13	404	farmers and farm managers, animal, bird and insect rearing				
		1 cowherd	errady	130	119	249
			kolionmar	1,360	1,413	2,773
			erooman	571	561	1,132
			yaddayarra	501	486	987
			kokulyan	76	79	155
		2 cattle breeding & cultivator	kannadiar	267	246	513
14	413	tappers (palm, rubber, trees etc.)				
		1 palm toddy tappers	kongachanara	51	59	110
		2 toddy tappers, brick layers	kottoowan	73	71	144
15	414	agricultural labourers				
		1 agricultural labourers	poolyan	303	294	597
			waddooga chetty	101	91	192
			waddookara	1,597	1,691	3,288
			panyanmar	4	4	8
			pannyan	7,959	7,960	15,919
			panneyar	3,094	2,698	5,792
			yerawacherman	10,612	9,446	20,058
		2 day labourers	tanden	1,102	958	2,060
		3 sudra worshipper, agricultural labourer	snooderbawady	12	14	26

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE NO. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occuptional code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	420	hunters				
		1 hunter	mellacaren	74	64	138
			ernaearen	73	54	127
17	429	hunters and related workers n.e.c.				
		1 hunter and cultivator	koonddyan	16	16	32
		2 hill tribe trackers	maleya panika	206	208	414
			malayan	658	658	1,316
			maiman	15	19	34
		3 bow and arrow makers	villakoorpoo	3	5	8
		4 bowmen and hunter	moola koormar	104	961	2,002
		5 agricultural serf, hunter, collector of forest proudce	padanawettoowan	120	130	250
		6 wood-cutter and collector of forest produce	koorooman	4	7	11
		7 jungle cultivator and hunter	malaren	9	11	20
18	431	fishermen, inland and coastal waters				
		1 fishermen	kakoty	12	18	30
			walloovan	642	595	1,237
19	439	fishermen and related workers n.e.c.				
		1 fishermen & cane workers	varakoorpoo	48	44	92
		2 seafishing, cane workers, fishermen	parawan	445	525	970
		3 pearl fishing	muckua	4,297	4,136	8,433
			mokayan	188	193	381
		4 fishing, making rope & fishing net	kollakaren	111	99	210
		5 fishermen, palanquin bearer	tooryar	68	67	135
		6 fishermen, devil dancers, burning lime shells	nootaparaven	72	67	139
20	649	drivers, road transport n.e.c. (including palki and doli bearers)				
		1 palanquin bearer	pollycher	240	257	497
21	681	messengers (including dak peons)				
		1 messenger	pannyshooban	4	4	8
22	700	fibre preparers, ginners, cleaners, scourers etc.				
		1 hemp & cotton sellers & makers	kanjarra	30	35	65
23	709	spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers n.e.c.				
		1 weavers	teroowammer weavers	540	571	1,111
			koykollan	1,424	1,327	2,751
			chalyan	5,040	4,955	9,995
24	710	tailors, dress makers and garment makers				
		1 tailors	toonaren	345	358	703

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE No. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	711	hat and head gear makers				
		1 cap amkers	kondara	28	34	62
		2 umbrella makers, devil dancers	panan	1,441	1,339	2,780
		3 umbrella makers	anyoottan	8	9	17
			moonaten	76	75	151
26	729	leather cutters, lasters and sewers, foot wear and related workers				
		1 leather workers	tolekollen	351	330	681
		2 leather shield makers and blacksmiths	pernikollen	2,388	2,170	4,558
			paleshakolen	19	16	35
		3 cobbler	moochy	10	17	27
			chokalyan	76	79	155
27	733	blacksmiths, hammersmiths & forgemer				
		1 blacksmith	chanakollen	255	250	505
			karooman	1,033	954	1,987
28	739	furnacemen, roller, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers n. e. c.				
		1 bell metal workers	mossarly	37	36	73
			mooshary	379	351	730
		2 coppersmith	chembetty	133	127	260
29	741	jewellers, goldsmiths & silversmiths				
		1 silversmith	karingon	301	342	643
		2 goldsmith	pandytatten	92	56	148
			kongee tattan	359	327	686
			nootacaren	14	6	20
			pon. chetty goldsmith	4	2	6
		3 gold and silversmith	tattan	2,450	2,294	4,744
30	770	carpenters, joiners, pattern makers (wool)				
		1 carpenters	ashary	7,621	7,051	14,672
			tachanadamospin	172	152	324
31	791	bricklayers, plasterers, masons				
		1 mason	kolpanikar	125	113	238
			booyetshary	65	65	130
32	795	well diggers				
		1 tank diggers	oddear	20	20	40
			nat naik	253	262	515
			naik	48	56	104
			naikammer	87	76	163
			odday	13	16	29
33	7-8	craftsmen				
		1 artisans	kannar	72	62	134
			kamaller	161	152	313

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The province of Malabar

(104) TABLE No. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—contd.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	811	potters and related clay formers				
		1 potters	andyoor koshowan potmakers	1,301	1,206	2,507
			kembaram pot makers	20	17	37
			kongakoom barom	229	190	419
35	820	millers, pounders, huskers, and parchers grains and related food workers				
		1 manufacturer of pulse cake	pappada chetty	890	828	1,718
		2 chira producer	iddyar of kooddem bika	35	55	90
36	821	crushers and pressers, oilseeds				
		1 oil monger	wanya chetty	452	431	883
			vamian oil makers	4,055	3,970	8,025
			chakan	2,470	2,452	4,922
			wettoowan	3,495	3,274	6,769
			moopakul	319	309	628
37	827	butchers				
		1 butcher	marravon	18	22	40
			[illegible]	16	15	31
38	850	basketry, weavers and related workers				
		1 wandering tribe, basket makers and snake catcher	korroowar	4	7	11
		2 basket makers	waddykoorpoo	5	5	10
			kawarrah	489	462	951
39	89	labourers				
		1 luggage bearer	keddeamban	1	—	1
		2 slave	addyody	10	14	24
40	903	watchmen and chowkidars				
		1 village watchmen	kangra puryan	281	256	537
		2 watchmen & beggars	nagaddy	8	10	18
41	912	butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)				
		1 sudra female servants	dassanmar	144	141	285
42	940	barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers				
		1 barbers	wellakattalven	1,685	1,742	3,427
			barber wallingien	172	171	343
			panddythen	16	17	33
			tindatattan	207	204	411
			ambattan	333	279	612
			tachakumady	12	13	25
			teeyahawathy	43	40	83
			noorthyan	23	35	58
		2 muslim barbers and circumsior	ossan	10	8	18
		3 sampooing and massaging	kolakoorpoo	479	422	901
			kollanoorpoo	479	422	901

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

(104) TABLE No. 8 (S-80)—*Occupational classification of different castes of the Province of Malabar*, 1827—concld.

sl. no.	occupational code	occupation	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	950	laundrymen, washermen & dhobies				
		1 washermen	welloothoden washerman	2,491	2,675	5,166
			waddachey chetty	98	88	186
			chayakara	33	30	63
			waddachy	97	101	198
			doby	38	38	76
			kongamanan	158	148	306
			manan	5,163	5,057	10,220
44	X09	workers without occupation, others				
		1 N. A., N. C.	mootoonam	18	11	29
			toroopaud	*56*	*47*	*103*
			oorally	586	580	1,166
			authyoor	306	291	597
			tooja wellalara	43	44	87
			wellallera	364	367	731
			nawadean	133	142	275
			attykrooshy	225	219	444
			chavallacara	44	46	90
			nassugar	323	303	626
			chettatta koorihal	13	10	23
			cheddara	128	111	239
			vyrajy	16	18	34
			valleeca karren	5	13	18
			poowandy	28	38	66
			rajookul	6	8	14
			kalaman	11	9	20
			pandy naik	79	84	163
			ajam	23	27	50
			awarathikal	10	19	29
			koddaren	69	84	153
			shoogatan	14	18	32
			wahoombura	123	102	225
			totawara	22	23	45
			moolurashy	4	5	9
			koondapadean	18	10	28
			kaddawan	154	144	298
			vendimar	12	9	21
			oareeddamakal	78	86	164
			ooraly koorman	709	689	1,398
			mopla	126,684	119,165	245,849
			toolookan	200	191	391
			pattanry	1,017	1,069	2,086
			pothia islam	2,506	2,417	4,923
			bataholkar	50	—	50
			nessarany	3,113	2,853	5,966
			topas	337	376	713
			naddokoody markakaren	868	962	1,831
			native christians	2,281	2,474	4,755
			coffrees	3	1	4
			paratheshy	50	47	97
		2 beggars	yogy koorehan	157	153	310
			pooloowan	199	187	386

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

5. *Method*—

Census enumeration.

6. *Explanation*—

[*land utilisation and general description*]

A large portion of country to the eastward being mountains and hills over-run with forests, the population is not dense along the coast, and for some distance into the interior: its superficial area is 6,262 square miles: 788 are estimated to be under rice cultivation, and 120 square miles are occupied by extensive gardens and enclosures of cocoanut, areka, jack and other productive trees; the remainder by low hills, separated by narrow valleys, in general with steep sides and level summits. The slopes in many places are formed into terraces for cultivation.

[*population*]

By the census taken in 1827, the whole of the population amounted to 1,002, 215,* which gives 160 individuals to the square mile.

(105) TABLE No. 9 (S-81)—*Population, area, density of talooks in the Province of Malabar*, 1827

sl. no.	talooks	area in sq. miles	population	population per sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kavoy	521.00	46,340	88.94
2	Cheracul	130.00	38,509	296.22
3	Kotium	487.50	84,639	173.62
4	Kartanad	193.50	59,397	306.96
5	Waynaud	1160.00	34,272	29.54
6	Kurambanaud	396.00	70,070	176.94
7	Calicut	261.50	78,593	300.55
8	Shernaud	165.75	66,267	399.80
9	Ernaud	655.75	59,129	90.17
10	Bettadanaud	173.00	59,493	343.89
11	Wullavanaud	874.25	83,044	94.99
12	Neddunganaud	286.00	83,044	290.36
13	Paulguant	695.25	133,898	192.59
14	Chowkaad	134.00	54,000	402.99
15	Kutunaad	121.25	26,675	220.00
	total/average	6254.75	977,370	156.26

*The population will be 1,006,269. In the detailed census tables, there was a double entry of some columns. The population figures given in col. 4 do not agree in many cases with those given in the *khanasumari* table (No. 4, p. 134). For the fifteen taluks population is higher in this table by 129,429. There was a double counting for fifteen taluks in the original caste table, even after omission of double entries there remains an excess of population of 87,587—*ed.*

[*urbanised tracts*]

There are no compact villages or towns in Malabar, except along the coast, which are generally inhabited by Mapla merchants and Mackwars or fishermen. The principal town or sea ports are Telicherry, Calicut, Cannanore, and Ponany, inhabited by various castes. There are many opulent merchants at these places, also Parsees from Bombay and other ports to the north, who trade in timber and various articles manufactured in the interior. The towns inland are but few, as Yercom on the north, Angadypuram, Munnar and Paulghaut to the south-east; the last is extensive and a place of much trade. The town is surrounded by Aggrarums or Grammums forming neat streets occupied by Brahmins, who carry on a traffic in cloth manufactured in various parts of the country; much of it comes from Coimbatoor and other towns to the eastward. In the interior of Malabar the country is divided into estates or farms, situated in valleys, on the margin of the wet cultivation. Families live distinct from each other in gardens, usually in closed with a high bank and ditch.

[*housing condition*]

The houses adapted for different occupations are very neatly built, pleasantly situated under the shade of the jack, cocoanut, areka, and various other trees and being surrounded by hills and rising grounds, covered generally with wood, have a beautiful romantic, appearance. In the southern districts where there is a considerable extent of the table-lands, the fall of the hills is steep, with ledges of rocks along the crest. In the valleys there is a rich cultivation, fringed with cocoanut, jack, and in numerable other trees.

[*produce*]

The produce of the country is rice of various kinds, cocoanut, areka, and dry grain cultivated on the slopes of the high mountains in the interior, which has much increased of late years. The revenue derived from the cocoanut is very considerable, the produce of the trees varies very much; they are classed and pay accordingly; there are in this province upwards of six millions of all descriptions. There are about half that number of areka trees, and about a million of palmyras (Brab) most luxuriant in the vicinity of Paulghat. The revenue derived from the latter, though considerable, is inferior to the cocoanut and areka. Malabar is famous for pepper, which is grown in every district, and exported in very large quantities. It is a considerable source of revenuein this province, great precaution is taken to prevent its being smuggled. Cardamoms grow spontaneously on the mountains and forests west of Manantody, the capital of Wynaud. This article has always been farmed, and the produce of late years having increased, has induced individuals to offer very large sums for the exclusive privilege of collecting it. Tobacco, which does not grow in this province, is a Government monopoly. It is purchased by contract from merchants at Coimbatoor, and secured in godowns or storehouses at all the principal stations, and sold to the inhabitants. Salt also is not manufactured in this province, but is imported from Bombay and the northern ports. This necessary article is lodged

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

in store-houses called golahs, and retailed in the same manner as tobacco. The above articles add greatly to the revenue.

[*climate and season*]

The year may be said to be divided into three seasons. The hot season is from February to May, during which thermometer ranges from 80 to 90 degrees. In June the regular monsoon commences, and continues till the full moon in October or November; during this period the rain falls with scarcely any intermission for several days, and is then followed by a few days of fair weather. It sets in with heavy squalls from the S.W. almost every half hour, and continues so until November, when the wind shifts and blows from the eastward. In December, showers of rain with distant thunder indicate the commencement of the N.E. monsoon; cool landwinds now prevail till February during the nights, but change to a strong seabreeze a little before noon. In March or April sudden and heavy thunder storms with rain and hail are sometimes experienced, but blow over in an hour. This generally follows very close and sultry weather. During the rainy seasbn the thermometer scarcely varies 10 degrees, and when kept in a cool situation averages from 65° to 80° and sometimes as low as 60° in the morning during the prevalence of the land wind in December and January. Heavy fogs are very seldom seen in the vicinity of the coast, but in the interior they continue till dispelled by the heat of the sun. The ghauts are enveloped by dense fogs from April to the end of the year, dispersing for short intervals, after heavy falls of rain.

(106) TABLE No. 10 (S-82)—*Names of agricultural and manufacturing products of the Province of Malabar*, 1827

sl. no.	name of talook	manufacturers	agricultural produce	remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kavoy	coarse cloth, coir, brown sugar, arrack, oil from kernal, dried-nuts	rice, dry grain, pulses	—
2	Cheracul	coarse cloth, arropes from cocoanut, oil from kernal, arrack	rice two to three crops, cocoanut, kyaar, pepper, fish	population consists of variety of castes, density high, cultivation extensive
3	Kotium	iron, cloth, kyaar, arrack, jaggery, oil, dried nut	rice, cocoanut, suparee, pepper, rapeseed	—
4	Kartanad	iron ore with 40 smelting placing cloth, kyaar, dried nut, jaggery	—	—
5	Waynaud	—	sagoo, toady from sagoo, rice	no town
6	Kurambanaud	iron ore	rice, pulses	—
7	Calicut	kgar, ropes, fishing nets, mats chettries	rice, pulses, sessamum	—
8	Shernaud	coarse cloth, oil, arrack	—	—
9	Ernaud	cocoanut oil, castor, sessamum	rice, pulses, cocoanut, suparee	—
10	Bettadamaud	cocoanut oil, sessamum, castor nuts, jaggery, arrack	rice, cocoanut, jack	out of total population, about 14% are Brahmans
11	Wullavanaud	iron, iron pots and pens	wheat, barley, poppy, garlic	—
12	Neddunganaud	—	—	Out of a total area of 286 sq-miles, 54.25 are under cultivation
13	Paulghaut	cloth, napkin, table cloth, earthen ware, mats, black sugar, arrack	rice, grams, beans, pulses, chillies	—
14	Chowkaad	ropes made from fillaments of cocoanut husks, sugar, spirit, oil	rice, cocoanut	—
15	Kutunaad	fine species of mat	rice, gram, arrack, jack, etc	—

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Province of Malabar

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Benjamin Swain Ward (1786-1835) and Peter Eyre Conner (1789-1821) conducted surveys in the southern tract. From 1816 Ward conducted the survey of Travancore and Cochin. Conner joined the survey at Quilon in December, 1817, to work under Ward's direction. Conner was an important member of the team and a close friend of Ward. But he died before actual commencement of the Malabar survey which perhaps started sometimes 1824. But Ward was absent for a long period and the work on survey was resumed only by the end of 1826. Malabar was extremely unhealthy like Travancore.

The survey was conducted at the village level. Grounds were measured; important plants as well as stocks, implements, all kinds of houses and buildings were also counted alongwith a census of population to collect information on age, sex, caste and occupation of the population. At that time there was little deviation of occupation from that specified by one's caste. A village-wise statistical table was compiled by the surveyor to present such detailed information in a systematic way. It has not been possibleto present village statistics in this volume. While khanasumari tables or census data have been presented at the taluk level, a table on caste has been compiled for the entie province rendering equivalent occupation of each caste according to modern occupational code. It reveals a very interesting and important feature of social structure.

The survey was conducted with best care for accuracy, but in such an early period, these kinds of effrots were subject to constraints like social prejudice and human errors. Thus there were chances of under-enumeration A large part of the 'province' was covered with forests and jungles. With more and more area under cultivation, population is likely to grow. But the rate of growth was as high as 2.83 per cent per annum between 1827 and 1871 against 0.74 per cent per annum between 1871 and 1921. In spite of some discrepancies in identification of the surveyed tract of 1827 in subsquent census periods, the growth rate obtained broadly stands valid. A thorough scrutiny of the elements of under-enumeration may be helpful in reconstructing the estimate. At the same time one should study the trend of extended cultivation and irrigation to ascertain the possible range of population growth.

Subject to these limitations, population apparently increased by 125 per cent between 1827 and 1871 and by 37 per cent between 1871 and 1921. The growth for the next forty years upto 1961 was to the order of 72 per cent or 1.8 per cent per annum. It is quite unlikely that the growth rate was higher in forty-five years upto 1872 than the rate obtained in forty years ending in 1961. The following table shows the trend.

(107) TABLE NO. 11 (S-83)—*Variation in population of the Province of Malabar,* 1827, 1871 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1827	1,006,269	—	—
1871	2,261,250	+1,254,981	+124.72
1921	3,098,871	+837,621	+37.04
1961	5,328,892	+2,230,021	71.96

III. DISTRICTS

A. NORTHERN REGION

1. KONNAWUR, 1822

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Koonawur

3. *Source*—

Jerad, Alexander

An Account of Koonaur. Calcutta, 1822.

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

boundaries

Koonawur, called likewise Koorpa, is the tract of country belonging to Busehur, which lies on both banks of the Sutluj... It runs in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and the habitable part seldom exceeds eight miles in breadth. It is a secluded region, rugged and mountainour in an extraordinary degree. It is terminated on the North and N.W. by mountains covered with perpetual snow, from 18,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, which separate it from Ludak, a large extent of country running among the banks of Indus, from the vicinity of Garoo to the limits of Kashmer. A similar range of the Himalaya, almost equal in height, bounds it to the South; on the East it is divided from the elevated plains of Chinese Tartary by a lofty ridge, through which are several high passes; and on the West lies Dusow, one of the divisions of Busehur.

extent

The area of Koonawur, reckoned from the crest of the snowy range, which is its natural barrier, as nearly as could be determined by fixing the most prominent peaks, and crossing the Himalaya by some of the passes, appears to be about 2,100 square miles, but this point will probably never be very accurately ascertained from the unsurmountable obstacles that occur at every step.

divisions

Koonawur has seven large divisions termed Khoond, each of which contains three or four lesser portions named Ghoree, comprehending a few villages; many of the latter consist of five or six distinct parts, and the houses of the principal residents have names which are common to their owners, and indeed are more frequently used, especially in their foreign intercourse, than their own names : in this respect they resemble the Scotch Lairds, who are generally best known by the name of their estates.

geographical identification

Koonawur or Kinnaur in 1822 was situated in the state of Bussahir. There was little change in the jurisdiction of the state until it merged wih the Himachal Pradesh on the 15th April, 1948. The inhabited area of Kinnaur was about 2,100 square miles in 1822. The area of the Kinnaur district of the Himachal Pradesh is 2,517 square miles in 1961. The state of Bussahir consisted in 1961 of the tracts represented by the Kinnaur district and three taluks of Mahasu district. Koonawur in 1822 presumably consisted of the Kinnaur district and some adjacent uninhabited area in the snowy range of the Himalayas.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(108) TABLE NO. 1 (S-84)—*Summary table of population of Koonawur*, 1822

sl. no.	item	particular
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,105
2	number of villages	—
3	population: persons	9,853
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	..
6	population per square mile	4.68
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

I have pretty good data for estimating the number of inhabitants, because there are but few villages I have not visited, and the population is so scanty that almost every body can tell how many houses his village contains, and most people know the number in their own district. I generally enquired the population of each village from three or four separate persons, and the greatest difference, even in the largest, comprehending eighty or ninety houses, was rarely two or three.

The number of inhabitants to a house was only as certained in a few places, but the mean of these in various parts of Koonawur gives [sic,] which will not appear too many since Polyandry, or a plurality of husbands, prevails.*

The lamas and nuns who profess celibacy, have of course been reckoned singly.

6. *Explanation*—

The above gives a remarkably small number of inhabitants in comparison to the extent of country, * there being scarcely 4½ to a square miles, but this is

*Koonawur, and especially Chinese Tartary, can never be populous countries; not, as it is generally supposed, that the Tartars are averse to agriculture; for as far as I have observed, this is by no means the case, as I have usually seen every spot capable of cultivation even four or five miles from a village, under tillage. It is to the nature of the country and climate that we must look for the want of culture, and not to the inhabitants. I have frequently travelled between forty and fifty miles at a time without seeing a single spot fit for the plough, and further inwards, wehere the ground is more elevated, and unarable tracts extend to a much greater distance

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Koonawur

not to be wondered at, as by far the greatest part of Koonwur is occupied by vast chains of snowy mountains, inaccessible crags. or impenetrable forests. Koonawur was formerly under the domination of a number of petty Chiefts, of whom there was almost one in each small district, till they were reduced under the authority of tone person about 800 years ago.

face of the country

Koonawur is inhabited only on the banks of the Sutluj and other large streams, and the villages, which are from 7,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, are thinly scattered; seldom more than two or three occur in a stage, and sometimes none at all for several days. With the exception of the upper parts, it is well wooded, and the most common trees are pines, and oaks of various kinds, and birches; the two first grow at all clovations from the bed of the Sutluj, 5,000, to the height of 12,000 feet, after that they become stunted, and in the form of bushes are rarely met with at 13,000 feet. Dwarf birches commence at 10,500, and in a few places atain the height of 14,000 feet. The face of the country presents deep-worn valleys, confining rapid streams, divided by precipitous mountains of amazing height, most usually voiled in overlasting snow.

valleys

The largest valley is that of the Sutluj, through which the river of the same name flows; its length within Koonawur, following the sinuosites of the stream, is about 80 miles, and its general direction is N.E. and S.W. The level space in the bottom is inconsiderable, being usually not much broader than is sufficient for the passage of the river, the elevation of the bed of which is from 4,400 to 2,600 feet. The right bank or that face of the range exposed to the S.E. is for the most part very abrupt for the first 2,000 or 3,000 feet, with here and there level spots laid out into vineyards; at the height of from 7,000 to 9,000 feet are the villages, and arable land which extends to 10,000 or 11,000 feet, and is in general scattered in narrow slips interspersed with gloomy woods of oaks and pines. From this elevation upwards, the ground is covered with green sward and countless varieties of the loveliest flowers, of which theyme of many kinds is most plentiful; there are clumps of forest and beds of Juniper here and there, but the inclination is gentle, and rocks are not so frequent as below.

Hungrung

The valley of Hungrung is the next in importance with respect to size . Its length is about twenty miles, and it includes the lower part of the course of the Lee or Speetee river, which runs from North to South. This stream contains a great body of water, and the elevation of its bed is from 8,500 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; the lowest village is 9,200 and the highest is 12,000 feet, the rocks toward the river are mica slate, blue or marled limestone of a crumbling sort, broken granite, loamy protuberances and much decomposed felspar.

The country is excessively arid, and but around the villages, where are some poplar and apricots, there is not a tree to be seen, the productions being short brown grass, patches of jumper, prickly bushes and aromatic plants. On the banks of the few rills there is turf, but not in any quantity.

With the exception of some narrow strips there are only five spots capable of culture; but these are larger than almost any others in Koonawur, and the fields which extent to about 13,000 feet, yield an abundant harvest. In the vicinity of Hango 11,600 feet high, the mean of eight cars of Ooa (Hordeum coloste) picked at random, was seventy-eight fold, and the grain was bulky and well filled.

The scenery unvaries from the scarcity of wood, and there is little either to interest or please. The ground is too elevated for vineyards, and apricots do not thrive at the highest places; each of the three villages that give name to the sub divisions, contains between twenty and thirty families, besides lamas and nuns. But the forty of Shealkhur is of some importance; it lies North and Sourth and is above 300 feet long but very narrow. Inside are houses all round, leaving a small space in the centre. The walls are ill built of loose stones and bricks, but the site is rather commanding; on the East is the Speetee river, 400 feet lower, and the slope to it is 35°.

Just behind the town of Sungla, which has a fine appearance, and is built upon a slope, with houses rising above each other, is seen the immense Ruldung Cluster, streaked with snow, which reminds the spectator he is n the vicinity of the colossal Himalaya.

The chief place of note is Sungla, containing about fifty families, the great mart for traders from Gurhwal and Choopara. Grain of all kinds, and articles from the plains, are the imports, and salt from Chinese Tartary is almost the only export. Formerly wool was taken to Gurhwal, but since the Birtish Government has begun to purchase it, the Koonswurees find it more profitable to carry it to Rampoor.

Kumroo, comprehending upwards of forty families, is of some consequence; there is a fort situated on a perpendicular rock, and a Deota, named Budreenath, one of the greatest in Busohur. The temple is said to be very magnificent, and is crowned with a ball of pure gold weighing fifteen or twenty pounds.

Teedoong

This is without exception the most rugged glen I have seen; its length, from the Sutluj as far up as it is capable of cultivation, is fourteen miles, and the highest village, Charung, must be nearly 12,000 feet; I did not visit it, but stopped at another place nearly two miles lower down, which was 11,700 feet. In all there are three villages, none of which are large. The cultivation is poor, in very small patches.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Koonawur

The rocks are hollowed out into innumerable caves, some of them capable of conveniently sheltering fifty or sixty people; and the river, whose fall is 300 feet per mile, breaks on the scattered fragments with a deafening noise, revibrated ten-fold from the surrounding cavrons.

Darboong

This valley runs N.W. and S.E., and is only inhabited for eight miles; the upper part is uniformly craggy on both sides.

The town of Soongaum contains seventy-one families, a convent of thirty-two nuns, and several lamas; the situation is charming, and the vines, fruit trees, and gardens, have a fine effect; peaks of 17,000 and 18,000 feet without snow, and visible at no great distance, and notwithstanding the altitude of Soongnum, the summer temperature is 70° of Fahrenheit.

The above are the principal villages, and some of the others are the Taglakhar, Hocho, Pojur, Kozhang, Mulgoon, Yoola and Wungur. With the exception of the last, none of the rest contain more than single village, and they are too unimportant to deserve particular notice, being almost wholly uncultivated. They are overhung by dark woods near the Sutluj; but farther up there are rich grazing lands covered with flocks.

The dell of the Wangur includes the district of Wangpo, containing seven paltry villages. A very rapid torrent rushes through it, and near its union with the Sutluj it forms a succession of waterfalls, and dashes against the huge rocks in its bed with a noise like thunder, throwing the spray in sparkling showers to an astonishing height.

Agriculture

The spaces of arable land are few, and the cultivation is commonly in narrow strips along the brows of the mountains. The crops for the most part are poor and a great want of grain pervades the whole country; in times of scarcity, horse chesnuts, after being steeped in water for two or three days to take away their bitterness, are droed and ground into flour, and apricots and walnuts also form part of the food of the people.

Where there are two crops, the standard grains are barley, phapur (Fagopyrum esculontum), and ogul (Fagopyrum emarginatum): barley is sown in March and April, and cut in July, after which the ground is prepared for the ogul and phapur, which are reaped in October. At the places where there is only one harvest, the crops are ooa (Hordeum cooleste), wheat, phapur and barley; they are sown in April and cut in August and September. Wheat and ooa are not productive in low situations; at 10,000 and 12,000 feet they thrive best.

The other grains are bathoo (Amaranthus Anardhana), cheena (Pánicum miliaceum), koda (Paspalum scrobiculatum).

There is a little rice at one village only.

I have seen wheat, flour so cheap as sixty pounds per rupee, but the average price in Moonawur is from thirty to forty, and in October and November, it is scarcely to be procured for any money.

There are gardens beolnging to most of the villages; they are neatly arranged, watered by copious streans, and fenced with hedges, or where there are no bushes, they are enclosed by stone dykes.

The kitchen vegetables are peas, beans, greens, and turnips, all of them well tasted; the peas and beams do not thrive below 8,000 feet, and the turnips, which are the largest and finest I ever saw in India, are in the highest perfection at 10,000 or 1,1000 feet.

The people have begun to cultivate the potato, which is very productive, but not near so common as it ought to be, considering that my brother Patrick, at different times, distributed more than 2,000 lbs. weight of this valuable vegetable, to be planted throughout Busehur.

The variety of situation makes a much greater difference in accelerating or retarding the crops, than the elevation.

(109) TABLE No 2—*Statement of the area and population* of Koonwar, 1822 contd.

sl. no.	large divisions	area sq. miles	small divisions	population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hungrung Tartars	288	1 Nako	330
			2 Chango	378
			3 Hango	348
	total	288		1,056
2	Shooung or Shooe	475	1 Gungel	988
			2 Soomchoo	959
			3 Zhungram	750
			4 Yooshooung	798
	total	475		3,495
3	Tookpa	977	1 Sgeenam	1,030
			2 Reedung	576
			3 Tangling	444
			4 Kamroo	780
	total	977		2,830

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Koonawur

(109) TABLE No. 2—*Statement of the area and population* of Koonawar, 1882—concld.

sl. no.	large divisions	area sq. miles	small divisions	population
1	2	3	4	5
4	Rasgramee . . .	131	1 Oorlee	300
			2 Purlee	486
	[total]	131		786
5	Wangpo	61	Wangpo	330
	[total]	61		330
6	Utharabees	87	1 Buree	186
			2 Nalche	162
			3 Grosnam	312
			4 Trade	276
	[total]	87		936
7	Pundrabee	86	1 Roopee	162
			2 Kambee	258
	[total]	86		420
	[grand total]	2,105		9,853

7. *Gaps* –

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

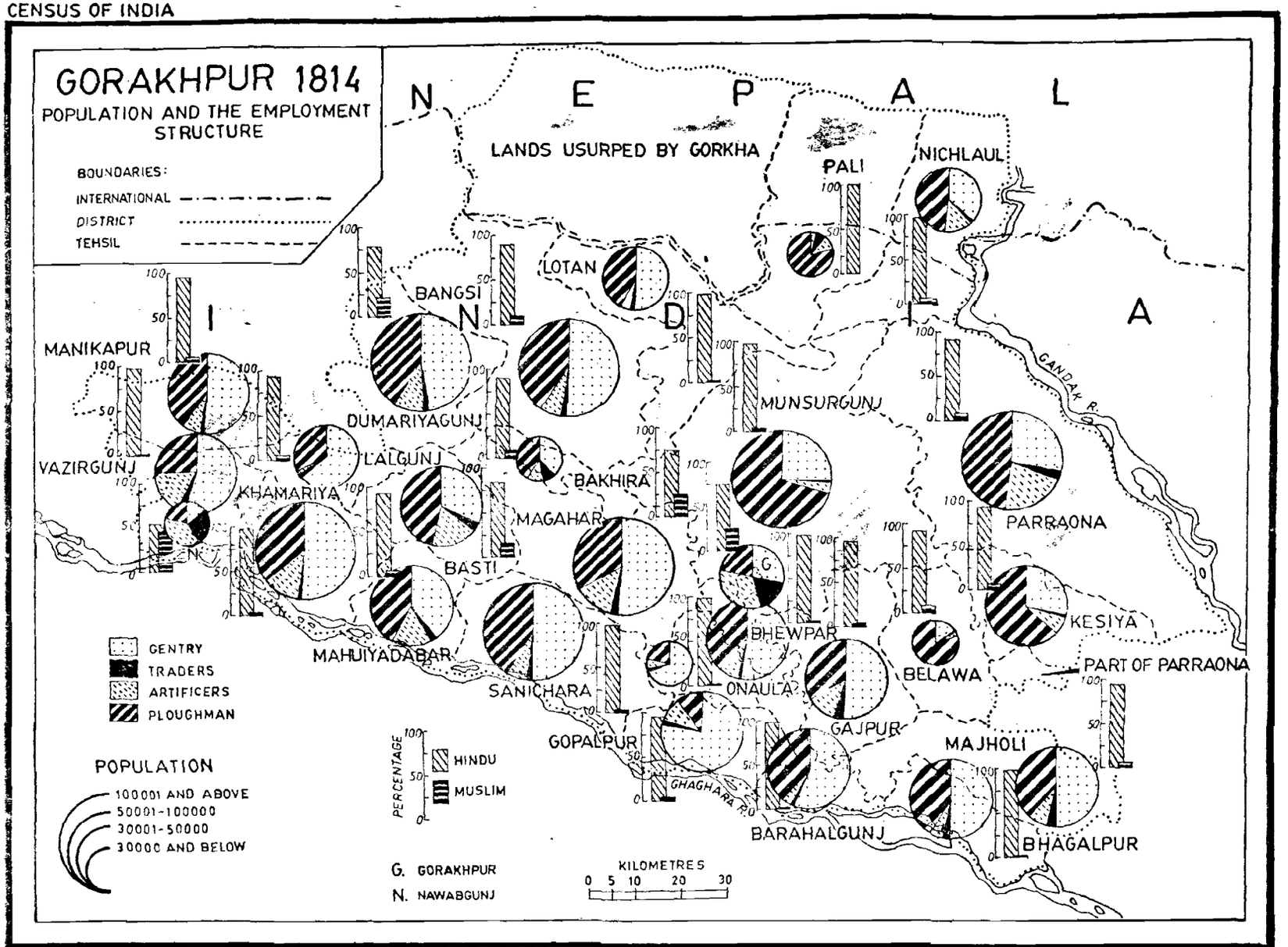
It appears that Alexander Jerad ascertained population in a large number of thinly inhabited villages by a personal investigation. It was difficult to arrive at any population estimate of a tract largely covered by snow. A density of 4.68 per square mile shows an extremely low level of population. No separate population figure is available for the tract in the census preiod prior to 1961 when the district of Kinnaur was formed taking the entire Chini tehasil and 14 villages of Rampur tehasil of Mahasu district with an area of 2,517 square miles and a population of 16 per square mile. The district had been a part of the Busahir state upto 1948. Population per square mile for this state as a whole was 26.5 even in 1931. As it is not possible to show the trend of population separately for Kinnaur district, the trend of the Busahir State 1824 may be looked into.

B. CENTRAL REGION

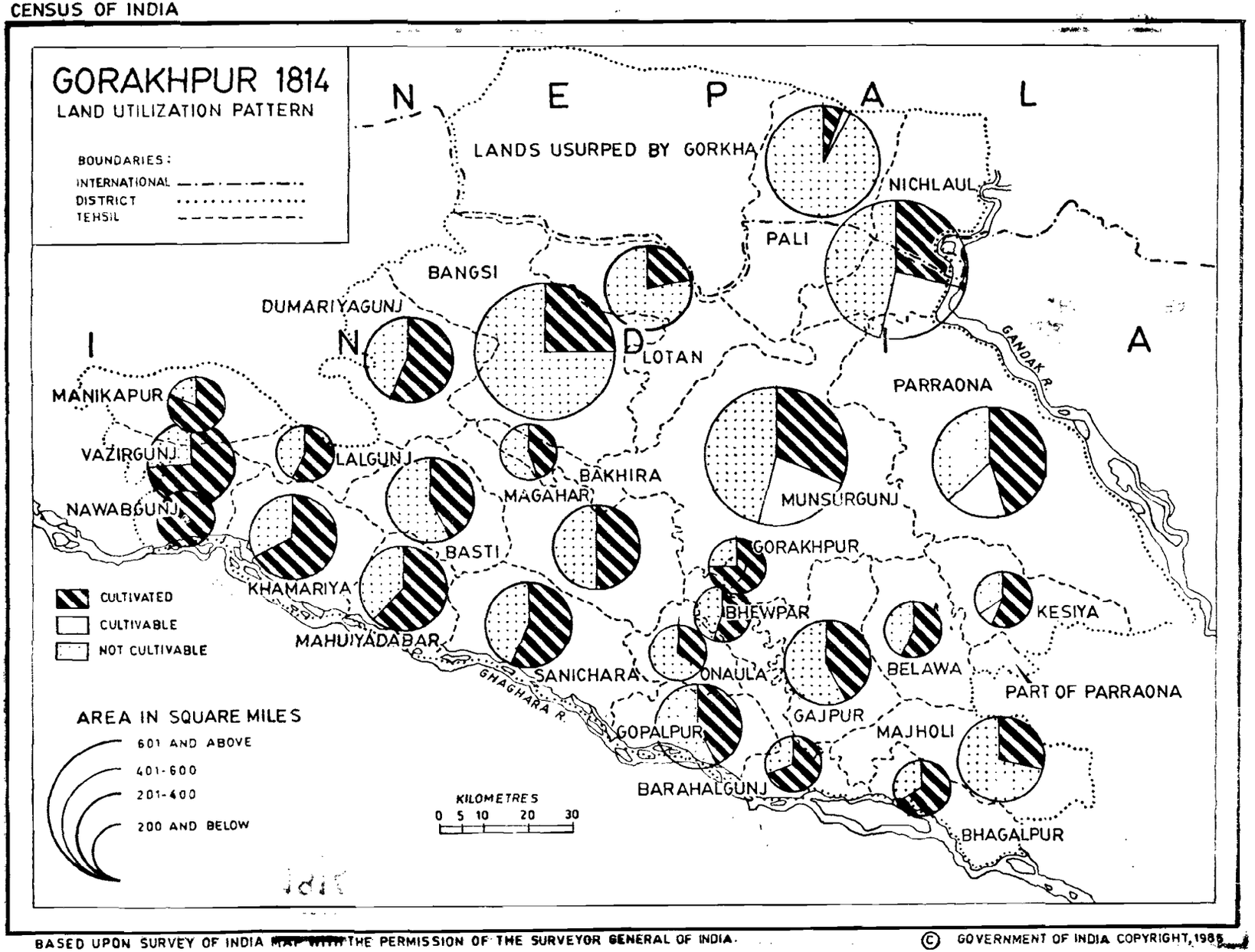


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2. NORTHERN PART OF THE DISTRICT OF GORAKHPUR, 1813—14

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

3. *Source*—

Buchanan Francis

An Account of the Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur. MSS. Buchanan Hamilton Collection, India Office Library.

[ISI/]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

Immediately on my arrival in this district I found, that it would be altogether impossible to survey the whole in one season, at least on the same plan, that had been followed in those, which I have hitherto examined; for, besides the great extent, it contains no less than 44 divisions. To have entered into the details of each of these would require more than one year of more diligence than I possess; and it therefore seemed preferable to examine rather a part, than to break in upon the form adopted in the survey of other districts, which would have rendered a comparison of the reports very tidious and unsatisfactory. I therefore came to a resolution of confining my observations entirely to that part of the district, which is situated on the left or north side of the Ghaghra. This is not only of great extent (between 7 and 8 thousands square miles), contains no less than 27 divisions, and is separated the other part by a very great river; but the two parts differ considerably in customs, nature and condition.

The extent, which has been surveyed in the dry season of 1813-14, comprehends therefore only that part of the distirct of Gorakhpur, which is to the north of the Ghagra. It was not surveyed by Major Rennell, and the best map of it, which I have been able to procure, was published by Mr. Drury on the same scale with the Bengal Atlas. This map, comprehending the provinces of Delhi (Dilli), Agrah (Agra), Oude (Ayadhya) and Allahabad, was constructed by Major Rennell from various reports and authorities; but so far as [it] relates to the country, which I am about to describe, is so deficient in detail, that I have not been able to trace the divisions on it; and have thought it safer to trust entirely to a map, which my native assistants formed under my direction, as we travelled through the country.

The greatest length of this district in a direct line, from the Gandaki at Parasoni to Nawara marsh at Lachhipur, and in a direction of about E by S and N by W, is 151 miles; and the greatest breadth, crossing the above line at right angles, from Kurimgunj on the Ghaghra to the hills some miles East from Butaul, is 95 miles. The southern corner, [lies] at the junction of the little Gandaki with the Ghaghra, ... according to the map constructed by my assistants its northern extremity near Butaul extends ... farther north. According to my map, it extends ... farther west. By tracing the boundaries on the map last mentioned, the space, of which I am now giving an account, extends to 7,438 square British miles besides the lands usurped by Gorkha.

geographical identification

The Northern Part of the District of Gorakhpur, as termed by Buchanan, more or less remained intact territorially from 1813 to 1865 when two districts—Gorakhpur and Basti—were formed. According to the *Final Report on the Settlement in the Gorakhpur district by A.W. Cruickshank* (Allahabad, 1891), the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti together contained an area of 7377 square miles. The following table shows the administrative divisions of the two districts in 1891.

(110) TABLE No. 1 (S-85)—*Administrative divisions of Gorakhpur and Basti Districts in* 1891

sl. no.	area	Gorakhpur	Basti	total
1	2	3	4	5
1	area sq. mile	4,581	2,796	7,377
2	tahsils	6	5	11
3	parganas	15	13	28
4	tappas	157	131	288
5	villages	8,647	7,952	16,599

After 1941 Gorakhpur was divided into two districts—Gorakhpur and Deoria respectively with an area of 2,437 and 2,093 square miles. The district of Basti remained more or less constant. The following table shows the area of the Northern Part of the District of Gorakhpur as changed subsequently.

(111) TABLE No. 2 (S-86)*Area of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur,* 1813-14, 1853, 1865, 1871, 1921, 1931, 1951 *and* 1961.

sl. no.	year	area in sq. mile
1	2	3
1	1813-14	7,438
2	1853	7,340
3	1865	7,401
4	1871	7,368
5	1921	7,330
6	1931	7,353
7	1951	7,348
8	1961	7,347

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1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

It is revealed from the above table that the area of the tract surveyed by Buchanan remained constant upto 1961 though divided into three spearate districts.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(112) TABLE No. 3 (S—87)—*Summary table of population of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur 1813-14*

sl. no.	item	particulars	sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	area in square miles	7,423	5	number of houses	277,099
2	number of villages	—	6	population per square mile . .	267
3	population : persons	1,989,314	7	average size of a village . .	—
	males	—	8	average size of a family . .	—
	females	—	9	average size of a house . .	7.1
4	number of families	—	10	females per thousand males . .	—

(113) TABLE No. 4—*General statistical table of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	division or thanah	extent in square miles	rivers, tanks, marshes, water courses	soil and situation on the level part of the district										hills
				liable annually to be under water					exempt from regular floods					
				clay	free moist soil	good free soil	light sandy soil	barren sand	clay land	free moist soil	free dry soil	sandy, gravelly, light	level rocks, stones & barren lands	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Gorakhpur	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
2	Munsurgunj	812	13	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	1	—
3	Parraona .	546	17	—	34	—	—	—	—	291	136	64	4	—
4	Keseya .	129	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	50	67	—	6	—
5	Belawa .	113	3	3	1	3	—	—	22	27	54	—	—	—
6	Salempur Majhauli	296	8	3	4	7	—	—	20	25	193	—	36	—
7	Bhagalpur .	168	13	6	3	49	—	—	—	26	71	—	—	—
8	Barahalgunj	128	22	9	—	38	—	—	28	—	31	—	—	—
9	Gajpur .	336	8	75	—	41	—	—	121	—	80	—	11	—
10	Bhewopar .	81	15	13	9	—	5	—	1	—	33	1	4	—
11	Onaula .	104	1	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	17	6	20	—
12	Gopalpur .	327	15	63	27	—	30	—	109	—	78	—	5	—
13	Sanichara .	374	18	—	—	56	—		162	77	50	—	—	—
14	Mahuyadabar	212	13	24	—	4	—			27	78	—	10	—
15	Khamariya .	225	21	—	9	—	4	8	8	58	—	34	10	—
16	Vazirgunj .	210	13	6	20	—	7	6	71	84	—	—	3	—
17	Nawabgunj .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18	Manikapur .	110	2	—	—	—	—	—	55	27	—	20	6	—
19	Lalgunj .	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	25	—	11	3	—
20	Dumariyagunj	326	15	8	8	—	16	—	187	72	—	—	20	—
21	Basti .	208	3	—	—	—	—	—	76	52	—	64	13	—
22	Magahar .	360	22	—	23	—	45	—	179	—	76	—	15	—
23	Bakhira .	46	11	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	16	2	—
24	Bangsi .	687	43	16	37	—	12	—	225	137	—	170	47	—
25	Dhuliya Chandar	130	2	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	24	8	—
26	Lotan .	253	8	34	20	—	9	—	49	107	—	—	26	—
27	Pali .	552	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	336	—	156	34	—
28	Nichlaul .	622	19	—	29	122	—	—	—	140	290	—	6	16
	total .	7,423	325	269	322	324	128	29	1,630	1,568	1,956	566	290	16

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(113) TABLE NO. 4— *General statistical table of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	division or thanah	manner of occupation											
		altogether unfit for the plough or waste											
				level land									
				inundated of a good soil		exempt from flood of a good soil		broken, corners, burial ground, roads, markets & barren lands	fit for the plough but allowed a fallow	actually occupied by farmers mets who hold the plough			
										clay		free	
		rivers etc.	hills	clear or deserted	reeds, bushes, trees	woods, bushes & deserted villages	reeds & pastures or deserted fields			inundated	high	inundated	high
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Gorakhpur	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
2	Munsurgunj	13	—	—	73	250	25	14	183	—	—	24	230
3	Parraona	17	—	—	7	68	103	18	85	—	—	13	235
4	Keseya	2	—	—	1	8	23	10	12	—	—	2	71
5	Belawa	3	—	—	1	1	40	4	—	2	8	4	50
6	Salempur Majhauli	8	—	—	6	14	172	6	—	1	1	7	81
7	Bhagalpur	13	—	3	—	—	34	7	—	5	—	46	60
8	Barahalgunj	22	—	4	4	8	—	2	—	5	26	31	26
9	Gajpur	8	—	—	64	100	—	21	—	31	48	14	50
10	Bhewopar	15	—	1	3	10	2	6	—	12	10	—	22
11	Onaula	1	—	—	—	20	26	21	—	—	23	—	13
12	Gopalpur	15	—	68	11	76	5	13	—	24	71	17	27
13	Sanichara	18	—	14	12	49	50	20	—	—	129	28	54
14	Mahuyadabar	13	—	—	—	25	24	18	—	24	37	4	67
15	Khamariya	21	—	—	5	—	21	27	—	—	77	7	67
16	Vazirgunj	13	—	6	6	14	—	17	—	—	55	20	79
17	Nawabgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
18	Manikapur	2	—	—	—	6	2	11	—	—	48	..	41
19	Lalgunj	1	—	—	—	18	3	5	—	—	14	—	22
20	Dumariyagunj	15	—	—	16	60	22	29	—	8	112	8	56
21	Basti	3	—	—	—	61	35	18	—	—	56	—	35
22	Magahar	22	—	23	9	67	35	24	—	—	86	34	60
23	Bakhira	11	—	—	—	5	6	3	—	—	8	—	13
24	Bangsi	43	—	12	36	86	282	56	—	16	84	—	72
25	Dhyliya Chandar	2	—	—	—	30	88	8	—	—	2	—	—
26	Lotan	8	—	9	43	79	30	29	—	7	11	3	34
27	Pali	17	—	—	9	171	276	36	13		—	—	30
28	Nichlaul	19	16	—	33	129	77	16	152	—	—	47	133
	total	325	16	141	339	1,355	1,381	439	445	135	908	309	1,630

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(113) TABLE No. 4—*General statistical table of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

sl. no.	division or thanah	people							commerce		
		no. of people	proportion between number of		state of education				market places	exports	imports
			Moslems	Hindus	adhyapaks or pandits	Maulavis	Miyajis or Khalifah	gurus			
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Gorakhpur .	48,076	6	10	3	4	40	10	1	601,444	305,767
2	Munsurgunj .	163,136	¼	15¾	2	—	—	5	11	32,850	11,720
3	Parraona . .	148,650	1¼	14¾	5	—	5	5	34	164,721	94,628
4	Keseya . .	60,150	1	15	1	—	—	3	3	12,473	18,818
5	Belawa . .	26,042	1¼	14¾	2	—	3	—	6	2,050	2,718
6	Salempur Majhauli	82,600	¾	5¼	5	—	7	—	16	56,008	6,010
7	Bhagalpur . .	95,970	¼	15¾	4	—	1	—	8	76,600	8,121
8	Bharahalgunj .	56,153	¼	15¾	3	—	3	3	1	7,694	25,555
9	Gajpur . .	78,900	¼	15¾	24	—	3	6	7	54,814	6,613
10	Bhewopar . .	54,171	¼	15¾	1	—	2	2	4	29,120	23,066
11	Onaula . .	26,933	¼	15¾	3	—	2	—	1	8,200	10
12	Gopalpur . .	72,029	¼	15¾	9	—	2	5	11	119,206	40,803
13	Sanichara . .	125,959	¼	15¾	2	—	1	12	8	22,102	17,818
14	Mauhuyadabar .	95,550	1	15	1	—	6	8	7	35,138	18,800
15	Khamariya .	139,095	¼	15¾	6	—	2	—	7	336,312	241,798
16	Vazirgunj . .	68,818	¾	15¼	—	—	2	5	3	81,311	23,601
17	Nawabgunj. .	10,027	7½	8½	—	—	1	2	1	188,568	181,668
18	Manikapur .	56,662	¼	15¾	—	—	3	10	4	4,250	3,679
19	Lalgunj . .	44,624	1	15	1	—	1	—	3	450	2,561
20	Dumariyagunj .	120,384	3½	12½	4	1	7	5	3	10,650	24,912
21	Basti . .	67,470	2½	13½	8	—	5	3	2	57,806	41,573
22	Magahar . .	100,750	4	12	4	—	5	10	6	108,121	87,118
23	Bakhira . .	19,000	1¼	14¾	1	—	—	1	1	11,157	19,873
24	Bangsi . .	148,400	1¼	14¾	5	—	7	10	3	104,768	62,535
25	Dhuliya Chandar	24	10½	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Lotan . .	36,922	¼	15¾	—	—	—	—	3	2,887	5,389
27	Pali . . .	980	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	2,620	1,856
28	Nichlaul . .	41,839	1	15	1	—	1	4	7	12,126	15,431
	total . .	1,989,314	1¼	14¾	95	5	109	109	162	2,143,446	1,292,441

Year—1813-14
Place—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(114) *Table No. 5—Stating the proportion of inundated land in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur that is covered during the whole rainy season, that in ordinary years is occasionally covered, and that is exempt from being flooded except in extra-ordinary years.*

[sl. no.]	[division or thanah]	costantly under water or mere barren channels	regularly inundated throughout the rainy season	liable only to occasional flood, but every year covered for some days at least	land which in some year is liable to be flooded for 2 or 3 days	entirely exempt from inundation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gorakhpur .	a little	—	—	—	4
2	Munsurgjunj .	13	98	55	43	701
3	Parraona . .	17	34	4	30	495
4	Keseya . .	2	4	1	3	123
5	Belawa . .	3	7	2	5	103
6	Salempur Majhauli	8	14	7	7	274
7	Bhagalpur . .	13	58	29	29	97
8	Barahalgunj .	22	47	34	13	59
9	Gajpur . .	8	116	46	70	212
10	Bhewopar . .	15	27	12	15	39
11	Onaula . .	1	—	—	—	103
12	Gopalpur . .	15	120	100	20	192
13	Sanichara . .	18	67	27	40	289
14	Mauhuyadabar .	13	32	16	16	167
15	Khamariya .	21	21	7	14	183
16	Vazirgunj . .	13	39	13	26	158
17	Nawabgunj. .	—	—	—	—	1
18	Manikapur .	2	—	—	—	108
19	Lalgunj . .	1	—	—	—	62
20	Dumariyagunj .	15	32	16	16	279
21	Basti . .	3	—	—	—	205
22	Magahar . .	22	68	45	23	270
23	Bakhira . .	11	—	—	—	35
24	Bangsi . .	43	65	5	60	579
25	Dhuliyachandar .	2	—	—	—	128
26	Lotan . .	8	63	32	31	182
27	Pali . .	17	9	7	2	526
28	Niclilaul . .	19	151	113	38	452
	total	325	1,072	571	501	6,026

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(115) TABLE NO. 6—*Estimate of the proportion of different classes of society, that are employed in agriculture in the Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[different classes of society by occupation group]	Gorakhpur	Mansurgunj	Parraona	Keseya	Belawa	Selempur Majhauli	Bhagalpur	Barahalgunj	Gajpur	Bhewopur	Onaula	Gopalpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ashraf who do not farm . . .	1,142	20	50	—	—	425	494	—	—	—	25	598
2.	ashraf who have farms but do not work . .	570	2,246	1,112	408	10	few	few	2,684	2,244	1,540	515	4,784
3	ashraf who have farms and work with their own hand but do not plough	few	3,744	4,448	2,042	825	6,374	7,416	4,026	3,741	2,310	2,060	1,794
4	ashraf who hold the plough . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	traders (bakalies) who have farms	few	—	few	few	few	few	few	70	263	few	few	few
6	traders (bakalies) who have no farms . .	1,077	132	373	70	59	380	367	35	264	76	57	199
7	artificers (pauniyas) who live entirely by their own profession . .	1,983	692	612	192	181	402	296	few	360	442	few	963
8	artificers (pauniyas) who have farms, but do not work them by their own hand . .	few	few	—	—	few	few	few	few	few	—	—	few
9	artificers (pauniyas) who occasionally cultivate land either for themselves or for hire.	few	692	3,671	386	181	805	592	404	1,078	few	294	few
10	grihasthas who plough their own farms . .	810	10,902	5,050	3,190	3,370	1,460	1,866	2,050	2,412	2,319	595	750
11	grihasthas who take service as ploughmen . . .	539	5,451	5,050	1,918	1,015	3,652	4,666	1,539	1,506	663	297	375
	[total families .	6,121	23,879	20,366	8,206	5,641	13,498	15,697	10,808	11,868	7,350	3,843	9,463]
	grihasthas who come from other district to plough, individual . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,815	—	1,825	1,513	6,879

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(115) TABLE No. 6—*Estimate of the proportion of different classes of society, that are employed in agriculture in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[different classes of society by occupation group]	Sanichara	Manhuyadabar	Khamariya	Vazirgunj	Nawabgunj	Manikapur	Lal gunj	Dumariya gunj	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Dhuliya Chander
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	ashraf who do not farm .	—	—	—	231	143	—	—	50	—	100	100	200	2
2	ashraf who have farms but do not work .	1,625	2,640	3,838	1,386	—	1,978	664	938	782	1,638	few	2,458	—
3	ashraf who have farms, and work with their own hand but do not plough	7,040	1,320	6,398	2,313	—	1,978	2,656	4,691	1,173	4,912	718	7,372	—
4	ashraf who hold the plough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,877	391	—	—	—	—
5	traders (bakalies) who have farms	few	263	224	66	few	few	few	few	133	50	37	158	—
6	traders (bakalies) who have no farms .	173	few	few	66	292	90	80	198	133	257	38	158	1
7	artificers (paunias) who live entirely by their own profession .	few	few	few	few	300	200	159	few	336	100	59	345	—
8	artificers (paunias) who have farms, but do not work them by their own hand	few	—	few	few	—	few	few	—	—	—	few	—	—
9	artificiers (paunias) who occasionally cultivate land either for themselves or for hire. .	1,156	1,669	2,439	1,261	100	400	160	1,533	1,009	1,607	236	1,033	—
10	grihasthas who plough their own farms .	4,423	2,294	3,366	1,167	50	658	624	3,779	2,080	2,815	367	4,380	—
11	grihasthas who take service as ploughmen	2,765	2,040	3,930	778	174	2,522	936	2,835	1,248	1,581	588	3,750	
	[total families	17,182	10,226	20,195	7,268	1,059	7,826	5,279	15,901	7,285	13,060	2,143	19,854	3]
	grihasthas who come from other district to plough, individual .	11,429	1,875	576	9,614	—	—	1,992	—	2,411	3,856	—	5,230	—

1 *Year*—1913-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(115) TABLE No. 6—*Estimate of the proportion of different classes of society, that are employed in agriculture in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[different classes of society by occupation group]	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	total families
1	2	28	29	30	31
1	ashraf who do not farm	20	—	25	3,625
2	ashraf who have farms but do not work	50	—	40	34,150
3	ashraf who have farms and work with their own hand but do not plough	2,883	5	1,824	84,063
4	ashraf who hold the plough	412	1	365	3,046
5	traders (bakalies) who have farms	few	—	few	1,264
6	traders (bakalies) who have no farms . . .	82	15	90	4,762
7	artificers (pauniyas) who live entirely by their own profession	few	—	221	7,843
8	artificers (pauniyas) who have farms, but do not work them by their own hand	few	—	few	
9	artifiers (pauniyas) who occasionally cultivate land either for themselves or for hire	382	17	665	21,770
10	grihasthas who plough their own farms	1,290	162	1,880	64,109
11	grihasthas who take service as ploughmen . . .	1,510	14	1,125	52,467
	[total families	6,629	214	6,235	277,099]
	grihasthas who come from other district to plough, individual	—	—	—	54,015

Year—1813-14
Place– Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(116) Table No. 7—*Estimate of the population of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur, and of some of the causes by which it is effected*

[sl. no.]	[division or thanah]	sects			employment				health								
						plebians											
		Maha-medans	Hindus	total families	gentry	traders	artifi-cers	plough-men	proportion of those who have adopted in occupation	proportion of those who are annually supposed to have fevers	no. of persons who have the leprosy called kor	no. of persons who have the disease called jilburan	no. of persons who have the disease called tilpai	no. of persons who have the disease called ghig	no. of persons who have the disease called korkar	no. of marriage-able girls remaining single at 15 yrs. of age	houses occupied by prostitute
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Gorakhpur	1,974	4,147	6,121	1,712	1,077	1,983	1,349	—	9,014	10	25	1	100	5	60	42
2	Mansurgunj	307	23,572	23,879	6,010	132	1,384	16,353	12,715	40,784	15	—	—	10	10	25	—
3	Parraona	2,067	18,299	20,366	5,610	373	4,283	10,100	9,290	37,162	100	50	—	55,744	—	100	10
4	Keseya	347	7,859	8,206	2,450	70	578	5,108	7,518	9,398	10	5	1	40	—	5	1
5	Belawa	438	5,203	5,641	835	59	362	4,385	6,510	7,324	10	2	—	—	5	3	—
6	Selempur Majhauli	629	12,869	13,498	6,799	380	1,207	5,112	20,650	20,650	35	3	—	7	15	—	—
7	Bhagalpur	202	15,495	15,697	7,910	367	888	6,532	23,992	23,992	15	2	—	3	25	—	4
8	Barahalgunj	118	10,690	10,808	6,710	105	404	3,589	7,019	10,528	10	5	2	20	few	5	—
9	Gajpur	510	11,358	11,868	5,985	527	1,438	3,918	4,931	19,725	40	15	—	—	10	—	—
10	Bhewopar	98	7,252	7,350	3,850	76	442	2,982	13,542	6,771	5	10	—	10	10	5	—
11	Onaula	78	3,765	3,843	2,600	57	294	892	6,733	5,049	6	10	2	5	5	10	—
12	Gopalpur	321	9,142	9,463	7,176	199	963	1,125	4,501	36,014	50	10	—	10	40	100	4
13	Sanichara	596	16,586	17,182	8,665	173	1,156	7,188	11,808	23,617	20	10	—	10	5	20	1
14	Mauhuyadabar	693	9,533	10,226	3,960	263	1,669	4,334	5,972	23,887	30	5	—	10	5	25	4
15	Khamariya	656	19,539	20,195	10,236	224	2,439	7,296	—	21,734	30	10	—	100	—	50	2
16	Vazirgunj	285	6,983	7,268	3,930	132	1,261	1,945	few	12,903	25	8	—	480	12	115	1
17	Nawabgunj	493	566	1,059	143	292	400	224	few	1,880	5	2	—	20	3	10	6
18	Marikapur	138	7,688	7,826	3,956	90	600	3,180	—	8,853	10	7	—	—	—	10	—
19	Talgunj	305	4,974	5,279	3,320	80	319	1,560	—	4,183	10	3	—	20	4	5	—
20	Dumariyagunj	3,262	12,639	15,901	7,556	198	1,533	6,614	few	45,144	25	10	—	20	5	100	2
21	Basti	1,172	6,113	7,285	2,346	266	1,345	3,328	4,217	12,651	50	15	—	20	few	100	2
22	Magahar	3,329	9,731	13,060	6,650	307	1,707	4,396	18,891	18,891	30	5	—	40	—	100	3
23	Bakhira	195	1,948	2,143	818	75	295	955	few	5,937	15	5	—	8	5	15	2
24	Bangsi	1,884	17,970	19,854	10,030	316	1,378	8,130	100	64,925	10	—	5	200	few	100	10
25	Dhuliyabhandar	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Lotan	92	6,537	6,629	3,365	82	382	2,800	—	27,691	10	1	—	5	—	25	—
27	Pali	1	213	214	6	15	17	176	—	980	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nichlaul	384	5,851	6,235	2,254	90	886	3,005	50	26,150	15	10	—	10	5	10	1
	total	20,575	256,524	277,099	124,884	6,026	29,613	116,576	158,440	525,838	591	229	11	56,892	169	998	95

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(117) Table No. 8—*An estimate of the proportion of families in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur that consist of certain number of persons with the various rates of expense at which such families live*—Contd.

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	families of 200 persons spending monthly 500 rupees	families of 100 persons spending monthly 500 to 1000 rupees	families of 30 to 100 persons spending monthly			families of 20 to 60 persons spending monthly				families of 20 to 30 persons spending monthly					
				300 to 400 rupees	100 to 250 rupees	50 to 80 rupees	200 to 500 rupees	100 to 350 rupees	70 to 150 rupees	50 to 100 rupees	30 to 50 rupees	100 rupees	50 to 70 rupees	40 rupees	30 rupees	20 rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Town of Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Mansurgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	30	60	—	—	—	—	—
3	Parraona	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	25	—	—	—	—	—
4	Keseya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
5	Belawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Selimpur Majhauli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Bhagalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Barahalgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
9	Gajpur	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Bhewopar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
11	Onaula	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	30	90	120	—
12	Gopalpur	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sanichara	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	40	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Manhuyadabar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	160	159	—	—	—	—	—
15	Khamariya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	50	—	—	—	—	—
16	Vazirgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	137	—	—	—	—	—
17	Town of Nawabgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	—
18	Manilapur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Lalgunj	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	81	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Dumariyagunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	25	—	—	—	—	—
21	Basti	—	1	—	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Magahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	90	—	—	—	—	—
23	Bakhira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	—	—
24	Bangsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
25	Dhuliya Chandar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Lotan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nichlaul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	25	—	—
	total	1	3	2	15	26	23	76	168	515	616	6	60	137	132	10

1. *Year*—1813-14

2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(117) Table No. 8—*An estimate of the proportion of families in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur that consist of certain number of persons with the various rates of expense at which such families live*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	families of 15 to 25 persons spending monthly					families of 10 to 25 persons spendingly monthly							
		50 to 80 rupees	40 rupees	30 rupees	20 rupees	15 rupees	50 to 60 rupees	40 rupees	25 to 35 rupees	20 to 25 rupees	15 to 16 rupees	10 to 12 rupees	7½ to 9 rupees	5 to 6 rupees
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Town of Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	190	—	475	—	—	—
2	Mansurgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418	696	1,115	—	—	—
3	Parraona	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	594	831	—	—	—	—
4	Keseya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	255	639	—	—	—
5	Belawa	2	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	33	66	77	—
6	Selimpur Majhauli	4	8	13	—	—	—	—	105	211	526	—	—	—
7	Bhagalpur	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	122	245	613	—	—	—
8	Barahalgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	84	212
9	Gajpur	—	—	—	—	—	139	185	416	—	—	—	—	—
10	Bhewopar	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	229	458	—	—	—	—
11	Onaula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	90	360	—
12	Gopalpur	—	—	—	—	—	74	295	—	811	—	—	—	—
13	Sanichara	67	200	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Manhuyadabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	210	1,956	—	—	—
15	Khamariya	—	—	—	—	—	—	471	472	943	—	—	—	—
16	Vazirgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	568	909	—	—	—	—
17	Town of Nawabgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	83	132	—	—	—	—
18	Manikapur	—	—	—	—	—	61	91	336	—	—	—	—	—
19	Lalgunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	103	671	—	—	—	—
20	Dumariyagunj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	619	867	—	—	—
21	Basti	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	341	1,362	—	—	—	—
22	Magahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	304	1,215	—	—	—	—
23	Bakhira	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66	398	—	—	—	—
24	Bangsi	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	155	2,243	—	—	—	—
25	Dhuliya Chandar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Lotan	—	—	5	10	15	—	—	—	—	6	26	174	—
27	Pali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nichlaul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	121	169	—	—	—
	Total	74	210	823	15	15	369	2,545	5,291	12,330	6,429	224	695	212

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(117) TABLE NO. 8—*An estimate of the proportion of families in the Northern part of district of Gorakhpur that consist of certain number of persons with the various rates of expense at which such families live*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	families of 7 to 15 persons spending monthly							families of 6 persons spending monthly							
		25 to 30 rupees	20 to 25 rupees	15 to 20 rupees	10 to 12 rupees	7 to 8 rupees	5 to 6 rupees	4½ rupees	18 rupees	15 to 16 rupees	12 rupees	9 to 10 rupees	7 to 8 rupees	5 to 6 rupees	4 to 5 rupees	3½ to 4 rupees
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Town of Gorakhpur	568	568	—	1,138	—	—	—	415	—	415	—	497	—	—	—
2	Mansurgunj	—	—	1,300	1,951	1,951	—	—	—	—	—	2,787	2,322	2,322	—	—
3	Parraona	872	2,618	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	952	1,588	—	—	2,540	—	—
4	Keseya	—	431	719	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	319	447	—	1,276	—	—
5	Belawa	—	—	—	44	110	198	—	—	—	—	—	132	198	198	—
6	Selimpur Majhauli	—	263	395	1,447	—	—	—	—	868	—	1,447	2,316	—	—	—
7	Bhagalpur	—	306	460	1,686	—	—	—	—	1,012	—	1,687	2,699	—	—	—
8	Barahalgunj	—	—	—	—	190	316	506	—	—	—	—	—	127	506	1,392
9	Gajpur	—	277	—	416	1,527	—	—	—	694	1,850	—	—	1,156	—	—
10	Bhewopar	458	—	572	802	—	—	—	—	430	—	573	—	1,289	—	—
11	Onaula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	300	750	—
12	Gopalpur	590	885	—	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	553	738	1,659	—	—
13	Sanichara	—	400	801	—	2,002	—	—	—	—	1,335	1,335	—	2,670	—	—
14	Manhuyadabar	—	200	599	2,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	598	958	—	—
15	Khamariya	—	628	943	3,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	1,100	2,475	—	—
16	Vazirgunj	—	454	454	908	—	—	—	—	—	—	340	426	—	596	—
17	Town of Nawabgunj	—	66	66	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	62	—	87	—
18	Manikapur	366	732	1,830	—	—	—	—	—	671	—	671	—	1,343	—	—
19	Lalgnuj	155	309	1,185	—	—	—	—	—	248	—	371	—	371	—	—
20	Dumariyagunj	—	—	1,548	1,548	1,857	—	—	—	—	—	743	1,239	1,982	—	—
21	Basti	340	1,357	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	426	—	681	—	—
22	Magahar	—	506	1,012	2,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	1,012	1,620	—	—
23	Bakhira	166	—	207	291	—	—	—	—	75	—	99	—	223	—	—
24	Bangsi	387	—	1,160	4,640	—	—	—	—	541	—	1,083	—	2,706	—	—
25	Dhuliya Chandar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Lotan	—	—	—	64	193	773	—	—	—	—	—	206	413	1,032	—
27	Pali	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	13
28	Nichlaul	—	—	—	580	580	386	—	—	—	—	—	483	967	484	—
	total	3,902	10,000	17,758	26,071	8,410	1,676	506	415	5,746	5,507	14,403	13,979	27,281	3,660	1,405

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(117) TABLE No. 8—*An estimate of the proportion of families in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur that consist of certain number of persons with the various rates of expense at which such families live*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	families of 5 persons spending monthly								ramilies of 4 persons spending monthly					
		15 rupees	10 to 12 rupees	7 to 8 rupees	6 rupees	5 rupees	3½ to 4 rupees	3 rupees	2½ rupees	10 rupees	7 to 8 rupees	5 to 6 rupees	4 to 5 rupees	3 to 3¾ rupees	2 to 2¾ rupees
1	2	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1	Town of Gorakhpur	179	415	—	356	—	—	—	—	59	178	—	238	—	—
2	Mansurgunj	—	—	1,115	1,393	—	1,951	—	—	—	—	371	743	1,858	—
3	Parraona	—	953	1,191	—	1,667	—	—	—	—	—	712	832	356	—
4	Keseya	—	144	336	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	—	48	143	574	—
5	Belawa	—	—	—	—	264	528	615	—	—	—	—	220	440	1,100
6	Selimpur Majhauli	—	421	842	—	2,106	—	—	—	—	158	316	1,210	—	—
7	Bhagalpur	—	490	980	—	2,452	—	—	—	—	184	368	1,408	—	—
8	Barahalgunj	—	—	—	—	—	634	844	1,900	—	—	—	190	950	1,898
9	Gajpur	—	832	1,457	—	1,041	—	—	—	—	486	346	277	—	—
10	Bhewopar	—	172	515	—	687	—	—	—	—	43	258	—	388	—
11	Onaula	—	—	—	179	240	540	—	—	—	—	135	225	361	—
12	Gopalpur	—	—	221	—	443	1,106	—	—	—	—	111	222	555	—
13	Sanichara	—	534	1,068	—	2,668	—	—	—	—	401	669	1,070	—	—
14	Manhuyadabar	—	240	240	—	800	—	—	—	—	100	200	—	499	—
15	Khamariya	—	—	707	1,179	—	1,886	—	—	—	-	471	1,415	1,886	—
16	Vazirgunj	—	—	284	—	425	426	—	—	—	—	85	170	—	426
17	Town of Nawabgunj	—	—	41	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	12	25	—	63
18	Manikpur	—	183	183	—	609	—	—	—	—	—	61	122	305	—
19	Lalgunj	—	82	165	—	413	—	—	—	—	—	82	165	413	—
20	Dumariyagunj	—	—	372	—	743	1,858	—	—	—	—	232	310	697	—
21	Basti	—	198	348	—	248	—	—	—	—	—	113	228	113	—
22	Magahar	—	—	304	—	911	1,215	—	—	—	—	—	228	531	456
23	Bakhira	—	33	50	—	182	—	—	—	—	8	25	100	—	—
24	Bangsi	—	696	928	—	2,088	—	—	—	—	—	232	464	1,162	—
25	Dhuliya Chandar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26	Lotan	—	—	—	—	258	774	1,032	—	—	—	—	232	386	618
27	Pali	—	—	—	—	5	15	50	—	—	—	—	10	20	40
28	Nichlaul	—	—	—	218	363	581	—	—	—	—	193	290	290	—
	total	179	5,393	11,347	3,325	19,730	11,576	2,541	1.900	59	1,558	5,040	10,538	11,784	4,601

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(117) TABLE NO. 8—*An estimate of the proportion of families in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur that consist of certain number of persons with the various rates of expense at which such families live*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	families of 2 to 3 persons spending monthly							total
		5½ to 7½ rupees	4½ to 5 rupees	3¾ to 4 rupees	2 to 3 rupees	2 to 2½ rupees	1½ to 2 rupees	1 to 1½ rupees	
	1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	Town of Gorakhpur	18	54	—	213	—	—	—	6,121
2	Mansurgunj	—	371	—	465	650	—	—	23,879
3	Parraona	—	161	—	242	242	—	—	20,366
4	Keseya	—	128	—	128	256	—	—	8,206
5	Belawa	—	—	—	352	88	968	—	5,641
6	Selimpur Majhauli	—	105	210	527	—	—	—	13,498
7	Bhagalpur	—	122	245	613	—	—	—	15,697
8	Barahalgunj	—	—	—	—	63	190	759	10,808
9	Gajpur	—	372	279	93	—	—	—	11.868
10	Bhewopar	—	—	14	99	114	—	—	7,350
11	Onaula	—	—	—	45	15	180	—	3,843
12	Gopalpur	—	—	72	72	146	—	—	9,463
13	Sanichara	133	—	398	—	531	—	—	17,182
14	Manhuyadabar	60	180	—	—	—	240	—	10,226
15	Khamariya	—	—	157	314	786	—	—	20,195
16	Vazirgunj	—	14	—	43	172	—	—	7,268
17	Town of Nawabgunj	—	2	—	6	25	—	—	1,059
18	Manikpur	—	—	—	30	62	154	—	7,826
19	Lalgunj	—	21	—	103	206	—	—	5,279
20	Dumariyagunj	—	93	—	278	370	—	—	15,901
21	Basti	—	29	—	57	29	—	—	7,285
22	Magahar	—	—	50	—	152	203	—	13,060
23	Bakhira	—	8	42	84	—	—	—	2.143
24	Bangsi	—	233	—	310	699	—	—	19,854
25	Dhuliya Chandar	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
26	Lotan	—	—	—	103	129	180	—	6,629
27	Pali	—	—	—	—	10	14	20	214
28	Nichlaul	—	—	—	48	192	144	—	6,235
	total	211	1,893	1,467	4,225	4,939	2,273	779	277,099

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(118) TABLE NO. 9—*Estimates of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of district of Gorakhpur are lodged*

[sl. no.]	[type of houses]	Gorakh-pur	Mun-surgunj	Par-raona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem-pur Maj-hauli	Bhagal-pur	Barah-algunj	Gajpur	Bhewa-par	Onaula
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of brick with terraced roofs	210	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
2	in brick walled houses covered with tiles	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with tiles	738	10	16	—	—	10	10	20	30	2	—
4	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with thatch	5	—	70	—	—	20	30	300	15	5	3
5	in mud walled huts covered partly with tiles	3,691	50	—	15	5	250	50	500	200	8	2
6	in mud walled huts thatched with grass	1,107	20,842	7,604	3,072	4,227	13,217	15,607	6,867	10,896	5,501	3,597
7	in mud walled huts thatched with stubble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	in huts with walls of hurdles and covered with thatch	185	2,997	12,673	5,119	1,409	—	—	3,121	726	1,834	240

[sl. no.]	[type of houses]	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yadabar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lal-gunj	Dumariya gunj	Basti	Magahar
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of brick with terraced roofs	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	2
2	in brick walled houses covered with tiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with tiles	5	10	70	2	25	200	10	1	25	10	20
4	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with thatch	5	25	30	100	100	50	25	25	200	100	100
5	in mud walled huts covered partly with tiles	591	300	200	15	223	503	5	10	150	10	50
6	in mud walled huts thatched with grass	8,861	12,635	9,615	18,823	6,697	302	7,775	5,079	15,022	7,163	12,486
7	in mud walled huts thatched with stubble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484	—	—
8	in huts with walled of hurdles and covered with thatch	—	4,212	310	1,255	223	—	10	164	20	—	402

[sl. no.]	[type of houses]	Bakhira	Bangis	Dhuliya-Chandar	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	total
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	families that are partly or in whole accommodated in houses built of brick with terraced roofs	3	1	—	1	—	2	234
2	in brick walled houses covered with tiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
3	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with tiles	1	—	—	—	—	3	1,218
4	in mud walled houses of two stories covered with thatch	5	200	—	10	—	5	1,428
5	in mud walled huts covered partly with tiles	15	5	—	—	—	4	6,852
6	in mud walled huts thatched with grass	2,069	19,648	1	6,205	12	3,888	228,818
7	in mud walled huts thatched with stubble	—	—	—	—	—	—	484
8	in huts with walls of hurdles and covered with thatch	50	—	2	413	202	2,333	37,880
								277,099

Year—1813-14
Place—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(119) TABLE No. 10—*Estimate of the manner in which the People of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur clothed by day and night*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by type of costume and cosmetic]	Gorakh-pur	Munsur-gunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem pur Maj-hauli	Bhagal-pur	Barahal-gunj	Gajpur	Bhewo-par
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	[Part-I]										
1	women who generally dress in a silk petty coat with muslin wrapper and mandle	3.12	—	0.05	—	—	few	few	—	—	—
2	women who on high occasions dress in a petty coat of maldehi cloth mixed of silk and cotton, and in common use cloth of tasar & cotton mixed, with a wrapper of coarse moslins often bleached or dyed	28.13	3.12	3.12	3.13	0.89	0.44	0.25	12.50	31.25	12.49
3	women who in full dress use a petty coat of tasar and cotton, and on ordinary occasions use a petty coat of coloured cotton with a wrapper of coarse linnen	49.99	46.88	21.86	34.38	37.16	24.89	24.93	37.50	31.25	12.50
4	women who on all occasions wear coarse linnen but their wrapper is of full breadth, and is usually bleached	few	12.50	24.99	24.99	12.39	24.89	24.93	12.50	12.50	25.01
5	women who use only a narrow wrapper of unbleached cotton cloth	18.76	37.50	49.98	37.50	49.56	49.78	49.89	37.50	25.00	50.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]										
6	men who in full dress use shals silk or woolen cloth, and in common bleached linnen	0.40	0.08	0.10	few	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.07
7	men who always use bleached linnen, but have no shals silk nor broad cloth	24.90	0.21	0.98	6.25	0.89	1.19	0.45	24.99	12.48	24.98
8	men who only use bleached linnen in full dress	24.90	62.30	43.28	6.25	24.77	92.53	93.27	74.96	74.87	249.8
9	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone but the cloth is of a full size	24.90	few	12.36	50.00	49.54	few	few	few	—	37.48
10	men who use unleached cotton cloth alone bvt the cloth is very small, and is called langgoed and bhogoya	24.90	37.39	43.28	37.50	24.78	6.17	6.22	few	12.48	12.49
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]										
11	families the heads of which sleep on the best kind of bedsteads (palong)	18.76	0.42	0.49	0.24	0.89	0.52	0.19	0.09	0.21	0. 68
12	families the heads of which sleep on the worst bedsteads but have blankets or carpeting for beding	56.25	43.57	24.87	24.93	37.17	49.74	49.90	62.45	87.32	49 .66
13	families the heads of which sleep on very coarse wooden bedsteads (khatia) with only straw on mats for bedding	24.99	49.79	—	24.95	—	—	—	—	—	24.83
14	families which in summer sleep on coarse mats made of reeds grass straw or khajur or palmir leaves, and in winter on straw placed on the floor	few	6.22	74.64	49.88	61.94	49.74	49.91	37.46	12.47	24.83
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IV]										
15	families the young women of which anoint themselves once or twice a week	62.51	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	87.50	87.50	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	families that use oil for function only on great occasions	37.49	—	—	—	25.00	12.50	12.50	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part V]										
17	families that use essence on great occasions	3.12	0.33	0.41	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.16	—	0 08	0.23
17A	families who never use	96.88	99.67	99.59	99.92	99.84	99.77	99.84	—	99.92	99.77
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	100.00]
	total families	6,121	23,879	20,366	8,206	5,641	13,498	15,697	10,888	11,868	7,350]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(119) TABLE No. 10—*Estimate of the manner in which the People of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur clothed by day and night*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of familiesi by type of costume and cosmetic]	Onaula	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yadabar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lalgunj	Dumari-yagunj
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	[Part-I]										
1	women who generally dress in a silk petty coat with muslin wrapper & mandle	—	0.21	0.03	—	—	—	9.44	0.04	—	—
2	women who on high occasions dress in a petty coat of maldehi cloth mixed with silk and cotton, and in common use cloth of tasar & cotton mixed, with a wrapper of coarse moslins often bleached or dyed	37.49	few	37.49	50.00	3.12	25.00	22.66	24.99	6.25	6.25
3	women who in full dress use a petty coat of tasar and cotton, and on ordinary occasions use a petty coat of *coloured cotton with a wrapper of* coarse linnen	12.49	31.18	12.50	few	46.88	37.49	34.00	37.48	18.75	43.75
4	women who on all occasions wear coarse linnen but their wrapper is of full breadth, and is usually bleached	25.01	43.66	12.50	12.50	18.75	few	few	6.25	12.50	18.75
5	women who use ohly narrow wrapper of unbleached cotton cloth	25.01	24.95	37.48	37.50	31.25	37.51	33.90	31.24	62.50	31.25
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]										
6	men who in full dress use shals silk or woolen cloth, and in common bleached linnen	0.52	0.11	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.94	0.13	0.04	0.01
7	men who always use bleached linnen, but have no shals silk nor broad cloth	24.88	6.25	12.50	37.42	18.75	24.99	24.74	31.20	37.49	18.75
8	men who only use bleached linnen in full dress	37.28	62.42	12.50	49.90	68.73	68.69	68.18	43.70	56.22	37.49
9	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone but the cloth is of a full size	31.10	24.97	62.46	few	few	—	few	few	few	25.00
10	men who use unbleachec cotton cloth alone but the cloth is vey small, and is called langgoed and bhogoya	6.22	6.25	12.50	12.48	12.50	6.25	6.14	24.97	6.25	18.75
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]										
11	families the heads of which sleep on the best kind of bedsteads (palong)	0.52	0.32	0.06	1.96	0.05	0.28	2.83	0.06	0.57	0.31
12	families the heads of which sleep on the worst bedsteads but have blankets or carpeting for bedding	18.66	74.76	93.70	3.09	6.24	3.11	3.02	0.32	—	62.31
13	families the heads of which sleep on very coarse wooden bedsteads (khatia) with only straw on mats for bedding	31.10	—	—	70.43	43.73	37.40	36.45	74.72	74.58	37.38
14	families which in summer sleep on coarse mats made of reeds grass straw or khajur or palmir leaves, and in winter on staw placed on the floor	49.72	24.92	6.24	24.52	49.98	59.21	57.70	24.90	24.85	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IV]										
15	families the young women of which anoint themselves once or twice a week	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	75.01	87.54	81.25	100.00	68.75
16	families that use oil for function only on great occasions	—	—	—	25.00	—	24.99	12.46	18.75	—	31.25
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-V]										
17	families that use essences on great occasions	0.16	0.08	few	0.33	0.41	—	0.91	0.82	0.16	0.41
17A	families who never use	99.84	99.92	—	99.67	99.59	—	99.09	99.18	99.84	99.59
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families	3,843	9,463	17,182	10,226	20,195	7,268	1,059	7,826	5,279	15,901]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(119) TABLE No. 10—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur clothed by day and night*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by type of costume and cosmetic]	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Dhuliya Chandar	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	[Part-I]								
1	women who generally dress in a silk petty coat with muslin wrapper and mandle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	few
2	women who on high occasions dress in a petty coat of maldehi cloth mixed with silk and cotton, and in common use cloth of tasar & cotton mixed, with a wrapper of coarse moslins often bleached or dyed	6.25	25.00	25.01	3.12	—	6.25	—	3.21
3	women who in full dress use a petty coat of tasar and cotton and on ordinary occasions use a petty coat of coloured cotton with a wrapper of coarse linnen	18.75	12.50	37.52	28.13	—	50.00	25.23	24.20
4	women who on all occasions wear coarse linnen but their wrapper is of full breadth, and is usually bleached	6.25	25.00	6.25	6.25	—	6.25	74.77	30.25
5	women who use only a narrow wrapper of unbleached cotton cloth	68.75	37.50	31.22	62.50	100.00	37.50	*few*	42.34
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]								
6	men who in full dress use shals silk or woollen cloth, and in common bleableached linnen	0.14	1.53	—	0.05	—	few	few	0.08
7	men who always use bleached linnen, but have no shals silk nor broad cloth	12.48	18.46	12.51	24.99	—	6.25	—	6.24
8	men who only use bleached linnen in full dress	62.41	30.77	25.01	49.97	—	12.51	37.38	24.98
9	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone but the cloth is of a full size	few	43.08	37.47	few	100.00	62.49	25.24	31.23
10	men who use unbleached cotton cloth alone but the cloth is very small, and is called langgoed and bhogoya	24.97	6.16	25.01	24.99	—	18.75	37.38	37.47
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]								
11	families the heads of which sleep on the best kind of bedsteads (palong)	1.37	1.53	1.63	0.50	—	—	—	3.21
12	families the heads of which sleep on the worst bedsteads but have blankets or carpeting for bedding	49.33	61.54	24.59	12.44	—	6.25	—	12.09
13	families the heads of which sleep on very coarse wooden bedsteads (khatia) with only straw on mats for bedding	43.14	30.77	49.19	37.31	100.00	68.76	93.46	60.50
14	families which in summer sleep on coarse mats made of reeds grass straw or khajur or palmir leaves, and in winter on straw placed on the floor	*6.16*	*6.16*	*24.59*	*49.75*	—	*24.99*	*6.54*	*24.20*
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IV]								
15	families the young women of which anoint themselves once or twice a week	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	families that use oil for function only on great occasions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-V]								
17	families that use essences on great occasions	0.16	0.49	0.02	0.16	—	—	—	0.16
17A	families who never use	99.84	99.51	99.98	99.84	—	—	—	99.84
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	100.00]
	[total families	7,285	13,060	2,143	19,854	3	6,629	214	6,235]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(120) TABLE No. 11—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed*-contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumptin type]	Gorakh-pur	Man-sur-gunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem-pur Majha-uli	Bhagal-pur	Bara-hal gung	Gajpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	[Part-I]									
1	families that eat meat daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	families that eat meat from 2 to 10 times a month	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.25	6.25
3	families that sacrifice on great occasion only	62.50	37.50	50.00	62.50	37.49	50.00	50.00	62.50	56.25
4	families that cannot afford meat on any occassion, or that reject its use	25.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	62.51	50.00	50.00	31.25	37.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]									
5	families that have as much fish as they please, average perhaps from 120 to 150 times a year	37.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.75	6.25
6	families that have daily fish in the each season done in the dear season procure it only sometimes, perhaps in all from 30 to 90 days in the year	18.76	37.50	50.00	62.50	37.49	50.00	50.00	50.00	56.25
7	families that have only what fish they can catch themselves or at least purchase on high occasions only, in all from 30 to 60 days	18.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	families that reject fish	25.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	62.51	50.00	50.00	31.25	37.50
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]									
9	families that can use ghiu whenever they please	37.49	6.25	28.13	1.22	12.50	12.50	12.50	25.00	25.00
9A	families who never use	62.51	93.75	71.87	98.78	87.50	87.50	87.50	75.00	75.00
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	[Part-IV]									
10	families that use milk daily	3.12	—	—	—	—	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.50
11	families that use milk in the cheap season after, and in the dear season on high occasions, in all from 90 to 150 days	71.88	100.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	—	—	50.00	62.50
12	families that use milk on holy days alone in the dear season, and sometimes on other occasions when it as cheap, in all from 30 to 45 days	25.00	—	—	—	75.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	25.00
13	families that seldom procure milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-V]									
14	families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please, usually from 60 to 120 days	3.12	—	0.10	—	37.49	3.12	3.12	—	3.13
15	families that use sugar or sweetmeats one or two times in the week, and in hot weather drink sharawat	31.24	25.00	12.49	3.12	—	—	—	43.75	37.50
16	families that procure them on holy days alone	65.64	75.00	87.41	96.88	62.51	96.88	96.88	56.25	59.37
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-VI]									
17	families that use daily pulse for curry	68.75	75.00	25.00	50.00	75.00	81.25	75.00	75.00	75.00
18	families that use pulse for curry during a part of the year only, especially in harvest	31.25	25.00	75.00	50.00	25.00	18.75	25.00	25.00	25.00
19	families that use pulse for only on particular occasions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*— 1813-14
2. *Place* - Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(120) TABLE NO. 11—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumption type]	Bhewo-par	Onaula	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yadabar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lalgunj
1	2..	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	21
	[Part-I]										
1	families that eat meat daily . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	—
2	families that eat meat from 2 to 10 times a month	24.99	—	0.53	0.58	0.49	0.50	6.25	12.46	0.26	0.47
3	families that sacrifice on great occasion only	50.00	62.50	49.73	49.71	74.63	49.75	62.50	74.61	74.81	87.08
4	families that cannot afford meat on any occasion, or thatre ject its use .	25.01	37.50	49.74	49.71	24.88	49.75	31.25	12.46	24.93	12.45
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]										
5	families that have as much fish as they please, average perhaps from 120 to 150 times a year	—	12.49	—	—	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.05	—	—
6	families that have daily fish in the each season done in the dear season procure it only sometimes, perhaps in all from 30 to 90 days in the year .	24.99	50.01	12.50	50.00	50.00	25.00	18.75	37.49	75.01	49.99
7	families that have only what fish they can catch themselves, or at least purchase on high occasions only, in all from 30 to 60 days . . .	50.00	—	37.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.51
8	families that reject fish . . .	25.01	37.50	50.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	31.25	12.46	24.99	12.50
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]										
9	families that can use ghiu whenever they please	0.27	24.98	25.00	25.00	37.50	12.50	31.23	50.00	6.25	6.25
9A	families who never use . . .	99.73	75.02	75.00	75.00	62.50	87.50	68.77	50.00	93.75	93.75
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IV]										
10	families that use milk daily . .	0.14	—	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	37.51	37.49	24.99	3.13
11	families that use milk in the cheap season after, and in the dear season on high occasions, in all from 90 to 150 days	99.86	37.50	25.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	37.49	37.49	75.01	84.37
12	families that use milk only on holy days alone in the dear season, and sometimes on other occasions when it as cheap, in all from 30 to 45 days.	—	62.50	25.00	25.00	—	50.00	25.00	25.02	—	12.50
13	families that seldom procure milk .	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-V]										
14	families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please, usually from 60 to 120 days	—	75.02	0.21	0.06	12.50	0.50	3.12	12.46	0.06	—
15	families that use sugar or sweetmeats one or two times in the week, and in hot weather drink sharawat . .	6.26	—	74.84	24.99	50.00	49.75	62.51	62.52	12.50	49.99
16	families that procure them no holy days alone	93.74	24.98	24.95	74.95	37.50	49.75	34.37	25.02	87.44	50.01
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-VI]										
17	families that use daily pulse for curry	75.01	87.51	96.88	87.50	87.50	75.00	75.00	96.88	93.75	87.50
18	families that use pulse for curry during a part of the year only, especially in harvest	24.99	12.49	3.12	12.50	12.50	25.00	25.00	3.12	6.25	12.50
19	families that use pulse for only on particular occasions . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(120) TABLE No. 11—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumption type]	Dumariyaganj	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Dhuliya Chandar	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	All thanah
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	[Part-I]										
1	families that eat meat daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	families that eat meat from 2 to 10 times a month	0.31	0.27	3.12	25.01	25.00	—	—	100.00	25.00	4.58
3	families that sacrifice on great occasion only	87.23	81.03	59.37	49.98	50.00	100.00	62.50	—	50.00	56.60
4	families that cannot afford meat on any occasion, or that reject its use	12.46	18.70	37.51	25.01	25.00	—	37.50	—	25.00	38.82
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-II]										
5	families that have as much fish as they please, average perhaps from 120 to 150 times a year	—	—	37.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.02
6	families that have daily fish in the each season done in the dear season procure it only sometimes, perhaps in all from 30 to 90 days in the year	25.00	43.75	25.00	25.01	12.50	—	37.50	—	75.00	39.26
7	families that have only what fish they can catch themselves, or at least purchase on high occasions only, in all from 30 to 60 days	62.50	37.50	—	49.98	62.50	100.00	25.00	100.00	—	13.85
8	families that reject fish	12.50	18.75	37.50	25.01	25.00	—	37.50	—	25.00	38.87
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-III]										
9	families that can use ghiu whenever they please	25.00	25.00	1.53	12.51	25.00	—	25.00	—	12.49	19.25
9A	families who never use	75.00	75.00	98.47	87.49	75.00	—	75.00	—	87.51	80 75
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	—	100 00	100 00]
	[Part-IV]										
10	families that use milk daily	25.00	37.50	-	1.17	—	—	12.51	—	—	15.76
11	families that use milk in the cheap season after, and in the dear season on high occasions, in all from 90 to 150 days	75.00	62.50	62.50	74.15	50.00	100.00	87.49	50.00	87.51	58.45
12	families that use milk on holy days alone in the dear season, and somtimes on other occasions when it as cheap, in all from 30 to 45 days	—	—	37.50	24.68	50.00	—	—	50.00	12 49	25.79
13	families that seldom procure milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-V]										
14	families that use sugar or sweetmeats when they please, usually from 60 to 120 days	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	3.02
15	families that use sugar or sweetmeats one or two times in the week, and in hot weather drink sharawat	25.00	37.50	50.00	25.00	24.87	—	—	—	12.49	27.13
16	families that procure them on holy days alone	75.00	62.50	50.00	75.00	74.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	87.51	69.85
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100 00	100.00	100 00]
	[Part-VI]										
17	families that use daily pulse for curry	75.00	87.49	75.00	74.99	75.00	—	62.50	—	3.21	72.12
18	families that use pulse for curry during a part of the year only, epsecially in harvest	25.00	12,51	25.00	25:01	25.00	100.00	37.50	100.00	96.79	27.88
19	families that use pulse for only on particular occasions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all	100.00	100 00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(120) TABLE No. 11— *An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumption type]	Gorakh-pur	Mun-sur-gunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem-pur Ma-jhauli	Bhagal-pur	Bara-hal gunj	Gajpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	[Part-VII]									
20	families that use cultivated vegetables daily .	6.26	0.08	0.49	1.22	6.24	6.25	6.25	0.93	12.50
21	families that use cultivated vegetables when they cannot procure pulse	56.25	49.96	24.87	49.39	25.00	18.75	25.00	61.92	25.00
22	families that use cultivated vegetables only on particular occasions	37.49	46.96	74.64	49.39	68.76	75.00	68.75	37.15	62.50
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-VIII]									
23	families that can afford to purchase foreign spices	49.99	25.00	50.00	50.00	49.99	87.50	50.00	50.00	56.25
23A	families who never purchase . . .	50.01	75.00	50.00	50.00	50.01	12.50	50.00	50.00	33.75
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IX]									
24	families that procure oil in abundance . .	3.12	0.08	6.25	12.50	6.24	6.25	6.25	6.25	12.50
25	those that have a moderate allowance of oil .	34.37	6.24	18.75	24.99	31.25	12.50	31.25	62.50	50.00
26	those that procure oil scantily . . .	37.51	87.44	50.00	56.26	62.51	81.25	62.50	31.25	37.50
27	families that procured oil only occasionally or in very small quantities	25.00	6.24	25.00	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-X]									
28	families that have salt in abundance . .	3.12	0.08	0.49	1.22	6.24	6.25	6.25	6.25	12.50
29	families that procure a stented allowance of salt	59.37	6.24	74.63	12.34	31.25	12.50	31.25	62.50	50.00
30	families that procure a scanty allownace of salt	37.51	87.44	24.88	61.74	62.51	81.25	62.50	31.25	37.50
31	families that procure salt in very small quantities		6.24	—	24.70	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XI]									
32	familiies which use rice two times daily with wheaten cakes occasionally as a variety .	34.37	50.00	37.32	62.50	12.50	12.50	6.25	25.00	6.25
33	families which use rice in harvest two times in other seasons wheat or other coarse grains .	50.01	50.00	62.19	37.50	87.50	87.50	93.75	75.00	93.75
34	families which once a day use boiled rice and once wheat in cakes	— 3.12	—	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	families which use in general wheat or other coarse grains & procure rice on some occasions only	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XII]									
36	families which use 2 or 3 curries daily or frequently	3.12	0.08	0.49	1.22	6.24	6.25	6.25	0.93	12.50
37	families which use 2 or 3 curries 5 or 6 times a month	34.37	24.98	24.87	24.70	68.76	25.00	25.00	37.15	37.50
38	families which use only one curry a day, except on great occasions	62.51	74.94	74.64	74.08	25.00	68.75	68.75	61.92	50.00
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families .	6,121	23,879	20,366	8,206	5,641	13,498	15,697	10,808	11,868]

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(120) TABLE NO. 11—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed* –Contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumption type]	Bhewo-par	Onaula	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yada-bar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lalgunj
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	[Part-VII]										
20	families that use cultivated vegetables daily	6.24	0.52	12.50	12.50	12.50	6.25	6.25	12.46	0.64	12.50
21	families that use cultivated vegetables when they cannot procure pulse .	31.25	49.73	50.00	50.00	62.50	87.50	62.50	62.52	68.31	62.50
22	families that use cultivated vegetables only on particular occasions	62.51	49.75	37.50	37.50	25.00	6.25	31.25	25.02	31.05	25.00
	[all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-VIII]										
23	families that can afford to purchase foreign spices	75.01	62.50	75.00	62.50	25.00	49.75	49.98	50.00	62.50	50.01
23A	families who never purchase . .	24.99	37.50	25.00	37.50	75.00	50.25	50.02	50.00	37.50	49.99
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-IX]										
24	families that procure oil in abundance	6.26	3.12	25.00	6.25	25.00	6.25	3.12	28.14	9.38	6.25
25	those that have a moderate allowance of oil	12.49	62.51	37.50	43.75	25.00	25.00	25.00	49.95	34.37	49.99
26	those that procure oil scantily .	74.99	31.25	37.50	50.00	50.00	68.75	50.00	21.91	50.00	43.76
27	families that procured oil only occasionally or in very small quantities	6.26	3.12	—	—	—	—	21.88	—	6.25	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-X]										
28	families that have salt in abundance	6.24	3.12	25.00	6.25	12.50	6.25	12.49	25.02	0.64	12.50
29	families that procure a slented allowance of salt	87.52	68.78	37.50	43.75	62.50	68.75	37.51	49.96	62.10	62.5
30	families that procure a scanty allowance of salt	6.24	15.61	37.50	50.00	—	25.00	50.00	25.02	37.26	25.00
31	families that procure salt in very small quantities . . .	—	12.49	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XI]										
32	families which use rice two times daily with wheaten cakes occasionally as a variety	12.49	49.98	25.00	6.25	24.99	3.12	—	—	0.64	0.95
33	families which use rice in harvest two times in other seasons wheat or other coarse grains . . .	—	50.02	75.00	56.25	75.01	96.88	75.00	74.98	99.36	99.05
34	families which once a day use boiled rice and once wheat in cakes .	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	25.02	—	—
35	families which use in general wheat or other coarse grains & procure rice on some occasions only . .	87.51	—	—	37.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XII]										
36	families which use 2 or 3 curries daily or frequently	6.24	0.52	12.50	12.50	12.50	6.25	12.49	25.02	0.64	12.50
37	families which use 2 or 3 curries 5 or 6 times a month . . .	31.25	49.73	50.00	50.00	50.00	62.50	37.51	49.96	62.10	49.99
38	families which use only one curry a day, except on great occsions .	62.51	49.75	37.50	37.50	37.50	31.25	50.00	25.02	37.26	37.51
	[all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families .	7,350	3,843	9,463	17,182	10,226	20,195	7,268	1,059	7,826	5,279

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur.

(120) TABLE No. 11—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are fed*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by consumption type]	Dumariya gunj	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangso	Dhuliya Chander	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	all thanah
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	[Part-VII]										
20	families that use cultivated vegetables daily	6.25	6.25	25.00	3.13	6.25	—	—	—	—	6.51
21	families that use cultivated vegetables when they cannot procure pulse	12.50	37.50	50.00	25.01	50.00	—	37.50	87.38	100.00	46.22
22	families that use cultivated vegetables only on particular occasions	81.25	56.25	25.00	71.86	43.75	100.00	62.50	12.62	—	47.27
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-VIII]										
23	families that can afford to purchase foreign spices	75.00	37.50	50.00	25.01	50.00	—	37.50	—	49.99	52.42
23A	families who never purchase	25.00	62.50	50.00	74.99	50.00	—	62.50	—	50.01	47.58
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100 00	100.00	100 00]
	[Part-IX]										
24	families that procure oil in abundance	18.75	6.25	3.12	6.25	6.25	—	6.25	—	3.21	7.98
25	those that have a moderate allowance of oil	25.00	43.75	43.75	50.03	43.75	100.00	50.00	12.62	24.20	31.64
26	those that procure oil scantily	56.25	43.75	31.25	43.72	50.00	—	37.50	62.61	66.54	54.81
27	families that procured oil only occasionally or in very small quantities	—	6.25	21.88	—	—	—	6.25	24.77	6.05	5.57
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-X]										
28	families that have salt in abundance	18.75	6.25	25.00	6.25	6.25	—	6.25	12.62	3.21	7.91
29	families that procure a stented allowance of salt	25.00	43.75	50.00	50.03	43.75	100.00	50.00	62.61	24.20	44.25
30	families that procure a scanty allowance of salt	56.25	43.75	25.00	43.72	50.00	—	43.75	24.77	66.54	45.19
31	families that procure salt in very small quantities	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.05	2.65
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XI]										
32	families which use rice two times daily with wheaten cakes occasionally as a variety	6.25	12.51	6.25	25.00	75.00	—	6.25	100.00	100.00	24.33
33	families which use rice in harvest two times in other seasons wheat or other coarse grains	93.75	87.49	93.75	75.00	25.00	—	93.75	—	—	69.62
34	families which once a day use boiled rice and once wheat in cakes	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	1.13
35	families which use in general wheat or other coarse grains & procure rice in some occasions only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.92
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[Part-XII]										
36	families which use 2 or 3 curries daily or frequently	6.25	6.25	25.00	3.13	6.25	—	—	—	3.21	6.72
37	families which use 2 or 3 curries 5 or 6 times a month	12.50	37.50	25.00	25.01	25.00	—	12.51	—	24.20	34.88
38	families which use only one curry a day, except on great occasions	81.25	56.25	50.00	71.86	68.75	100.00	87.49	100.00	72.59	58.40
	[all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00]
	[total families	15,901	7,285	13,060	2,143	19,854	3	6,629	214	6,235	277,099]

1. *Yeay*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(121) TABLE No. 12—*An estimate of the extent to which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur indulge in various intoxicating substances*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by type of addction]	Gorakh-pur	Munsur gunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selempur-Maja-huli	Bhagal-pur	Barahal gunj	Gajpur	Bhewo-par
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part-I										
1	men who are addicted to palm wine .	25.00	—	—	1.22	—	18.75	25.00	—	18.75	6.24
2	men who are addicted to distilled liquors	37.49	25.00	50.00	24.99	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.75	25.00	18.75
3	men who use opium . . .	1.63	—	—	—	—	6.25	0.03	—	—	0.07
4	men who smoke ganja . . .	3.12	—	6.25	0.61	—	0.74	1.27	6.25	—	0.34
5	men who use siddhi or bhang .	3.12	6.25	25.00	3.22	3.12	6.25	6.25	—	1.56	6.24
6	men who use charus . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	population .	48,076	163,136	148,650	60,150	26,042	82,600	95,970	56,153	78,900	54,171
	Part-II										
7	men who smoke prepared tobacco in abundance	49.99	62.50	62.50	37.50	62.51	50.00	50.00	25.00	75.00	24.99
8	men who cannot smoke abundance of tobacco or who rejects its use .	50.01	37.50	37.50	62.50	37.49	50.00	50.00	75.00	25.00	75.01
	population .	48,076	163,136	148,650	60,150	26,042	82,600	95,970	56,153	78,900	54,171
	Part-III										
9	women who smoke prepared tobacco	0.69	—	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.03	—	—	—
10	men who chew tobacco . .	87.50	75.00	93.75	74.99	49.99	75.00	75.00	50.00	62.50	50.00
11	women who chew tobacco . .	87.50	75.00	93.75	74.99	25.00	75.00	75.00	50.00	37.50	50.00
12	men who use snuff . . .	3.12	—	—	6.25	—	6.25	12.50	3.13	—	12.49
	population .	48,076	163,136	148,650	60,150	26,042	82,600	95,970	56,153	78,900	54,171
	Part-IV										
13	men and women who have betle in abundance	75.00	25.00	37.50	6.25	12.50	37.50	37.50	25.00	25.00	25.00
14	men and women who are stinted in betel	—	25.00	37.50	43.75	37.49	—	—	—	37.50	25.00
15	men and women who seldom procure betel	25.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	50.01	62.50	62.50	75.00	37.50	50.00
	population .	48,076	163,136	148,650	60,150	26,042	82,600	95,970	56,153	78,900	54,171

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(121) TABLE No. 12—*An estimate of the extent to which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur indulge in various intoxicating substances*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by type of addiction]	Onaula	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yadabar	Khama-riya	Vazir gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lalgunj	Dumariya gunj
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Part-I										
1	men who are addicted to palm wine	12.49	12.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	men who are addicted to distilled liquors	12.49	18.75	18.75	25.00	25.00	25.00	31.26	25.00	25.00	25.00
3	men who use opium . . .	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.41	6.61	—	—	0.37
4	men who smoke ganja . . .	—	—	—	1.96	..	—	1.51	0.64	—	—
5	men who use siddhi or bhang .	6.25	—	—	3.12	6.25	3.12	3.12	0.64	1.89	—
6	men who use charus . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	population . .	26,933	72,029	125,959	95,550	139,095	68,818	10,027	56,662	44,624	120,384
	Part-II										
7	men who smoke prepared tobacco in abundance	24.98	37.50	62.50	50.00	25.00	56.25	62.51	50.00	49.99	37.50
8	men who cannot smoke abundance of tobacco or who reject its use .	75.02	62.50	37.50	50.00	75.00	43.75	37.49	50.00	50.01	62.50
	population .	26,933	72,029	125,959	95,550	139,095	68,818	10,027	56,662	44,624	120,384
	Part-III										
9	women who smoke prepared tobacco	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.57	—	—	2.01
10	men who chew tobacco . .	49.98	75.00	87.50	93.75	93.75	62.49	62.51	74.99	75.00	62.50
11	women who chew tobacco . .	49.98	75.00	75.00	93.75	93.75	37.49	24.93	74.99	12.50	62.50
12	men who use snuff . . .	6.25	6.25	—	4.89	3.12	3.12	3.12	—	1.89	—
	population .	26,933	72,029	125,959	95,550	139,095	68,818	10,027	56,662	44,624	120,384
	Part-IV										
13	men and women who have betle in abundance	25.01	50.00	12.50	37.50	25.00	12.49	25.02	12.50	12.50	12.50
14	men and women who are stinted in betle	62.50	—	25.00	50.00	62.50	75.00	62.52	62.50	62.50	75.00
15	men and women who seldom procure betle	12.49	50.00	62.50	12.50	12.50	12.51	12.46	25.00	25.00	12.50
	population . .	26,933	72,029	125,959	95,550	139,095	68,818	10,027	56,662	44,624	120,384

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(121) TABLE No. 12—*An estimate of the extent to which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur indulge in various intoxicating substances*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by type of addiction]	Basti	Megahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Dhuliya Chandar	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	total
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Part-I									
1	men who are addicted to palm wine	—	25.00	12.51	—	—	—	—	—	5.76
2	men who are addicted to distilled liquors	49.99	37.50	37.52	25.00	—	18.75	—	37.50	27.41
3	men who use opium	0.14	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.42
4	men who smoke ganja	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	3.21	1.09
5	men who use siddhi of bhang	—	6.25	—	1.01	—	6.25	—	12.49	5.09
6	men who use charus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	population	67,470	100,750	19,000	148,400	24	36,922	980	41,839	1,989,314
	Part-II									
7	men who smoke prepared tobacco in abundance	75.00	50.00	62.48	50.00	66.67	62.50	93.46	75.00	50.63
8	men who cannot smoke abundance of tobacco or who reject its use	25.00	50.00	37.52	50.00	33.33	37.50	6.54	25.00	49.37
	population	67,470	100,750	19,000	148,400	24	36,922	980	41,839	1,989,314
	Part-III									
9	women who smoke prepared tobacco	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.05	—	—	—	0.02	0.03
10	men who chew tobacco	87.49	87.50	75.03	75.00	—	93.75	100.00	62.50	76.47
11	women who chew tobacco	75.00	87.50	75.03	—	—	93.75	100.00	37.50	65.86
12	men who use snuff	—	6.25	4.67	1.01	—	6.25	—	3.13	3.18
	population	67,470	100,750	19,000	148,400	24	36,922	980	41,839	1,989,314
	PartI-V									
13	men and women who have betle in abundance	25.00	25.00	25.01	25.00	—	31.26	—	25.00	26.56
14	men and women who are stinted in betle	50.00	62.50	62.48	50.00	—	—	50.0	50.00	37.01
15	men and women who seldom procure betle	25.00	12.50	12.51	25.00	100.00	68.74	50.00	25.00	36.43
	population	67,470	100,750	19,000	148,400	24	36,922	980	41,839	1,989,314

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(122) TABLE No. 13—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are supplied with fuel and light*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by the type of fuel and light used]	Gorakh-pur	Mun-surgunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem-pur Ma-jhauli	Bhagal-pur	Barahal-gunj	Gajpur	Bhewo-par
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Part-I										
1	fire wood	98.45	25.00	75.00	50.00	12.50	75.00	62.50	25.00	75.00	62.50
2	cowdung sometimes mixed with husks	1.55	75.00	25.00	50.00	87.50	25.00	37.50	75.00	25.00	37.50
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-II										
3	mustard seed oil	93.76	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.49	50.00	46.88	93.75	100.00	75.01
4	linseed oil	6.24	62.50	62.50	62.50	56.25	43.75	46.88	3.13	—	18.75
5	oil of sesamum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.56	—	—
6	castor oil or that of the ricinus .	—	—	—	—	6.26	—	3.12	—	—	—
7	oil of barra or seed of kusam .	—	—	—	—	—	6.25	3.12	1.56	—	—
8	karangja seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	koranda oil expressed from the seed of the bassia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.24
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-III										
10	families which burn a lamp all night	3.12	—	0.25	—	0.89	1.48	3.12	0.05	0.84	—
11	families which burn a lamp to midnight	28.13	6.25	12.47	6.25	6.19	18.47	25.00	6.25	12.39	12.50
12	families which burn a lamp three hours	43.75	31.25	24.93	37.50	43.36	36.95	31.25	12.48	49.59	25.01
13	families which burn a lamp when they take supper	25.00	59.38	59.23	43.75	43.36	43.10	40.63	81.22	37.18	56.25
14	families which burn torches or straw at supper	—	3.12	3.12	12.50	6.20	—	—	—	—	6.24
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(122) TABLE No. 13—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are supplied with fuel and light*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by the type of fuel and light used]	Onaula	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yada-bar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lal-gunj	Dumari-yagunj
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Part-I										
1	fire wood	62.50	87.50	37.50	50.00	12.50	31.25	31.26	62.50	87.50	37.50
2	cowdung sometimes mixed with husks	37.50	12.50	62.50	50.00	87.50	68.75	68.74	37.50	12.50	62.50
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-II										
3	mustard seed oil	87.51	87.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	68.75	68.75	37.50	25.00	50.00
4	linseed oil	12.49	9.38	25.00	21.88	25.00	25.00	25.02	25.00	62.50	50.00
5	oil of sesamum oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	castor oil or that of the ricinus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	oil of barra or seed of kusam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	karangja seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	koranda oil expressed from the seed of the bassia	—	3.12	—	3.12	—	6.25	6.23	37.50	12.50	—
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-III										
10	families which burn a lamp all night	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.98	0.02	1.38	4.72	0.13	0.09	—
11	families which burn a lamp to mid-night	3.12	12.47	6.24	12.31	12.50	24.66	23.80	6.24	3.13	12.50
12	families which burn a lamp three hours	25.01	37.42	31.24	24.63	49.99	36.98	35.69	37.45	49.95	37.50
13	families which burn a lamp when they take supper	68.72	43.67	56.24	61.59	37.49	36.98	35.79	49.93	37.47	46.87
14	families which burn torches or straw at supper	3.12	6.23	6.25	0.49	—	—	—	6.25	9.36	3.13
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(122) TABLE NO. 13—*An estimate of the manner in which the people of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are supplied with fuel and light*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[classification of families by the type of fuel and light used]	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Dhuliya-Chandar	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Part-I								
1	fire wood	37.50	75.00	37.52	37.50	—	25.00	87.38	75.00
2	cowdung sometimes mixed with husks	62.50	25.00	62.48	62.50	100.00	75.00	12.62	25.00
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-II								
3	mustard seed oil	25.00	75.00	68.74	81.25	—	62.50	100.00	37.50
4	linseed oil	75.00	18.75	6.25	12.50	100.00	37.50	—	62.50
5	oil of sesamum, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	castor oil or that of the ricinus .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	oil of barra or seed of kusam .	—	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
8	karangja seed oil	—	6.25	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
9	koranda oil expressed from the seed of the bassia	—	—	12.51	6.25	—	—	—	—
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Part-III								
10	families which burn a lamp all night	0.69	0.38	—	0.13	—	0.15	—	0.80
11	families which burn a lamp to mid-night	12.41	12.45	6.25	12.36	—	6.23	—	12.40
12	families which burn a lamp three hours	37.24	37.36	25.01	37.08	100.00	37.44	—	37.19
13	families which burn a lamp when they take supper . . .	43.46	46.70	62.49	49.42	—	49.93	50.00	43.40
14	families which burn torches or straw at supper	6.20	3.11	6.25	1.01	—	6.25	50.00	6.21
	all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(123) TABLE NO. 14—*An estimate explaining the extent of luxury in attendance and conveyance in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl.no.]	type of conveyance, prevailing and classes of domestic servants]	total number
1	2	3
	Part-I	
1	tame elephants	37
2	camels	30
3	saresa or other large horses	522
4	ponies of the kind called tatus	6,293
5	rath or 4 wheeled carriages drawn by oxen	4
6	two wheeled carriages drawn by oxen (bahalagari)	21
7	two wheeled carriages drawn by horses	1
8	planquines called khat khariya	81
9	planquines called tarhiy palki	192
10	planquines called meyana and mahapa	1,076
	Part-II	
11	male free domestic servants	4,360
12	female free domestic servants	740
13	poor women who bring water to wealthy families	5,660
14	men slaves employed entirely as domestics	212
15	men slaves partly employed in agriculture	—
16	men slaves employed entirely in agriculture	200

Note : Thana figures have been omitted and total figures given by us adding thana figures—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(124) TABLE NO. 15—*Explanatory of the state of education in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl. no.]	[employment position of educated persons]		Gorakhpur	Munsurganj	Parraona	Kesaya	Belawa	Selempur Majhauli	Bhagalpur	Barahalguni	Gajpur	Bhewopar	Onaula
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	men born for the use of the pen	men fit to act as writers born in the division	1,000	54	400	29	37	80	40	125	75	45	55
2		employed in the district	225	30	210	18	12	40	20	45	60	18	25
3		employed abroad	200	—	5	—	2	10	10	10	2	1	—
4		..ot employed	575	24	185	11	23	30	10	70	13	26	30
5		strangers employed here as writers	100	1	25	10	5	4	4	4	5	1	1
6		strangers waiting for employment	few	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	men born for the profession of arms	men belonging to the district employed in the regular army	30	—	2	1	—	15	10	15	—	2	4
8		employed in the police or revenue as guards by merchants	700	15	105	40	12	15	5	45	425	20	26
9		employed abroad in the police or revenue	200	—	40	5	—	70	30	5	50	10	30
10		not employed	217	485	489	466	—	743	936	1,960	25	168	420
11		strangers employed in the police and revenue or as guards by merchants	50	7	20	5	1	18	7	4	10	—	5
		strangers waiting for employment	few	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur

(124) TABLE No. 15—*Explanatory of the state of education in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[employment position of educated persons]	Gopal-pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yada-bar	Khama-riya	Vazir-gunj	Nawab-gunj	Manika-pur	Lal-gunj	Dumu-riya-gunj
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 men born for the use of the pen	men fit to act as writers born in the division .	400	225	250	225	200	400	80	45	250
2	employed in the district .	110	100	105	110	80	130	50	25	65
3	employed abroad . .	20	5	—	20	10	30	5	—	—
4	not employed . .	270	120	145	95	110	240	25	20	185
5	strangers employed here as writers	10	4	10	6	3	7	1	10	5
6	strangers waiting for employment . . .	—	—	—	-	-	—	—	—	
7 men born for the profession of arms	men belonging to the district employed in the regular army . . .	15	2	50	50	50	10	1	8	8
8	employed in the police or revenue as guards by merchants	150	30	115	150	140	110	50	55	70
9	employed abroad in the police or revenue . .	50	—	10	50	60	40	60	10	50
10	not employed . .	785	1,042	464	1,012	204	66	867	127	866
11	strangers employed in the police and revenue or as guards by merchants .	5	10	5	25	8	12	4	10	3
12	strangers waiting for employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(124) TABLE No. 15—*Explanatory of the state of education in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[employment position of educated persons]		Basti	Maga-har	Bak-hira	Bangsi	Dhuli-ya Chan-dar	Lotan	Pali	Nich-laul	total
1	2		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	men born for the use of the pen	men fit to act as writers born in the division .	80	450	27	525	—	20	—	127	5,244
2		employed in the district .	42	110	11	105	—	10	1	60	1,817
3		employed abroad . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
4		not employed . .	38	340	16	420	—	10	—	67	3,098
5		strangers employed here as writers . . .	1	1	—	10	2	3	—	—	233
6		strangers waiting for employment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	men born for the profession of arms	men belonging to the district employed in the regular army . . .	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	298
8		employed in the police or revenue as guards by merchants	120	75	9	205	—	23	8	70	2,788
9		employed abroad in the police or revenue . .	25	25	1	10	—	2	—	—	833
10		not employed . . .	755	706	30	1,025	—	25	—	320	14,203
11		strangers employed in the police and revenue or as guards by merchants .	5	5	—	10	11	1	1	15	257
12		strangers waiting for employment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Year—1813-14
Place—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gorakhpur				grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and amarakosha vocabulary		
		town	Sadananda Chaukee	sarawariya	poetry heroic grammar	raghukabya saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and amarakosha vocabulary	4	
		town	Bhairava Dutta	sarawariya	law poetry heroic	mitakshara, manu yagyabalkya raghukabya	8	15
		town	Phakir Chauve	kanyakubja	grammar astrology	saraswata lilawati, makaranda & c.	3	
2	Mansurgunj	Simiriya	Janakiram Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika siddhanta kaumudi and amarakosha vocabulary	8	
					law	smritisaraddhara, and manu		23
			Chhotaka Mani Upadhyay	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and monorama	15	
		Lakhaima			law	kalamadhava, kalanirnaya and samayamayukha		
3	Parraona	Parraona	Subhadra Upadhyaya	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and amarakosha vocabulary	5	
					law	mitakshra		
		Bishuya	Ratnananda Ojha	maithila	grammer	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi	10	
					law	parasari manair, and yaggyabalkya		
		Simaree	Biswanath Pangree	sakadwipi	astrology	lilawati, bhaswati &c.	5	
		Lakshimpur	Manika Dutta Ojha	maithila	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi and amarakosha vocabulary	8	33
					law	mitakshara		
		Parraona	Acharya Pangre	sarawariya	astrology	bhaswati, maharanda and grahalaghva	5	
4	Kesiya	Kesiya	Ghena Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi	5	5
					law	mitakshara		
5	Belawa	Murer	China Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata, chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi and amarkosha vocabulary	4	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Belawa	Kriparama Dube		law legend grammar law	mitakshara sribhagawata purana saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, manorama &c. patwavadhani mitakshara, yagyabalkya and parasari	5	9
6	Selimpur Majhauli	Bachhora	Kesavarama Pandit	sarawariya	legend astrology magic of the tantras grammar	Sri bhagawata purana bhaswatia makaranda and grahaloghara mantramahadadhi saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, manorama, patwavadhani &c. vaiyakaranabhusana	10	
		Dhaul	Ghinuram	sarawariya	law legend grammar	mitakshara, and nirnayasindhu Shri bhagawata purana saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, manorama, patwavadhani, and vaiyakaranabhusana	6	
		Motepur	Kehar Parbata	dasanami samiyasi	law magic of the tantras	mitakshara tararahasya, syamarahasya, and mantramahodadhi	8	
		Dumariya	Jayagopala Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata, chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
		Selempur	Hemantha Pandit	sarawariya	grammar astrology	saraswata chandrika ratnamala, and muhurta chintamani	7	36
7	Bhagalpur	Pere	Durga Dutta	sarawariya	grammar poetric heroic	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi, manorama and vocabulary raghukabya	10	
		Sonvorisha	Sivagolam	sarawariya	grammar law legend	saraswata chandrika mitakshara shree bhagawata purana	8	26
		Ramloli	Rama Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar astrology	saraswata bhaswati, ratnamala and muhurta chintamoni	4	
		Dewakuli	Ganesa Dutta	sakadwipi	grammar astrology	saraswata ratnamala and muhurta chintamoni	4	
8	Barahalgunj	Ojholi	Baiju Ojha	sarawariya	grammar law legend	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi mitakshara shree bhagawata purana	4	
		Narharpur	Salasa Pange	sakadwipi	astrology	bhaswati makaranda &c.	2	
		Narharpur	Jagat Dutta	sakadwipi	astrology	bhaaswati lilawati and muhurta chintamoni &c.	5	11

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Gajpur	Sahagaura	Monosaram Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and panini with a vocabulary		
					poetric heroic	raghu kabeya		
					law	mitakshara, manu, yagyabalkya, parasari	14	
		Sahagaura	Prabhunath Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi and panini with a vocabulary		
					law	mitakshara, manu, yagyabalkya and parasari	8	
		Sahagaura	Bechuram Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara, manu, yagyabalkya and parasari	5	
		Sahagaura	Janakiram Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara, manu yagyabalkya and parasari	6	
		Sahagaura	Ganesa Dutta Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarkosha vocabulary		
					poetric heroic	raghu kabeya	15	
		Sahagaura	Balakarama Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama and tatwavodhani		
					law	mitakshara manu, and yagyabalkya	5	
		Khayarkhuta	Brajalala Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, tatwavodhani and mahabhashya		
					metaphysics	sabdakhanda, anumanakhanda etc.		
					law	mitakshara		
					theology	pangchadasi		10
		Khayarkhuta	Ghanasyama Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwavodhani		
					magic of the tantras	mantramahodadhi	5	
		Khayarkhuta	Ramadhina Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwavodhani	5	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE NO. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Khayar-khuta	Sadananda Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwa-vodhani		
					magic for the tantras	mantramahadadhi	5	
		Barigram	Haralalamana Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwa-vodhani		
					law legend	manavi, parasari & etc. Shree bhagawata purana	8	
		Tamatha	Sughararama Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwa-vodhani		
					law astrology	jagyabalakya bhaswati	10	
		Dharmasua	Sugandharama	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, and tatwavo-dhani		
					medicine	badya-jiwan, saranggadhara and chikitsasanggraha		
		Gajpur	Kandarpanara-yana Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, manorama, and tatwavodh-ani	5	
					poetry heroic	raghu kabeya	4	
		Chutaha	Gopal Tewari	sarawariya	magic of the tantras	tantrasar, yantrasar and mantramohodadhi		
		Gajpur	Sivanarayana Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, monorama and tatwavodh-ani	5	
					law	mitakshara	8	
		Amari	Samirana Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi		
					astrology	bhaswati makaranda, ramabinoda, muhurta-chintamoni, muhurtadi-pakar, durbali, jataka of varahamihira, nilkan-thi, vastupradipa shata-pangchasika, bhuvana-pradipa	4	
		Pakarpur	Bakas Pandit	sakadwipi	magic of the tan-tras astrology	montramahodadhi, yan-trasar, tararahasya, syama-rahasya muhurtadarpana, grahalaghana and bhaswati	4	
		Pakurpur	Prayagadutta Pandit	sakadwipi	astrology	muhurtadarpana, graha-laghana, and bhaswati	2	
		Chatuha	Prayagadutta Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanhanta kaumudi with the amara-kosha vocabulary		
					law	parasari, manavi and yagyabalkya	8	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Gajpur	Sitalaprasad Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary		
					astrology law	bhaswati, grahalaghana &c. yagyabalkya and mitakshara	4	
		Gajpur	Sivadutta Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
					astrology	nilakanthi &c.		
		Gajpur	Ramasevaka Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	yagyabalkya and mitakshara		
					legend	sri bhagawata purana	4	
		Gajpur	Sudrishta Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	yagyabalkya and mitakshara		
					astrology	bhaswati &c.	4	153
10	Bhewopar	Khutta	Sridatta Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar poetry hecrotic	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi banibhushana	5	5
11	Onaula	Jhuriya	Iswariprasade Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddihanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary		
					magic of the tantras	tarabhakti sudharnava, and saktisanggam	5	
		Tekara	Prabhudayala - Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata, chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarkosha vocabulary		
					poetry heroic	magha, naishadha, raghu and kumar kasyas	6	
		Jhuriya	Ramaprakasa Tewari	sarawariya	astrology	jatakalangkar and brihat jataka	4	15
12	Gopalpur	Skuranli	Yagyadatta Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	sarasawata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary		
					law	mitakshara	10	
		Endrapar	Guruprasad Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	sarawsata chandrika and siddhanata kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara	15	
		Endrapar	Sivaprasada Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara, manssi, and parasari.		
					legend	Sribhagawata purana	16	
		Bhetilipar	Ganggaram Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara, manavi and parasari	10	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Parasiya	Hariprasada Misra	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, siddhanta kaumudi, manorama and tatwavodhini		
					law	manavi, parasari, mitakshara, and rudradhara		
		Barol	Ganggadhara Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	15 5	
		Sonaicha	Sitarama Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarkosha vocabulary	5	
		Nagahara	Nandakishora Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
		Hata	Rawasnehi Pandit	sarawariya	astrology	lilawati, bhaswati &c.	4	85
13	Sanichara	Lotahi	Taraprasada	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law legend	mitakshara shri bhagawata	5	
		Nayara	Umparasada	sakadwipi	astrology	lilawati, bhaswati &c.	4	9
14	Mahuyadabar	—	Jagannath Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrikas siddhanta kaumudi, monorama, kansthubha, sardendusekhara mahabhasya with the amrkosha vocabulary		
					metaphysics theology	nayaya veda		
					law	manavi, katyani, mitakshara, yagyabalkya parasari, and sarojasundara	20	20
15	Khamariya	Barahol	Ramaprasad Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarkosha vocabulary	5	
		Chhapiya	Durgaprasad Sukla	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					astrolgy	lilawati, bhaswati &c.	4	
		Lavidiha	Sukharama Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law legend	mitakshara sri bhagawata	4	
		Dharmapur	Lalaka Sukla	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary	5	
		Nandanagar	Dina Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	4	
					legend	sri bhagawata purana		
		Lalpur	Radhi Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					legend	shri bhagawata purana	6	28
16	Lalgunj	Chando	Vasu Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	sarawaswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary	4	4

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Dumuriyagunj	Dharhari	Girisa Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, with the amarakosha vocabulary		
					law	mitakshara and manavi		
					legend	sri bagawata purana	8	
		Lalajot	Bhawanibaks Tewari	saraswariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	mitakshara	6	
					legend	sri bhagawata purana		
		Ramoyapur	Ramprasad Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, with the amarakosha vocabulary		
					law	mitakshara		
					legend	sri bhagawata purana	4	
		Dharhara	Dayalarama Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with the amarakosha vocabulary	10	28
18	Basti	Bhadi	Mitramani Sukla	sarawariy	grammar	saraswata chandrika and siddhanta kaumudi wth the amarakosha vocabulary		
					legend	sri bhagawata purana	4	
		Sanora	Sahasa Pathaka	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta Kaumudi		
					legend	sri bhagawata purana	6	
		Lakshimpur	Gangaprasada Pandit		grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					metaphysics	nyaya		
					law	manu and mitakshara	8	
		Maniwang	Gurudutta Pangre	sarawariya	grammar	sarawata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	6	
		Pihara	Manika Misra	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					astrology	ratnamala	5	
		Mahadiya	Harnasukha Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	4	
		Diha	Viswanath Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
		Basti	Bhikshari Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					astrology	ratnamala and bhaswati	4	42
19	Magahar	Karliya	Prasanya Chauve	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi with a vocabulary	4	
		Mehadawal	Hanumana Dutta	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
		Mehadawal	Ganggai Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi	5	
		Vishnupur	Ramanugraha Dube	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and siddhanta kaumudi		
					law	yagyabalkya and mitakshara	10	24

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place* —Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(125) TABLE No. 16—*List of the Hindu academicians in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

sl. no.	division	place	name	tribe	profession	books	no. of scholars	total scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Bakhira	Bandipar	Saherurama Pandit	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika with the amarakosha vocabulary	2	2
21	Bangsi	Chatiya	Ramanatha Ojha	maithila	grammar	saraswata chandrika and panini		
					poetry heroic	raghu, bhatti, and husnor		
					law	mitakshara, yagyabalkya, manavi, parasari, and kalamadhava	10	
		Rudrapur	Sridatta Sukla	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata, and panini,		
					law	mitakshara, yagyabalkya, manavi, parasari, and kalamadhava	8	
		Rudrapur	Ramadatta Sukla	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata, panini and siddhanta kaumudi,		
					law	mitakshara, yagyabalkya, manavi, parasani and kalamadhava	8	
		Chitauli wari	Ramadhana Tewari	sarawariya	grammar	saraswata chandrika, and *siddhanta kaumudi*		
					law	mitakshara, yagyabalkya, manavi, parasari, and kalamadhava	3	
		Java	Managyadatta Pandit	sakadwipi	grammar	panini, saraswata, and chandrika		
					law	yagyabalkya, manavi, parasari, and kalamadhava		
					astrology	jyotish		
					poetry heroic	kabya	15	44
22	Nichlaul	Nichlaul	Ramadayala Sukla	sarawariya	grammar	siddhanta kaumudi, and manorama		
					law	yagyabalkya, and mitakshara	5	5
					legend	sri bhagawata	5	5
								622

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(126) TABLE No. 17—*Explanation of the manner in which the occupied lands in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are employed*

old sl. no.	new sl. no.	manner of land use	total land (bigha)
1	2	3	4
1	1	houses	42,100
2	2	trees	1,032,780
3	3	bamboos	6,080
4	4	kitchen garden	3,815
5	5	vegetables in the fields	2,240
6	6	transplanted summer rice by itself	120,200
7	7	broadcast summer rice by itself	492,330
8—33	8	broadcast summer rice followed by other crops	504,980
34	9	broadcast winter rice by itself	190,505
35	10	broadcast winter rice followed by other crops	1,125
36	11	transplanted winter rice by itself	208,510
37—38	12	transplanted winter rice followed by other crops	120
39	13	spring rice	138
40	14	tangun by itself	3,010
41—53	15	tangun followed by other crops	20,280
54—57	16	tangun mixed with other crops	4,710
58	17	broadcast maruya by itself	22,520
59—68	18	broadcast maryua followed by other crops	30,190
69—74	19	broadcast maruya mixed with other crops	112,495
75	20	kodo by itself	49,100
76—81	21	kodo followed by other crops	3,290
82—86	22	kodo mixed with other crops	233,490
87	23	sowang by itself	26,878
88—102	24	sowang followed by other crops	45,130
103—105	25	sowang mixed with other crops	10,225
106	26	maize by itself	21,772
107—115	27	maize followed by other crops	37,457
116—120	28	maize mixed with other crops	45,915
121—122	29	janera mixed with other crops	100
123	30	china by itself	2,600
124	31	wheat by itself	281,120
125—128	32	wheat mixed with other crops	653,290
129	33	barley by itself	135,130
130—133	34	barley mixed with other crops	405,990
134	35	masur by itself	62,420
135—136	36	masur mixed with other crops	79,090
137—140	37	pease by themself and mixed with other crops	58,280

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(126) TABLE No. 17—*Explanation of the manner in which the occupied lands in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur are employed*—concld.

old sl. no.	new sl. no.	manner of land use	total land (bigha)
1	2	3	4
141	38	urid by itself	212,943
142—150	39	urid mixed with other crops	67,665
151	40	kulthi by itself	1,140
152	41	mothi by itself	40,095
153	42	mothi mixed with bora	250
154	43	mung by itself	4,555
155	44	but by itself	153,970
156—158	45	but mixed with other crops	218,400
159	46	bhetmas by itself	502
160	47	lohi or turi by itself	4,465
161—162	48	sarso by itself	4,480
163	49	linseed by itself	690
164	50	til by itself	4,815
165	51	tobacco by itself	2,289
166	52	tobacco mixed with marai or radish	20
167	53	betle [betel] leaf	222
168—171	54	sugarcane	6,066
173	55	cotton kukti by itself	1,410
172,174—176	56	cotton kukti followed by other crops	1,515
177—178	57	indigo by itself	430
179—180	58	indigo mixed with other crops	450
181	59	safflower by itself	10
182	60	carrots by themselves	546
183	61	shakurkund	393
184	62	suthni by itself	408
185	63	onion	210
186	64	garlic	142
187	65	turmeric	2,018
188	66	ganga	105
189	67	ajoyan sown in the mud without culture	160
190	68	dhaniya by itself	37
191	69	sarangph by itself	50
192	70	methi by itself	3
193	71	keshari mixed with marai or radishes	11
194	72	recinus by itself	200
195	73	seedling land followed by tori or lohi	384
196	74	seedling land by itself	32,872
			5,713,920

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(127) TABLE NO 18—*General abstract of the value and produce of lands occupied by farmers who cultivate with the plough in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

sl. no.	items	quantity in mons and sers	quantity remaining for consumption after deducting seed in mons and sers	value for total production in Rs.—anas
1	2	3	4	5
1	mahuya trees	—	—	163,755—0
2	vegetables & c. in gardens and fields	—	—	58,192—5
3	**Grain**			
	(a) rice	7,727,072—10	7,048,634—3½	3,021,055—12
	(b) tangni, maruya, kodo sowang, maize, jenara, china, bhutass and anardana	1,971,443—30	1,929,876—10¼	786,120—11
	(c) wheat and barley & c.	7,589,847—0	6,651,782—16	4,267,024—11 (4,266,524—0)
	(d) pulse	4,758,984—10 (4,759,159—10)	4,400,456—37	2,531,266—1
	(e) saresa, lahi, rayi, linseed til, ricinus etc.	515,598—20	480,554—13¾	415,156—14
4	sugarcane	63,535—0	—	72,788—14
5	**plants for making thread and rope**			
	(a) patuya	25,517—0,	—	36,663—7
	(b) cotton	11,314—5	—	23,000—3
6	**plants for smoking and Chewing**			
	(a) betel leaf	—	—	33,300—0
	(b) tobacco	14,691—30	—	21,003—8
7	**plants used for dying**			
	(a) indigo plant	—	—	4,716—9
	(b) indigo seed	36—10	33—5	98—11
	(c) safflower flower	—20	—	6—10
8	**medicine**			
	(a) kasni	16—10	15—37	46—10
	total value			11,434,195—3 [11,433,695—3]

1. *Year*– 1813-14
2. *Place*– Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(128) TABLE No. 19—*Estimate of the livestock in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl. no.]	[livestock]	Gorakhpur		Munsurgunj		Parraona		Keseya		Belawa		Salempur Majhauli	
		number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	cows belonging to the high castes .	1,070	5,350	36,300	199,650	29,032	145,160	14,615	58,460	11,200	67,200	4,776	26,268
2	cows belonging to tradesman . .	2,678	13,390	9,075	49,912	9,073	45,365	5,475	21,900	5,600	33,000	1,592	8,756
3	cows belonging to farmers . .	536	2,680	51,425	282,837	19960	99,800	9,125	36,500	5,600	33,000	3,184	17,512
4	bulls reserved for breeding .	60	—	980	—	586	—	295	—	457	—	—	—
5	conscorated bulls	—	—	100	—	150	—	10	—	—	—	50	—
6	bulls wrought in the plough belonging almost entirely to the high castes .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	5,500	—	—	100	600
7	oxen used in wheel carriages employed only for conveying passengers . .	12	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	oxen used in carts employed for carrying goods	800	14,000	200	3,000	50	875	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	oxen used for carrying backloads belonging to trades	1,000	13,500	350	4,550	800	12,800	50	750	60	960	200	3,700
10	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads or to draw carts .	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	3,500	—	—	500	4,250
11	oxen used in machinery . . .	300	1,200	175	875	450	1,800	60	300	30	180	75	487
12	oxen used in the ploguh alone belonging to the high castes	100	600	18,075	135,562	15,816	126,528	7,000	49,000	4,424	39,816	11,284	95,914
13	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to tradesman	—	—	3,615	27,112	4,217	33,736	1,500	10,500	1,106	9,954	470	3,995
14	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers . . .	300	1,800	36,150	271,125	13,706	109,648	7,494	52,458	12,166	109,494	3,292	27,982
15	buffaloes used for carrying backloads .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	milch buffaloes	200	2,300	800	10,000	1,500	18,750	250	2,725	500	7,500	550	6,875
17	goats grown females . . .	200	62	500	125	5,000	1,406	200	50	50	18	600	300
18	sheep called bhera breeding females .	50	37	300	150	8,000	4,000	300	120	125	50	300	187
19	swine breeding females . . .	500	500	1,500	1,500	4,000	4,000	2,500	1,875	500	500	800	300
20	asses	400	800	200	350	1,000	2,000	50	100	100	275	60	120
21	horses used for carrying load . .	380	1,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	8,586	57,949	159,745	986,748	113,340	605,868	50,524	243,738	41,918	301,947	27,833	197,246

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(128) TABLE No. 19—*Estimate of the livestock in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[Livestock]	Bhagalpur		Barahalgunj		Gajpur		Bhewopar		Onaula		Gopalpur	
		number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	cows belonging to the high castes	6,246	34,353	12,635	56,857	41,570	207,850	19,480	68,180	9,655	33,792	24,678	86,373
2	cows belonging to tradesman	2,082	11,451	6,317	28,426	13,000	65,000	1,620	5,670	1,930	6,755	10,968	38,388
3	cows belonging to farmers	4,164	22,902	6,318	28,431	28,584	142,920	4,875	17,062	3,865	13,527	8,226	28,791
4	bulls reserved for breeding	—	—	150	—	1,700	—	390	—	158	—	486	—
5	conscorated bulls	50	—	—	—	150	—	50	—	100	—	400	—
6	bulls wrought in the plough belonging almost entirely to the high castes	100	600	4,000	24,000	—	—	—	—	140	1,050	4,228	27,482
7	oxen used in wheel carriages employed only for conveying passengers	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	oxen used in carts employed for carrying goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	oxen use for carrying backloads belonging to traders	400	7,400	175	2,187	1,500	22,500	100	1,350	100	1,750	200	3,600
10	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads or to draw carts	700	5,950	—	—	3,460	25,950	—	—	—	—	40	320
11	oxen used in machinary	50	325	75	300	100	500	30	120	25	87	75	487
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high castes	14,400	122,400	14,050	105,375	16,730	125,275	11,240	101,160	4,950	37,125	20,322	162,576
13	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to tradesmen	600	5,100	4,010	30,075	3,660	27,450	490	4,410	450	3,375	924	7,376
14	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers	4,192	35,632	10,030	75,225	13,070	98,025	3,910	35,190	1,800	13,500	8,316	66,528
15	buffaloes used for carrying backloads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	milch buffaloes	450	5,625	300	3,300	1,000	14,000	150	1,650	250	3,125	1,500	18,000
17	goats grown females	400	200	50	25	200	62	40	15	100	28	700	262
18	sheep called bhera breeding females	200	125	200	125	700	437	200	100	150	75	100	50
19	swine breeding females	700	262	150	112	300	225	200	250	200	200	2,000	2,000
20	asses	50	100	25	50	200	500	25	50	40	80	125	250
21	horses used for carrying load	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	34,786	252,455	58,485	354,488	125,924	730,694	42,800	235,207	23,913	114,469	83,288	442,483

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(28) TABLE No. 19—*Estimate of the livestock in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no]	[livestock]	Sanichara		Mauhuyadabar		Khamariya		Vazirgunj		Nawabgunj		Manikapur	
		number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	cows belonging to the high castes	34,550	112,287	13,450	47,075	22,510	73,157	27,133	81,399	400	1,600	8,490	38,205
2	cows belonging to tradesman	48,370	157,202	6,725	23,537	16,080	52,260	18,822	56,466	100	400	400	1,800
3	cows belonging to farmers	27,640	89,830	6,725	23,537	12,870	41,827	8,610	25,830	—	—	4,052	18,208
4	bulls reserved for breeding	2,050	—	400	—	520	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
5	conscorated bulls	200	—	100	—	50	—	40	—	10	—	—	—
6	bulls wrought in the plough belonging almost entirely to the high castes	2,100	14,700	2,800	14,000	6,380	31,900	6,620	26,480	..	—	2,684	16,104
7	oxen used in wheel carriages employed only for conveying passengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	oxen used in carts employed for carrying goods	—	—	50	550	—	—	200	1,800	150	1,350	—	—
9	oxen use for carrying backloads belonging to traders	200	3,500	300	3,300	700	8,750	400	4,800	600	7,200	60	900
10	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads or to draw carts	4,190	37,710	—	—	—	—	6,620	34,755	—	—	300	2,100
11	oxen used in machinary	125	500	100	450	200	5,500	90	270	60	180	40	160
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high castes	22,785	205,065	21,100	137,150	30,700	184,200	29,165	151,803	250	1,312	14,440	101,080
13	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to tradesmen	11,390	102,510	3,956	25,714	4,185	25,110	3,105	16,301	—	—	580	4,060
14	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers	25,580	239,220	17,144	111,436	9,767	58,602	7,445	39,086	—	—	3,464	24,248
15	buffaloes used for carrying backloads	—	—	40	440	150	900	60	660	—	—	50	450
16	milch buffaloes	2,000	20,000	800	10,000	600	7,500	900	10,350	100	1,150	500	5,000
17	goats grown females	200	87	500	250	100	37	1,800	675	200	75	500	375
18	sheep called bhera breeding females	500	250	650	325	3,500	1,750	3,000	2,250	—	—	100	37
19	swine breeding females	200	175	700	1,225	5,000	5,000	3,800	2,850	200	150	2,000	1,500
20	asses	125	281	200	450	250	500	150	300	50	100	100	250
21	horses used for carrying load	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
	total	183,205	983,317	75,740	399,439	113,562	496,993	118,460	456,075	2,120	13,517	37,760	214,477

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(128) TABLE No. 19—*Estimate of the livestock in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[livertock]	Lalgunj		Dumuriyagnuj		Basti		Magahar		Bakhira	
		number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	cows belonging to the high castes .	5,915	20,702	25,000	125,000	17,282	60,487	70,400	209,600	4,095	14,332
2	cows belonging to tradesman . .	535	2,172	12,500	62,500	4.800	16,800	12,800	51,200	1,365	4,777
3	cows belonging to farmers . .	2,150	7,525	12,500	62,500	8,644	30,254	19,220	76,880	1.820	6,370
4	bulls reserved for breeding . .	124	—	711	—	200	—	1,560	—	—	—
5	conscorated bulls"	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	20	—
6	bulls wrought in the plough belonging almost entirely to the high castes .	900	4,950	200	1,000	1,873	14,047	—	—	345	1,897
7	oxen used in wheel carriages employed only for conveying passengers . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	oxen used in carts employed for carrying goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	oxen used for carrying backload belonging to traders	50	550	400	5,400	500	6,250	500	6,750	100	1,250
10	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads or to draw carts . .	900	5,850	3,130	20,234	933	6,997	200	1,500	345	2,242
11	oxen used in machinary . . .	15	60	125	625	150	600	125	500	25	87
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to the high castes . . .	9,426	61,269	29,220	189,930	13,585	101,887	21,085	158,137	3,020	19,830
13	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to tradesmen	200	1,300	2,196	14,274	2,550	19,125	3,162	23,715	60	3,965
14	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers . . .	2,950	19,175	15,340	99,710	11,035	82,762	9,488	71,160	1,200	7,800
15	buffaloes used for carrying backloads .	30	225	50	550	40	340	—	—	—	—
16	milch buffaloes	150	1,650	1,500	18,750	500	5,500	1,000	11,500	200	2,100
17	goats grown females . . .	200	56	1,000	375	500	250	1,500	468	80	30
18	sheep called bhera breeding females .	200	66	3,000	1,218	5,000	2,500	500	165	—	—
19	swine breeding females . . .	1,000	375	5,000	3,750	4,000	2,000	5,000	2,031	200	150
20	asses	—	—	500	1,125	200	350	200	400	20	40
21	horses used for carrying load . .	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total . . .	24,845	125,925	112,472	606,941	71,892	350,149	146,840	614,006	13,445	64.870

1. *Year*—1813-14

2. *Place*—Nothern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(128) TABLE NO. 19—*Estimate of the livestock In the Northern part of district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[livestock]	Bangsi		Lotan		Pali		Nichlaul		total	
		number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value	number of cattle	total value
1	2	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	75	58
1	cows belonging to the high castes.	16,550	66,200	22,750	113,750	20	90	13,686	54,744	493,488	2,008,121
2	cows belonging to tradesman	2,480	9,920	4,550	22,750	30	135	1,955	7,820	200,992	797,752
3	cows belonging to farmers	7,447	29,768	9,110	45,550	320	1,440	5,214	20,856	272,184	1,206,337
4	bulls reserved for breeding	—	—	460	—	10	—	200	—	11,997	—
5	conscorated bulls	25	—	40	—	5	—	50	—	2,000	—
6	bulls worught in the plough belonging almost entirely to the high castes	3,600	18,000	—	—	—	—	120	600	37,290	202,910
7	oxen used in wheel carriages employed only for conveying passengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	240
8	oxen used in carts employed for carrying goods	—	—	24	360	—	—	225	2,925	1,699	24,860
9	oxen used for carrying backloads belonging to traders	600	5,100	80	1,120	—	—	150	1,950	9,575	131,867
10	oxen used both in the plough and for carrying loads or to draw carts	—	—	1370	10,275	—	—	—	—	23,188	161,633
11	oxen used in machinary	100	300	50	300	—	—	100	450	2,750	16,643
12	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to high castes	33,710	202,260	14,130	105,975	—	—	5,934	38,571	386,941	2,759,800
13	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to tradesmen	3,370	20,220	1,284	9,630	—	—	1,484	9,646	59,114	438,653
14	oxen used in the plough alone belonging to mere farmers	16,580	101,100	5,140	38,550	220	1,430	4,450	28,925	245,499	1,819,811
15	buffaloes used for carrying backloads	50	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	3,915
16	milch buffaloes	2,000	26,000	1000	13,500	40	360	300	3,750	19,040	230,960
17	goats grown females	500	203	500	375	50	12	200	50	15,870	5,871
18	sheep called bhera breeding females	1000	500	200	100	—	—	150	56	28,425	14,672
19	swine breeding females	5,000	2,500	500	312	—	—	500	500	46,450	34,242
20	asses	500	750	—	—	—	—	250	500	4,820	9,721
21	hosrses used for carrying load	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	1,520
	total	93,782	483,171	16,188	362,547	695	3,467	34,968	171,343	1,862,116	9,869 529

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Nothern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(129) TABLE No. 20—*Estimate of the quantity of milk procured by the owners of cattle in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl. no.]	[division or thana]	Cows						Buffaloes						total			
		total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each cow in sers of 80 nett	total milk in mans and sers	no. of sers of milk sold for one rupee	total value of milk in rupees and anas	total number	number giving milk	average yearly produce of each she-buffalo in sers of 80 nett	total milk in mans and sers	no. of sers of milk sold for one rupee	total value of milk in rupees and anas	total milk in mans and sers		total value of milk in rupees and anas	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9	10	11	12		13	14		15		16	
1	Gorakhpur	4,284	2,142	112	5,997	24	25	9,596	2½	200	100	420	1,050	—	32	1,312	8	7,047	24	10,908	10½
2	Munsurgunj	96,800	48,400	48	58,080	—	40	58,080		800	400	264	2,640	—	30	3,520	—	60,720	—	61,600	—
3	Parraona	58,065	29,032	24	17,419	8	48	14,516	—	1,500	750	336	6,300	—	28	9,000	—	23,719	8	25,516	
4	Keseya	29,215	14,608	36	13,147	8	48	10,956	—	250	125	192	600	—	45	533	5½	13,747	8	11,489	5½
5	Belawa	22,400	11,200	55	15,400	—	36	17,111	1¾	500	250	264	1,650	—	33	2,000	—	17,050	—	19,111	1¾
6	Selempur Majhauli	9,552	4,776	72	8,596	32	36	9,552	—	550	275	144	990	—	24	1,659	—	9,586	32	11,202	-
7	Bhagalpur	12,492	6,246	72	11,242	32	36	12,491	1¾	450	225	144	810	—	24	1,350	—	12,052	32	13,841	1¾
8	Barahalgunj	25,270	12,635	96	30,315	—	48	25,262	8	300	150	336	1,260	—	48	1,050	—	31,575	—	26,312	8
9	Gajpur	83,154	41,577	96	99,784	—	40	99,784	—	1,000	500	480	6,000	—	35	6,857	2½	105,784	—	106,641	2½
10	Bhewopur	25,975	12,987	40	12,987	—	45	11,544	—	150	75	220	412	20	33	500	20	13,399	20	12,044	—
11	Onaula	15,450	7,725	45	8,690	25	34	10,224	4½	250	125	144	450	—	34	529	7	9,140	25	10,753	11¼
12	Gopalpur	43,872	21,936	48	26,322	—	48	21,935	—	1,500	750	288	5,400	—	44	4,909	1½	31,722	—	26,844	1½
13	Sanichara	110,560	55,280	48	66,336	—	50	53,068	13	2,000	1,000	192	4,800	—	50	3,840	—	71,136	—	56,908	13
14	Mauhuyadabar	26,900	13,450	100	33,625	—	58	23,189	10	800	400	312	3,120	—	55	2,269	1¾	36,745	—	25,458	11¾
15	Khamariya	51,460	25,730	132	84,909	—	48	70,757	8	600	300	192	1,440	—	48	1,200	—	86,349	—	71,957	8
16	Vazirgunj	54,565	27,282	63	42,989	—	32	53,736	4	900	450	252	2,835	—	32	3,543	12	45,824	—	57,280	—
17	Nawabgunj	500	250	63	393	30	32	492	3	100	50	252	315	—	32	393	12	708	30	885	15
18	Manikapur	12,942	6,471	42	6,794	—	32	8,492	8	500	250	252	1,575	—	32	1,968	12	8,369	—	10,461	4½
19	Lalgunj	8,600	4,300	66	7,095	—	44	6,450	—	150	75	396	742	20	52	571	2½	7,837	20	7,021	2
20	Dumuriyagunj	50,000	25,000	96	60,000	—	60	40,000	—	1,500	750	288	5,400	—	50	4,320	—	65,400	—	44,320	—
21	Basti	30,726	15,363	36	13,826	—	48	11,521	10½	500	250	336	2,100	—	45	1,866	10½	15,926	—	13,388	5
22	Magahar	102,420	51,210	96	123,354	—	57	86,564	—	1,000	500	312	3,900	—	36	4,333	5½	127,254	—	90,897	5½
23	Bakhira	7,280	3,640	72	6,552	—	48	5,460	—	200	100	288	720	—	45	640		7,272	—	5,100	—
24	Bangsi	26,477	13,238	75	24,821	10	50	19,857	—	2,000	1,000	400	10,000	—	50	8,000		34,821	10	27,857	—
25	Lotan	36,410	18,205	72	32,769	—	54	24,273	5	1,000	500	264	3,300	—	48	2,750	—	36,069	—	27,023	5
26	Pali	370	185	40	185	—	48	154	3	40	20	240	120	—	48	100	—	305		254	3
27	Nichlaul	20,855	10,427	36	9,384	—	48	7,820	—	300	150	192	720	—	50	576	—	10,104	—	8,396	—
	total	966,594	483,295		821,015	9		712,889	2¾	19,040	9,520		68,650	—		69,584	4½	889,665	9	782,473	3¼

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(130) TABLE NO. 21—*Estimate of the proportion of rent in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur paid by the high castes, dealers, artificers, and ploughmen, and of the proportion of the ploughs held by their owners or men of their families, or by hired servants or slaves etc.*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[rent payers by type]	Gorakhpur	Munsur-gunj	Parraona	Keseya	Belawa	Selempur Majhauli	Bhagalpur	Barahal-gunj	Gajpur	Bhewopar	Onaula	Gopalpur	Sanichara	Mauhuyada-bar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Part-I															
1	rent paid by high castes . .	—	28.12	37.50	37.50	18.75	75.00	75.00	56.25	37.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	50.00
2	rent paid by merchants or shopkeepers and by artificers . . .	93.75	9.38	15.62	12.50	25.00	6.25	6.25	18.75	12.50	6.25	9.38	12.50	6.25	12.50
3	rent paid by ploughmen or grihastha . .	6.25	62.50	46.88	50.00	56.25	18.75	18.75	25.00	50.00	31.25	28.12	25.00	31.25	37.50
	all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-II															
4	ploughs held by persons who rent land & have stock .	—	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	75.00	75.00	68.75	50.00	68.75	75.00	75.00	62.50	62.50
5	ploughs held by servants or haroa	—	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	31.25	50.00	31.25	25.00	25.00	37.50	37.50
	all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-III															
6	proportion of rent farmed . .	—	6.25	75.00	37.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.2	—	—
7	proportion of rent collected by stewards . .	100.00	93.75	25.00	62.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.88	100.00	100.00
	all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-IV															
8	proportion of rent paid in money .	100.00	98.44	90.62	96.88	96.88	75.00	75.00	62.50	96.88	62.50	93.75	75.00	62.50	37.5
9	proportion of rent arising from a division of crops .	—	1.56	9.38	3.12	3.12	25.00	25.00	37.50	3.12	37.50	6.25	25.00	37.50	62.50
	all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(130) TABLE NO. 21— ***Estimate of the proportion of rent in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur paid by the high castes, dealers, artificers, and ploughmen, and of the proportion of the ploughs held by their owners or men of their families, or by hired servants or slaves etc.***—concld.

[sl. no.]	[rent payers by type]	Khamariya	Vazirgunj	Nawabgunj	Manikapur	Lalgunj	Dumuriya gunj	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Part-I														
1	rent paid by high castes .	62.50	62.50	62.50	75.00	68.75	56.25	50.00	62.50	56.25	62.50	68.75	—	37.50
2	rent paid by merchants or shopkeepers and by artificers	12.50	12.50	31.25	4.69	3.12	7.81	9.38	12.50	12.50	7.81	6.25	—	12.50
3	rent paid by ploughmen or grihastha	25.00	25.00	6.25	20.31	28.13	35.94	40.62	25.00	31.25	29.69	25.00	100.00	50.00
	all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-II														
4	ploughs held by persons who rent land & have stock .	68.75	75.00	93.75	75.00	75.00	62.50	43.75	62.50	43.75	62.50	62.50	9.38	56.25
5	ploughs held by servants or haroa	31.25	25.00	6.25	25.00	25.00	37.50	56.25	37.50	56.25	37.50	37.50	90.62	43.75
	all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-III														
6	proportion of rent farmed .	1.56	—	—	3.12	—	6.25	—	56.25	—	31.25	..	—	—
7	proportion of rent collected by stewards	98.44	100.00	100.00	96.88	100.00	93.75	100.00	43.75	100.00	68.75	100.00	100.00	100.00
	all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Part-IV														
8	proportion of rent paid in money	31.25	31.25	93.75	37.50.	25.00	62.50	37.50	93.75	.100.00	75.00	—	100.00	87.50
9	proportion of rent arising from a division of crops .	68.75	68.75	6.25	62.50	75.00	37.50	62.50	6.25	—	25.00	—	—	12.50
	all . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	100.00

Year—1813-14
Place—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(131) TABLE No. 22—*An estimate of the farmers who pay their rent from their own stock, of those who borrow money for the purpose, of those who take advances of produce but at the crop season are able to discharge their engagements, and of those who are yearly increasing their debts*

[sl. no.]	[payment of rent and indebtedness of farmers]	Gorakhpur	Munsur gunj	Parraona	Keseya	Balawa	Selempur Majhauli	Bhagalpur	Barahal-gunj	Gajpur	Bhewopar	Onaula	Gopalpur	Sanichara	Mauhuya-dabar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	farmers who pay their rent from their own stock . .	93.75	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	25.00	25.00	31.25	12.50	25.00
2	farmers who borrow ready money to pay their rent . .	6.25	25.00	31.25	31.25	62.50	18.75	18.75	87.50	25.00	50.00	75.00	6.25	81.25	25.00
3	farmers who take advances on their crop to enable them to pay their rent .	—	25.00	18.75	18.75	12.50	68.75	68.75	—	62.50	25.00	—	62.50	6.25	50.00
4	farmers who take advances from their landlord to assist in cultivation .	—	few	—	few	—	—	—	—	few	—	—	—	—	—
	all .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[sl. no.]	[payment of rent and indebtedness of farmers]	Khamariya	Vazirgunj	Nawabgunj	Manikapur	Lalgunj	Dumuriya gunj	Basti	Magahar	Bakhira	Bangsi	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	farmers who pay their rent from their own stock . .	6.25	25.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	37.50	50.00	—	12.50
2	farmers who borrow ready money to pay their rent. .	75.00	50.00	25.00	62.50	62.50	50.00	62.50	37.50	50.00	62.50	50.00	87.50	43.75
3	farmers who take advances on crop to enabe them to pay their rent	18.75	25.00	—	12.50	12.50	25.00	12.50	37.50	37.50	—	—	12.50	43.75
4	farmers who take advances from their landlord to assist in cultivation. . . .	—	few	—	—	few	—	—	(30)	—	—	—	—	—
	all . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(132) TABLE No. 23—*An estimate of the number of cattle allowed for each plough in the different divisions of the Northern part of the district, of Gorakhpur and of the quantity of labour which they perform*

[sl. no.]	[type of ploughs]	Gorakhpur		Munsurgunj		Parraona		Keseya		Belawa		Sclempur Majhauli		Bhagalpur	
		number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	ploughs wrought by 6 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	ploughs wrought by 4 oxen . . .	—	—	6.25	28	—	—	few	—	73.44	22½	3.13	30	3.13	30
3	ploughs wrought by 3 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	ploughs wrought by 2 oxen . . .	—	—	93.75	14	100.00	15½	100.00	14	26.56	13½	96.87	18½	96.87	18½

[sl. no.]	[type of ploughs]	Barahalgunj		Gajpur		Bhewopar		Onaula		Gopalpur		Sanichara		Mauhuyadabar	
		number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	ploughs wrought by 6 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	ploughs wrought by 4 oxen . . .	37.50	19	62.50	19	12.50	19	12.50	23	75.00	23	37.50	19	87.50	19
3	ploughs wrought by 3 oxen . . .	—	—	6.25	14	—	—	—	—	18.75	18	—	—	—	—
4	ploughs wrought by 2 oxen . . .	62.50	9½	31.25	9½	87.50	9½	87.50	15½	6.25	16	62.50	9½	12.50	9½

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(132) TABLE No. 23—*An estimate of the number of cattle allowed for each plough in the difference divisions of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur and of the quantity of labour which they perform*—contd.

[sl. no.]	[type of ploughs]	Khamariya		Vazirgunj		Nawabgunj		Manikapur		Lalgunj		Dumuriyagunj		Basti	
		number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	ploughs wrought by 6 oxen . . .	3.13	26	—	—	—	—	6.25	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	ploughs wrought by 4 oxen . . .	84.37	19	75.00	21	—	—	81.25	21	43.75	17	68.75	24	37.50	19
3	ploughs wrought by 3 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	ploughs wrought by 2 oxen . . .	12.50	14	25.00	10½	—	—	12.50	10½	56.25	9	31.25	12	62.50	9½

[sl. no.]	[type of ploughs]	Magahar		Bakhira		Bangsi		Lotan		Pali		Nichlaul	
		number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough	number of ploughs	number of bigahs cultivated by one plough
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	ploughs wrought by 6 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	ploughs wrought by 4 oxen . . .	37.50	29	43.75	19	37.50	17	50.00	15	—	—	12.50	24
3	ploughs wrought by 3 oxen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	ploughs wrought by 2 oxen . . .	62.50	19	56.25	9½	62.50	8½	50.00	7½	100.00	10½	87.50	12

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(133) TABLE No. 24——*Estimate of the number and kinds of artists in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

[sl. no.]	[artists]	Gorakhpur	Munsurgunj	Parraona	Keseya	Belawa	Selempur Majhuli	Bhagalpur	Barahalgunj	Gajpur	Bhewopar	Onaula	Gopalpur	Sanichara	Mauhuyadabar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	mirasin kauwal [sets]	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	dancing girls etc. prostitute [women]	42	—	10	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	4
3	chamar nautyas [sets]	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	bhaktiya boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	kathaks	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
6	kela bajaniyas [sets]	45	4	—	4	4	7	6	2	6	—	4	5	2	15
7	nagaris	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8	daphalis [men]	16	4	28	4	2	8	5	1	4	—	1	2	18	7
9	pangwariyas	5	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10	hijras	2	2	4	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3
11	kirtaniyas & bhajaniyas	—	—	20	7	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
12	nat bazigurs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
13	bhangrs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
14	chambas [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15	washermen [men]	80	100	200	50	20	120	75	17	80	32	14	42	100	100
16	refugursor-shal washermen [men]	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	sabangurs	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	baris or torch and platter makers	30	10	115	1	1	15	10	8	25	8	8	30	15	50
19	taylors (tailors) [men]	45	10	60	5	2	20	10	5	26	4	5	14	50	25
20	khemahdog or tent makers [men]	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	barbars [men]	120	125	320	32	32	70	80	26	123	26	29	175	75	100
22	sinduriyas or red lead makers	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
23	sakharas	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	9	—	—
24	churiharas	20	10	100	4	6	25	15	3	—	3	5	10	—	14
25	tikisazs	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	malis [men]	25	20	25	5	2	10	10	3	10	5	2	6	12	14
27	domras (bamboo)														
28	bangsphors (basket makers) [men]	10	10	24	—	7	13	4	3	3	5	—	4	50	25

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(133) TABLE NO 24—*Estimate of the number and kinds of artists in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

[sl. no]	[artists]	Gora-khpur	Mun-sur-gunj	Parra-ona	Keseya	Belawa	Selem-pur Majhauli	Bhagal pur	Bara-hal-gunj	Gaj-pur	Bhewo-par	Onau-la	Gopal pur	Sani-chara	Mauhu-yada-bar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29	tarkiharas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
30	bindu or mat makers	12	15	50	10	—	15	10	—	—	3	—	4	—	—
31	paper makers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	ink makers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	atushbaz	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	chamars or shoe makers	50	50	107	43	—	150	100	100	150	30	20	110	100	21
35	saddle makers [men]	11	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	12	—	1	5	—	—
36	sabarwala mochis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	dabgars (leather maker) [men]	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	naychahbunds	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	tamaku furosh	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	diyawal	26	52	28	23	6	23	20	25	5	25	18	50	27	27
41	shops for selling palmwine	11	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	14	—	—
42	telis	174	150	400	50	23	55	45	31	100	24	28	70	100	90
43	ahirs	55	135	200	50	80	160	60	11	300	60	40	40	100	150
44	halwais	41	6	30	2	10	5	25	—	4	1	1	16	—	11
45	bharbhunas	80	100	500	35	15	45	55	2	100	30	2	8	6	15
46	dalharas	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	nanwais	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
48	bukur kusabs [men]	11	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	bara kusabs [men]	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	comb makers [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
51	kharadis	5	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
52	kamangurs	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	carpenters	80	125	125	30	8	25	15	10	40	19	13	40	50	100
54	sawyars	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
55	blacksmiths & carpenters	—	—	20	—	5	50	30	—	8	—	—	1	—	—
56	blacksmiths	42	200	150	60	15	45	35	8	32	13	15	50	50	100

57	nalbo	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	sikulgurs	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	1	5	1	4	
59	tingurs	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
60	kundgurs or inlayers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61	keseras	11	—	20	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
62	thateras	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	
63	tamberas	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64	bharatwals	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65	rangbhaluyas	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
66	kalaigars	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67	sonars	76	20	100	14	13	28	32	3	40	12	17	17	24	80	
68	sondhoyas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
69	watchmakers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70	hukkak	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71	kunghars or potters	43	50	100	20	22	25	30	15	50	16	20	50	100	100	
72	kasgars	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
73	thawais or bricklayers	41	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
74	dhuniyas or cotton seaters	50	60	200	16	26	67	33	30	50	25	14	40	100	150	
75	rungerz or dyers	30	—	7	—	2	5	7	1	2	1	1	5	—	1	
76	tatoya-weavers	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	jola-weavers	350	100	1,000	100	50	125	125	60	150	50	25	100	50	200	
	dhuniya-weavers	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	chamar-weavers	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	20	100	200	
77	kundigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
78	chhipigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
79	newarbafs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80	blanket-weavers	4	10	35	4	4	40	10	20	30	19	5	6	16	50	
81	patuyas	10	2	30	—	4	6	6	1	6	—	1	—	10	9	
82	kangjars or rope makers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
83	sugar boilers	—	—	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
84	sorahpuzs or saltpetre makers	—	—	140	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(133) TABLE NO. 24—*Estimate of the number and kinds of artists in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

[sl. no.]	[artists]	Khamariya	Vazirgunj	Nawabgunj	Manikapur	Lalgunj	Dumuriyagunj	Basti	Magahar	Bahkira	Bangsi	Lotan	Pali	Nichlaul	total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	mirasin kauwal [sets]	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	20
2	dancing girls etc. prostitute [women]	2	1	6	—	—	2	2	3	2	10	—	—	1	95
3	chamar natuyas [sets]	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
4	bhaktiya boy	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5
5	kathaks	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	10	—	—	—	49
6	kela bajaniyas [sets]	15	10	2	8	3	8	14	8	2	14	7	—	—	195
7	nagaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
8	daphalis [men]	2	5	4	12	1	15	7	20	4	17	—	—	5	192
9	pangwariyas	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	4	36
10	hijras	10	1	2	1	1	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	45
11	kirtaniyas & bhajaniyas	1	—	—	—	—	50	—	3	1	10	—	—	—	98
12	nat bazigurs	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	bhangrs	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
14	chambas [men]	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15	washermen [men]	200	50	24	45	10	125	100	75	20	200	21	—	80	1,980
16	refugursor-shal washermen [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
17	sabangurs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
18	baris or torch and platter makers	10	10	2	10	8	40	12	30	7	40	6	—	5	506
19	taylors (tailors) [men]	15	40	15	15	10	40	40	40	10	25	3	—	20	554
20	khemahdog or tent makers [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
21	barbars [men]	155	120	15	50	15	150	75	150	22	100	19	—	60	2,264
22	sinduriyas or red lead makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
23	sakharas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	—	10	50
24	churiharas	30	14	8	7	5	30	23	7	—	20	—	—	4	363
25	tikisazs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26	malis [men]	8	13	1	5	4	20	14	11	2	16	1	—	12	256
27	domras (bamboo basket makers) [men]	30	16	—	12	6	40	25	70	8	20	—	—	10	395
28	bangsphors (bamboo basket makers) [men]														
29	tarkiharas	2	6	—	5	—	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	26
30	bindu or mat makers	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	—	25	181
31	paper makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
32	ink makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
33	atushbaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
34	chamars or shoe makers	25	100	3	40	20	50	50	100	4	100	20	4	70	1,617
35	saddle makers [men]	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	2	8	1	—	1	62
36	sabarwala mochis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
37	dabgars (leather maker) [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
38	naychahbunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

39	tamaku furosh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	64
40	diyawal	61	93	10	10	10	96	24	40	6	15	13	—	20	753
41	shops for selling palmwine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	40
42	telis	200	40	30	40	14	120	100	110	17	60	40	—	80	2,191
43	ahirs	500	100	12	25	100	50	150	80	16	100	22	7	100	2,703
44	halwais	10	4	16	10	—	15	10	10	3	15	5	—	11	261
45	bharbhunas	125	60	30	25	10	25	40	100	10	40	15	—	60	1,533
46	dalharas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
47	nanwais	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
48	bukur kusabs [men]	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	29
49	bara kusabs [men]	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30
50	comb makers [men]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
51	kharadis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	20
52	kamangurs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
53	carpenters	150	30	5	50	15	70	100	70	10	60	15	—	60	1,315
54	sawyars	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
55	blacksmiths & carpenters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
56	blacksmiths	60	40	8	40	15	50	50	80	5	50	15	3	50	1,281
57	nalbunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
58	sikulgurs	2	4	—	4	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
59	tingurs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
60	kundgurs or inlayers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
61	kaseras	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	68
62	thateras	—	16	20	1	—	2	—	2	8	4	1	—	—	70
63	tamberas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
64	bharatwals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
65	rangbhaluyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
66	kalaigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
67	sonars	50	20	45	7	7	32	31	50	13	40	14	—	10	795
68	sondhoyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
69	watch makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
70	hukkak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
71	kunghars or potters	100	25	5	50	10	100	100	100	16	50	36	—	40	1,273
72	kasgars	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
73	thawais or bricklayers	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	58
74	dhuniyas or cotton seaters	40	60	15	20	8	100	100	200	17	60	5	—	50	1,536
75	rungerz or dyers	2	1	2	2	—	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	79
76	tatoya—weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	jola—weavers	100	160	50	20	10	200	60	250	35	100	40	—	50	3,560
	dhuniya—weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	20	—	30	81
	chamar—weavers	470	150	25	60	30	100	125	50	10	100	50	3	—	1,548
77	kundigars	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
78	chhipigars	—	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
79	newarbafs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
80	blanket-weavers	40	40	—	4	2	25	50	—	10	15	7	—	5	451
81	patuyas	20	6	9	4	1	15	5	10	2	24	4	—	10	195
82	kangjars or rope makers	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
83	sugar boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
84	sorahpuzs or saltpetre makers	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(134) TABLE NO. 25—*Estimate of the export and import of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*

sl. no.	commodities	total export	total import
1	2	3	4
1	rice in the huks	2,957	2,008
2	rice cleaned without boiling	315,033	172,024
3	rice cleaned by boiling	45,239	6,173
4	wheat	329,446	85,159
5	barley	65,876	3,256
6	gujai or wheat and barley mixed	15,358	7,500
7	barely and pease	10,628	6,262
8	maize or makai	14,538	2,413
9	maruya	1,600	—
10	chana or but	141,171	48,722
11	urid	66,161	17,910
12	arahar	36,161	10,333
13	matar	7,513	6,097
14	kablimatar or pease	—	100
15	musur or lentil	3,667	4,781
16	mung	516	—
17	mothi or bhrenggi	8,943	—
18	sarsong and lahi or rope and mustered seed	79,122	35,533
19	tisi or linseed	25,940	12,200
20	til or seed of ocoonun	175	—
21	til	519	—
22	sugar	25,550	11,003
23	shukkur	12,475	12,195
24	extract of sugarcane	11,433	17,067
25	treacle and molases	—	1,325
26	tobacco leaf	60	8,771
27	prepared tobacco	—	1,100
28	tarmaric	1,383	2,[illegible]3
29	dry ginger	2,425	7 00
30	betel nut	—	5,000
31	betel leaf	150	1,500
32	coconut and coconut shells	—	625
33	pasari goods	—	17,505
34	paper	—	23,143
35	honey	50	25
36	wax	5,300	6,963
37	catchu or katch	16,520	550
38	sinduri dye	900	—
39	indigo	10,920	..
40	red starch or abir	—	80
41	salmarrich or capricorn	—	590
42	resiya called karel or dhuna	204	400
43	sack	100	200
44	drugs from the territories of Gorakh	2,219	10,383
45	wet fruit and drugs	5	—
46	long peper roots	882	60
47	long peper	465	216
48	cotton wool	—	212,450
49	cotton thread	—	200
50	cotton cloth	27,100	87,725
51	chintg and colured cloth	10,800	28,350
52	cloth of tasar & cotton thread mixed	700	20,425
53	cloth of slik and thread mixed	1,300	17,050
54	silk cloth	—	2,000
55	shall, tush and soi	—	2,300
56	broad cloth and surpet	—	700
57	blankets	—	440
58	woollen carpets	—	1,000
59	cotton carpets	—	500
60	bhangra sack cloth	—	1,000
61	patuya sack cloth	25	410
62	manihari goods	—	1,770
63	essences	—	500
64	mahuya flowers	21,330	4,615
65	sakheya timber	605,500	—
66	small timber of sorts	3,050	2,250
67	sesou timber	200	—
68	fire wood	8,375	4,000
69	charcoal	300	275
70	bools	2,500	—
71	pony	67	—
72	elephants	8,250	8,250
73	cows and oxen	140,750	—
74	buffaloes	2,060	—
75	geese	33,390	4,480
76	goats	1,350	—
77	fish	267	—
78	salt	4,343	185,661
79	nitre	4,000	—
80	copper and copper vessels	—	18,650
81	copper coia	—	45,000
82	vessels of brass and belmetal	5,935	30,960
83	iron	250	53,463
84	iron exssels	—	100
85	tin	—	3,902
86	lead	—	2,120
87	zinc	—	2,609
88	ornaments made of the ore metals	—	970
	total	2,143,446	1,292,440

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5. *Method*—

The estimate of the number of houses in the towns of Gorakhpur and Nawabgunj has been taken from an account given by the officers of police, and does not appear to me liable to any considerable error. I have from thence calculated the number of people, in the same manner as from the number of people, in Shahabad I calculated the number of families. In the other divisions my native assistants with a good deal of pains took an account of the number of traders and artists, which has been implicitly followed. In order to form an estimate of the other classes of society, as in the districts hitherto surveyed, I consulted many intelligent persons concerning the quantity of field, that one ploughman usually labours. This however I must observe is generally very small, and is perhaps under rated, in which case the number of cultivators and gentry will be less, than I have stated; but I have no means of calculating, how far this may be the case. The number of ploughmen having been ascertained, I have endeavoured to allot to each class the proportion of ploughs, which its members hold and thus I procured an estimate of the number of the lower tribes of cultivators. The higher tribes or gentry I have calculated from the proportion, which they are said to bear to the cultivators. Having thus procured the number of able bodied men, I have as formerly made an allowance for the females and infirm or young males. Near the Ghaghra, where the climate is uncommonly healthy, I have allowed 100 able bodied men for 425 people, in the middle parts of the district, as about Gorakhpur, I have allowed 100 for 450 and towards the hills, where the country is more unhealthy, I have allowed 100 men only in 475 persons.

6. *Explanation*—

OF THE POPULATION

Here as in Behar and Shahabad, the people are divided into 4 classes.

The 1st called Ashraf and Bhalamanush, forms a kind of gentry, who in this district far exceed any reasonable bounds, so that by far the greater part are in a miserable state of ignorance, and many in great indigence. It is only some among them called Durbaris, that can face the judge collector or such great personages. A great many called Gharaiyas never, if possible, venture into such presence; and, when they do, seldom find utterance; but, if they are able to speak at all, it is in a roar like bulls, they being mere clowns. None of them will labour for hire; but almost all have farms, and by far the greater part do every kind of labour in their own fields, except reaping and holding the plough, both of which are considered as so highly discreditable, that no Brahman nor scribe can here be induced to perform them, and very few even of the Muhammedan gentry or Rajputs will condescend to this degradation; by far the greater part even of these would rather perish of hunger. About 800 families are engaged in commerce, and 100 as artificers or artists; but they are allowed by all to be Ashraf.

Until the English government these higher order possessed almost the whole lands in property, and the whole leases; for neither the artists, traders nor other low tribes were permitted to cultivate the earth, except as servants. It seems to have been more owing to this, than to the form of government, although that was far from good, that the country became depopulated, the companys provinces in the neighbourhood affording abundance of lands for such of the low tribes, as chose to emigrate. The removal of this privilege, since the establishment of the Company government, has given very great disgust to the higher ranks, who are a good deal discontented; but it attracted a good many low people from the countries remaining to the Nawab, until this prince has granted them similar indulgences. The Muhammedan gentry consists as usual of Saiyds or descendants of the prophet, of Sheykhs or persons of Arabian extraction, of Muguls, of Pathans, and of persons dedicated to religion (Fukirs) or poetry (Bhats). Even in the short time, however, that has intervened since the English took possession, the insolent pride of Hindu caste has acquired such an ascendancy, that all the Pathans, Bhats and Fukirs, who hold the plough, which is the case with many of these orders, have been excluded from the rank of Ashraf; but I have thought, that such an unjust distinction would only lead to confusion; as no one dares excluded from the rank of gentry the Rajputs or other Hindus of rank, who have wisely undertaken this valuable kind of industry. The Hindu Ashraf or gentry consists of Brahmans and Rajputs both exceedingly numerous, and the former very proud, of Bhats or parasitical poets, of musicians (Kathaks), of Khatris and Agarwalas engaged in commerce, and of Kayasthas or scribes. The numbers of the Khatris and Agarwalas are very inconsiderable, and although they are merchants, they are not included among mercantile tribes. These are besides a good many (in all including the Agarwalas and Khatris 800 houses) Brahmans, Muhammedans, Rajputs and Kayasthas, who although in fact traders are included among the gentry, and have in the fourth table been admitted as such, so that on this account the actual number of traders is 800 houses more than mentioned in this document, and on another account as will be afterwards mentioned, it requires a still greater augment on.

The low mercantile tribes which form the 2nd class are here called Baniya or Bukar, and very often both words are united in one term. A good many have now small farms, which they cultivate with their own hands in the rainy season, when commerce is nearly at a stand. I have already mentioned, that this class should in fact be augmented by 800 families, who, although in reality traders, are by all included among the Ashraf or gentry; and it would also require to be augmented by 1080 families of Telis, who carry on trade; but they have also oilmills, which their women manage, so that each of these families trades and at the sametime manufactures. I could not mention them in both classes, without increasing the population, and, as the proper duty of the tribe is to express oil. I have included the whole among manufacturers. About 220 other families or manufacturing tribes and an equal number of agricultural casts, are engaged in commerce; but as this is their chief employment, I have included them among the

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traders, while I have included among the artists still more of the mercantile tribes, who live by manufacturing, especially the Kalwars, who distilled, and who amount to about 760 houses.

Although the 3rd class composed of artists, is in many parts considered as abundantly distinct from the others, there is no word appropriated to express it, and in some parts both traders and artists are included in the common name Alhurf. The term Pauniya is, applied only with propriety to express the blacksmith, carpenter, barber, washerman and shoemaker attached to the manorial establishment. Many of them have small farms, which one person of the family cultivates, while another works at his trade. Their women are hired to weed and reap.

The duty of ploughing and reaping, which is that of the 4th class, is considered as exceedingly mean, and so discreditable, that the term Chasa is rejected by them, and they are called Grihasthas or inhabitants, and Khetihars or men of the field. Since they have been permitted to farm lands, many, who were not involved in debt, refused to work for the higher classes, who in some parts, being exceedingly numerous, have been under the necessity of procuring labourers from countries, which are more populous; and I heard it alleged, that the number, which comes from the Nawab's country during the rainy season, is very great, and may amount to 54,000. These have not been included in the population, any more than the soldiers of the regular army, and their followers. In order to explain more fully the various relations, which the different classes bear in reality to the agriculture of the country, the 3rd statistical table, similar to that in Shahabad, has been prepared.

On these grounds I have taken the number of inhabitants at 19,89,314 as stated in the first table; and, by following the same plan as in Shahabad, I find, that these will occupy 2,77,099 houses. It must be observed, that the number of houses, belonging to each class, does not give a fair view of the member of persons respectively belonging to each. The families of the gentry are considerably larger, and those of the artificers and traders considerably smaller than the average proportion. The population, which I have assigned, amounts to 269 persons to the square mile, which the Europe would be considered as a great number; but it is very low, where almost the whole soil is capable of giving at least one crop of grain in the year and where the people live almost entirely on grain. The whole field now actually cultivated has been estimated at 2,417 square miles, which will give rather more than 2¼ Calcutta bighas for each person, nearly the same proportion as in Behar, because in the 2½ allotted there for each person, there is included the ground occupied by houses and plantations, while here the 2¼ bighas are all field.

In the 4th statistical table the results of my estimate have been given at more length; and, as in the 4th table of the Shahabad and other accounts, I have there introduced an estimate of some causes, which may be supposed to affect the population. Some other such cause are detailed in the 12th table, where the education of the people is explained.

The member of men said to be absent in the regular army amounts only to 248, which can produce little or no effect on a population so considerable... The whole number of men born in this district, who are ready and able to enter into at lease irregular military, or predatory service, may amount to 29,000 of whom 2,778 are employed here, and 833 in other districts, while not above 260 strangers have found their way here from other places. This no doubt some what reduced the population... The number of penmen born here employed in other districts (330) rather exceeds those strangers employed here (233); but in so trifling a number as to produce little or no effect on the population, although their remittances may be of considerable value.

[*marriage*]

It is very rare, that any person of rank consummates marriage, before his bride has attained the age of puberty and even among the low tribes, who marry very early, the practice of premature consummation is rare, and the people are very stout, except towards the hills, where the climate is unhealthy.

The Rajputs, here being of high birth, are often courted as sons-in-law by those in the east, and receive large dowers with their wives. As they scorn to give their daughters in return, they find it difficult to procure husbands of a suitable rank; and I am credibly informed, that several of the higher families were in the habit of putting their female children to death, when born.

The great proportion of Hindus of high rank occasions many young widows, who cannot marry a second time, and this is no doubt some check on population. The young widows of the low ranks usually become concubines.

[*diseases and mortality* : 1. *small-pox*]

In occulation for the small pox has as yet made less progress than in Bengal, and in some places is scarcely known, but in general it seems to be rather on the increase, and it is said, would be more common, were it not for the difficulty of procuring operators, all of whom come from the east. It is evident, that the Muhammedan faith has here had a tendency to check the practice, as in the divisions, where this religion has become most prevalent, the practice has been the least extended. About the capital the surgeon has vaccinated a few, although the people there entirely reject inoculation for the small pox, nor do they seem at all aware of the advantages of vaccination, nor has any native begun to operate with these disease.

[2. *fever*]

Fevers seem upon the whole to be more and more numerous in proportion to the vicinity of the hills, and in the 3 northern divisions the people have a sallow colour and weak appearance. The whole rainy season is there very unhealthy, but the autumnal epidemic is in all places the most severe, and the vernal attacks

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mostly children. It is said, that of late the fevers have more frequently than formerly been accompanied by visceral obstructions. Except in towns, where there are physicians, the only remedy used in fevers is an obstinence, during which the parient is allowed only a very little water. Few modes of treatment seem more successful. The ordinary fevers are of the remitting form, and last from 2 to 10 days. Some of a slighter nature are called cold and hot, Sardigarmi, and require little or no attention. The people allage, that they are also liable to slight febrile attacks, if they omit for some days to eat before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, especially near the equinoxes. This kind of complaint is called Kharai, and is accompanied by headache and bleeding at the nose.

[3. *other diseases*]

Fluxes are more common in spring than in autumn, and are pretty frequent, although far from fatal. Like the vernal fevers they are most common among children. Cholera (Pangchak) is not common. The febrile complaint called Nakra very seldom occurs, and in most parts is said to have been totally unknown until of late. The fever accompanies by tumefaction of the maxillary glands in many parts of the district is not known; but in Sanichara, and some other places, I heard of it; and it was said to prevail chiefly in the end of October and beginning of November, and to be attended with little danger. Both kinds of leprosy are pretty common, and the Kor or Korhi, that in which the joints fall off, is said to be on the increase. The people here do not separate the diseased from their families, and some of them continue to cohabit with their wives, and get children, who seldom escape the disease. Although in general they are not exposed to want, a good many of them, in order to expiate the sin, to which their disease is supposed to owe its origin, put themselves to a voluntary death. The white leprosy would not appear to be hereditary, nor is it beheld with such abhorrence as the Kor, so that the affected seldom if ever destroy themselves, although it is considered as a mark of divine anger. It is commonly called Sapheda and Charakh. The swellings, which affect the legs (Tilpas) are not common; but the swelling on the throat, (Ghegh) affects many.

On the bank of the larger Gandaki, however, there is a peculiar disease called Baudh... The persons, who are affected, are incapable of speaking distinctly, or of working hard; but, although in all respects rather imbecile, they are not destitute of understanding, like the idiots of the alps. Unfortunately, they by no means enjoy the same favour, and many of them are common beggars. Some are born in this state, others are seized, when of an adult age. About 400 persons in all are said to be in this wretched condition, nor, when once affected do they ever recover.

An ascites (Kathador) seems to be endemic in 5 or 6 Mauzas, north from Parraona about 16 miles. The belly is much distended, and the legs and arms much emaciated. The progress of the disease is however very slow, requiring many years to kill the patients, none of whom have been known to recover.

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[*topographical particulars*]

In this district the extent of barren lands, absolutely unfit for cultivation, is small; there are few or no ravines, and hills only occupy 16 square miles. The extent, which I have marked in the general statistical table (No. 1) as barren, is called by very various names, Ushar, Bala, Reher, Sor, Regasthan, Dhushat and Dhus; or by a combination of these, such as Rehersor, Ushar-reher, Dhus-reher, Balaushar and Sor-reher... For pasture they are of little use, as immediately after the rain ceases, they are quite parched. In general they are entirely clear, and give no harbour to destructive animals; but in some places they are covered with thorny bushes and trees.

But all these form only a very small portion, of what the natives usually consider as totally unfit for cultivation, and especially of what is returned as such in the reports made by the public surveyors. It has never entered into their imagination; that any of the forests are capable of cultivation, or that mankind could be induced to undergo the trouble of clearing them. Calcarious modules never here affect the soil, as, so far as I know, they are found only in the beds of rivers. In the bottom of wells, and in the rivers near the hills, there are often found gravel and small stones; but except on the very roots of the hills, these never appear on the surface now nor interfere with the husbandman.

In my account of Shahabad I have reckoned two kinds of light sandy soil, included under the terms Bala Ushar and Reher, and abundantly productive, when supplied with water. The former alone in this district is reckoned fit for cultivation, and is called Bala, Baluya, Dhashkat, or Dhungskut, and Dhus-Baluya. Reher here is confined to saline earth.

There are here two kinds of a strong free soil. The one nearly resembles the Ushar of Shahabad, but contains less sand; and its clods, when dry are exceedingly hard, so as to build good walls, if sheltered from the rain; but when moist it possesses little or no tenacity. It very quickly parts with moisture, consisting of a dry clay mixed with sand, so that the crops, which grow on it in the dry season, require much watering, and the pasture burns up soon after ceasing on the periodical rains. It is however far from being a poor soil, as, when watered, it not only gives heavy crops, but is much less readily exhausted by repeated cropping than any other soil in the district.

In this district, although less in extent than the last mentioned soil, or even than clay, there is a great deal of a rich vegetable mould, which is very retentive of moisture, so as to produce some vendure even in the worst seasons, and yield crops of wheat and barley without irrigation, although by this operation the crops are always considerably improved, except in inundated lands, where the trouble is unnecessary. This is soil called Bhat, Doras, Domatiya and Kabsa.

The only thing, in this district, which can be called a hill is Madar, a corner of the Himadri mountains, or Emodus, which for some way form the northern boundary of the district, and send this corner through a projecting angle to the bank of the Gandaki.

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The whole country, except Maddar, may be considered as level, although in the eastern parts there are some very singular ridges.

The level country is very flat, but only a small part is subject to inundation from the rivers, as will appear from the 2nd statistical table. In the inundated lands, where the soil is clay or vegetable mould, no crops require artificial irrigation; but, where they are of an arid nature, wheat and barley require this assistance, although some other crops thrive without such an expense.

In the lands exempt from regular inundation winter crops are always the better of artificial watering; although, where the soil is retentive of moisture, this operation is sometimes neglected, even with wheat and barley, and is never given to chana; but, where the soil is not retentive of moisture, watering is indispensable for everything.

[*general description, housing pattern and urban centres of topographical divisions*]

Section I : Division under the Thanah of Gorakhpur

[1. *general description*]

This is a jurisdiction very petty in size; but the town being pretty large... contains almost the whole population, and is nearly a mile each way, besides the cantonments, which are on its west side. Except what has been cleared about the cantonments and the houses of Europeans, which may be about 1/5 of the division, and the town, which may occupy as much, the whole is overwhelmed with mango plantations, which in some places have begun to decay. and are intermixed with other trees, that have sprung up spontaneously.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In 1805 an estimate was made, and the town was then supposed to contain 4,568 houses. It has increased since, and by a list given by the chief man of each ward (Mohal), it is now supposed to contain 6,121 houses, at the rate of about 7¾ persons for each, besides Europeans and soldiers and their followers. The buildings are, very mean, and the streets in general are crooksed, dirty and filled with impediments; but they are not so narrow as in many Indian towns.

The houses with respect to the streets, are placed very irregularly. 10, besides those of Europeans, are of brick with flat roofs, 7 of 2 stories, and 3 of one storey; 200 are partly of the above fashion, and partly have tiled roofs; one house in 32 may have brick walls, but the roofs are entirely tiled; one in eight consists of mud walls two stories high, and all these have tiled roofs, except about 5, which are thatched. 10 out of 16 are mud walled huts covered with tiles, 3 out of 16 are mud-walled huts thatched; and one out of 16 is a thatched hut with walls made of hurdles. Many of the mud walls are exceedingly rough; but some are nearly moothed, and a few painted with grotesque daubings.

[3. *urban centres*]

[*No urban centre is mentioned in this division*]

Section II : Division under the thanah of Munsurganj

[1. *general description*]

This is a monstrous jurisdiction containing above 800 square miles. This division may be divided into three portions, that differ much in appearance. On the bank of the Rapti is a tract, which in the rainy season is inundated, and part of it is low as to retain a good deal of water even in the heats of spring. East from this low tract is a great forest, occupying almost a third of this central mass of the district. East from the forest the country is very beautiful, consisting of fine plains intermixed with numerous plantations. The plains in many parts are kept clear and neat by the custom of fallowing, it being usual to cultivate each field 3 years, and then to allow it a fallow of almost an equal length. There is however too little variety in the plantations, the mango being everywhere too predominant, although there are a few bamboos and palms.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In the whole of this extensive division no habitation has walls of a better material than clay, and only 10 have two stories. These are covered with tiles, as are 50 huts; all the others are thatched, and some of them with stubble. 14/16 of the huts have mud walls, and 2/16 have walls made of hurdles, the place, where the people cook, being plastered with clay. As the thatched roofs in this district are more rude than any, that I have yet seen, architecture is no ornament to the country.

[3. *urban centres*]

Kaptangunj (Captains town) and Pipraich are the only places, that can be called towns. The former contains about 250 houses, or rather huts; but some of them are tiled, and for its size it carried on a good deal of trade. Pipraich is somewhat better built; but it contains only about 100 houses, although, so far as I can judge by passing through, I should think, that it contains at least twice that number.

Section III : Division under Thana Parraona

[1. *general description*]

This also is a very large division... originally containing three pergunnahs. A little land near the Gandaki is yearly inundated, but in general this is an elevated level territory with however some high narrow banks. There are no large lakes; but the south side of the division is very easily watered, the springs being very near the surface.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Parraona, when I saw it, contained about 700 houses. A few had two stories, and a few were tiled, but by far the greater part consisted of miserable thatched huts.

The owners of land have 3 houses of brick. That of the Parraona family. the only one that I saw, is a small castle at a corner of the town, and is very ruinous, though still inhabited. There are 75 mud walled houses of

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two stories, of which 5 are covered with tiles, and 70 are thatched. Of the huts 6/16 have mud walls, and of these 10 are covered with tiles, and 200 have woodden doors and window shutters. The remainder are thatched, and, if they have any door, it is a mat to shut the only aperture in the hut, except the crevices in the roof. 16/16 [10/16] differ from those last mentioned in having their walls made of hurdle, the place for cooking being plastered with clay on the inside.

[3. *urban centres*]

The town [Simra] had considerable manufactures of sugar nitre and cloth, and advances were made from the Company's factory at Gazipur for the two latter; but those for cloth have for 2 years been discontinued. Simra contains about 100 huoses; no other place deserves the name of a town.

Section IV : Division under the Chauki of Kesiya

[1. *general description*]

This division in its appearance entirely resembles the southern parts of Parraona; except, that the woods are confined to the eastern boundary, and that the extent of plantations is much smaller in proportion. It contains no marshes nor lakes of considerable size.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of two stories, nor is any built of bricks. 6/16 of the huts have mud walls, and 15 of them are covered with tiles. The remainder is thatched with grass, and very few have wooden doors. 16/16 [10/16] are thatched, and have walls made of hurdles, which near the fire place are plastered on the inside with clay.

[3. *urban centres*]

Kesiya, where the office of police is situated contains about 100 huts, of which a few are roofed with tiles. No other place deserves the name of a town.

Section V : Division under the Chauki of Belawa

[1. *general description*]

This division is better cultivated than most parts of the district, and the plantations are more moderate than usual; but still more numerous, than is required for profit, and abundantly so far ornament. The country is rather uneven, in some places rising into swells, and in others very low, and copiously supplied with water, so that it is naturally rich and beautiful; but the custom of fallowing does not prevail here and most of the waste land, being covered without grass, looks dismal.

[2. *housing pattern*]

No house is built of brick, nor contains 2 stories, and only 5 of the huts are tiled. The other roofs are thatched. 3/4 of the huts have mud walls; those of the remainder are made of hurdles.

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[3. *urban centres*]

[*No urban centre is mentioned in this Division*]

Section VI : Division under the Thanah of Selempur Majholi

[1. *general description*]

This is a very beautiful country, with numerous plantations. The lawns between are open, and in the greater part waste, and covered with short grass. The cultivation is chiefly confined to a corner projecting east from Selempur into the district of Saran, by which it surrounded on 3 sides.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is a brick house at Majholi belonging to the Raja, but it has become ruinous, the family usually residing on its estates in Saran. 30 houses with mud walls have 2 stories. Of these 10 are covered with tiles and 20 with thatch. All the huts have mud walls, and 250 of them are tiled; the others are thatched.

[3. *urban centres*]

The original name of the place [Selempur] was Nagar. It contains about 80 houses only; but Majholi on the opposite side of the Gandaki conatins 200, and the two places are usually considered as forming one town, the one being the Mahammedan, and the other the Hindu part. Bhingari, Kaparwar, Pipra and Baghel contain each about 100 houses.

Section VII : Division under Chauki Bhagalpur

[1. *general description*]

The division being fully cultivated, and still more planted than Selempur, is very beautiful, although the mango tree abounds to loathing.

[2. *housing pattern*]

40 houses have two stories with mud walls. Of these 10 are covered with tiles, and 30 with thatch. 50 mud walled huts are covered with tiles; all the remainder has mud walls, and thatched roofs.

[3. *urban centres*]

Bhagalpur, where the officers of police reside, is a small town containing about 125 huts; but it appears neater, cleaner, and more thriving, than most native towns of its size. One of the streets is wide, and has a row of sheds for the hucksters on market days. Many of the huts are very neatly roofed with tiles.

Lar is a town, which contains, 1,000 houses, Payna has 500, Rajput 150, and Peri 100. These are market towns. Among places, where there is no market Kangrauli contains 300, Gaura 250, and Barhej and Ramnagur each 200 houses. 5 villages besides have from 100 to 150.

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Section VIII : Division under Chauki Barahalgunj

[1. *general description*]

A large proportion is subject to inundation, and the water collected in the floods forms in the centre of the division a kind of lake called the Bherital, which is about 7 miles long and 4 wide, but not deep. As the water dries up, some part is cultivated with spring rice, a cultivation that might be much increased on the lakes of this district. On the whole the country is tolerably occupied, and the plantations, for this district, are rather moderate.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no dwelling house of brick; but 50 mud walled houses have 2 stories, 20 of them being covered with tiles, and 30 thatched. 500 huts with mud walls are tiled, so that on the whole no division in the district has such good houses. Of the remaining hurts 11 parts have mud walls, and 5 parts those of hurdles, and all these are thatched with grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Barahalgunj is a town, that contains 200 houses, many of which are covered with tiles. No other place deserves the name of a town.

Secton IX : Division under the Thanah Gajpur

[1. *general description*]

A large forest occupies the centre of the great mass of the division, which is on the left of the Rapti, and separates the clear part into two portions, that differ a good deal in appearance. That to the east of the forest is exempt from inundation, and very beautiful, containing numerous fine plantations, with clear open lawns between, for only a small proportion is cultivated. Between the forest and the river is lower, with many small stagnant pools. This also near the forest is quite overwhelmed with plantations, but among these there is a greater proportion of cultivation. Near the Rapti a great extent is deeply inundated, is bare of trees, and overrun with dismal reeds, while very little is cultivated. On the right of the Rapti the only woods are near Gajpur, and these are of no great extent. The country is higher than on the opposite side, and is overwhelmed with plantations now nearly wild; but among them there is a good deal of cultivation.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick except one at Gajpur, which was built by Raja Prithwi Pal of the Sirnet family, to which the whole vicinity belongs. It has become an entire ruin. [There] are 50 mud walled houses of two stories, of which 35 are covered with tiles, and 15 with thatch. 200 mud walled huts are covered with tiles. Of the remaining huts, all of which are thatched, 15/16 have mud walls, 1/16 walls of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Gajpur , where the officers of police reside, contains about 225 houses, is a sorry place, and is so buried in woods, that it looks still worse than it really is. Rudrapur is the largest place in the division, and contains about 300 houses, nearly as sorry as those of Gajpur, Madanpur, formerly the royal residence of the Tharus, contains about 150 huts.

Section X : Division under Chauki Bhewopar

[1. *general description*]

A great deal of this division is flooded in the rainy season, and as the floods retire many lakes are left; but the higher parts are much intermixed, so that the view in the rainy season must be singularly beautiful, the higher parts being finely wooded partly by a forest, partly by plantations, and there is a good deal of cultivation.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick. 7 houses with mud walls have two stories, and 2 of them have tiled roofs; while of the huts 8 have a similar covering. Of the remaining huts; which are all thatched with grass, 12/16 have mud walls; in the remainder hurdles have been used, chiefly by new tenants, who will not be at the trouble of building mud walls, least they should not to come to a fixed abode.

[3. *urban centres*]

Bhewopar, where the office of police stands, contains 125 houses, huddled togehter, and buried in a thicket, the remains of a hedge, by which the town was defended. The only house, that is tiled, belongs to a chief of the Sirnet. No other place deserves the name of a town.

Section XI : Division under Chauki Onaula

[1. *general description*]

None of this division is subject to inundation, nor does it contain any remarkable lake nor marsh. It is entirely overwhelmed with trees, partly spontaneous, partly plantations, and among these wind narrow lawns very poorly cultivated.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick. 3 houses with mud walls have two stories, but are thatched; and 2 of one storey are tiled. Of the remaining huts, which are all thatched with grass, 15 parts have mud walls, and 1 part walls of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Onaula, where the officers of police reside, contains about 140 huts, not one of which is tiled, nor has two stories. Even the mud castle of the high born chief consists of thatched huts surrounded by a ditch and hedge. The town of Onaula is so surrounded by bamboos and trees as to be with difficulty accessible. No other place can be called a town.

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Section XII : Division under Thanah Gopalpur

[1. *general description*]

Between the Koyane and Sarayu the coutry is subject to inundation, and is bare and dismal, much of it being waste and overgrown with withered reeds. On the left of the Koyane the country looks better, there being numerous plantations, and much of the waste land is covered with short grass. There are some small woods, but much stunted, and there is a good deal of poor land covered with thorns. There are many small pools and old water courses very useful for agriculture, but by no means ornamental.

[2. *housing pattern*]

Gopalpur, contains about 150 houses, 2 of them of brick, and several of them tiled. It has been fortified by a rampart of earth, and a bamboo hedge, both now ruinous.

Two houses of brick in Gopalpur belong to the chief of the Kausika tribe. There are 10 houses of two stroreies with mud walls, of which one half is covered with tiles, one half with thatch. 1/16 of the huts have tiled roofs, and all have mud walls. All the thatch is grass. The Muhammedans have three small places of worship built of brick.

[3. *urban centres*]

Shahpur contains 250 houses, no other place deserves the name of a town.

Section XIII : Division under Thanah Sanichara

[1. *general description*]

The banks of the Ghaghara are subject to inundation, and in many parts are barren or poor sandy swells covered with tamarisks or thorns. Even where the soil is good, they are rather dismal, being bare of trees, and a good deal being waste, and covered with withered reeds. The higher parts, in their centre, contain two long stunted forests very ugly, but the remainder is beautiful. Towards the east end of the division the plantations are too numerous, and there is good deal of waste land, but towards the west the country is well occupied, and the plantations are moderate. Intermixed with the Mango they contain many Mahuya trees and Bamboos.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick; but 35 houses have two stories with mud walls, 10 of them covered with tiles, the other with thatch. 300 mud walled huts have tiled roofs. Of the remaining huts, which are all thatched with grass, to have mud walls, and ¼ has walls of hurdles. The Muhammendans have two small mosques of brick.

[3. *urban centres*]

Sanichara, where the officers of police reside contains only 60 or 70 houses burried in a thicket. Hariharpur contains 150, Mehesong 150, and Gaighat 115.

Section XIV : Division under Thanah Mahuyadabar

[1. *general description*]

This division very much resembles Sanichara, that is it has a bare sandy tract on the side of the Ghaghra, and several stunted forests in the centre, and along the northern boundary. The whole however is as well cultivated as the western parts of Sanichara, and the plantations as moderate as there, although many still are superfluous. There are many small pools, and one of some consequence named Chanda Tal. which at the end of the rainy season is reckoned 1½ coss long, and one broad.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The Raja has in his house one room of brick. There are 100 houses of two stories with mud walls; 70 are covered with tiles, and 30 are thatched. There are 200 huts with mud walls, and tiled roofs. Of the remainder, all thatched with grass, 31 parts have mud walls, and 1 part walls of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Mahuyadabar is a scattered place burried in plantations, but contains 200 houses, many of which are tiled, and some have 2 stories. Piparaich contains 200. Ganespur 200, many of them good. Part is surrounded by a rampart of earth, a ditch, and bamboo hedge, and is still occupied by many houses by a younger branch of the Gautamiya chiefs family, although the property has been alienated. Nagar contains 100 houses, among which is that of the Gautamiya chief. The whole is defended like that of his kinsmen, and the defences are in good repair. Uji contains 100 houses Kaptangunj has only 25 shops; but it is a small military station, and the residence of the native collector of revenue.

Section XV : Division of the Thanah Khamariya

[1. *general description*]

This division is often called Amorha, from the name of the estate of which it consists. It is a compact form, and not so large, that the addition of the petty division of Lalgunj would occasion any considerable inconvenience. Part of a large island in the Ghaghra is claimed by both the Zemindars of this division, and those in the country of the Nawab Vazir. The last have the undisturbed possession of a part of this island, and of the whole of another that is adjacent.

This division entirely resembles Mahuyadabar, except that it has scarcely any forests, and that in place of one great lake it has several, which, although very long, are quite narrow, so that they seem evidently to have been channels of rivers. The most remarkable are at Hyderabad, Panchos, and Sisauni. These are called Jhills.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The person called Raja has a small brick house of two stories. About 100 houses of 2 stories have mud walls, but only two are covered with tiles. the others are

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thatched. Only 15 mud walled huts are covered with tiles, which the people here still consider as unlucky. Of the remaining huts 31 parts are thatched with grass; and part with rice straw; 15 parts have mud walls, and, those of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Khamariya, where the police officers reside, including an adjacent market place named Khankala, and a ham let called Chhauni, does not contain more than 10-huts. Amorha, which is about a mile distant, an0 Sekundarpur contain each about the same numbered.

Section XVI : Division under Thanah Vazirgunj

[1. *general description*]

This division has a form as compact, as the very irregular boundary with the territory of the Nawab Vazir will admit, but it is small, so that the addition of the petty jurisdiction of Manikapur would not be attended with any inconvenience, nor is the town of Nawabgunj so large, as to require a separate police establishment.

This division very much resembles in its appearance the last two described. The banks of the Teri, like those of the Ghaghra, are low and bare; the northern skirts are covered with stunted forests; and the great intermediate space is tolerably cultivated, and has a superfluity of fine plantations, although it is not so much overwhelmed, as many parts of the district are long narrow pieces of water are very numerous, and highly advantageous to the cultivator. Many of them are shallow, and covered with weeds; but 3 near Vazir-gunj are deep, and clear. They are in the shape of crescents, and render the vicinity very fertile and beautiful.

[2. *housing pattern*]

125 houses of two stories have mud walls, 25 of them are tiled, and 100 thatched. Of the huts 1/32 part has mud walls, and tiled roofs. All the others are thatched; but 30/31 have mud walls, and 1/31 have walls of hurd-les. The only thatch, as usual in this district, is grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Vazirgunj, so called from the neighbourhood of that princes seat, contains 114 houses, Shahgunj 115, and Namti 103. These are the only places in the division, that can be called towns.

Section XVII : Division under the Kotwal of Nawabgunj

[1. *general description*]

This division is entirely confined to the town of Nawabgunj, which according to the officers of police contains 1059 houses. The chief officer of police is called Kotwal, and the establishment for such a petty place is larger and more expensive, than for most Thanas in the district.

Nawabgunj was founded by Suja ud Doulah, and its situation was judiciously chosen on the edge of the country subject to inundation, and opposite to Fyzabad, his capital city.

[2. *housing pattern*]

It contains 4 houses of brick, 250 mud walled houses of two stories, of which 200 are tiled, and 50 thatched; about 500 tiled huts, and 300 that are thatched, all with mud walls.

[3. *urban centres*]

It [Nawabgunj] served... as a mart, where all the farmers from the northern districts of his country might bring their grain, and dispose of it to the merchants of Fyzabad, who carried it across the various branches of the Ghaghra, which here may be said to occupy a space of about 4 miles in width. This trade is still carried on with great spirit. The town extends about 1/3 of a mile each way; and, as usual, has very narrow crooked streets. The place, like all others near Ayodhya, swarms with religious mendicants, and the necessitous poor are numerous.

Section XVIII : Division under Thanah Manikapur

[1. *general description*]

This division is entirely exempted from inundation, but it contains several small marshy lakes. The most considerable is at Manikapur. A narrow forest winds through the division, and connects itself with one of great length, that runs along the banks of the Bisui and Koyane. Besides this forest the country is overwhelmed with plantations of Mahuya chiefly, and trees of the same kind are scattered through many fields; but, the intermediate spaces being well cultivated, it would be very beautiful, were not the houses uncommonly wret-ched.

[2. *housing pattern*]

On the bank of the lake at Manikapur the Raja had two castles with buildings in both of the [them of] brick, and of a considerable size, although only one storey high. There are 35 houses of two stories with mud walls; 10 are tiled, and 25 thatched; 10 mud walled huts have tiled roofs. All the remainder are mud walled, and thatched with grass; 25 of them have wooden doors.

[3. *urban centres*]

Manikapur contains only 90 houses, and suffered much during different seiges, which the castles sustained, when the Rajas were refractory. Bhetuwara contains 150, and Bidwangar 125 houses.

Section XIX : Division under Thanah Lalgunj

[1. *general description*]

This division is exempt from floods, but contains many long narrow and shallow pieces of water, highly favourable for agriculture. The whole northern boun-dary is skirted by a forest, forming a part of the very

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long wood, that runs along the Bisui and Koyane. The remainder is tolerably occupied, and the plantations are somewhat moderate, and consists chiefly of the Mango.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick except some thatched huts in a village near the old ruin of Kotkas, which affords abundance of the [material] matterial; 26 houses of two stories have mud walls. Only one of them is tiled, the others are thatched. There are 10 mud walled huts having tiled roofs. All the other huts are thatched, a few with straw, but by far the greater part with grass; 31/32 parts have mud walls, and 1/32 part walls of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Lalgunj, where the officers of police reside, has no market, and only a few shops with 35 houses, chiefly of cultivators. The name implies the fine market town, and was given to it by some Nawab, who intended, that it should be such; but he entirely failed in his attempt at improvement. Its original name was Virpur. No place deserves the name of a town.

Section XX : Division under Chauki Dumuriyagunj

[1. *general description*]

A little of this division along the banks of the Rapti and Ami is subject to inundation; but it is too narrow to produce much effect on the appearance of the country. There are 7 or 8 marshy lakes; but the only one that is considerable, is the Pathrajhi in the N.W. part of the division. It is 1 cose long, and 3/4 cose wide. There are three considerable forests; one much stunted running along the southern boundary, and two more stately on the banks of the Rapti. The remainder of the country is beautiful, with more cultivation than is usual in the northern parts of the district, but less than near the Ghaghra. The plantations, although in part superfluous, are some what nearer the bounds of moderation, then usual in the centre of the district; and, except the woods, much of the waste land is clear pasture, while the remaining smaller portion is covered with long harsh grass.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick; but 225 are of two stories with mud walls, and 1/32 part is thatched with rice straw, while the remainder is thatched with grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Dumuriyagunj, where the police officers reside, contains 175 huts very poor, but forming a straight wide street. It has been surrounded by a ditch rampart and hedge of bamboos, now neglected. It is finely situated on the banks of the Rapti, but does not possess one boat, except such as are used for ferries. Banpur contains 100 poor huts. Wasa, where the Kazi resides, is not a market town, but contains some good tiled buildings. The same is the case with a very large village named Halawar, which is also occupied by Muhammedans, chiefly the descendants of the saint from Arabia.

Section XXI : Division under Thanah Basti

[1. *general description*]

None of the districts is subject to be regularly flooded. There are 10 or 12 marshy lakes, but none of them remarkable. The extensive forest on the banks of the Koyane runs through the middle of the division. A great part of it consists of plantations, that have rug wild, and it occupies a great extent. The remaining part of the country is beautiful but loaded with useless plantations, and a large proportion of it is waste, partly covered with short, and partly with long withered grass.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There are two houses partly of brick, one belonging to the Raja, and one to a kinsman. The former is included in a very sorry mud walled castle. The other I did not see. There are 110 houses of 2 stories, of which 10 are tiled, and 100 thatched. All the huts have mud walls, 10 are tiled, the remainder is thatched with grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Basti contains about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a ditch, and bamboo hedge about half a mile square. In this area are several empty spaces, and the Raja's mud castle takes up a considerable portion, so that the houses are much crowded and the whole is more sorry, than any place of the size in the district, and the people seem in the most object state of poverty. Pakoliya contains 100 houses, and is the only other place, that can be called a town.

Section XXII : Division under the Thanah Magahar

[1. *general description*]

Towards the Rapti this division is low, but tolerably well cultivated. The higher parts are very much neglected, and a great deal is occupied by woods, that extend along the Ami, and Budh rivers, and at Magahar extend to a great width, having been there enlarged by numerous plantations, that have run wild. Except in these woods, which are mostly stunted, the high land is beautiful, but very poorly cultivated. It has however numerous fine plantations and most of the waste land is under short grass.

[2. *housing pattern*]

The Kazi has two houses partly of brick. That a Magahar consists of many small brick huts scattered in disorder, partly tiled, and partly thatched, and surrounded by a ruinous brick wall, with many projecting corners and loopholes for defence. It is very slovenely, and even ruinous, . .

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20 houses of 2 stories have mud walls, and tiled roofs; and 50 huts with similar walls are roofed in the same manner. The remainder is thatched with grass, and 31/32 parts have mud walls, and 1/32 part walls of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Magahar contains 370 houses, and is a poor scattered place. Mehedawal contains 500. Rudhauli 100. These are market places; but 19 places, which have no market, contain each about 100 houses.

Section XXIII : Division under Chauki Bakhira

[1. *general description*]

A small part of the long forest on the banks of the Ami is in this division. None is subject to be regularly flooded, but a fine lake occupies a considerable part of the whole. About a half however of this piece of water is in Magahar. At Bakhira it [is] usually called Bakhira Jhil, by which name it is best known to Europeans; but in Magahar they call it Barachi; and the late Nawab Vazir, who used frequently to hunt on its banks, called it the Moti Jhil or pearl of lakes. The division, exclusive of the woods, is for this district tolerably cultivated; but the plantations are rather extensive, although not so overwhelming as in some parts.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There is no house of brick; 6 houses of two stories have mud walls, and of these one is tiled; the others are thatched. There are 50 thatched huts with hurdle walls; all the others are built of mud; 15 of them are roofed with tiles; the others with grass, which indeed is the only thatch used.

[3. *urban centres*]

Bakhira contains 250 houses surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, still very inaccessible, although not in repair; no other place deserves the name of a town.

Section XXIV : Division under Thanah Bangsi

[1. *general descritpion*]

There are said to be 87 marshy lakes in this division, but the largest does not exceed 400 acres, and, although they might be of the greatest advantage to agriculture, they are overwhelmed with weeds, and are disagreeable objects to view. About a tenth part of the district is flooded every rainy season, is considered useless by natives, and in the dry season is exceedingly dismal being covered with withered reeds, among which are scattered small trees of the Gardenia uliginosa, a most ugly plant. A very large and stately forest of Sakhuya and other valuable timbers occupy a great extent on the banks of the Buri Rapti, and there is a long stunted wood on the boundary of Dhuliyabhandar. The remainder of the country is planted to superfluity, but very poorly cultivated, the plantations equalling in extent 1/3 of the fields, the waste spaces between which are vastly more extensive than both; and are partly clear, partly covered with dismal withered long grass, and partly occupied by ugly bushes and thorns.

[2. *housing pattern*]

In Bangsi part of a brick house, which belonged to a former Raja, still remains, and is occupied by the native collector. The Raja's present abode consists of several mud walled quadrangular towers of two stories, and covered with roofs somewhat after the Italian shape. These towers are joined by huts of one story, with windows towards the interior. Before the principal gate is an area, through which the street passes. It is surrounded by mud buildings, some of them two stories high. These are accommodations for the Raja's officers and servants. There are in all 200 mud walled houses of 2 stories all thatched with grass. All the remainder consists of mud walled huts, which are all thatched in the same manner, except 5 that are covered with tiles; but these are considered as unlucky.

[3. *urban centres*]

Bangsi is situated on both sides of the Rapti, the Raja at present occupying the northern bank, and the officers of Government the southern. It is a very sorry place, although on both sides it may contain 600 houses. No other place deserves the name of a town.

Section XXV : Division of Thanah Dhuliyabhandar

[1. *general description*]

Towards the boundary of Bangsi, on the banks of the Jemuyar, there is a long narrow forest. Except this there are traces to show, that the whole has once been fully occupied, and that the plantations have been very moderate, for these still remain in full vigour. There are numerous small tanks at the situation of former villages, and round these are some scattered trees, but seldom such as bear fruit. All the rest of the country is covered with reeds.

[2. *housing pattern*]

[Nothing mentioned in particular; mention has been made about temples, forts, etc.].

[3. *urban centres*]

[No urban centre is mentioned in this Division.]

Section XXVI : Division under Thanah Lotan

[1. *general description*]

A considerable portion of this division is liable to be annually flooded, and is very dismall [dismal] being very poorly cultivated, and the waste produces only long harsh grass, which early in the dry season is withered. Forests occupy a very large proprtion, especially in the south and east parts of the division, where there is one of very great extent, that contains some large timber. A small one towards the N.W. on the Telar, is much stunted. The clear part of the division,

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about Lotan and Kharati, has once been fully occupied; but many people have lately deserted it, and the plantations are equal to almost a third of the fields, that are now cultivated.

[2. *housing pattern*]

No house is built of brick nor tiled, but there are 10 mud walled houses of 2 storeys. Of the huts 15 parts have walls of mud, and, (one) part walls of hurdles; but these are always plastered with clay on one side, and sometimes on both. All the thatch is grass.

[3. *urban centres*]

Lotan, where one set of the police officers resides, contains only 70 huts, very poor. Kharati, where the other set resides, contains 150, several of two stories, and the whole rather more comfortable. No other place deserves the name of a town.

Section XXVII : Division under Chauki Pali

[1. *general description*]

All the northern boundary of the division is covered by a stately forest containing many Sakhuya trees, and on the bank of the Tinay this forest extends far south. There is also a thick forest in the southern part of the division between the Payas and Rohini. The remainder would appear to have been once cultivated; but the large space between the Danda and Rohini would seem to have been deserted before the English took possession, and this in consequence of wars between the Chauhans and Sirnets, which raged about 20 years ago. This part of the country is very dismal, being overgrown with withered reeds on the lower grounds, among which are many small tanks with a few scattered trees on their banks. The higher parts are covered with the clumps of young Sakhuya. The plantations of fruit trees have been entirely destroyed. The remainder of the country looks better, although there is very little cultivation; but it has been lately deserted, and the plantations remain, nor have the reeds acquired the same ascendancy, so that many fields are still clear pasture.

[2. *housing pattern*]

[No particular housing pattern is mentioned in this Division.]

[3. *urban centres*]

[No urban centre is mentioned in this Division.]

Section XXVIII : Division under Thanah Nichlaul or Nachlawali

[1. *general description*]

A large island in the Gandaki is subject to be flooded, and is overrun with reeds and tamarisks. Much of the land towards the north is very low, and during the rainy season is subject to be flooded, partly by the rain water lying long, and partly by the swelling of the torrents. This is very fit for rice, but it is thinly inhabited, and looks very dismal, being covered with long withered grass, among which in some places are scattered ugly trees on the higher parts however are a good many plantations. Near the hills of the north the country is covered with fine forests, adjoining to which, on the bank of the great Gandaki, is a thin wood consisting almost entirely of Sisau South from thence, and adjacent to Nichlaul, on the east, is a very large forest, chiefly however stunted, and containing many Mimosas, especially the Catechu. Opposite to this, on the west of Nichlaul but at some distance, is another forest, in which there is some Sakhuya trees, but chiefly small. The country south from these forests and Nichlaul is clear, and planted with fruit trees sufficient to serve 10 times the present inhabitants, although these are much more numerous than they were of late, many having retired from the northern parts of the division, in consequence of the disputes with the Raja of Gorkha.

[2. *housing pattern*]

There are two houses of brick belonging to the Kanungoe, and 8 houses with mud walls have 2 stories; 3 of them are tiled, and 5 thatched. Four mud walled huts are covered with tiles. All the other huts are thatched with grass, 10 parts having mud walls, and 6 parts those of hurdles.

[3. *urban centres*]

Nichalaul or Nichlawali is a very sorry place, although it contains 200 huts. It formerly had much trade in grain, but that has failed, in consequence of the country to the north having been deserted. Near it the Rajas of Palpa or Butaul had a mud fort and castle, a very sorry work entirely ruined. Maharajgunj, the only other place, that deserves the name of a town, contains 125 huts.

[*housing pattern*]

The observations, made in the accounts of Behar and Shahabad on the different kinds of houses, are in general applicable to this district. The castles built of mud, or even of brick, make in this district no external show, as they are always surrounded by thickets of bamboos, that conceal them from view.

In many parts a good many tiled roofs have been introduced, both in huts and houses of two stories, and they are much neater than those of Behar or Bengal; but in some parts prejudices continue against employing them, and they are considered as unlucky. The thatched roofs as in the south of Shahabad are execrably rude, and unseemly, although straw or stubble is very seldom used, and grass no doubt, with care, makes a neater and better roof than either. The huts have seldom any wooden frame for the roof, which is supported by a beam of wood going from one gable end to the other, and by the top of the walls, which seldom exceed 4 feet in height. Each hut, as usual in India, consists of one apartment, and those, who can afford more accommodation, built more huts in proportion to their means.

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Although in the midst of forests, very few of the huts have wooden doors, and still fewer have any apperture in the form of a window. Very few of the mud wall except in the town of Gorakhpur, are white washed or painted, and their outside is in general very slovenly; but as usual in India, so far as I could judge by peeping through the open doors, the insides are much cleaner, than might be expected from the external appearance.

There are here none of the huts in form of bee hives. The houses in villages here are much huddled together and make no show at a distance, being usually buried in plantations; but they are not scattered through these as in Bengal, so that fires are very destructive.

[*dress and ornaments*]

The pettycoat (Lahangga) is fully as much in use as in Bihar, but the bodice (Korta) and Veil (Urani) confined to a few young women of the Muhammedan faith, or Rajput tribe; nor do any Hindus, but the women of the Khatri and Agarwala tribes, adopt the drawers of Muhammedans; and even these, it is alleged, do so only, when they go on private intrigues, to which they are said to be much addicted. The Gown (Peshwaz) is confined to less than 200 of the chief Muhammedan families, and to the dancing girls. The Hindu women, who wear pettycoat, use, also a wrapper, which covers their head and body but does not entirely conceal the face; at least all young women contrive to show theirs as they pass. Besides the Lahangga and Sari in cold weather, they use often a mantle or Chadar. The pettycoat is always coloured, and most commonly checkered. Those most valuable are of pure silk and cotton mixed from Maldeh and usually here called Atlas. Then come those made of Tsar silk and cotton, which called Ganggam, or Ginggam, and are made in the country between the Ganges and Ghaghra. The coarsest pettycoats are made of cotton entirely in the same part of the country, and have various hard names according to their pattern. The longer wrapper (Dhoti) worn with the pettycoat is always of cotton, and is of various fineness according to the rank of the wearer. The finer ones are always bleached, and both fine and coarse are sometimes dyed, especially at marriages. Widows of pure birth are not allowed to use the pettycoat, but the widows of low castes, who are in the expectation of becoming concubines, continue to use this indulgence. Those, who use the coarse pettycoat, are in better circumstances, than those who use the wrapper alone; so that it seems to have been chiefly the want of means, that has at all preserved the original Hindu dress among the woman. The female wrapper, when of full size is here called Dhoti, which term in Behar and Bengal is confined to the male dress, while the female wrapper of full size is there called Sari. Many however cannot afford this, and must use not only a small wrapper (Kiluya), but that composed of several pieces sewed together, which is in abomination with the Hindus, so that every woman of rank, when she eats, cooks or prays, must lay aside her pettycoat and retain only the wrapper made without the use of scissors or needle.

The men also have chiefly preserved the Hindu dress from want of means to purchase the Muhammedan; for everyone, who can possibly procure a full dress (Jora) either by begging or borrowing, uses it at marriages. The number, who can afford to appear in this dress at visits of ceremony (Durbar), is however very small, and very few can afford Shals. Many in visits adopt the more common Muhammedan dress (Hindustani Posh), but in ordinary almost everyone uses the old Hindu fashion of a wrapper, and turban, with a small mantle for the cold season. Even those Hindus, who cannot afford the wrapper of a full size, use the turban, although many have it of a pitiful size but it must be observed, that some old tribes, such as the Musahar, do not use this part of dress, which here however is more general than in any part, that I have seen, even the Pandits and men dedicated to religion using it; while in most parts they either go bare headed or use a cap with flaps coming over their ears, such as we see in the old sculptures of Egyptian priests. The turban I have no doubt is of Persian origin. The Moslems at home use a small conical cap, and some of the scribes, who have studied Persian, are beginning to imitate them in this economy. In the cold season all who can afford it have quilts, which they wrap round them, night and day, when cold. Those who are easy use quilts made of chints (Rajai), or of coloured cotton cloth (Lehap). Those, who are poorer use quilts, which, when new, are white (Sirak or Saphedi), but are never washed. Those who cannot procure such quilts, use those made of rags (Gudri); but such are chiefly by the low castes, who also use blankets while those of pure birth, who cannot procure Rajais or Saphedis use only a single (Chadar) or double sheet (Gelap, Khol or Dohar). They use blankets for bedding, but never as a covering. The low castes, who use the blanket, always have a sheet (Chadar) under it. In cold weather the women use little more covering than in the hot; the greater quantity of fat, with which women are provided, rendering them less susceptible of cold than men are.

On the whole of clothing here is fully as coarse, and rather more scanty than in Behar and Shahabad; but I do not think, that it is quite so dirty, a great many having their linnen bleached, and cleaned by the washerman. I nowhere saw them lousing each other in public.

Most of the men and of the Mahammedan women wear shoes, but very few of the low Hindu women use sandals. This however seems to be more from economy than aversion, as the women of the chief families, who can afford to live idle and in luxury use the gaudy slippers made after the Patna fashion.

Ornaments of lack are confined to the women of the tribes called Chamar, Dom and Dosads, in the very dregs of impurity. The numerous tribe of Ahir use the base metals, brass, bell metal and tin, almost alone. The other tribes wear almost all ornaments of glass, with some of the metals according to their rank & circumstances. Some tribes of the Rajputs never use the base metals although even the Brahmans use them on their legs and arms. By far the greater part of all the women have at least a ring of gold in their nose, and perhaps 200 families have their women fully bedecked with the precious metals.

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which are more plentifully applied to female ornament than in Shahabad. Four or 5 families have coral, pearls and diamonds. The ornaments of glass are however considered as the proper ones belonging to women of rank, while in the prime of youth and beauty, and here it is these alone, that widows are compelled to lay aside.

Men very seldom anoint themselves with oil, except at marriages, and as a remedy for disease. The women, more or less frequently, according to their station anoint their bodies and heads with oil, & paint their foreheads with red lead. This even by young beauties is seldom done oftener than twice a week, and by old ladies it is practised seldomer. A bit of coloured glass is pasted between the eyes at the same time, and is not *disturbed by washing until the next day of ornament.* Their heads of course cannot be washed in the intervals. The washing of their forehead at any time is considered as very disgraceful, and the alleging such an action is considered as a term of great reproach; for widows of rank are not allowed to paint, and the washing off the paint is considered as an expression of a desire for the husband's death. Virgins are not allowed to paint, it would be considered as too glaring a declaration or their desire to attract the notice of men.

The eyes of bride grooms are blackened, but no other males are guilty of this affection, after the age of infancy: for the women, when they blacken their own eyes, which is only done occasionally, apply some to those of their children. Most of the women are more or less tatooed, although the operation is by no means considered indispensible; and men of rank have no scruples of drinking from the hand of a nymph, whose skin is without spot. The lower women however take a great deal of pains in adorning their skins with various figures.

It is usual among the natives of India to cover themselves day and night with the same clothing. At night the turban, and such ornaments as would incommode, are laid aside, but no other material change takes place. The bedding therefore consists of what is intended to enable to lie easily. Those , who have the best kind of bed steads, made by a carpenter, and all the parts of which have received some degree of polish, have usually a bad mattress, and some pillows covered with a sheet. Curtains are never used by the natives of this district, although several Bengalese have shown them the example. All the other bedsteads are of rude kind called Khatiyas, which are mere rude sticks tied together, with a bottom of coarse ropes interwoven to support the bedding. This in some cases consists of a blanket and sheet, or of a carpet or rug. In other causes the bedding is a coarse mat, or some straw. Many however cannot afford these luxuries, and sleep on the ground, spreading on this a coarse mat of Kusa Ater or Gongdari, under which in winter is spread some straw. Religious medicants are not allowed the use of bedsteads, but use good bedding, that is blankets or carpets. And many old infirm persons prefer the ground, as giving them less trouble.

[*food* : 1. *rice*]

People living here in the most luxurious style use boiled rice daily, with unleavened wheaten cakes occasionally as a change, and have as seasoning a curry of pulse, and one or two of vegetables, both seasoned with butter, turmeric, capsicum, salt and spices. They use curds daily, and a little coarse sugar, or molasses occasionally. The use of animal food is entirely accidental, and depends on their religious opinions, more than their luxury all the sects of Vishnu rejecting it, while many impure and miserable creatures enjoy it often. People less easy use oil in place of butter, and have no foreign spiceries and it is not always, that they procure curds. Those less easy have no curry of vegetables and procure curds in the cheap season alone. Those in still greater difficulty have rice at the cheapest season only, or on high occasions, and use whatever grain is cheapest, while they seldom procure pulse except in harvest, or curds except on great *occasions, and the quantity of oil and salt, that they* procure, is very limited. It must however be observed, that towards the northern frontier rice is at all seasons the cheapest grain, and there its regular use is no indication of wealth nor luxury.

[2. salt]

The quantity of salt, said to be a full allowance for a family of ten persons, varied from 10 P.W.to 30 P.W average 21 $\frac{64}{100}$ P.W. or 21 $\frac{43}{100}$ Calcutta S.W or 9 $\frac{8}{10}$ ounces avoirdupois. The 2d Class is said to procure from 5 P.W. to 18 P.W. average 11 $\frac{72}{100}$ P.W. or 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. The 3rd class procures 7 $\frac{22}{100}$ S.W. or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. The 4th class has average 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ P.W. or 71/4 S.W., or 2/15/100 ounces. All procure more or less daily. There being here no monopoly on salt, the quantity used here compared with that in the districts hitherto surveyed, will tend to throw light on the effects of raising a duty on this article by that means; and it will appear, although the higher classes in Shahabad use more salt than those here, that the lower classes here are much better provided, but this is probably owing to higher wages arising from a scarcity of the labouring classes, and it seems exceedingly doubtful, whether, if the monopoly were removed in Bengal, any considerable difference in the consumption of salt would take place. The salt consumed here indeed in general pays no revenue to the Company, as it comes chiefly by land, and pays transit duties to the Nwab Vazir alone; but owing to these and the land carriage the price is not very much lower than that of sea salt was in Shahabad, the quantity which costs there 5 rupees selling here for about 4 were the salt brought by water from the western provinces; it would pay duties to the Company, which would probably raise it nearly as high, as that which could be brought from Bengal under the monopoly

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[3. *ghee and butter*]

The use of Ghiu or boiled butter is nearly to about the same extent as in Shahabad, but that of oil is more restrained, than in any of the districts hitherto surveyed. The quantity considered as a full daily allowance for 10 persons young and old varied in different places from 10 to 48 Paysa Weight, and on the average was $25\frac{72}{100}$ P. W. equal to $25\frac{47}{100}$ Sicca Weight of Calcutta, or a trifle more than 10 ounces avoirdupois. The 2nd class is said to use from 5 to 24 P.W. average $13\frac{52}{100}$ P.W., equal to S.W. $13\frac{4}{10}$ or $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The 3rd class uses from 3 to 12 P.W. average $7\frac{43}{100}$ P.W. equal to $7\frac{36}{100}$ S. W. or rather more than three ounces. Finally the 4th class uses from 2 P.W. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ P.W. average $3\frac{36}{100}$ P.W. equal to $3\frac{32}{100}$ S.W., or $1\frac{36}{100}$ ounce. These quantities, as usual in the estimates of other districts, include what is burnt for the lamp, and in the fourth class are many, who have their food seasoned with oil on peculiar occasions alone; but that is chiefly owing to the aversion of some of the low pork eating tribes to this seasoning.

[4. *meat and fish*]

The quantity of butchers meat and poultry, that is consumed here, is exceedingly small. In the capital two or three shops sell execrable goats meat and mutton; but it is used only by Muhammedans, and persons of low birth; and the Hindu gentry, when they want to eat meat, kill it themselves, or offer it in sacrifice, or kill game; but a great many altogether reject animal food. There are no ducks; the few geese and pigeons, that are kept, are entirely reared as pets; and pullets are very scarce, even in the parts where Muhammedans most abound.

The chief supply of animal food consists of venison and hares killed in hunting by the Rajputs, and swine which are sacrificed by the very dregs of impurity, suitable enough for the manner in which the animals are reared, and in a state of poverty, which may be aptly compared to the leanness of their food. The lakes of this district afford an astonishing supply of the most delicious water four, but it is only on the Bakhira jhil, that any advantage is taken of this supply.

Fish has by nature been provided in abundance; but this food is not in much request, a great many rejecting it as contrary to religion, and some as contrary to health. Owing to these prejudices, the demand is small, and the fishermen are thence probably unskilful, so that a great part of what is taken is secured in the marshes, as these become nearly dry. Whether or not the wholesomeness of the food is affected by this circumstance, I will not take upon myself to say; but such seems to be the opinion of the natives, and there can be no doubt, that it affects their taste, and that fish of the best kinds caught among the weeds of these marshes have a very disagreeable flavour. The fish in the running streams of the same species, are excellent; but owing to want of skill are seldom procurable.

[5. *milk and sugar*]

Notwithstanding the vast extent of pasture, and the number of cattle, milk, during the greater part of the year, is a scarce article, and the greater part of the curds, that are used, have had the butter previously extracted. The scarcity is owing partly to the want of vegetation, except during the 4 months of the rainy season and partly to the people being unwilling to deprive the calves of any milk.

The preparations of the sugarcane enter less into the diet of the natives of this district, than in that of any hitherto surveyed. They are used in the same manners as in Shahabad.

[6. *intoxicants and tobacco*]

In the 9th statistical table will be found an estimate of the extent, to which the use of various stimulating, or narcotic substances is carried.

The use of palm wine, as in Shahabad, falls very much short of that in Behar, and falls also much shorter in reality than would appear from the tables, partly for the reason stated in Shahabad and partly because it is only from one to two months in the year, when the liquor is most plenty, that it is anywhere worth while to take a license.

The quantity of distilled liquor consumed is very great, as may be known from the number of stills, and amount of the duty. This is so great, that it is impossible that the low tribes should consume the whole, they being much more willing than able to purchase this luxury. The gentry indeed entirely disclaim the honour of good fellowship, but this, I believe, arises from what they out to do according to their creed, and is not at all conformable to practice. The liquor in most general use is that distilled from Mahuya flowers; but a very little treacle is used, when it happens to be cheap. Some Bengal rum is for sale at Gorakhpur, and must be used by the natives of rank, although this is earnestly denied. The greater part of those, who intoxicate themselves wth hemp plant, uses that which grows spontaneously could not conveniently be subjected to a tax. Except a few common prostitutes, no women smoke tobacco; but after the age of 20 a large proportion of them chews that drug, as do also a great part of the men, although these also indulge in smoking, and not a few take snuff. The consumption of tobacco therefore is enormous, although the (hukka) pipe is not so incessantly in their mouth, as is usual in Bengal. Four pipes a day is reckoned a full allowance for a smoker, and each pipe may contain 2 Paysa Weight (356 grains) of the leaf mixed with an equal quantity of molasses.

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Betle is far from being so much used as towards the east, still however, many people have their mouths very frequently filled, although not so as to prevent articulation, and it is an essential at all great occasions; but on the whole it is here less used than in Shahabad.

[7. *fuel*]

Notwithstanding the enormous extent of woods and decaying plantations in this district. about a half of the fuel used is cowlung, made into irregular masses with husks of grain and dried in the sun.

The oil most commonly used for the lamp as well as for eating is that extracted from the cruciform plants, but in some places linseed oil is used to a considerable extent for both purposes; as is also that of Sesamum and the Mahuya.

The other kinds of oil mentioned in the 10th table are only used for the lamp; but their quantities are trifling. In this table will be found an estimate of the proportion of different kinds of fuel and lamp oil used in different parts of the district; and the extent to which the convenience of a lamp is enjoyed. Candles are not used by the highest families. Almost all burn a fire by their bed in cold weather.

[8. *attendants*]

In the 11th statistical table will be found an estimate of the extent to which the inhabitants of this district are provided with attendants, and means of conveyance. The equipage of the chiefs, as I have stated, is chiefly suited for the sports of the field; and, when they go out to the chase, they are accompanied by a good many armed horsemen; but many of these are their kinsmen, who still adhere from affection to the heads of their families. The elephants mostly belong to the chiefs, or to the principal collateral branches of their families; and the camels are chiefly employed to carry their baggage.

None of the horses are worth more than 2 or 3 hundred rupees, which in this country will purchase nothing tolerable. The ponies, I think are rather better than in Shahabad; and it is said that the water of the Teri which passes Nawabgunj is favourable for this kind of cattle; but the greater part of its course is in the Vazirs country. Many of the ponies are employed for carrying goods especially about the capital. The Hindus who cannot procure a palanquin when bridegrooms do not here scruple to ride on horseback.

[9. *mode of transport*]

One Raja has a two wheeled chaise after the European fashion drawn by a poney; but no other carriage belonging to a native is drawn by a horse and the number of travelling carriages drawn by oxen is quite inconsiderable although few of the gentry or even of the Pandits have any scruple about going in them. The few that are, belong chiefly to prostitutes.

The old palanquin with a long arched bamboo, has now mostly gone out of fashion and is retained by only one chief. The old ones are kept by bearers, and left for hire to those, who wish to make a conspicuous figure at their marriage, and give from 1 to 3 rupees for the occasion. The Kharkhriya, in humble imitation of the palanquins used by Europeans, has now become the fashion for men of rank. Few or none except some chief native officers of government, at the capital, keep bearers in constant pay; but men of large estates give farms at a low rent to their bearers, who are ready at a call, and receive food when employed. The lowest kind of palanquins, which are small litters suspended under a straight bamboo, by which they are carried, and shaded by a frame covered with cloth, do not admit the passenger to lie at a length, and are here called Miyana or Mahapa. In some places these terms are considered as synonymous, in others the Miyana is open at the sides. and is intended for carrying men, while the Mahapa intended for women, is surrounded by curtains or account of this confusion in the nomenclature I have not been able to form an estimate of the proportion of each kind.

[10. *domestic servants and slaves*]

Free domestic servants, both male and female, are more numerous here in proportion than in Shahabad, and receive usually money wages with food and clothing; but the women receive less than the men. Where food or land is not given, men servants get from 2 to 3 rupees, a month, and women from 8 to 16 anas. They beat rice, bring home water, and clean the house and cooking vessels. The women servants are usually called Tahalin, but sometimes Laundi, although entirely free; yet this term is also used for slaves. The same is the case with the term Nufur, which is applied both to slaves, and to horse keepers, although these are free. There are besides many poor women, who live entirely by carrying home water for families in more easy circumstances, but not able to keep a regular servants. These women as usual are called Panibarin, and each may make from 4 to 8 annas a month, besides as much cloth as she uses and some food. They can besides spin a little, especially when they make only a low rate of wages by carrying water.

The slaves, except on the boundaries of Saran have been entirely introduced from the province of Behar, by high born chiefs, who honoured the upstart families of that country, by taking their daughters in marriage, and received of course many marks of these upstarts gratitude, among which were the slaves. In the division of Parraona, bordering on Sarun, are 250 families of slaves of whom the greater part (4/5) is employed in agriculture. These slaves are of the Kurmi tribe, to whom that part of the country chiefly belonged. They all live in their masters house, receiving food and clothing, and are not suffered to intermarry with free persons. The children belong to the Master of the father; but no man scruples to give his girl in marriage to another mans slave, when he wants her. They are never sold, and the women attend their ladies, while the men work in the field. If any female slaves are purchased to administer to the pleasures of wealthy Muhammedans, the whole transaction is so involved in mystery, that no estimates could be formed, without

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recourse to means of violence, that would be highly disgusting. It is probable however, that some much slaves exist, and are procured from the mountaineers, many of whom are ready to dispose of their children.

[11. *unproductive classes, beggars and prostitutes*]

The number of common beggars in proportion to the number of people is much smaller than in Shahabad, being only estimated at 1145; but the charity of the people is so exhausted by religious mendicants, that the sufferings of the actual poor are severe, and in sickness they are as much neglected as in Behar or Shahabad. It is much however, in favour of the people of Belawa, that many there permit the necessitious poor to sleep in out houses, and give them food when sick. Among the religious mendicants are many Brahmans, stout fellows, but too lazy to work. Some of these hang on about almost every village; and although they do not pretend to have dedicated themselves to God, nor to abstain from any indulgence in their power, they take away a large share of the subsistence, which ought to be held the due of the lame, blind and infirm poor.

[12. *character of the people*]

The people here are neither so industrious, nor so skilful in agriculture, as those of Behar. They are not quite so jealous of their women, or at least do not show it in such absurd lengths, although this passion is a strong feature in their character. They are more honest, I think, than in any of the districts, that I have hitherto visited; so that there are fewer robbers and house breakers than usual; but there is a good deal of petty pilfering, especially about the capital and Parraona.

[13. *education*]

In the 12h table will be found the result of my inquiries respecting the state of common education in this district, and in the 1st table the number of school masters and teachers will be found. In this district I heard of 5 Maulavis, who professed Arabic science, and Persian literature; for the common study of Persian is confined entirely to forms for the transaction of business.

The Kazis hold their office by hereditary right, and their Jurisdictions are commensurate with the Rajas or Baronies, into which the country is divided and not with present divisions of either police or revenue. The professors of Hindu science are here called merely Pandits; but many people enjoy that title, who certainly do not understand any learned language or science, and it is alleged, that some Pandits cannot even read, but have committed certain ceremonies and passages in the sacred books to memory.

The highest science is here reckoned the Theology of the Vedas, which is more studied, than would appear from the reports of the Pandit of the survey, who like other Bengalese holds this science, if such it can be called, in great contempt. The doctrines of Sangkara are chiefly followed; and the works most commonly studied are the Vedantasar composed by a pupil of Adwaitananda, a Brahman of the south who dedicated his life to religion; the Pangchadasi, and the ten Upanishad Bhashyas of Sangkara. The theologians here insist, that every word sentence and verse in the Vedas, as they now exist, was formed by Brahma before the earth and that Vyasa did not alter a syllable; but only arranged the original parts into four books, which previously had been comprehended in one.

Many of the professors explain the legendary knowledge of the Purans to their pupils; but the only work employed for this purpose is the Sri Bhagwat, the meaning of which is so obscure, that after understanding it all the others become easy. The explanation followed is that if Sridhar Swami Vopadeva. In this district the study of the books included under the name Kabya makes a separate profession, although no one teaches it alone. It is considered however a distinct both from Grammer and Law, and even from the legends of the Purans, although the subject and style of both kinds of legend are nearly similar, and both are political effusions, nor has word Kabya any meaning but that of poem, and the Ramayan of Valmiki, although the work of a Muni, is here included among the Kabya.

The study of Metaphysics (Nyayasastra) is in this district considered very honourable, and next indignity to that of Vedas; but the labour attending the investigation has overcome the desire in the Pandits for reputation, and none has made great profess in the study. A science called Mimangsa is here considered as next in dignity to the crooked paths of Metaphysics.

Grammer is considered the science next most creditable to the Mimangsa, and a knowledge of it is indispensible to acquire any sort of reputation, but some few astrologers and magicians do not profess to teach it. The term Sabdika, for those who profess this science, is here understood, but seldom used. The works of Bhattoji Dikshita, and two others, the larger and smaller Sabdendusekhar of Nagoji Bhatta, especially the first mentioned, with a commentary on it called Tatwavodhani are also much studied, and are of the school of Panini.

The study of the books of law, called here Smartwa, is not considered very honourable; but by far the greater part of the Pandits, even who are not professors, study their law, and they consult more books than seem to be in use in the districts hitherto surveyed.

The science Jyotish is much studied, but is not in general accompanied by any considerable knowledge of Astronomy. four of five men, however, are said to be able to construct Almanacs, with accuracy, and make them for their own use; but the great object is to foretell future events, and the almanacs in common use are all brought from Banaras. Those who teach Astrology alone are reckoned inferior to such as profess Grammer, or any of the higher sciences.

One Professor of Sakadwip teaches and practises medicine. He is also a professor of grammer, which secures his rank. The Moulavi, or chief officer of the Muhammedan law, in the court at Gorakhpur has the

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character of being skilled in the Grecian (Yunani) medicine, but he is too much engaged in business to be able to teach. He however gives his advice to friends without fee.

The Hindus, who practice medicine as a science, amount only so far as I heard, to 43 persons, of whom by far the greater part consists of Sakadwipi Brahmans; but one man of the medical tribe of Bengal, one Bhat, one Kurmi, and a few Sarwariya Brahmans are of the number. Three Muhammedans are followers of what they call the doctrine of Galen and Hippocrates. These physicians are seldom servants. In usual they may make from 100 to 300 rupees a year, and have suffered much by the change of government, which has very much affected the income as well as the power of the high ranks of natives. Between 20 or 30 people, who have no books on medicine, and, if they had, could not read them, exhibit drugs in disease, and are called Nardekhas or pulse feelers, for the ceremony of feeling the pulse is in all cases considered as absolutely necessary. They are mostly settled in the division of Parraona. There are between 50 and 60 surgeon barbers, who cup bleed and treat sores, and some at Gorakhpur are said to extract the stone from the bladder in the old manner. Those well employed may make 10 or 12 rupees a month, and in general give up shaving. They are mostly Muhammedans. The midwives here do nothing else but cut the umbilical chord, and are of very impure tribes.

The people, who inoculate for the small pox, are not here reckoned Ojhas, although they pretend, that their art consists in invocations and spells, calculated to conciliate the goddess (Devi); for here she is seldom invoked by the name of Sitala. None reside here. They are called Chhapahas, and all come from the east, and use inoculations in the Bengalese dialect.

About 1450 men pretend to be possessed of the art of incantation; and, although the greater part are of low caste, some are Rajputs, and some Brahmans even are not ashamed to profess the art, and claim a preeminence of skill, but no man of decent education is among the number. 350 are employed to cure the bites of serpents, and the remainder to cure the diseases supposed to arise from the influence of devils.

The Sokhas are a kind of pretenders, who seem to be the remains of an ancient priesthood, whose chiefs we are called Guro, of whom one or two still remain among the Tharus; but the common Sokhas are of all casts, even Brahmans adopting the profession, which is accommodated to indolence and deceit..The Sokhas have no learning, but many traditions, and they seem to bear the same rank to the Ojhas, that Pandits do to Dasakarma Brahmans.

RELIGION AND CASTES

The Muhammedan

The number of those believing in Muhammed has been taken from an estimate made in each division of the houses, said to be occupied by each class of the faithful, and is probably rather under rated. In this district many converts were formerly made, not only from the lower classes of artificers, but from the agricultural tribes. This was chiefly effected in times of scarcity, when the poor lost cast by eating impure things, nor is there any reason to think, that the government of the Nawab Vazirs was, here at the least, in any degree intolerant, or gave any preference to those of their own religion.

Not only the converts, but even many Moslems of rank and foreign extraction, are tinged with the Hindu superstitions, chiefly, as usual, owing to the fears of the women, who in cases of danger cannot be prevented from making offering to the objects of Hindu devotion, when applications to their own saints have failed; and the Hindus, in their turn, are equally willing to respect the saints of the Muhammedan faith. The doctrine of cast seems nearly as strongly established among the Muhammedans as among the Hindus. Some of the Muhammedans also, especially weavers, have been infected with the desire of following new routes to heaven, especially that pointed out by Kavir, and these use larger beads, feed more abstemiously, and pray louder and with more grimace than their neigbours. They do not however reject the prophet, and in common life follow the customs usual among the believers (Momin).

(135) TABLE No. 26 (S-88)—*Socio-occupational characteristic of Mahammedan population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/tribe	no. of families/ houses	occupation, migration and other particulars
1	2	3	4
1	Kaziz	N.A.	The office of Kazi was considered hereditary and those who hold this office had some entitlement to land. They had also salaries in money and other perquisites on particular days, both of which have been withheld since Muhammedan government has ceased. Their duties were (a) to attest deeds (b) inconjunction with some other officers superintend the sale of estates seized by the law, (c) to perform marriages. But they attended marriages only of the great and chiefly as friends.
2	Nayebs or Nekah Khanis or Molana	N.A.	The deputaries of Kazis were called Nayebs none of whom was independent of Kazis. The marriage performance was generaly entrusted to them and they were allowed to take less than or equal to 1/4th of the dues on marriage with the maximum of half a rupee. Many of them were persons of respectable birth. At funerals, they were employed according to their relations to read the Koran.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(135) TABLE No. 26 (S-88)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of Muhammedan population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families/ houses	occupation migration and other particulars
1	2	3	4
3	Pirzadahas	N.A.	Pirzadahas were not so respectable and well endowed as in Behar. It is not because of their not being in less request from their office, but perhaps 7/8 of the faithful among them became Murids and in the neighbouring parts of Vazir country there were several families of peculiar sanctity which carried away a share of the profit.
4	Worshippers (Bhakats)	N.A.	Some of the weavers who were not contented with the ordinary share of the external marks of religion call themselves worshippers or Bhakats. And they wear strings of large beads as in Shahabad.
5	Fukirs	876	The greater part of the Fakirs were married and they were employed in agriculture, although they all begged as much as they could; greater part of them was provided with land but in general they were too petty to support themselves without labour or begging. They were divided into three sub groups :— (a) Mudari Fukirs, (b) Chisti Fukirs, (c) Kulunders. Their children inter-marry only with each others. Those who did not marry seemed to be at liberty to adopt whatever person they please. A few had to be taken themselves to commerce.
5 (a)	Mudari Fukir or Tukiyahdar	N.A.	Mudari Fukirs were followers of Mudar, a saint burried near Kanoj. They have some grave or cenotaph, which they called that of some holy man, generally ancestor, and their claim to merit the charity of the public was usually founded on care, which they took of this monument of holiness. They were very mild, smooth set of people who poured forth belessings even on those who refused to give them charity, and who returned prayers for scoffing.
5 (b)	Chisti Fukirs Tukiyadars	about 75	Chisti Fukirs were in general vagrants travelling with tame bears and monkies but some would sell trinkets. Like Mudari Fukirs, they, had some grave or cenotaph which they would call that of ancestors, and they were also a very mild set of people who poured forth blessing even on those who refused to give them charity and who returned prayer for scoffing.
5 (c)	Kulunders	N.A.	Kulunders were in general vagrants travelling with tame bears and monkies, but some would sell trinkets.
6	Criers	N.A.	There were 25 criers whose duty was to remind people to perform Nemaj daily, some of them had endowments, but others performed the same from a mere sense of duty without any fee or reward.
7	Moulavis	N.A.	There were 5 Moulavis who with their 5 pupils only understood the Koran very well.
8	Shiyas	135	Among 135 families of Shiyas 100 belonged to Chief Pirzadahs in the District who made Murids of many Sunnis and receive gifts on the occasion which implies that Shiyas and Sunnis by no means seemed to be intolerant.
9	Saiuds	603	Saiuds descended from the prophet's daughter Fatemah who did not use plough.
10	Ashraf Sheykhs	1,005	Ashraf Sheykhs were persons of Arabian families who usually reckoned next in rank of Ashraf and they did not use plough.
11	Moguls	157	Moguls were lately sovereigns; they did not use plough.
12	Pathans	1,776	The condition of the Pathans were similar to that of the Fakirs. Many of the Pathans held plough and were the degraded.
13	Muleks	11	They followed Mulek Bayo in the conquest of India, and were reckoned among gentry.
14	Bhats	214	Bhats or poets were adopted Muslims reckoned among gentry. They were agreeable to the persons, both Hindus and Mohammedans whom they consider most profitable to flatter; many of them were reduced to nearly the state of common beggars, having neither the stock nor skill necessary to procure living by agiculture. But, any had small endowments, and they were betaking themselves to agriculture.
15	Artists	2 or 3	Artists are adopted Muslims. Though they belonged to the Muhammedan gentry, they were considered as degraded.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur.

(135) TABLE No. 26 (S-88)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of Mahammedan population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families/ houses	occupation, migration and other particulars
1	2	3	4
16	Cultivators or Turuk or Rautela	7,097	Cultivators are all converted Muslims. They continued in the practice of their truly respectable employment, and did not scorn plough; a good many have acquired the landed property. The term Trunk and Rautela addressed to them were considered as terms of reproach, but they were not held so low as the artists.
17	Mallah	37	Mallahas are all adopted Muslims. They were chiefly employed as ferry men but a great part of them were employed in agriculture.
18	Besatis	80	Besatis sold the small wares (Manihari). Many alleged that they were originally the Kulunder Fukirs but have now been separated from that order. And they would not intermarry.
19	Kungjras	290	Kungjras seemed to be converted Khattiks, both having the same profession, that is, retail fish and vegetables; but Kungjras have abandoned the abomination of pork, in which the Khattiks wallow. Many of their women were intriguers.
20	Innkeepers of Bhathiyaras	34	The Bhatiyaras were said to have been originally constituted by Sher Shah when he established inns throughout his dominions. Whole of them were not able to live by their own profession; some of them sold firewood and potters ware, cut grass for horses. and prepared charcoal balls for smoking tobacco.
21	Perfumers or Gandhi	9	Perfumers were here traders and did not prepare the wares which they would sell.
22	Mukeri	77	Mukeri used to sell provisions and seemed to have originally been baniyas who followed the Muhammedan armies. They had oxen, and trade in grain.
	Rakhis	175	Rakhis entirely separated from Mukeris had shops or warehouses, where they used to deal in cloths and the kinds of goods called Galla and Kerana. Among them 25 richest families were trading in other districts but had their families here.
24	Musicians (Mirasin)	20	Musicians were respectabl; performed at marriages only when they were required some of them had farms Their men, when they performed were called Kanwal; but they always performed separate from the women, who were admitted to the private apartments.
25	Musicians	36	Paungriyas performed at births as well as at marriages; they were a trouble some kind of beggars, who often thrusted in their nose, where not wanted.
26	Hijras or Eunuchs	45	Hijras performed music at the birth occasion. They were bought, when infants, from poor parents. The natives alleged that there were Hijras of two kinds, both produced in their imperfect state by nature and all that the author had examined, confessed that they had suffered amputation.
27	Prostitutes (Kusbi)	80	Prostitutes kept up their numbers by purchases from the hills. Many of them could neither dance nor sing; but all the dancing and singing girls were included in their number. None of them had endowments, but some had farms, at a very low rent, being favoured by their owners.
28	Nagaris	3	Nagaris were similar to the Paungriyas in singing and dancing without being asked; but they differed as their women were also singing, while those of Paungriyas were not.
29	Dephalis	192	Dephalis were mendicant musicians.
30	Chambas or Paugkhiyas or Kaparchirawas	2	Chambas were rogues and frighten women by tormenting themselves and thus extracted money.
31	Bhangrs	5	Bhangrs sing in ridicule of the professed dancers and made wry faces.
32	Bricklayers or Thawai	58	Bricklayers were adopted Muslims and were considered as a distinct caste.
33	Arrow makers or Tirgurs	11	Of arrowmakers eight families embraced the faith of Muhamed and three remained pagans.
34	Kamangurs	8	Kamangurs used to make bows and considered as a separate caste.
35	Kundgurs	3	Kundgurs used to inlay the baser metals with gold and silver.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(135) TABLE No. 26 (S-88)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of Mahammedan population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families/ houses	occupation, migration and other particulars
1	2	3	4
36	Atusbaz or Ramayeswallah	6	Atushbaz used to mke powder and fireworks.
37	Ink makers	4	Ink makers have separaetd themselves from other low tribes.
38	Kasgar	1	One family, which was engaged in making a finer kind of potters ware than usual belonged to Kasgar trige.
39	Konghangr	N.A.	Most of the families were engaged in making potters wear and were pagans.
40	Carpenters	10	Carpenters adopted the Muhammedan faith.
41	Soap makers	7	In no part, that the author knew, were there any such people among the Hindu.
42	Dhuniyas or Cotton cleaners	1,617	Cotton cleaners were all adopted Muslims. During the ploughing season a good many would cultivate land, and some would become weavers.
43	Dyers (Rungrez)	79	Only Muhammedan are attached to this profession.
44	Washermen	114	Washermen believed in Muhammed but greater part of this impure tribe consisted of abominable pagans.
44(a)	Shawl washers	3	Three houses of those who used to wash shawls were considered as belonging to a separate caste.
45	Weavers or Jolahas	3,560	The number of these families seemed to be under rated. Many among them were cultivators; in many of the families in the case might be that one brother was engaged in weaving, and other in ploughing.
46	String Knitters (Patwas)	4	String knitters believed in prophet, but many adhered to the Gods of their fathers.
47	Tape Makers (Nevarbaf)	1	The family lived by making tape.
48	Taylors	486	Taylors were faithful to prophet.
49	Mochis (Momin)	25	Mochis made sandles and shoes.
50	Churiharas	406	Churiharas would make or sell ornaments of glass and were all Muhammedans.
51	Naychahbund	3	Naychahbund would make implements for smoking tobacco.
52	Sandhoyas	4	Sandhoyas extracted gold and silver from the rubbishd of shops where these metals are manufactured and belonged to the faithful.
53	Hukak	1	There was only one Hukak who worked in jewels and belonged to a separate tribe.
54	Barbers	600	Barbers adopted the faith in Muhammed and many even of the Sarwariya Brahmans did not scruple to allow themselves to be shaved by their hands.
55	Oil makers	134	Oil makers are adopted Muslims, but far the greater part continued to be pagans; they made oil.
56	Dalbahariyas	64	Dalbahariyas were all adopted muslims, they would prepare tobacco for smoking.
57	Halwis	2	Halwis believed in prophet; they were confectioners.
58	Gadis	270	Gadis all adopted the Muhammedan faith; they all originally belonged to the cowherd tribe and have deserted Krishna and the Gods; many of them were cultivators.
59	Nanwais	12	Nanwais would bake bread and cook for sale.
60	Bukur Kusabs	29	Bukur Kusabs were mutton butchers; some low Hindus purchased from them.
61	Beef Butchers	30	No Hindu was of course seen to be beef butcher.
62	Gardeners and Garland makers	26	Gardeners and garland makers were adopted Muslims; they were engaged in Gardening and Garland making; most of them remain pagans.
63	Paper makers	4	Paper makers did not pretend to be descended of Mulek Bayo.
64	Nalbunds	4	Nalbunds were mainly farmers but were seen to shoe the horses owned by Hindus till conquered.
65	Sikulgurs	48	Sikulgurs were all Muhammedans; they were cutters.
66	Hela or Hulalkhor	98	Helas were sweepers and called themselves Muhammedans. Some of them professed themselves respecters of the Gods; but it was much to be doubted, if gave themselves any trouble about religion; they were also too much degraded in the opinion of the public to think anything but present enjoyment, and their presuming to think, that any God Ghost or Devil would give himself the least trouble with such canaille, would excite endless laughter.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

The Hindus

I shall only previously observe, that a further examination of the genealogies, contained in the writings reckoned sacred, has afforded very numerous instances indeed of the sons of Brahmans being Rajas, of the sons of Rajas being Brahmans, and of intermarriages between the two professions. This examination has also produced some instances of marriages or cohabitations with low, and even barbarous tribes, neither occasioning loss of cast in the parents nor children, of the some person at different times having been of different professions; and even an instance of the son of king having been a merchant (Vaisya). These in my opinion show clearly, that in ancient times there was no such thing as cast, and the same genealogies mentjon many circumstances, which show, that what are now called the rules of purity were not observed in ancient times.

(136) TABLE No 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern par: of the district of Gorakhpur*

sl. no.	caste/tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
1	Brahmans	70,483	Only a small portion of the Brahmins could live by deceiving the multitude and by far the greater part, even of those employed as priests, who had not lands of their own, rented them from others, and subsisted more or less by their cultivation; in cases where their proper profession could afford them other means, the whole of the cultivation was carried on by servants; where the family had no other resource, the men hold weed and watered, but would abstain from ploughing or reaping those who were well endowed, did not farm; and those who had not stock, must therefore lived as common beggars; for they would on no account work for hire. But variety of occupations were related to different kinds of Brahman population. Almost all the Brahmans would be willing to carry arms in irregular warfare and when the Rajas, were in the habit of fighting the Brahmans often joined them; commerce was considered as the most honourable profession next to arms.
1.1	Kanojiya	59,300	Kanojiyas were divided into three main categories viz., (a) Sarwariya, (b) Sanauriya and (c) Antervedi with a few other else.

(136) TABLE No.27 (S-89) *Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of famlies/	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
1.11	Sarwariya	56,360	The name was derived from the country Sarwar, i.e. the country of Sarayu restricted to the district of Gorakhpur and a small portion of Oudh. They were exceedingly proud, and valued themselves on observing the Hindu rules of purity with great strictness. They scrupled to hold plough with their own hand which was considered as the sign was of the purity of good birth. Those who were poor, were willing to carry arms and to act as messengers. Whole of them assumed themselves as Pujyaman, the legitimate objects of worship among men. Most illustrious among them were divided into 19 Pangtis, comprising of 2,818 families; highest three among them were Garga, Gautama and Sandilya. They were strict in observing the external ceremonies of religion. They enjoyed the offices of Guru and Purohit. They never act as priests in temples, nor form a part of the manorial establishment (Dihuyar).
1.11.1	Garga	—	They were supposed to be the descendants of Garga; they claimed to be the highest and were called Sukla. They never used for their Gurus nor Purohits any person but their own relations in male line, or their sister's son.
1.11.2	Gautamiyas	—	Gautamiyas were descendants of Gautama. They took the title of Mishra and also never used for their Gurus nor Purohits any person but their own relation in male line, or their sister's son.
1.11.3	Sandilyas	—	Sandilyas were descendants of Sandilya. They took the title of Tripathi, in the vulgar tongue pronounced as Tiwari. They also never used for their Gurus nor Purohits any person but their own relation in male line, or their sister's son.
1.11.4	Next 13 Pangtis	—	They did not derive their names from their supposed ancestors and were of equal rank among themselves. They were of local origin.
1.11.5	Lowest 3 Pangtis	—	They derived their names from different places.

1. *Year*—1813-14
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(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
1.11.6	Tutahas	53,542	Those who remained were called Tutahas; they were not permitted to marry the daughters of the Pangtis. But sometimes a Pangti, accepted a great deal of money with a Tutaha girls and reduced himself to the rank, adding however great splendour to the family into which he married. Though most of them would neglect in observing the external ceremonies of religion much of learning belonged to them. They all embraced the offices of priests in temples and of Dihuyar.
1.12	Sanauriya and/ or Antarvedi	260	They were held in great contempt and were called merely Kanojiyas Brahmans. They did not use plough, but followed all customs in this country.
1.2	Bagsariyas	600	They came originally from Bagsar, a town on the east bank of the Ganga above Allahabad. They did not use plough.
1.3	Yajurhota Brahamans or Yujhotiya Brahmans	2,000	They were the philosophers who would make burnt offerings according to the form of the Yajurveda. They were mostly very low ignorant fellows and traded much in cattle; but did not hold plough.
1.4	Upadhyaya	80	A colony of Brahmans from Kanoj accompanied the Chauhan Rajputs, when Chitaur was taken by Muslems, and obtained permanent settlement in this district. Among them who were of pure birth called themselves Upadhyay. They possessed considerable learning and lived what is called pure life.
1.5	Brahman of the Mithila nation	80	They were almost all settled in Parraona, on the immediate frontier; they were respectable for learning, in this small number there being three professors.
1.6	Brahmans of the Saraswat nation	10	They were attached chiefly to the Khatri tribe, of which they were the proper priests. They seemed originally to have held the whole country between Yamuna and Indus. while their chief residence was Patiyala on the river Saraswati from which they derive their name Later, they confined themselves to the western part of the original territory, called Punjab by Muhammedan and Pangchala by the Hindus. With their disciples the Khatris, became followers of Nanak, but continued to act as Purohits.
1.7	Gaur Brahmans or Hiranyas	10	They followed the wealthy merchants of Agroha, a great trading city in the part of Saraswati country, where they obtained a permanent settlement. They had suffered by heresy of the Jains. But those wealthy merchant did not use them as Purohits.
1.8	Maharashtra	5	Of the 5 southern nations, only Maharashtra Brahmans had settlement in this district. One of them was spiritual guide for a lady of high rank, another was a copier of English documents.
1.9	Magas of Sakadwip	3,340	In proportion to their numbers, they were more learned than the Sarwariyas, 21 of them professing to teach science; but they were not received as Purohits by any persons of high rank. They were much consulted as astrologers, soothsayers, and wise men (physicians). and were also employed to, read and explain the legend. They almost all had farms. Some of them were called Sumanggalis from an hereditary office and they were not disgraced by the office.
1.10	Military Brahmans, Bhumihar or Bhungihar,	7,022	They did not receive Dana nor did they perform any office of the priest hood. Many Pandits allowed them to entitle all the privileges of the sacred tribe, especially to receive the whole of the mysterious Gayatri. They lived like Rajputs but none of them condescend to hold plough.
1.11	Bawonas or Trading Brahmans	220	In many districts as in Purniya, they were included among Bhumihars. But here, on account of their degrading profession, and their loading the sacred beast, they were not admitted to the honour of Brahmin. Among them 120 or 130 had trade. Some of them, though merchants, did not degrade themselves by loading the acred ox.

1. *Year*—1813-14
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(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-88)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
1.12	Kantaha Karathaha or Mohapatra	300	They performed some of the very solemn ceremonies for all ranks, and received Dana on the occasion; they were reckoned more impure than the military or even the mercantile tribe, and no decent man would drink water from their hand. They were mostly farmers, but did not touch plough.
1.13	Jyoshis, Satiputras, Bhangrariyas or Dakatiyas (Robbers)	170	They lived by cheating the lowest of the vulgur and they in fact did all, that they could in the way of their calling; but most of them had used their labour, although they scorned the plough. They were allegedly the descendents of Varaha Mihir whose son Bhadra was considered as the ancestor of the Jyoshi tribe.
1.14	A class of Brahmans	26	The specific kind of the class was not known; they suffered disgrace by making earnings of palm leaves, and were excluded from inter-marriage with the others; however, they were entitled to receive the whole Gayatri, and should be exempted from capital punishment.
1.15	Kathaks or *Musicians*	54	They were allegedly created at *the request of Prithu*, who governed India in the Golden age and were admitted to be higher than Rajputs. They would sign and perform musical instruments five of them rared up their boys to dance dressed like girls. 3 or 4 of them had some knowledge of the books composed on their art. Greater part of them lived in part by farming, but they never held lough; they were of two kinds, Magadhas and Gautamiyas.
1.16	Bhats	560	They were created at the request of Prithu and were admitted to be higher than Rajputs. They were on the same footing with those who adopted the Muhamedan faith. Some of them became chints makers.
2.	Kshatriyas or Military Caste	38,218	They received 2/3 of the Gayatri.
2.1	Khatris(1)	47	Khatris were originally from Punjab, where they retained their military character and their chiefs were considered as head of religion; authority of Brahman being confined to the performance of ceremonies. But here they abandoned the use of arms, and were either merchants or employed in the collection of revenue. Some of them performed as bankers' merchants and revenue officers and few of them adopted the doctrine of Nanak, but either adhered to the worship of Vishnu or were infected by the heresy of Jains. They pretended to be of higher rank than the Rajputs.
2.2	Khatri(2)	N.A.	Another class of Khatris, belonged to the mountain tribe, lived in Nichlaul; they were under the train of Palpa Rajas at Gorakhpur, and belonged a spurious race they claimed all the dignities of military order.
2.3	Rajputs	N.A.	Greater part of them followed sages of sacred order; 12 per cent might adhere to the Ramanandis and 8 per cent to the Atithis, except the Ramanandis, they would eat animal food, but all abandoned the flesh of wild hog; none of them acknowledge that they would drinks apirituous liquor; very few would condescend to hold the plough, the men of high birth made by marrying the daughters of rich chiefs of inferior rank, but were in great trouble in disposing of their daughters, so some of them, viz., Amorha Suryabangsis, the Gautamas, the *Haras*, and the *Vayasen* would breed few or no daughters, but others consider it to be better to put them to death when born. After English establishment, this custom was going on by sending their wives to be delivered in the Nawab's country and by putting the infants to death by starving; this barbarous customs was not followed by Sirnets, Visens and other high castes. All the Rajputs were willing to carry arms but they seldom submitted to discipline, restriction or dress and customs; some were traders, some did not enter into any revenue service except superintending the estates of their chief, nor did they follow the law; Rajputs were divided into different tribes, the

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(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational Characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation, and other particulars
1	2		4
			highest being, Sirnets, Visens, and Suryabangsis of Mahauli, and the next were Kausikas, Gautamiyas, and Suryabangsis of Amorha.
2.31	Suryabangsis of Mahauli	—	This district was originally of the Suryabangsi tribe and especially, Suryabangsis of Mahauli who obtained possession of this district earlier than that of Amorha; they called themselvse the deseendants of Bharata, the brother of Ramchandra and came from Kuman in the vicinity of Srinagar, a city built by Bharata : since, the mother of Bharata was Chinese race, they lived in all the race impure customs of the mountaineers, until they returned into the plains of Hindustan : the Mahauli chief, however, alleged that Kuman was in the vicinity of Jayanagar since there was strong reasons to think that Srinagar was buiit by Mahipal Raja of Gaharwal: the Rajputs of Jayanagar have now given up the title of Suryabangsa, and assume the title of Kshatri and called themselves Raghubangsis and Kachhoyahas which was also bestowed on the Jayapur family by some of the Muhammedan Kings, long after they had left their former seat to return to Kosala.
2.32	Suryabangis of Amorha	—	In this district they took possession later than the Suryabangsis of Mahauli; they came from the territories of the Nawab Vazir near Ayodhya; they were reckoned inferior in dignity to those of Mahauli.
2.32.1	Nagamali Kungyar	—	They descended from the Amorha: their mothers were of low birth.
2.33	Sirnet	—	Sirnet Rajputs were numerous and powerful in this district; they claimed to descend from the sons of Bharata, who were left at Srinagar, and obtained the title of Sirnet from some Muhammedan King in whose service the chief of this tribe was engaged. There was no unity of opinion with respect to their orign; the Onaula Raja, the chief of the whole tribe said that they came from Assam which agreed better with the idea of Bhotan having been the abode of Bharata's sons; but in the vicinity of Srinagar, there was a country called Assamehhi, which might be same with Assam, as said by Onaula Raja, where inhabitants were impure mountaineers chiefly followers of the Lamas.
2.34	Baghelas		Baghelas were allowed to be of more pure birth than the Sirnet, but had no authority; the highest chiefs here were anxious to procure intermarriages with them; they were universally reckoned Suryabangsis, but according to Abul Fazil, they descended from the family of Jaychandra, the king of Kanoj; it was also traditionally told by the Rathors that Joychandra; their ancestor belonged to the famliy of the moon; the author therefore concluded that either the tradition or Abul Fazl must be wrong.
2.35	Ujjainis or Paramarks or Bhojpuriyas	—	Ujjainis were not numerous in number; they obtained lands by force; as they obtained footing late, they were not of equal status with others; although they were of the family of Vikrama and Bhoj they called themselves of the family of the sun.
2.36	Kausikas	—	They were reckoned the highest Somabangsis or family of the moon and pretended to be descended of kusha or Kusika; they took their possession in this district from the impure tribe of Bhar or Bhawar: the Raja of this tribe was abundantly proud in saying himself Somabangsi or Chandrabangsi Kshatri.
2.37	Gautama Rajputs	—	Gautam Rajputs were a spurious breed of the Gautamiyas and by low born mother and thereby were distinguished from Gautamiyas. They pretended to be descended of the orthodox Gautama, personage created by Brahma; according to Bangsalata, they were descended of the Gautama of the Buddhists; they were numerous on both sides of the Yamuna near the lower part of its course and are said to have been once lords of the country now called Bundelkhand.

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136) TABLE NO. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu popuation in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
8	Chandel Rajputs		Chandel Rajputs were admitted to be Somabangsis, but were now allowed to marry the daughters of the principal tribes although possess large territories. Their name was corrupted from Chandara, a large estate south from Kalpi, which they long ago possessed, and left to a spurious breed by slave girls, who were called Bundela Rajputs, the name derived from Bundelkhanda.
9	Raythaur or Rayathor or Rathor	—	Rathors belonged to the Somabangse and gave the last Hindu monarch to India; they were considered as low tribe and were not allowed to marry daughters of the higher tribes; but that haughty gentry had no scruple in giving their daughter to the Rathor of Marwar who have preserved their purity.
10	Mahrari Rajputs	N.A.	Mahrari Rajputs were of low tribe and considered as quite different from the Rathors: they derived their name from Marowar.
11	Gaharwar Rajputs	N.A.	Gaharwar Rajputs were called somabangsis and all the highest families were willing to give them their daughters by marriage: they are considered as descended from the Kasi Rajas, for the Gaharwars were the last Hindu Rajas of Banaras. Another variant was that they claimed a descent from Nala Raja of the family of the moon. The Gaharwars came from Narawar, a town west from Goyaliyar and possessed by far the greatest part of the country between that and Kasi, and later expelled from Kasi to this district.
	Visens		Visens were reckoned higher or purer Kshatriyas than other Rajputs, they claimed to be descended from Brahmans, but not from Atri or Marich, they were the most powerful tribe next to Sirnet and claimed to be descended from Bhrigu who settled in India at the end of the Golden age; in some parts, they were not reckoned so pure a birth, because they succeeded to their estates partly by a marriage with a daughter of the Kalahangsa chief and partly in consequence of having been adopted by the Bandhulgotiyas. There were other branches of Visens called Chauwariyas and Nayapariyas who were pure descendants of the eastern branch of the family: they not only retained large possessions in the neighbourhood of Bhagalpur, but had a large settlement at Gangra or Gonda.
2.313	Nag Bangsi Rajputs		Though Nagbangsi Rajputs were the remnants of an impure tribe named Cheros, they, and particularly their chiefs, were allowed to be pure Rajputs and they claimed themselves a descent from a great dragon who governed the infernal regions and thereby claimed superiority over all other Rajputs who descended from Rishis, some of them called themselves Vayas which was derived from Vyasawara, a town between Lakhnau and the Ganges from whence they came to this district due to famine, this tribe was very numerous but have come lately from the west and possessed no considerable estate.
2.314	Hara Rajputs		Hara Rajputs were a few families in this district and possessed small estates, but none of them had the title of Raja, they were esteemed of the highest birth and were of the Jodhpur tribe.
2.315	Kalahangsas		They acknowledged their descent from Anggira, they came from Gyahamuj Badam, a place west from Dilli; there were two chiefs of this tribe who had the title of Raja; they were considered as a low tribe.
2.316	Chauhan Rajputs		Chauhan Rajputs were alleged to be descended from fire; but the palpa family, to which the northeren parts of this district belong, pretended to be descended from the family of the sun, their ancestors at first resided at Ajmir, then at Susodhiya, and lastly at Chitaur. The descendant of Nag Sen who was the eldest son of Ratna Sen, one of the 12 Rajas of Chitaur in the northern parts.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
			of the district; they were looked upon as rather low, having had frequent inter marriages with the impure tribes of mountaineers.
2.317	Bhadariya Rajputs		Bhadariya Rajputs came from the west bank of the Yamuna below Agra where they numerous and powerful, nothing about their origin was however known; they did not possess the country long.
2.318	Mewa Tribe		Mewa tribe belonged the country where Bhadariya Rajputs settled later; they were impure but called themselves Rajputs and indulged in many impure customs or retained the customs of their ancestors.
2.319	Rakawars		Rakawars were numerous and came from Lakhnau but they were only of inferior birth.
2.320	Sakarwar		A few Sakarwars consisted partly of military Brahmans and partly of Rajputs. Here, as well as in their original seat, west from Agra, they were all reckoned as belonging to the later caste.
2.321	Parihar Rajputs		The number of Parihar Rajputs was a few, they were not actually Bhars or Bhawars unlike in Shahabad they were not only allowed to be a pure but also a high tribe, they had frequent struggles with the Gautama Rajputs for the possession of the country until the Chandels interfered and curtailed the power of both; there was an independent lordships of Parihar Rajputs named Uchahara near Baghelkhand: the high families did not give them their daughters in marriage.
2.322	Bandhulgotiyas		There were numerous Bandhulgotiyas who came from the country between the Ganges and Lakhnau towards Kanpur they succeeded in their estates in the western parts of this district by Visens; they were considered of low birth.
2.323	Tongyar		They were a few in number and belonged to Tomara tribe, they were not considered of high rank although the last Hindu Kings belonged to them.
2.324	Kinawars		In this district, their numbers was small and they were held in little estimation, though they were numerous and high in Bhagalpur district.
2.325	Barhiya Rajputs		Barhiya Rajputs were not numerous on the northern side of the Sarayau; but there were said to be many near Kopa in the southern part of the district, they were a low race.
2.326	Bhungihar		Their number was small, they were probably of the same origin with the Bhungihar Brahmans, some have taken the title of Rajputs who became pure livers, some Brahamans, but some called themselves merely Bhungihars.
2.327	Chamar, Gaur, Dikshit, Palawa, Suruwar, Harer, Sirmaur, Kakand, Methiya, Kathoriya or Katholiya, Naroni, Donawar, Ghatwar, Gargabangsi, Dhenungiya, Gajarauliha, Bhalesultan, Solangki, Thapachhatri, Chakar war, Tetiha Chaubiya, Kusbhanaliya, Belghatiya, Pachastariya, and Surrahaniya		None of these tribes was numerous and all were considered low, the author could not learn anything concerning either their origin, or the reason of their names. Dhenungiyas were probably the same with Vayasas, so called on account of their descent from the cow.
2.328	Ramjani prostitutes	15	They called themselves of military tribe and to secure their purity they abode by all the religious customs bestowed on any tribe of that caste, although they would eat animal food and drink spirituous liquor, the Sarwariya Brahmans would perform their ceremonies and they have taken Nanak as their spiritual guide.
2.329	Ketas	5	Ketas were domestic slaves of the mountain chiefs; their women were common prostitutes among the highest classes, in their native country, they were reckoned as Rajputs; they followed the exite of the Palpa chief.
3.	Vaisyas		
3.1	Beniyas	N.A.	All of the Biniyas here were reckoned as Vaisyas, they were considered as Ashraf, who were admitted among the gentry.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE NO. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
3.11	Agarwalas	104	Agarwalas were the highest caste among the Beniyas. they did not permit their widows to marry and observe the rules which Vaisyas ought to do, those who were orthodox were permitted to learn one half of the Gayatri from which all the lower tribes were totally excluded. Brahman were the spiritual guide for about a half; but large proportion of them who were the richest were heretical Srawaks; the remaining half was divided among the Ramanandis, Atithis, Kavirpanth, Nanak, Satyanami panth; they came from a city called Agroha.
3.12	Barnawars Unayi	280 170	Baranawars and Unayis were ranked second after Agarwalas, they did not permit their widows to marry and observe the rules of Vaisayas.
3.13	Agarharis	530	Impure tribes who were not permitted to learn Gayatri; they would keep their widows concubines.
3.14	Kasongdhar	1,410	Do.
3.15	Jaunpuris	24	Do.
3.16	Kamalprui	30	Do.
3.17	Runiwars	470	Do.
3.18	Kasoranis	24	Do.
3.19	Rastogis	4	Do.
3.110	Kamal Kalas	32	Do.
3.111	Bayas	30	Do.
3.2	Halwis or Confectioners	336	Halwis were recknoned nearly of the same rank with the Baniyas, being inferior to Agarwala and Burnawars and higher than the impure merchants, although they would keep widows as concubines; all except Sarwariya Brahmans would eat the confections they prepared-; their spiritual guide, if they were of sacred order, were Pandits; but many adhered to the Ramanandis, Atithis, their Purohits were Brahmans; out of 336 families, 70 were merchants and 7 were boilers.
3.3	Kandus	2,124	Although a great part of them were mere farmers and their women did not parch grain, they were reckoned among the Vaisyas since many would peek shops and here the term Vaisya merely implied merchant, they were considered synonimous with lower Baniyas; half of them had Brahman Gurus and remaining had Gurus of other sects, their purohits were pure Brahmans, their widows became concubines, but they would abstain from drinking liquor in public and Rajputs did not scruple to drink their water, although they would eat the wild hog; out of 2124 families, about 1623 farmers, 477 traders and 24 artists; above 1600 families were called Madhyadesis, the remainder was divided among the Kanojiyas, Gonger, and Changchara.
4	Sudras		Sudras were divided into following 4 categories viz. Satsudra, Sudra, Mahasudra and Antyaja.
4.1	Kayasthas	10,804	Pandits insisted the Kayasthas as mere Sudras, and reckoned them lower than the Kandus; but they were included in the gentry (Ashraf); some lived pure, some adhered to impurity and would sit on the sammat with the pure man in this district, the impurity consisted of drinking spirituous liquors and in eating neat killed by a butcher, they did not keep widows as concubines, the highest Brahamans would not eat in their house, and the sweet meats which they offered even to the lower brahmans must not pass through their hands and must be conveyed by a Brahman; none of them here would touch the plough but most of them had farms and they had been highly favoured in obtaining their lands the rents having been at the disposal of their kinsman; almost whole of them were of the Sribastav tribe; many of them would find employment of revenue and judicial departments; some were traders, and some carries arms in Police department; almost all of them could read and write and many could understand Persian.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
4.11	Khara Sribastav	100	They pretended to be the only true Sribastavas, alleging that the others who were called simply Sribastavas, were bastafrds (Krishnapakshis), a compliment returned to the Kharas by the multitude.
4.12	Pangre		Many of the Sribastavas descended from some families who accompanied the Sirnets from the west. called themselves Pangre, and were generally allowed to be higher than the others.
4.13	Gaur Kayasthas	10	Nothing mentioned.
4.14	Etanaks	15	
4.15	Bhattanagar	2	
4.16	Krishna Pakshis	10	
4.2	Ahirs	27,877	Ahirs were reckoned next in rank to the Kayasthas a few became Muhammedat but the number remaining pagan was very great, thair duty was to tend cattle and to prepare milk; greater part of them would hold plough; a few of them would deal in cattle as partners with Brahmans; some of them were armed men in police service, they were hired even by the low tribes due to their exclusive right of milking the cow, those families who were attached to Rajput Chiefs were called Bargahas and received great favour and became rich; but others look down upon them since their wommen had great familiarity with the chiefs; they were sometime employed to show game many of them were employed as carters in bringing timber from the woods; a few were engaged in trade, they were reckoned a pure tribe, but even Kayasthas would not drink water from their house, although Brahmans employed them to carry water vessels filled with water; they would eat wild hog and take pork; their purohits were pure Brahmans; some followed Ramanandis, Atithis, and Kavir
4.21	Goyar or Goyal	19,514	In the social heirarchy Ahirs were divided into
4.22	Harhoras	7,248	three categories, viz.
4.23	Kanojiyas	1,115	Goyar or Goyal, Harhoras and Kanojiyas; they were admitted to drink spirituous liquors and were willing to keep widows as concubines; when an elder brother died, the younger brother took his widow.
4.3	Kurmis	44,335	Next to Ahirs they would hold the highest place and in Parraona they obtained the whole property by the late Ashraf Daulah, most of them connected with the chief of Parraona, and some other who were Chaudhuris of Pergunahs were reckoned as Ashraf and scorn the plough, some of them viz. Saithawar and Patanawar tribes were ashamed of using the term Kurmi but many of them *were not, they were power*ful in the country, and therefore, alleged that they were descended from Tharus who were most powerful, most civilized and most ancient tribe since the time at least of the family of the sun, but since, Tharus were impure, they denies the connection with Tharus and told themselves being nearly as pure as Ahirs, they rejected the old habit of eating pork and would not acknowledge that they would drink spirituous liquor, they would keep widows as concubines, their Gurus and Purohits were the same with those of the Ahirs, the Ashrafs (110 houses) among them could read and write, they wished to and actually carried arms, except Ashraf families, all were willing to plough and except the Saithawars and Patanwar others were *willing to be domestic* servants.
4. 31	Ashrafs	110	Kurmis were divided into eight classes; among them 38 per cent being called Yasawars thought to have come from Jayasa, a great manufacturing country S.E. from Lakhnau; and Saithawars comprising 52 per cent of the Kurmis
4.32	Saithawar	23,054	
4.33	Yasawars	16,847	
4.34	Gujratis	2,661	
4.35	Dhalphar or Clod piercers	887	
4.36	Patanawars	443	
4.37	Chanaus or Chandanis	443	

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Social characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
4.38	Akharwars		... that those called Ayodhyas in Behar.
4.4	Kairis or Murwa	10,348	Kairis ... ly of the same ... the Kurmis ... kitchen ... and ... they had ... priests with the K... would eat in same ... but as most of ... of the sect of Vishnu rejected animal food.
4.41	Kanojiyas	5,898	These ... classes
4.42	Bahamaniyas	2,691	of Kairis, Sahaniya comprising ... 6 per cent of
4.43	Sarwariyas	1,345	the total Kairis came from
4.44	Goyits	311	a territory of that name
4.45	Jaruhars	103	in the east part of the district.
4.5	Barai	1,059	Barais would cultivate betel leaf and were reckoned equal to Kairis; were great part of them mere cultivators of grain, and 71 families were mere retailers of the betel leaf.
4.51	Jayasawars	847	Barais were divided into
4.52	Chaurasias	191	three classes viz., Jayasawars, Chaurasias and Kanojiyas; Chaurasias came
4.53	Kanojiyas	21	from a territory near Mirzapur, they were reckoned superior to most artificers; all ... of them ... spirituous liquors and from taking meat killed by a butcher they would still eat the wild boar; they were all allowed to keep concubines and the younger brother would keep his elder brother's widow, they had Brahman purohits, but many of them adhered to Ramanandis and Atithis.
4.6	Lohar or Blacksmith	1,395	Blacksmiths were reckoned pure ... the highest ... except ... in social hierarchy they were placed in between the Vaisyas and Surdras and Barais, they worked at their proper profession, but many were also carpenters, and more had farms which they cultivated ... leisure time.
	...	1,046	Blacksmiths were divided
	...	279	into four classes, Kanojiyas and Sarwariyas came
	...	56	from Kanoj, Mahauliwars
4.64	Bar...	14	from Mahaul and Bangsdihas from Banaras.
4.7	... (Barhais)	1,305	Carpenters occupied the place next to blacksmiths,
4.71	Kokas	1,096	and like them followed their proper profession,
4.72	Kanojiyas	157	only in leisure hours, they would cultivate as little land for own use.
4.73	Sarwariyas	52	Three classes of carpenters consisted of Kokas, Kanojiyas and Sarawariyas.
4.8	Sinduriyas	9	Sinduriyas would make red-lead; they were of same rank with the coppersmiths.
4.9	Coppersmith	162	Coppersmiths generally
4.91	Kaseras	47	followed different branches of profession without distinction; they did not intermarry and each contended for
4.92	Thatheras	108	superiority, although they
4.93	Tanberas	7	were reckoned on an equality by all others they were divided into three classes *viz.*, Kaseras, Thatheras and Tanberas.
4.10	Garland makers (Mali)	230	Garland makers cultivated flowers, gathered wild ones, and worked in the pith of the Aschynomene called Khukhudi, those who worked in the flower gardens of wealthy people, also cultivated fruits and kitchen vegetables and almost every one would hold the plough on some land which he farmed, they were not employed in making Taziyahs, out of 230 families, 115 came from Barahal on the bank of Sarayu, 95 were called Sarwariyas, 18 were called Bhawani Putra, 2 came from Kanoj.
4.11	Tambulis	300	Tambulis would sell betel, were reckoned lower than Barai many of whom also sold betel, for their women were exposed to view in selling the leaf and were much addicted to intrig

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
			more than 150 families were called Bherihars who came from a town southeast of Gorakhpur, greater part of the remaining were called Nagbangsis and few of them were called Srivastavs.
4.12	Barbars	1,664	They were reckoned higher than goldsmiths and whole of them were engaged in their profession; but many had small farms which they would work at leisure, they seldom presumed to practice surgery, they observed rules of purity except in respect to their widows.
4.13	Sonars	827	Sonars worked in precious metals and were assumed next in rank of Barbers; they were subdivided into many tribes; some of them were money changers, some worked in the base metals of which they would make ornaments and a few cultivated the land, they were divided into Ayodhyawasis, Khatriyas, Mahauliwars, Kanojiyas, Pahariyas, Sombhas, Kutakhanas, Pangchapanduyas, Sekundrapuris, Bhangsidihas, Syalkhanas, Tilars, Viswambharpuris, Urihas and Malihar, many of them followed Atithis, and some adhered to Nanak they were not ashamed to drink spirituous liquors open, but altogether rejected the meat swine reared in villages.
4.14	Mayar	24	Mayars worked in tin and were reckoned the same with Sonars.
4.15	Patwas or tape maker and string knitters	191	Patwas were next in rank to Mayars, here most of them remained pagans; a few began to cultivate the ground. The string knitter were divided into four classes, viz., Kharwars, Srivastavs, Yogis, Devabangisis and Patwar, the first being numerous, and there were a good many of the second class and the remaining trifling.
4.16	Laheras	50	Laheras worked in Lac and were next in rank of Patwas, some of them would make strings like the Patwas; they were not ashamed to drink spirituous liquors openly, but altogether rejected the meat of swine reared in villages.
4.17	Turhers (Kharadis)	20	Turhers were next to the Laheras, most of their business being carried on by the carpenters. They were not ashamed to drink spirituous liquors openly, but altogether rejected the meat of swine reared in villages.
4.18	Gararíyas or Shipherds and and Blanket weavers	539	Gararíyas were next to Kharadis; almost all of them would cultivate the ground; approximately 90 families did not do anything else, they followed chiefly the Atithis, but the Brahmans who would perform their ceremonies were not disgraced, they were called Rawut, a name given also to Ahirs, Kurmis, and Baris in this district they were not ashamed to drink spirituous liquors openly, but altogether rejected the meat of swine reared in villages.
4.19	Bharbhuj	300	They were parchers of grain an office, which Kandus rejected, although they would eat the abominable pork reared in villages, all castes used without scruple the grain which they parched, the man of them cultivated fields while their women parched grain, they not only avowed the drinking of spirituous liquors but also would eat the pork reared in villages although they did not rear these impure animals.
4.20	Bari, Rawat, or Mushalchis	516	They were reckoned next in rank to Bharbhuj, their proper profession was to make platters of leaves and torches; but many of them were domestic servants soldiers and farmers, they were as courageous as Rajputs, they not only avowed the drinking of spirituous liquors but also would eat the pork reared in villages.
4.21	Tharus . .	132	Tharus were once lords of this country, claiming to be the descendants of the family of the sun, they were divided into two kinds Nalapuriyas, the highest, who observed tolerably the rules of Hindu purity and had Upadhyay Brahmans as their priests, while Ramanandis, and Atithis were their spiritual guides; the others were sunk much lower, they would eat the wild hog, but rejected fowls and the lame sow.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(136) TABLE No. 27 (8-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
4.22	Dhuriyas or Gongr	3,140	They were reckoned highest in the tribes of boatmen and palanquinbearers, they seemed to have been originally stone cutters and still following the profession, but they would also carry the palanquin and parch grain, they did never fish, they would pray to Mahishasur.
4.23	Rawanis .	116	Rawanis were descendants of Jarasandha and were numerous; they were confined to the borders of Mithila, they were held on the borders of impurity and were slaves.
4.24	Khawas . .	N.A.	Like the Rawanis, Khawas were all slaves and were said to have accompanied the Chauhan Raja, they had ever since continued in the service of his descendants and were partly employed in the cultivation of their personal estates and partly as the most confidential domestics, about 30 families settled on the private estates.
4.25	Kharwar .	315	Kharwars carried palanquin, among them, 3 families lived by smoothing cloth.
4.26	Torahas . .	354	Torahas would fish and carry palanquin, but none of them was reckoned as boatman, 30 families lived by spliting pease.
4.27	Dhimars . .	42	Dhimars would fish and carry the palanquin, but were not boatmen.
4.28	Sorahiya tribe .	824	Sorahiyas were partly (574) boatmen and partly (250) palanquin bearers; but of them 250 families lived in part by parching grain; the boatmen were divided into Sorahiyas, Kathayas and Dhelaphors; the latter two groups being lower than the former and were trifling in number.
4.29	Goriyas . .	616	They were called Gongrhis in the account of Behar; they were partly (596) palanquin bearer and partly (20) boatmen, of the former 250 families lived in part by parching grain.
4.30	Chaings . .	990	Though Chaings were mentioned among the impure tribes of Behar, here they were admitted to be pure; the Brahmans did not scruple to drink water provided that it was drawn in the Brahmans' vessel; they were all boatmen, but 110 families of them lived by sawing timber.
4.31	Other tribes of Palanquin bearers and boatmen	1,866	They were so impure that no Sudra even would drink water from them, they had priests of their own who were called Ran and who performed all ceremonies as well, as if they were Sarwariya Brahmans; their God's name was also Ran which most of the pure confounded with Ram, Sokha or Wiseacres belonged to this tribe, they were divided into Kanojiyas (1244) and Sarwariyas.
4.32	Khattiks . .	75	Khattiks were pagan retailers of fish and esculent vegetables and held exceedingly vile, on which account most had become Mahammedans, they reared swine, and confined themselves to trade.
4.33	Danggoriyas .	150	Danggoriyas were those Tharus who scorning innovation adhered to the impure customs, they would rear and eat fowls and swine, and probably would devour even the cow, the Hindus were very much afraid of them, especially of their women who were considered as formidable enchantresses, they rejected the sacred order, but had priests of their own, called Guro and Sokhas.
4.34	Dabgars . .	5	Dabgars were no better than the retailers of fish.
4.35	Sirajmochis or Saddlers	20	Sirajmochis were considered abominable although they abstained from pork and wished to live pure, they pretended to be Kshatris; the author thought that they were originally from Pangchala.
4.36	Khemahdoz or Tent makers	2	They were in the same situation as that of the Sirajmochis.
4.37	Tumblers (Bangshberine Naten or Nat-Bazigur)	12	They were pagans and on the same rank of the Khemahdoz.

1. *Year*—1813-14
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(136) TABLE No. 27 (S-89)—*Socio-occupational characteristics of the Hindu population in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

sl. no.	caste/ tribe	no. of families	occupation and other particulars
1	2	3	4
4.38	Dharkar Bangsphors	359	They worked in bamboo and were bad enough, but not so abominable as the Domra who would follow the same profession; 40 of them had betaken themselves to the plough.
4.39	Kangjars	12	Kangjars would make ropes, repair grind-stones and tatoo the women; they did not have any fixed abode, their women would drink spirituous liquor without shame.
4.40	Musahars (Rat eaters)	1,030	Musahars were cultivators; but many in the dry season, cut timber and prepare catchu, they would eat not only rats but also serpents, another tribe named Bangtars was also included among the Musahars.
4.41	Dosads	2,047	Dosads who would eat the sacred animal were not only abominable but monstrous sinners although they did not kill the animal they used the carrion; they would purchase it from the butcher privately, they all would keep tame swines they were preferred as watchmen, being suspected to be thieves; they were cultivators, they worshipped Rahu, 692 families of them were called Rajawar Dosad next most numerous were Dhur or great Dosads who were the chief beef eaters, the remaining were the Maghai Dosads, the Gorar, the Ghorha and the Madhesi Dosads respectively.
4.42	Gauriyas	3	Gauriyas would make combs but like the Chamars they were also very musical or at least noisy.
4.43	Chamars	19,134	Chamars were a numerous tribe, their proper profession was to work in leather but greater part of them cultivated land and they were perhaps the aboriginal inhabitants of the country when they would perform any ceremony the votaries sister's son, or sister's husband or daughter's husband, conducted the affairs of priest, besides agriculture, and working leather, about 1550 families had become weavers and 120 were *musicians*, 9567 were native Sarwariya, 6378 were Jayasawars; remaining 3189 of Dhuriyas, Kanojiyas, Kulahas (high born), Puravi (east country) and Mahaulinear; Sarwariyas reckoned themselves better than their neighbourers although they also would eat beef.
4.44	Domra	76	Domras would work in bamboos; they disgraced themselves not only by their inordinate appetite, for they would eat food prepared by anyone except washermen, but also by removing dead carcasses, and by being public executioners; their women did not scruple to confer that they would drink spirituous liquors and they would eat beef.
4.45	Hulalkhor or Sweepers	97	They rejected the food dressed by washermen although they made no scruples about a good dish into which even a Christian had thrust his knife, they would eat beef.

1. *Year* --1813-14
2. *Place* Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur

(137) TABLE No. 28 (S-90)—*State of artisans in the Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur*

sl. no.	designation of artists	type or nature of work
1	2	3
I. Of Fine Artists		
1	Mirasins	The mirasins are here often called kauwal, and are considered as respectable people, not only conducting themselves with propriety, but having modesty enough not to thrust themselves, where they are not wanted.
2	Dancing and Singing girls	Dancing and singing girls are sometimes rather deficient even in the later quality of mirasins owing to necessity. None here are considered as eminent performers. Several indeed seldom either dance or sing and live almost entirely by prostitution. They all seem poor, and are divided into two kinds, Hindus and Moslems of which former amounts to 15 sets. They are mostly known by two names Tayfah and Natin, the former of which are the most accomplished.
3	Musicians	There are two kinds of musicians who have a boy to accompany their music. They belong to the impure tribe called Chamar Natuyas. They are employed only by the low castes but beg from the high who scorn to attend their performances.
4	Bhaktiyas	They are boys employed to dance and sing and belong to the pure musical tribe. They are paid as high as the dancing girls and are generally thought to sing better.
5	Kathaks	They are also of musical tribe; they live chiefly by farming; they all perform on musical instruments like Tambura and Dholak and Sing. 2 or 3 men usually form a set called Chauki.
6	Hela Bajaniyas	They are common musicians, employed in processions and are called Hela Bajaniyas because they belong to Hela or Sweeper Caste. All procure part of their living by this degrading profession.
7	Nagaris	The Nagaris are Muhammedans who beat on small drums and take part in the jubilation of the marriages without being invited. Both men and women are reckoned to perform well.
8	Daphalis	These people differ only in that women do not perform and men perform badly and usually singly.
9	Paungriyas	All the performers are men and are not single.
10	Hijras	Same as in Sahabad.
11	Kirtaniyas	Kirtaniyas belong to Chamars; they are reckoned the same with Bhajaniyas and are employed to celebrate the action of Rama and Lakhman in love and battle; they perform at births, marriages and when one wishes to please God, but not at funeral rites. Their songs are the composition of Tulsidas, Sudras, Kabir etc.
12	Nat-Bazigurs	Nat is a Hindu term and Bazigurs a Persians. But proper arts of two are said to be different. The former sings tumbling and balancing while the Bazigurs perform tricks of legerdemain. Both, however are usually confounded under Nat-Bazigurs.
13	Bhangras	Nothing is mentioned.
14	Chambars	These people torment themselves to extract money.
II. Of Common Artists : 1. Of artists working in perishable materials		
15	Washermen	Washermen have more employment from the natives than the last districts surveyed as most of the people wear bleached linen. But the cloth for export gives very little employment to this class of men. Three washermen are employed at the capital for cleaning and repairing Shawls.
16	Soapmakers	Seven houses of soapmakers are adequate to supply the demand of the washermen.
17	Torch and Platter makers	Torch and Platter makers are chiefly employed in the latter capacity, torches being seldom require, except at marriage ceremonies.
18	Taylors	Taylors are numerous and a good many are Hindus. They make about 4 rupees a month in the country towns and 5 rupees in capital. Some of them make tape.
19	Tent makers	The tent makers (khemahdoz) form a separate profession from the Taylors.
20	Barbers	Barbers are on the same footing as in Behar. The usual hire at Gorakhpur for saving each head is ½ paysah.
21	Sinduriyas	It is not learnt anything concerning their art.
22	Lakharas	Lakharas make ornaments of lack They are poor and only employed by the lowest tribes.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

(137) TABLE No. 28 (S-90)—*State of artisans in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	designation of artists	type or nature of work
1	2	3
23	Churiharas . .	They make glass ornaments. All are Muhammedans. Their ornaments are in request among the persons of pure birth. A man makes charcoal and perform these operations in 5 days, and the ornaments are worth. Many of them import the rings, and merely paint them.
24	Fukirs and Daphalis	One Brahman makes Tikli out of mica. Some use both mica and scales of Rohu fish which are every inferior to mica or glass.
25	Malis . . .	Malis cultivate and sell flowers and make garlands of flowers. They also make ornaments of *sola*. These artists are very poor. Some of them are converted to Muhammedans.
26	Tarkihars . .	No less than 26 families live by earrings of Palmira leaves which are very much in use among the women.
27	Mat makers	In this district only the mat makers are boatemen. Narkat, chatai, gondri etc. are used for different purposes which are nearly of same type.
28	Paper makers	The supply of paper makers is quite inadequate to supply the district with that article.
29	Ink makers	They prepare a good quality of ink but the demand is usually for a bad and cheap quality.
30	Atashbaz and Kite makers	Both of these things are prepared by the same group of people.
31	Shoe makers	The Chamar shoe makers, tanners and workers in leather form but a small part of the east. Many of them are weavers and some are musicians.
32	Village watchmen	A good many of the cultivators are village watchmen and also officiate as priests of the protecting deities.
33	Saddle makers	Saddle makers are partly Hindus, partly Muhammedans, and are called Siraj mochi by the former and chik by the latter.
34	Sawarwala Mochis	Three houses are distinguished by this profession. They make use of deer-skins, and skins of other antelopes and make the shoe and pillows used by wealthy people.
35	Dabgars	They make targets and large leather bottles.
36	Naychahbund	They prepare the tubes used in smoking tobacco and are very indifferent workmen.
37	Tambaka Furosh	These people make a living entirely by preparing tobacco.
38	Distiller	Distillation of spirituous liquors is carried out to a great length. The material almost exclusively used is the flower of Mahuya. The whole of the production is not sufficient for the consumption of the country.
39	Palm wine extracter	Those who extract palm wine have little skill or encouragement. A little is retailed during one or two months when the palms bleed most copiously.
40	Oilmen	Oilmen pretend to be extremely poor with not more than one mill in each house. About one half of the oilmen have oxen. The effort earns from one to 1¾ anna a day including the expense of cattle.
41	Curd and Ghiu makers	A very small proportion of the tribe belong to this profession. All those who prepare the milk tend cattle, partly their own, castes.
42	Halwais	The Halwais here make sweet meats after the fashion of Hindustan. Some of them prepare tobacco for smoking.
43	Grain Parcher	The number of grain parcher is numerous. The Hindus here do not follow this profession. Most are women and are hired by a share of the grain and it is supposed that in Gorakhpur town a woman can thus clear from 5 to 6 lbs. of grain in a day.
44	Rice beater	The poor women are hired to beat rice.
45	Nanwais or cook and bakers	They are on the same footing as in Shabad. One of them bakes after European manner.
46	Sheep or Goat butchers	The sheep or goat butchers, called here Bukur Kusab. Kill no meat except what is very bad; but it will make soops or native dishes, which one may eat, if he has not seen the meat in its raw state'.
47	Beef-butchers	The meat produced by the Bara Kusab or beef-butchers could not be produced among Europeans, who must rear all the kinds of meat, that they want.
	2. Of those who work in more durable materials	
48	Comb makers	Comb makers are similar to those described in the accounts of other districts.
48	Turners	Turners make chiefly cups, boxes bed-stead feet etc. They are supposed to make 2 anas a day.

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the District of Gorakhpur

(137) TABLE NO. 28 (S-90) *State of artisans in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—contd.

sl. no.	designation of artists	type or nature of work
1	2	3
50	Kamangurs	These people purchase some of the turners work and finish the painting in a better manner than the turners do. They also paint palanquins and make wooden boxes for holding gunpowder.
51	Carpenters	Carpenters make coarse household furniture, doors, windows, carts and other implements of agriculture. A few at Gorakhpur make palanquins. Here usual wages are from 3 to 4 anas a day.
52	Swayers	Swayers here form a separate profession and are much employed by the boat builders and timber merchants.
53	Blacksmiths	Those persons under this profession who work also in timber are not numerous but those who work entirely in iron do not differ from those of Shahabad.
54	Horse shoe maker	Those who shoe horses (Nalbund are entirely similar to those of Shahabad.
55	Cutters or Sikalgeers	They make about 2 anas a day. Their function is similar to those of Shahabad.
56	Tirgurs	Tirgurs make arrows still used in hunting deer. They also paint rude representations of the goods and heroes which are brought at holy days.
57	Kundgars	Kundgars inlay iron with silver or gold use in the hilts of swords, and the blades of lances.
58.	Kaseras and Thatheras	Kaseras of this district are considered different from the Thatheras, although both work in brass and bell betals, but the former chiefly make or repair vessels and latter are employed in making ornaments. The Kaseras of Gorakhpur, Parraona and Bhakhira make many new vessels. At Bhakhira they make chiefly plates and cups of bell metal; 6 men are usually employed together, and in 3 months maunds of vessels valued at 240 rupees. This requires 97.5 seers of copper valued 155.50 rupees, 22.5 seers of tin valued 25.25 rupees and charcoal valued 4.50 rupees, leaving a profit of 55.75 rupees, therefore they clear only little more than 3, rupees 59 a month for each man.
59	Tamberas and Bharatwals	A Thathera at the same place in each month makes 10 seers of brass ornaments valued rupees 2.25. He required 7.5 seers of copper worth rupees 11.90, 3.5 seers of zinc worth rupees 3.95 and rupees 0.50 worth of charcoal. His profit is therefore rupees. 4.85. The quantity of the work of Kaheras might be under rated. They make copper and metal vessels. The former by the hammer and latter by casting. These are of the Lohar tribe.
60	Rangdhaluyas	They make tin ornaments.
61	Kalaigars	The Kalaigars tin the insides of the vessels of Europeans and Muhammedans.
62	Sonars	The sonars are gold and silver smiths. There are of same footing as in Shahabad.
63	Sandhoyas	The sandhoyas are of the same rank as in Shahabad.
64	Watch repairer	Two men by birth goldsmiths clean and repair watches supplying springs and such other parts as may be broken.
65	Hukak or Jeweller	These people deal in no finer materials than cornelians or pebbles and most of his rings etc. are mere coloured glass. A Hukak only polishes and shapes the stone which is set by the goldsmith.
66	Gongre	The gongre of this district are cultivators who occasionally carry the palanquins.
67	The Potters	The potters here are of the two kinds, the Kongharas and Kasgar. The former make coarse work, like those of Shahabad; the Kas-gars make plates, cups, water-bottles, and similar articles that are rather finer than ordinary.
68	Brick layers	Brick layers are here called Thawai, and are very indifferent workmen. They are mostly employed in lining wells.
69	Preparer of lime	No one makes a separate profession of preparting lime, The the people who sell betle prepare what they want.
	3. Manufacture of tread, strings, tape, cloth etc.	
70	Dhuniyars	Dhuniyars beat and clean the cotton spun after the seeds have been removed.
71	Dyers	The dyers are on the same footing with those in Shahabad.
72	Weavers	The weavers in this district are entirely employed in the manufacture of white cotton cloth

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(137) TABLE NO. 28 (S-90) *State of artisans in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*—concld.

sl. no.	designation of artists	type or nature of work
1	2	3
73	Kundigars	At Nawabgunj 3 families of kundigars are employed to smooth cloth with the betle. The kundigars are chiefly employed by the chint makers.
74	The Chhipigar or Chintz makers	In all there are 32 houses.It was states that 3 men on an average usually make 100 pieces in a month.
75	Newarbaf	only one man makes tape as the sole profession.
76	The blanket weavers	There are 451 houses of Blanket weavers all of whom keep sheep.
77	The Patwas	The Patwas knit strings and are similar to those of Shahabad.
78	Kangiar	these people make gropes chiefly of grass.
	4. Of the manufacture of Sugar	
79	Sugar boilers	There are 17 houses of sugar boilers. They have about 24 boilers.
	5. On the manufacture of Indigo	
80	Indigo manufacture	There is only one factory; no details were furnished.
	6. Of the manufacture of Salts	
81	Salt makers	The author is told by the company's native agent at Parraona that those who make nitre employ 231 furnaces. The average is about 12 maunds, for which the workmen receive 15 rupees. Of course, they smuggle some, and sell a good deal of base calinary salt.

[*the plants cultivated for their grain*]

Although in some parts a little rice only is grown, yet on the whole it is the most considerable crop; and where it is reared, the situation is so favourable, as in Bengal, that it requires no artificial irrigation. Rice might no doubt be raised in many parts now occupied by other crops; but, as it would there require reservoirs and canals for irrigation, perhaps it is more judicious to trust to the crops reaped in spring which being watered from tanks, rivers or wells are more certain than rice is, except in countries peculiarly favoured by nature. A great deal of the rice reared in this district is very fine; that is has small but long grains of a pure white colour; but its smell is not equal to that of the finest in Behar.

The larger share of the rice is here freed from the husk without boiling, although a good deal is assisted by this operation. The rate paid for clearing differs in almost every division; but few are hired for the purpose, except by some proud dames, and by those who retail provisions.

Next to rice wheat is the most important crop, and in many divisions exceeds the quantity of rice. There are here only two kinds, the Lalka and Duthiya, the same as Daudi of Shahabad. Of these the quantity reared is very small, and it is here used by Europeans for bread. No wheat is here sown in drills, although the whole is not watered. None of the finest flour (Suji) is made except for Europeans, nor is even the 2nd kind (Mayda) procurable for ready sale, except at Gorakhpur, where some Bengalese have occasional demand. The coarse flour called (Ata) is in general used among rich and poor, and is generally ground by the women of the family with hand mills, nor are any other in use. Women, when hired, are paid at very different rates in different places, the lowest rate being one measure for grinding nine; and the highest one measure for grinding five. Wheat straw is here reckoned a better food for cattle than that of rice; but it is usually mixed with the straw of barley, and of pulse called Chana, which probably improve its quality.

Wheat and barley intermixed are in pretty common use, and called Gujai.

A great deal of wheat is sown intermixed with seeds yielding oil, but the two crops are always reaped apart. Next to wheat the most considerable crop is barley, concerning which I have nothing new to offer.

Next to barley is the species of Paspulusm called Kodo, but its quantity is not great.

Next to Kodo the most considerable of the culmiferous grains is the Maruya.

Next to Maruya is the Maize called here Bhutta.

Next to Maize the most common culmiferous plant is the Sawang.

Next to the Sawang is the Panicum italicum called here Tanggun of Kanggun. Next to the Tanggun is the Panicum miliaceum called here Bhina, and, there being only one kind, no additions are made to the name. The least considerable of the culmiferous crops in the Narhara, or Janera, which is the species of Kolcus, that in Puraniya is called Raksa Janera.

[*leguminous crops*]

The most important of the leguminous crops here is the bytisus baian called Arahar, although it is never cultivated alone, but is always sown with some culmiferous grain, which is cut when ripe, and that Arahar is then allowed to flower and riper its seeds. Very little of it is reared towards the north. The pulse is used chiefly as curry, but many more people use Urid, and Masur, which are cheap, so that much of the Arahar must be exported.

Next to Arahar the Cicer arietinum Rehila or Bhana is the principal leguminous crop, and I have nowhere seen it so thriving.

The leguminous crop next in importance to the Cicer arietinum is the Urid or Mas, which ripens in Ashar nor is any other kind cultivated. It is the Phasedus' which Reede calls Katu Ulunu, and which in Bih a is called Mas Kalayi.

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Masur or the Ervum lens is the next most considerable of the leguminous crops. It is often sown along with linseed, and sometimes with barley; but both grains are reaped apart.

Next in consequence to the Cicer arietinum is the Phaseolus aconilifolius called here Bhringgior Mothi. Its cultivation requires little trouble.

The next most considerable leguminous crop is the pea (Pisum) here called Matar.

Next to the pea the Phasedus Mungs, is the most important leguminous crop.

Next to Mung the most common leguminous crop is the Dolichos.

Next to the Kurti the species of Dolichos, which in the account of Bhagalpur is called Mutiya Bora, is the most common crop, although it is always sown mixed with either Urid or Mothi.

Next to Bora the Bhetmas is the most common leguminous crop.

The smallest leguminous crop in the district is the Lathyrus sativas here called Keroa.

[*various farinaceous herbs neither culmiferous nor leguminous*]

In this district I am under the necessity of introducing a new head on account of a species of Amaranthus. which produces a farinaceous grain used in diet. It is called here Anardana, and may perhaps be the plant, which Willdenow calls Amaranthus hypochondriacus, although it differs in some respects from the description given in the species paintarum. It is of two varieties, one entirely of a blood red colour, the other very pale green, called white by the natives. In this district it is always sown intermixed with Urid, and its bright colours joined to the dark green of that plant render the crop highly ornamental. The seed is reckoned very pure, and proper food for holymen, and holy days; but it is used chiefly on the latter, when it is parched, and eaten with sour curds and the extract of sugar-cane, when these can be procured but many use it without addition. The seed alone is of use.

[*plants producing oil*]

The natives of this district divide the cruciform plants, that produce milder seed, into two kinds; the one called Sarsong or Sarso distinguished by a yellow grain; and the other called Lahi or Tori the seed of which is dark red and in fact I saw two plants answering to this description.

Next to Sarsong the Tisi or Linunusitissimum is the most common oil seed. This also is seldom reared alone.

The Lahi above mentioned is the oil seed next importance, and is sown in the same manner with the Sharsong.

The species of Eruca called Chiramira in Behar is here a troublesome weed. In the fields of wheat and barley: but some of it is gathered and the oil is mixed with that of linseed. It is very bitter and would spoil that of Sarsong if allowed to remain mixed with it.

Next to Lahi the Sesamum called carelu by Kheede is the most common oil seed and is here called Kulutil.

Next to the Sesamum the Rai or Sinapi Amboinicum of Plumph is the most common oil seed.

Ricinus raised in this district is very trifling. It is called Pungr and is chiefly planted round the huts of Chamars and Dooads and other impure tribes, the higher looking upon it as very unlucky.

The species of Sinapis called Ghor Rai in Behar is here in a similar predicament with the last mentioned plant.

These are all the kinds of grain cultivated in this district.

As in Behar there are annually three crops, Bhadoi, Aghani, and Rabi, ... In some places the first, and in others the second of these corp is named Khurif. Both reaping and thrashing are considered the disgraceful, and no Ashraf nor man of rank will publicly acknowledge, that he degrades himself by the performance of such drudgery.

Dire necessity however compells some persons among the rank to degrate themselves, but they reap their own fields as privately as they can, and never reap for hire. The demand for reapers is however very great, especially in the parts of the district, where the Ploughmen came from a distance, and remain only during the ploughing season. I have repeatedly mentioned, that it is impossible to judge of the actual cost of reaping and thrushing by the share, which the labourer is said to receive, because his bundle is generally much larger than that of the owner of the field, and these quite in an indefinate degree; and because he is also generally allowed other perquisits, that very exceedingly in almost every vicinity, nor did I receive any estimates, that would enable me to state the allowances so fully as has been done in the accounts of Behar and Shahabad. I only know, that it is not usual here to throw a part of the ploughman's expense on harvest.

The whole grain is trodden out by oxen, and the straw managed as in Shahabad.

[*profit on the cultivation of grain*]

I have nothing new to offer on the subject, only to observe, that here we have most ample proof, that even men, who are too proud to labour with their own hand, live comfortably, according to their ideas, upon farms of very moderate size, pay a rent, and hire servants to perform every part of the labour; nor from their number, can they have any resource but the cultivation of grain. The high caste until the English took possession, held the whole lands, and every man, except the Ashraf, was condemned to the manual drudgeries of agriculture.

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[*plants cultivated as vegetables*]

In the 14th table I have estimated, that there are 3,905 bihgas in Kitchen Gardens, and that 2,240 bighas in the field are cultivated with vegetables of various sorts, that are used for the pot. This in proportion to the number of people is less than the garden granted even in Sahabad and the proportion of land occupied the single articles, on so large a scale as to admit of cultivation in the tables of produce, is still less. Several tribes besides the Kairis rear these vegetables, and none perhaps confine their labour entirely to the art of gardening. The rents on garden are always higher than on fields; but not so high as is even in the country, parts of Behar.

[*plants used as a warm seasoning*]

The Scitaminous plants form here the most important article of cultivation.

[*the plants cultivated as Tarkari*]

Contrary to what happen in Shahabad these more succulent vegetables are much more used, than those of a leafy nature.

[*plants cultivated as greens (Bhaji)*]

The leafy vegetable here, as well as in Shahabad, in most common use, is the Amaranthus called Changlai. The next common is a Chenopodium called bhandra Bathuya.

[*vegetables used as an acid seasoning*]

These are the same as in Shahabad, and are still less used.

[*plants cultivated from thread and ropes*]

The article of this kind cultivated to the greatest extent is Hibiscus cannabinus called here Patuya. It is always intermixed with the Cytisus Cajan, and forms the ropes most commonly used for agricultural purposes.

[*plants cultivated from their sacharine juice*]

Besides the Khajur Palm, and the Mahuya tree, the only article of this kind is the sugarcane, which occupies about 4,800 bighas. There are 4 kinds, Reongra, Mango, Sarotia, and Baruka, all of which are reared in Shahabad. All are fit for yielding extract. The cultivation is managed as in that district but most of the extract is of the thin kind preserved in pots. Manure is always given to the valuable plant.

[*plants used for chewing and smoking*]

The only plants that come under this head are tobacco and betle leaf.

[*pasture vs. crops*]

In the north and eastern part of the district the want of manure renders it necessary to have recourse to a following, and in many places one half of the farm is in grass and the other in cultivation. In other parts a smaller proportion of fallow is sufficient. The pasture on fallow is of admirable use in the rainy season, but during the dry weather affords very little resource for the cattle; and on the whole I believe, that the practice of fallows, if more generally diffused, would be highly advantageous whenever the land connot be flooded.

Statement first : 10 bighas of land annually under crop at 5 mans of grain a year will able to feed 50 people, and the cultivation will require 6 ploughmen with their families, amount into 24 persons, leaving 2/5 of the population for other purposes.

Statement 2nd : 100 bighas half in cultivations at 6 mans of grain will produce 300 mans, capable for feeding 30 people, and will require 3 ploughmen with their families, amounting to 12 people, leaving 1/2 of the population for other purposes.

[*floods and embankments*]

There are no embankments for excluding floods although in some parts the inundated land is considered totally useless. This species of ignorance is however confined to a few places, and in general the natives here are fully aware of the advantage land reaps from inundation. Even in places, where of late inundation was considered ruinous, I observed, that the people are beginning to be sensible of their error.

[*domestic animals*]

In the account of the condition of the people, and in the 11th table will be seen an estimate of the tame elephants, camels, and horses, that belong to the natives of this district, as appertaining to their personal equipage.

A good many of the horses are employed in carrying firewood and salt; and a few in the carriage of grain and cut grass.

An estimate of the other kinds of cattle will be seen in the 41st statistical table.

Except a few at Gorakhpur, belonging to those who bring firewood and make briers, all the asses are employed by the washermen to carry clothes to and from the water, and to bring home the Soda or Potashes used in washing. They are as wretched as in any of the district hitherto surveyed.

The cattle of the cow kind are fully as good as those of Bihar. The number stated in the tables have been taken in the same manner as those in Shahabad. Concerning the actual number, however, I have not found any means to enable me to form a conjuture, that would be at all satisfactory.

The cowherds (Ahirs) as I have mentioned in many places, receive nominally very small wages, but this is always made up by the milk, which nominally they take by fraud; but no doubt by the connivance of the owner, and where this advantage is not allowed, their wages are higher, than in any of the districts hitherto surveyed. Besides their wages for tendering the cattle, while in the vaillages, they enjoy the exclusive

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previlege of milking the cows, for which simple operation they are in some places allowed no less than one fourth of the milk, although in others they receive 1/5 or only 1/8 or are paid so much a head in money.

Although rich men pride themselves much of their herds of breeding cows; yet I have no doubt, as I have said, that they conceal their number with great jealousy; and with respect to buffaloes their alarm appeared to me still greater. Goats and sheep are managed exactly in the same manner as in Shahabad.

[*Farms*]

No people, exempt some artificers and tracers, pay a ground rent for their houses; and many of the artificers even are exempted, partly from their belonging to the manorial establishment, and pay from their renting lands for cultivation. Nor, except the Mahuya trees on one estate do plantations pay anything. The results arise almost entirely therefore from the arable lands, and until the English government the occupancy of these, even as tenants at will, was entirely confined to the Ashraf or gentry.

[*migration*]

This restraint was removed, so soon as Mr. Ruttege took possession, and many people of low rank flocked into the country from that of the Nawab Vazir partly on this account, and partly because the rents were very much lowered. This emigration continued active, until the zemindars of the Nawab adopted the policy of the English, since which it has nearly, if not entirely ceased.

[*competition for tenants*]

The competition for tenants among the landlords induced them also to grant leases to many of the lower orders, a circumstance which has been hard on the gentry, and occasions many complaints on their part, for they now cannot procure a sufficient number of people to cultivate their farms; and for those, which are still procurable, they must pay very high wages.

Agricultural classes

[1. *ashraf*]

The Ashraf still however farm the greatest proportion of the lands, and are always one way or other favoured by paying a lower rate of rent. They also enjoy the advantage of large herds of cattle, nor do any of the lower tribes presume to find fault with the trespasses, which these herds commit; for they still look up with awe to the persons of rank, who until of late held great discretionary power over the lower classes.

[2. *trader farmers*]

The 2nd class of farmers, consisting of traders, is exactly on the same footing as in Behar.

[3. *artificers*]

The observations made in the account of that district on the 3rd class of tenants, or artificers, are also applicable to this district.

[4. *grihasthas*]

The farmers of the 4th class, whose proper duty is to plough, are here called Grihasthas or inhabitants, the very mention of ploughing being considered discreditable and shocking.

[*slaves*]

The number of slaves among them is quite inconsiderable, and such, as are to be found, have almost entirely been introduced into great families as doweries with their wives, when they honoured the people of the east by marrying their daughters.

[*under tenants*]

There are here properly speaking no under tenants.

[*Ownership of stock and plough*]

In table No. 41 will be found an estimate of the proportion of live stock, that and in table No. 43 will be found an estimate of the respective proportions of rent, which each class pays, and of the respective proportion of ploughs, which are held by their owners or by servants of various kinds.

[*mode of payment of rent*]

In this district at present the greater part of the rent is paid in money, although in some places much is still paid by a division of the crop. During the Nawabs government the latter manner of payment was far the most common, owning to the encouragement given to the gentry, who are always desirous of this kind of settlement, which favours their indolescence. Where the rent is paid by a share of the crop in this district, the share, which the manner receives is generally smaller than that taken in Behar, and is often only 1/4 after deducting ploughing sowing reaping and some smaller charges allowed for the manorial establishment.

[*source of financing rent*]

The manner, in which the money for paying the rent is procured, will be seen in table No. 44 and the remark made in the account of Behar is applicable to this district.

[*size of farms*]

No attempt has been made to regulate the size of farms, and few or none except poor tradesmen, who have been lately permitted to rent lands, have less stock, than suffices for one ploughgate, but the custom of Dhuriyas mentioned in the account of Behar is in many parts prevalent, although called by another name.

[*security of tenants*]

The tenants very seldom procure advances from the landlord.

The gentry are somewhat favoured in the rate of rent, as I have above mentioned; but in general no such inequalities prevail as in Puraniya, and on the whole, except in the favour shown to the gentry, the assessment is made as equable as the landlords can; but the state of the country does not admit of their following their inclination. The old tenants (Baogitiyas or Khoo

1. *Year*—1813-14
2. *Place*—Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur

who have more comfortable abodes, to which they are attached as their birth places, are somewhat more at the mercy of their landlords, and pay a higher rent, although the fear of their throwing up there lands, and becoming vagrants, has enabled them to reduce the rent much below what it was in the Nawabs government.

[*type of tenure and migration*]

Some few leases, chiefly in waste lands, have been granted to the chiefs of villages (Mahato or Britiha), who have agreed to bring a waste mauza into cultivation paying a certain sum, and setting as they pleased with their friends and neighbours, who agreed to assist them in the cultivation.

In this district, as usual in India, a large deduction of rent is made to tenants, who bring in new land. To look at the reports made of such new settlers one might imagine, that the cultivation was fast extending, but these man desert their fields, whenever the full rent (Pahu) is required, and go to some other place so that just as much is falling waste, as is brought into cultivation.

The tenants on the whole are certainly more independent than in any part of the country, that I have yet surveyed, owing partly to their tenure being in general of a good nature; but still more to the abundance of waste land, and facility of leaving any master, that used them ill.

[*oppression and hereditary occupations*]

Although the important officers of hereditary chief and clerk have been in general abandoned to the discretion of the persons considered as owners of the land, and, although these persons have totally destroyed the rights of these useful officers, and rendered them their mere tools, some other parts of the mauza establishment remains unaltered. The carpenter and blacksmith every where, and in most parts the priests of the local deities and spirits, a weigher, a barber, and tanner, receive certain allowances for their support.

[*recommendations on village organisation*]

By the caprice of owners, accidents, and other circumstances the extent of mauzas has been rendered totally uncertain. Some are entirely waste, others contain an enormous multitude, and many are scattered about intermixed with others; but, if an attempt is to be made of restoring to the inhabitants these beneficial communities such divisions should be totally disregarded, and a new arrangement, after a careful examination on the spot, should be formed, making each mauza to contain from 2 to 3 thousand inhabitants, and rounding as much as possible their boundaries.

In carrying into execution the new arrangement of mauzas, another grant source of oppression to the farmer, the uncertainty of claims on his purse, might in my opinion be much remedied. The officer employed should carefully examine the lands

[*ploughmen*]

When treating of the condition of the people, I as ususual mentioned all that occurred concerning the few slaves, that are employed.

In this district, almost the whole ploughmen, that are hired, are of three kinds : Migrant ploughmen Petiya ploughmen and Koraya ploughmen.

[*scarcity of labourer*]

...the labourer is here better paid than in any of the districts hitherto surveyed. This is no doubt owing to the competition among the gentry.

We have great difficulty in hiring workmen, they themselves being unable to plough. There is not here such an extraordinary allowance for harvest, nor can the women earn so much by gleaning, but the women of the low tribes have ample employment in weeding, transplanting, and reaping pulse and oilseeds, and make a good deal, fully at least as much as in Behar.

[*day labourer*]

People, who live entirely as day labourers, are very few in numbers but some poor artists, and the 2nd class of ploughmen occasionally hire themselves in the manner, and are in such request, that their wages are as much higher in proportion, as those of the regular servants are.

[The most common day labourers, that can be procured to weed and transplanted, are women, and boys too young for holding the plough, and these at Parraona earn daily 3 seers (of 96 p. w.) of grain (7.32 lb)

[*of estates*]

In this district the extent of land exempted from paying revenue is generally admitted to be enormous, probably much more than even in Behar. I am not in possession, of what is stated in the public records; but it is generally believed, that these are very imperfect, and that they contain only a very small proportion of what is actually held. Of this a remarkable example was brought to light in the course of a litigation, during the time I was in the district. A religious mendicant had procured a grant of less than 300 bighas, and on examination it was estimated, that under this pretence he held what was supposed would measure 9 or 10 thousand. It must be observed, that it is very often not only the inclination, but the interest of the zemindars, or acknowledged proprietors of land, to encourage such defaleations. Many of the lands are held by those, who have spiritual authority over the zemindars, and to favour their claims is a religious duty, to which the natives are generally very much inclined, the more especially as it is attended with little or no less.

Besides these usurpations, which are no doubt illegal, and might be resumed, whenever government thinks the measure expedient: there is great reason to suspect, that many of the deeds, by which the lands are held, are mere foregeries, made out by clerks in the office of revenue of Lakhnau after the cession of

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the district to the English, when it was found, that attention was paid to such tenures. Why the records of the district were not demanded, when the territory was ceded, I cannot conceive; for although by the system adopted in Bengal the records have become of less importance, it could scarcely have escaped the knowledge of any intelligent revenue officer, that in a Muhammedan government the possession of the records is indispensibly necessary in realising the revenue. By this omission every thing was left to the discretion of the Pergunah registers (Knnungoes), men not only rather corrupt, but strongly influenced by religious scruples to favour pretenders enjoying a character of sanctity, as was the case with the greater part of the claimants. The opinion, that such fraudulent deeds were frequently used, is very prevalent; but how far it is well founded, it is impossible to say without an examination of the deeds and of witnesses, and in a more especial manner without obtaining a copy of the original records from Lakhnau.

The Rajas seem originally to have managed their whole estates by letting each mauza or Dehetoa Pritiha or Sikim, who brought inhabitants, received a handsome commission, and accounted to the Raja for the balance. His office was hereditary in the manner usual in India, that is to say the ablest man belonging to it was chosen as the agent and representative of the people, but he was held bound to support his kinsmen, more however by a sense of propriety, than by any other bond. The people would have become clamorous, had he neglected this duty, unless in peculiar circumstances their opinion would have produced him adismissed. In case of the Rajas being dissatisfied with the conduct of Briliha, he appointed a Mahato to perform the duties, and usually led the mouza to this person for a short term of years at a fixed rent. In this district the term jeth raiyat is never given to the hereditary chiefs of villages, but is given to every tenant of consequence. The cultivators, who rented lands, and cultivated them with their own stock and servants, do not seem ever to have had a hereditary right to the land, and where removable at the will of the Raja, except when they have leases, which was always very short; but they were all gentry, ready, when well used, to draw their sword in their masters defence, and were therefore perfectly secured from oppression from their master at least, his authority depending entirely on their attachment. The power of the Rajas was gradually undermined by several circumstances. First they assigned large parts of their states in appanage to younger branches of their families, and as rewards to trusty servants; and, although those and heir descendants in general continued attached to heir services required management, so that, although seldom refused it was often given with delay, and want of zeal. Secondly large proportions were assigned for the support of religions learned men, totally in capable of defending the Rajas authority. Finally the Rajas incurred debts, and no means of paying them but by alienating their lands, either altogether, for in mortgage, always however retaining to themselves to settlement of the revenue with the government and the power of levying this from the proprietors in the lordship (Raj) generally in fair enough proportions; but in India no payment is made without a part sticking to every hand, through which it passes. As the power of the Rajas sunk, that of the governors (amels) rose, and the vessels and under tenants were stirred of as much as possible to disobedience, so that the amels had occasionally power to make settlements directly with their lower persons, and at any rate to compell the Rajas to more regular payments. It is alleged that at one time realized a revenue of 8,000,000 rupees; but I have heard no authority except a vague report for so enormous a revenue, which would imply a very general and careful cultivation, of which I see no traces. It is indeed said, that, during the government of Suja-uddaulah the district was in a much better state than at than at present, and that the rents having been farmed to a Colonel Hannay, that gentleman took such violent measures in the collection as to depopulate the country, and I certainly perceive many traces of cultivation, where now there are wastes and woods. So far as I can understand his government was stronger than that of the native officers, and he being a man of great activity, and considerable skill in military affairs. He, therefore, has the Rajas and other Landlords more in his power, and cold make a more general squeeze; but I doubt very much whether the mass of the people suffered more than usual during his government. I am rather inclined to think, that he diminished a good deal the acts of violence and rapine, that are common in a country subject to the uncontrolled fewds of numerous and warlike chiefs, and that this coercion raised an outcry fully as much as his acts of violence and rapacity, although it is generally alleged, that both were numerour. I of course can say nothing decided on the subject, and speak merely from report; but I must say, that the reports of his conduct among Europeans are much more injurious to his character, than those among the natives.

I have above said, that I have seen no traces of a cultivation adequate to produce a revenue of 8,000,000 of rupees, although many parts are no doubt waste, and covered with forests, which retain evident traces of former cultivation. Yet I suspect, that the country, on the whole for many centuries, has never been so well occupied as at present, and never paid so large a revenue. The forests, which formerly were plantations seem to me owing to the frequent changes of different Rajas habitations, for every man round his house planted thickness of mangoes and bamboos, that in a great measure secured him from Muhammedan troops, and, forced by surprise, or more commonly by treachery, from one den, he or his heir retired to another. In the continual fewds also large tracts were often sacked, and the inhabitants driven to other quarters, from whence they did not return, until perhaps their new abode underwent a similar fate. Such an accident has now befallen the frontier towards Bertaul, where in the whole division of Dhuliyabhandar only 2 families and the police officers remain. The customs and privileges of the high casts, who would neither plough, nor suffer any man, who would perform the labour, to rent land, is indeed incompatible with a high degree of cultivation, and alone, without any other cause, would have reduced the country to a low ebb, but that existed in full force from before the time of

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Akbar, until the English took possession. If ever the country was in a better state, it was before the rules of purity were established, and there are manifest traces to show, that during the government of the Thanas the people must have enjoyed a very flourishing state. The great number of large brick building, which the country then contained, show it to have been in a State very much superior to any thing now known in India.

During the latter part of the Muhammedan government the governors (Amil) usually formed the revenues from the Vazir, and on their arrival made a settlement for the time, which they were to remain a power. In this there was seldom much difficulty, because neither party had the smallest intention of performing any part of the agreement. The object of the governor was under pretence of the settlement to inveigle the Rajas and other land-holders into his power, and then squeeze them; while the object of such of the Rajas as attended was to procure the assistance of the Governor against some neighbour, who was their enemy, although many and other notables would not attend, they never failed to send agents with every profession of obedience, and to make the settlement. It generally however in the course of a few years happened so, that the whole was either duped into a reliance on the promises of the governor, or by the assistance of some enemy compelled to a compromise; so that one way or other it ended in their being squeezed; but there was always some moderation shown in the demands, nor was any attempt made to deprive the chief of his dignity and power, except occasionally, when some violent chief was compelled to restore a property, which he had seized from an ally of the governor. The actual amount of the revenue was therefore quite unconnected with the settlement; and it is alleged, that some governors were unable to collect as much as they paid to the Nawab. This however, I presume, was a very unusual case; and it seems to have been more common for them to accumulate a great deal, of which on their return to Lakhnau they were usually again squeezed.

When the country was ceded to the English, Mr. Ruttege, appointed to the management, acted with great vigor and produce. He instantly, where the known power of our discipline gave him authority, dismantled every stronghold, and thus estalbished the uncontrolable authority of the law which gave a protection to the lower orders before unknown, and brought new settlers from all quarters. His claims at first were very moderate, and the principal error committed was in making the settlement for two short a period.. I do not however know, that this was his fault; but a settlement for less than ten years is quite inconsistent with improvement.

With respect to the part of the district, when I have this year surveyed, a very different management would be required. Any tax, which the district could afford to pay in the present extent of cultivation, would be no stimulous to exertion, and a great part of the country would continue waste, as has happened in Bhagalpur. Even the present system is better, although I suspect much, that on the whole the cultivation has become stationary, if not retrograde. I would therefore propose that the whole should be made what is here called khas or as is said in the south of India, that the Raiyutwar system should be adopted, or in other words, that the officers of government should let the whole to the cultivators, receive the rents, and divide the amount, after deducting the revenue, among the different claimants.

The team zemindar is seldom used by the native of this district. The chiefs, who originally held the whole are called Rajas, and all the other assessed proprietors, originally their vassals, are called Namberdars (Lambadars) from their names in the collectors books having been entered and numbered in a roll. The owners of free estates are called Mafidars.

7. *Gaps*—

[Buchanan mentioned about shortcomings in measurement of area, in estimating consumer expenditure and in other materials in the explanation of statistical tables.]

8. *Editorial comment*—

Dr. Francis Buchanan was appointed by the East India Company on the 7th January, 1807 to conduct a statistical survey in the territory under the Presidency of Fort William. Gorakhpur was the last district he surveyed during 1807-14. The survey covered a wide range of subjects under the natural and social sciences. Account of each district contained its topography, resources and production, state of technology, arts, manufacturers and commerce.

The text presented in this volume has been extracted from a micro-film copy of the manuscripts of the survey procured from the India Office Library. Except the abridge version published by R.M. Martin, the text and tables of this survey are still unpublished. These materials have been extensively used by scholars and administrators since the year of the survey. W.W. Hunter, the first Director General of the Statistical Survey of India extensively used the materials.

Buchanan estimated population in an unusual method. The population of two towns—Gorakhpur and Nawabgunj—was calculated on the basis of accounts relating to the number of houses. He consulted many intelligent persons concerning the quantity of fields, tht one ploughman usually labours. The number of plough men having been ascertained, he endeavoured to estimate each class of people according to the proportion of ploughs held by them. Thus he procured an estimate of the number of lower tribes of cultivation. He estimated the number of gentry and other classes from some sort of a sample investigation. Buchanan finally arrived at a population of 1,989,314 distributed in 277,099 houses in 1813-14 . Gorakhpur was divided into two separate districts viz., Gorakhpur and Basti in 1865. Before 1951 the district of Deoria was formed mainly out of Gorakhpur. Taking the population of the tract surveyed by Buchanan it was revealed that the annual

1. *Year*—1813-14
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growth rate between 1813-14 and 1872 was to the order of 1.33 per cent per annum against 0.97 per cent between 1872 nad 1921 and 1.14 per cent between 1921 and 1961.

The district of Gorakhpur suffered from natural calamities and famines prevailing in the tract in the 19th and early 20th century upto 1921. The annual growth rate was below one per cent in all the decades between 1891 and 1951. The rate was below half per cent between 1865 and 1872, 1891 and 1901 and between 1911 and 1921. Under such circumstances data revealed by Francis Buchanan and some other enumerations prior to 1872 seem to contain elements of underestimations. Buchanan assumed an average house size of 7.19 against 5.97 in 1891 and 5.34 in 1921 and 6.24 in 1961. As such Buchanan's estimate should be on a higher side. Perhaps elements of underestimation originates from his estimate of ploughmen. The following table shows the trend.

(138) TABLE No. 29 (S-91)—*Variation in population of the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*, 1813-14, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

sl. no.	year	population	variation	percentage variation
1		2	3	4
1	1813-14 . . .	1,989,314	—	—
2	1872 . . .	3,492,355	+1,503,041	+75.56
3	1921 . . .	5,192,058	+1,699,703	+48.67
4	1961 . . .	7,567,318	+2,375,260	+45.75

A study of the trend of cultivated land per capita shows a decline over time. The unculturable area declined from 2,276 square miles in 1813-14 to 1,060 square miles in 1859, rose to 1348 square miles in 1872 and then moved around 750 to 850 square miles upto 1931. Cultivated land per capita declined from 0.78 acres in 1813-14 to 0.69 acres in 1901 and 0.48 acres in 1961. Amazingly, unculturable area increaseed in 1951 and 1961. The following table shows the progress of cultivation irrigation and double cropping between 1813-14 and 1961 (Chitra Bhattacharya, *Socio-Economic Trends in the District of Gorakhpur*, 1813-1961—an outline. Socio-Economic Research Institute's Silver Jublee Seminar on Economics, Economic History and Indian Society, 1984. Mimeo.).

(139) TABLE No. 30. (S-92) —*Progress in cultivation, irrigation and double cropping*, 1813-14 *to* 1961

sl. no.	year	total area	uncultivable	cultivalbe waste	cultivated (area in sq. mile)					
					area	percentage of total area	irrigated area	percentage of cropped area irrigated	double cropped	percentage of double cropped area to total cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1813-14	7,423	2,276	2,165	2,982	40.17	1,043	34.9	928	31.1
2	1832-35	7,081	—	—	3,052	43.1	—	—	—	—
3	1859	7,180	1,60	2,103	4,017	56.0	2,522	62.7	—	—
4	1872	7,368	1,348	1,436	4,584	62.2	—	—	—	—
5	1889	7,374	757	1,407	5,001	67.8	1,923	38.4	1,480	29.5
6	1901	7,355	708	1,422	5,224	71.0	1,904	36.4	1,844	35.2
7	1911	7,334	831	1,200	5,303	72.3	1,798	33.9	1,820	34.3
8	1921	7,333	834	1,188	5,311	72.4	2,168	40.8	1,655	31.1
9	1931	7,334	829	1,060	5,444	74.2	2,107	38.7	1,733	31.8
10	1941	7,338	862	1,071	5,405	73.6	2,241	41.4	1,795	33.2
11	1951	7,462	925	957	5,580	74.7	2,142	39.1	1,735	31.0
12	1961	7,420	939	728	5,753	77.5	2,284	39.7	2,335	40.5

Buchanan tried to measure the level of consumption in a very novel method. He studied the frequency of consumption of important items. He, however, also tried to collect data on monthly per capita expenditure of different social groups. The original data were converted into per capita monthly expenditure by taking the mid value of each expenditure groups and the following table was constructed.

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(140) TABLE No. 31(S-93)—*Cumulative percentage distribution of persons by per capita monthly expenditure group in the Northern part of the district of Gorakhpur*, 1813-14

per capita monthly expenditure group (Rs. 0.00)	population	percentage	cumulative percentage	
			downward	upward
1	2	3	4	5
0.00—0.50 . .	140,823	7.08	7.08	100.00
0.50—1.00 . .	854,945	42.98	50.06	92.92
1.00—1.05 . .	424,722	21.35	71.41	49.94
1.50—2.00 . .	349,583	17.57	88.98	28.59
2.00—2.50 . .	209,017	10.51	99.49	11.02
2.50—3.00 . .	6,104	0.31	99.80	0.51
3.00—4.00 . .	3,248	0.16	99.95	0.20
5.00—6.00 . .	872	0.04	100.00	0.04
	1,989,314	100.00	—	—

The highest per capita expenditure between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per month was enjoyed by 0.04 per cent of population. On the bottom of the scale 7 per cent of population could effort to spend up to half a rupee per month (Durgaparsad Bhattacharya. *A Document of a Socio-Economic Survey of Gorakhpur*, 1813-14. *In* Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Vol. XLIV. p.5). The inequality of income obtined in the districts of Patna-Gaya, Bhagalpur and Shahabad surveyed by Buchanan in 1811-13 was compared to that of the Bihar State, 1967-68 on the basis of data thrown by the National Sample Survey to find out that the extent of inequality did not decrease The trend for the district of Gorakhpur is likely to be similar (Durgaprasad Bhattacharya and Rama Deb Roy. *Agricultural Wages in Bengal and Bihar*, 1793-1972. *In* Social Scientist, No. 61, August 1977).

C. WESTERN REGION

3. AHMEDABAD DISTRICT, 1820-26

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District.

3. *Source*—

(1) **Melvill, P.M. (Lt.) and Cruikshank, J. (Capt.)**

Report on the Purgunnas of Purantas, Hursol, Morassa, Bayur and Varamgam of the Ahmedabad Collectorate... also reports on the portions of Duskroee Purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad Kaira Collectorates... (*In* Bombay Selections from the records of the Bombay Government No. X—old series. Bombay, 1853. p. 1-51, 187-127).

[*NL/GP* 333.5(5431)*B639 sl. no.* 10]

(2) **Cruikshank, J. (Capt.).**

Report on the portions of Dholka Purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates.... (*In* Bombay. Selections from the records of the Bombay Government, No. XI-Old Series. Bombay 1853, p. 1—49).

[*NL/GP* 333.5(5431) *B639. srb*]

(3) **Bombay**

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. 4. Ahmedabad. Bombay. 1879. Various pages.

[*BSL/XI*—19]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

1. *Duskroee Purgunna,* 1820-22

The portion of the Ahmedabad Collectorate included under the denomination of the Duskroee Purgunna situated immediately around the city of Ahmedabad itself, and comprehends a tract of country in length from North to South 33 1/2 miles, and varying in breadth from 3 to 18 miles. It is bounded on the North by Kurree and Dehegam Purgunnas, belonging to the Gaekwar, on the East and South by the Kaira Zilla, and on the West partly by the Dholka and partly by the Kurree Purgunna.

2. *Dholka Purugnna,* 1825

The Dholka Purgunna is larger in superficial contents and in the number of its villages, than any other in the Province of Guzerat belonging to the Honorable Company. It is of a very compact form ; being in length from North to South 47 miles, and in breadth from East to West 38.3/4 miles. It is bounded on the East by the Duskroee Purgunna, the Kaira District, and the territories of the Combay Nuwab; on the South-West by the Dundooka Purgunna; on the West and North-West by the Veerumgam Purgunna; and on the North by the Kurree Purgunna, belonging to His Highness the Guikwar.

3. *The Purgunnas of Puranteej, Hursol, Morassa and Bayur,* 1824-26.

The Purgunnas of Puranteej, Hursol, Morassa, and Bayur occupy a tract of land stretching in extreme length from East to West 46 miles, and varying in breadth from 12 to 30 miles. This tract is intermediate between the well-cultivated and populous parts of the Province, and those of a wilder and more unsettled character which lie upon the North-East frontier, and it partakes in some degree of the nature and principal features of both. It is bounded on the East by the Saburmuttee River, which divides the Puranteej Purgunna from that of Beejapoor, a possession of His Highness the Gaekwar; on the South is the Dehegam Purgunna, also dependant upon Baroda, and on the East and North is the Principality of Eedhur, tributary to the same Government. The Mehewassee villages of Bayur touch for a short distance upon those of Kuppurwung, in the Kaira Zilla; but for this the above Purgunnas would be entirely cut off from any other of the British possessions. In relative position, the Puranteej Purgunna is the most Westernly, and Morassa the most Easternly; Hursol lies between the two, and Bayur to the Southward of Morassa.

geographical identification

Parts of six parganas viz., Duskroi, Dholka, Prantij Hursol, Modasa and Bayur of the Ahmedabad Collectorrate were surveyed during 1820 to 1826 covering a total area of 1,579 square miles comprising 445 villages which were not identified in subsequent census periods. The tract may be located under the jurisdiction of the taluks of the same nomenclature in 1872 and 1921 except the pargana named Hurso which was merged under the taluk Prantij. In 1961 Daskroi and Dholka taluks and the tract represented by the then Hursol forming a part of the newly formed taluk of Dehagam belonged to Ahmedabad district. Dehagam taluk was formed mainly out of territory annexed to Ahmedabad from the State of Baroda in 1949. The other taluks viz., Prantij, Modasa and Bayud were transferred to the Sabarkantha district around 1950.

(b) **Particulars of population**—

(141) TABLE NO. 1 (S-94) *Summary table of population of Ahmedabad District,* 1820-26

sl. no.	Item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	1578.65
2	number of villages	445
3	population : persons	201,699
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	68,787
6	population per square mile	127.77
7	average size of a village	453.26
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	2.93
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1820–26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

(142) TABLE No. 2—*General statement showing the quantity of land cultivated, arable, and unproductive; the quantity of arable land, alienated, and the result of census; in which of the several purgunnas of which the revenue survey has been completed**

Sl. No.	Purgunnas, tuppas, &c.	no. of villages	total sq. m.	proportion unproductive	proportion of the productive land cultivated	proportion of the productive land alienated	average per square mile: houses	souls	horned cattle	ploughs	carts	result of the census taken by the survey: Total no. of houses	total no. of inhabitants of every class	no. of horned cattle	no. of sheeps & goats	no. of ploughs in actual use	no. of carts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	189
1	Duskoree Purgunna[1] . .	146	342.54	15.26	58.24	33.84	63	207	156	23	7	21,721	70,925	53,271	3,068	7,714	2,537
2	Dholka Khalsa Villages[2] .	66	243.27	10.84	59.47	44.50	87	247	138	24	8	21,225	60,011	33,567	2,267	5,879	1,929
	Dholka Talooka[3] . .	107	652.75	—	—	—	23	56	45	9	3	15,196	36,422	29,587	1,864	6,086	1,907
4	Puranteej Purgunna[3] . .	66	155.27	15.56	56.34	20.63	36	124	118	13	2	5,527	19,190	18,261	1,756	1,976	360
5	Kursol Villages . . .	10	29.03	20.82	32.16	14.74	23	70	82	10	1	675	2,044	2,388	280	277	40
6	Morssa Villages[4] . . .	35	104.81	25.59	22.98	6.83	31	95	91	11	2	3,272	9,957	9,502	1,287	1,150	271
7	Bayur Villages[4] . . .	15	50.98	13.92	29.85	12.12	23	62	85	12	3	1,181	3,150	4,354	250	609	144
	total . . .	445	1578.65	—	—	—	44	128	96	15	5	68,797	2,01,699	1,50,930	10,772	23,691	7,188

*In the table, fractions were rounded up.

[1]Exclusive of the city of Ahmedabad within the walls, but inclusive of the 11 alienated villages.

[2]Exclusive of 9 alientated villages, Enamee & Kheratee.

[3]Exclusive of the Mehewassee & other alienated villages, and the same under Hursol, Morassa, and Bayur.

[4]Including the villages held jointly by the company & the Marwaree; but in the average Revenue per mile & acre these are excluded, the Revenue derived by the Marwaree not being known sufficiently exact.

N.B. : The proportion of land under cultivation, in column 4, includes fallow & land left out of tillage a single year. The proportion of land alienated, shown in column is calculated as follows : In the Broach, Unkelsur, and Hansot Purgunnas, on the amount settled by the Revenue Committee; in the Ahmedabad Zilla on the measured amount according to possession at the time of Survey; and in all other Purgunnas on the amount stated in the Tullattees' records.

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5. *Method*—

The Survey of the Khalsa portion of the Dholka Purgunna has been conducted on the same principles as that of the Duskroee *: a topographical plan has been formed of each village, and every field minutely measured and registered. The Survey of the Talooka portion has been confined to the topographical plan of each village, without any measurement of fields, or further inquiry into the state of the lands, than the personal inspection of the Officers, affords. The finished documents are comprised in the following list :—

For the Khalsa Villages alone

A kurda, or detailed register of the lands, field by field, of each of the villages, transcribed from the original chopra or field book in Guzeratee only.

Abstract statements, for each of the villages, of the lands, produce, population and stock; together with the dara or system and rate of assessment, and the receipts and disbursements of Revenue for a given year—in English and in Guzeratee.

General statements, in English and in Guzeratee, formed from the above, comprising—

No. 1—The amount of the several descriptions of land in each village, classed under the different varieties of soil, according to measurement.

No. 2—The different descriptions of produce forming the first crop, under which the lands were found at the period of the Survey.

No. 3—The second and third crops; the wells in use and decayed, with an estimate for repair of the latter; and the trees.

No. 4—The amount of the several descriptions of alienated land, as estimated in the Tullatees' accounts for 1822-23 A.D.; together with the gross amount of alienations by measurement, contrasted with the area and the Revenue.

No. 5—The assessments, disbursements, and total estimated proceeds, according to the Tullatees' accounts for 1822-23 A.D.

No. 6—The houses and population, according to castes and occupations; cattle; ploughs; carts, & c.

No. 1—*Supplemental*—The amount of alienated land held by each class of people, according to possession at the period of Survey. Annexed are average rates in Rupees and English money.

No. 2—*Supplemental*—Corresponding statement No. 1. in British statute acres.

No. 3—*Supplemental*—Comparison of the Tullatees' accounts of the lands with the Survey measurements, and the ancient rukbas of Todul Mul.

Remarks on the general condition, tillage, assessment, and resources of each village, with translations of the daras—in English only.

For the Talooka Village alone

One general statement of the area, the houses, the population by castes and occupations, the cattle, ploughs, and carts of the Talooka, Enam and Kheratee villages—in English and in Guzeratee.

Remarks on the general condition of each village, together with the data, or system and rate by which the Talookdar collects from the Ryuts—in English only.

For the entire Purgunna

A volume containing authenticated copies of the Razeenamas taken during the progress of the Survey for the adjustment of boundary disputes—in Guzaratee only.

Topographical plans of the whole of the villages, Khalsa, Talooka, and Alienated, on scales of 2½† and 5 inches to 1 mile, chiefly surveyed, and the copies from the European originals draws by Native Surveyors—in Engish only.

A reduced plan of the whole Purgunna, formed from the above large plans, on a scale of 1¼ inch to 1 mile; exhibiting the situation of the villages, with their boundaries, and a complete delineation of the face of the country—in English and in Guzeratee; the latter being a copy of the European original drawn by Native Surveyors, and the names written in the Balboodh character.

A general report on the whole Purgunna—in English only.

6. *Explanation*—

Duscroee Purgunna

[1. *area and villages*]

The name Duskroee is asserted to have originated from the limits of the Purgunna anciently extending ten Koss (Duskroh) in every direction from the capital; but the dimensions of the present day are far from conforming to such a definition, and the breadth has recently been much contracted by the loss of 33 villages, which, as situated Eastward of the Kharee river, were transferred to the Kaira Zilla when that stream was adopted as the boundary of the two Collectorates. The Purgunna, as it now exists under Ahmedabad, is composed of 144 of the original Duskroee villages, and 2 of the Alema Purgunna, which, as situated West of the Kharee, have been in turn transferred to it from the Kaira Collectorate. These, together

*It appears that same method was followed for all the parganas—*ed.*

†The 2½ inch scale has been used in the poorer parts of the country, and found to answer every required purpose.

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with the city and its 3 pooras,—Suruspoora, Goomteepoor, and Rajpoor,—which occupy ground exclusively their own are in superficial contents as follows—

British statute square miles	344½	r	p
British statute acres	220,507 [220,640]	2	10
Beegah or standard North of		w	ww
Muhee	375,326	10	16

Of 146 villages at present constituting the Purgunna, are held as Wuzeefa, and 5 as Enam; of the remaining 135 Tulput, or Government villages, 117 possess resident inhabitants, and 18 are unoccupied, but the lands of the latter are thoroughly cultivated by people of the neighbouring villages.

[2. *general description*]

The face of the country is generally level, but to the Eastward of the city, midway between the two rivers, are a few small hills or rises, and immediately south of it also there are others, extending along the left bank of the Suburmuttee, and terminating at the detached villages of the Dholka Purgunna. These are clothed with fine bean trees scattered over their cultivated surface, and give a beautiful and diversified appearance to the country. To the southward of these rises, extending chiefly through the Dholka villages, is a tract strongly impregnated with salt, to the great detriment, and sometimes to the total ruin, of its productiveness : this impregnation has greatly increased within the last 8 or 10 years, being ascribed by some to the earthquake of 1819, which certainly had the effect of turning numerous wells salt, and by others to the many successive years of heavy rain which preceded the two last.

[3. *population*]

The population of the Purgunna, exclusive of those residing within the walls of the city, according to a census taken during the progress of the Survey, with great minuteness, and of which a detail is given in statement No. 6, proves to be as follows :—

(143) TABLE No. 3. [*Population by caste and sex of Duscroee pargana* 1820.26]

sl. no.	castes	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Koombees, Lewa and Kurwa	10,584	7,640	18,224
2	Kolees	9,018	6,759	15,777
3	Rajpoots	2,431	1,856	4,287
4	Brahmuns	2,940	2,319	5,259
5	Bhats, Charuns, and Veeras	1,222	796	2,018
6	Buneeas	2,333	1,795	4,128
7	Artizans	3,349	2,673	6,022
8	Dhers, Bungees, & c.	3,559	2,740	6,299
9	Various other castes	2,868	1,946	4,814
	Total Hindus	38,304	28,524	66,828
	Total Mahomedans	2,037	1,618	3,655
	Slaves	—	—	442
	Total	—	—	70,925

[4. *housing pattern*]

The number of houses occupied by this population [70,925] is 21,721; the whole are tiled, about three-fourths thoroughly brick built, and the rest with walls of mud. If the inhabitants of the pooras immediately around the city be excepted, the whole may be considered agricultural : the portion engaged in manufactures is insignificant, and the Buneeas have few dealings beyond those connected with the Patels and Ryuts. The buildings and remains of the Moosulmans scattered throughout this Purgunna, and particularly in the immediate neighbourhood of the walls of Ahmedabad, are numerous, and many of them display a tasty and highly finished style of architecture.

[5. *castes, sects and the manner of living*]

Of the Koonbee population three-fourths are of the Lewa sect, and one-fourth of the Kurwa. One-half or rather more are Pateedars, enjoying hereditary rights in their own villages, with peculiar privileges in the caste in general; and the remainder are Koonbee Kheroots, many of whose families are of such antiquity in their present residence as to have no tradition of any other. These enjoy the full hereditary right of cultivating perpetually, which descends to their children in exactly similar manner to the Pateedars, as long as they continue permanent residents of the village, but is sacrificed by absence even of a single year; while the right of the Pateedar is respected for an indefinite period, such as his brethren may deem just, and suited to the occasion.

The Kolees, who form between a fourth and fifth of population, are chiefly of the Talubda class, the branch to whom agricultural habits are most consonant. A small portion of them enjoy Pateedaree rights, similar, as far as concerns their own caste, to the Koonbees; and although a few only are employed exclusively in agriculture, yet most of those retained on the village establishment as Pugees, Kotwals, and for Chakureea purposes generally, cultivate their own lands to the extent of their means in stocks.

Rajpoots, of whom one-third are Guraseeas, form an inconsiderable portion of the population, and they are by no means in flourishing circumstances. A few of them are Patels and Pateedars. The predominating sects of the caste are Waghelas, Doreeas, Purnars, and Chowans.

The Brahmuns are of small number and generally poor; gaining a subsistence by performing the religious offices of the villages, and cultivating a portion of their own lands, but little or none of those of the Government. A few lend money, nominally at the established rate of 1 per cent per month, but in reality exceeding by twenty-five or fifty per cent the legal amount.

The Bhats and Charuns, besides cultivating their own lands, which are mostly exempt from any payment, lend money on interest, but are seldom employed as securities which to them in former times was so profitable a source of subsistence. The Veas cultivate and trade, and in the

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ormer capacity are more useful subjects than the Brahmuns. They wear the "Junoee," but are not acknowledged as Brahmuns.

The Buneeas, of whom there may be from 2 to 10 in each village, are the Sowkars and general men of business to the agriculturist, whom they retain mostly in a state of interminable dependence, and entirely at their mercy for the correctness of their running accounts. They are chiefly of the Shrawuck sect.

The artizans are of respectable amount, keeping pace fully with the present wants of the community; and the numbers of the Dhers and others low castes are in due proportion.

The Mahommedans are of small number, not exceedinge a nineteenth of the whole population, and are mostly in indigent circumstances. The attractions of the city draw off most of the wealthy, and those who are not dependent on the cultivation of the soil for a subsistence.

The slaves form so very inconsiderable a portion of the population that little notice has been taken of them : they are principally domestic servants in the houses of the richer Pateedars and Sowkars, and are treated rather as members of the family than as purchased slaves.

(144) TABLE No. 4 [*Percentage distribution of population of Durcroce pargana*, 1820-26]

caste	percentag
1	2
Koonbees	25.00
Koolees	23.75
Brahmans and Bhats	10.00
Buneeas	5.62
Rajpoots	5.00
Artizans	7.50
Dhers	8.75
Moosulmans	5.00
Various other castes	8.75
Slaves	0.63
Total	100.00

[6. *Soil*]

In a tract of country extending over so many miles the soil and general features of the land must necessarily undergo change, though the variation in this Purgunna is not very marked. The "Gororoo," or whitish sandy soil, is the main characteristic; and deviation from this occurs only in the lowest parts, and in hollows which seem to approach towards the black loam; and along the course of the Saburmuttee river, where the alluvial or "Bhata" land is frequently met with. The soil, by established usage, is classed under the following principal heads and these, again, are subdivided according to quality into "Uwul", the first, "Doyum," the medium, and "Soyum," the inferior.

The proportion of arable land in the Government villages falling under each of the above descriptions of soil is as follows :—

(145) TABLE No. 5 [*Distribution of arable land by soil type in government villages of Duscroee pargana*, 1820-26]

sl. no.	soil type	beegas	w.	w.w.	acres	r.	p.
1	2	3			4		
1	Gororoo	229,596	12	4	or 134,932	3	15
2	Kaurda and Kalee	49,520	17	13	,, 29,103	0	25
3	Bhata	11,472	3	7	,, 6,742	0	19
4	Productive area	290,589	14	4	,, 170,778	0	19

[7. *productivity of soil through irrigation*]

Immediately around Ahmedabad the soil, though not naturally of a superior description, is by the aid of irrigation, and the facility of obtaining plenty of manure, exceedingly productive, and it is very profitably laid out in the growth of vegetables, for the disposal of which this populous city at all times presents a certain market.

Although the Saburmuttee and Kharee rivers have their course through the whole length of the Purgunna, they are of little use to it in irrigation.

The method of carrying on irrigation from the Kharee river is by means of mud dams or bunds. On the Saburmuttee "Dekoorees" are used for the same purpose : the common apparatus of a well is erected on the verge of the high perpendicular bank; and a single pair of bullocks draws up the "Koss," or leathern water bag, assisted by the purchase of a sloping walk cut at a more acute angle than the plain surface presents.

Irrigation, beyond the scanty means which the rivers afford, is carried on by the aid of tanks and wells; but of tanks the application is almost as limited as of the rivers--they are used only as an auxiliary to the monsoon.

[8. *roads*]

From the sandy and light nature of the soil, the roads are often heavy in the dry season, but the rapidity with which moisture is absorbed renders them always passable

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during the heaviest monsoon. The river is generally forded on the Northern road at the Shahee Bagh, and towards Dholka and Kattywar at Muwapoora and Surora: the deep bed of sand to be traversed Kattywar at Muwapoora and Surora: the deep bed of sand to be traversed at both these places renders the passage laborious for heavily laden carts.

[9. *cost of irrigation*]

The preparation of land for irrigation is attended also with considerable expense, in addition to the cost of the well: where waste, or ground that has previously borne only dry crops, is to be converted into rice land, it may be estimated at 10 or 12 Rupees per beega; but where the ground has previously produced rice without artificial irrigation, the expense will be only 4 Rupees.

The value of wells is so great in securing the crops (particularly the rice) when the usual fall of rain proves scanty, that this species of improvement might perhaps be carried to be utmost extent, with little risk of loss.

Under the greater security of rights and property now enjoyed, the wells have increased in number, and many of those previously in ruins have been rebuilt; but not only in Duskroee Purgunna, but also in the Dholka and Puranteej, comprising the portion of the Collectorate where irrigation can be applied with the greatest advantage, the want of some general rule and standard for the encouragement of wells is exceedingly felt.

[10. *produce*]

The principal productions of the Duskroee Purgunna are bajeree, jowar, and dangur (rice) for the early harvest, with barley and wheat for the second or after crop. Bajeree is the staple but rice the crop of greatest value. Under wet or irrigated crops may be classed dangur (rice), sathee or woree (coarse rice), selree (sugar-cane), jow (barley), guhoon (wheat), kang, cheena, vegetables, and tobacco. The dry crops are bajeree, jowar, kodra, bowta, buntee, chuna, toour, tul, dewalee, kupas, kusoombee, and indigo. The Khurreef, or monsoon crop, is regulated by the nature and localities of the soil; but these make no difference in the description of the rubee after or the second, and huree, third irrigated crops, the former throughout the Purgunna barley and wheat, and the latter the poorer kinds of grain called kang and cheena.

The crops in any respect superior, with the exception of rice, it will be observed, are of exceedingly small amount, but their increase is rapidly advancing, particularly that of sugar-cane, the extended culture of which may be expected still further under such improvement in the circumstances of the people as may enable them to risk the heavy expense it involves. Any favourable change in the price of gol (raw sugar) would cause a great increase in this species of cultivation, as the lands where good water is procurable are equally adapted to the crop with the bhata, though its growth in the latter is attended with comparatively trifling expense. The ris which has taken place in the price of indigo of late year has occasioned its introduction again into many village that own their early prosperity to it; and its culture deserves particular encouragement, from the tendency it has to improve a poor soil. Tobacco is of limited growth as yet, but promises to become a profitable crop as the general prosperity of the Purgunna advances.

2. *Dholka Purgunna*

[1. *Superficial contents, towns and villages*]

It at present consists of 185 towns and villages, and its superficial contents are as follows :—

	dcls.		
Square British statute miles . .	930.57		
British statute acres	595,568	r. 3	p. 30
Standard beegas, North of the Mahee	1,013,397	w. 16	w.w. 13

It formerly contained 16 other villages, comprising an area of 70,216 beegas, or 41,265 acres, and paying a Revenue of about 64,184 Rupees; but these were retained under Kaira when the Purgunna was transferred to Ahmedabad at the first formation of the latter Collectorate.

Different denominations of villages; Khalsa; Talooka; Enamb Kheratee—None of the villages of the Dholka Purgunna are detached from the rest, neither is there any village of any other Purgunna within their limits. They are divided into Khalsa, or Government villages; Talooka, or those held on hereditary leases by Guraseeas and Kusbatees; Enam, or wholly alienated to private individuals; and Kherat, alienated for religious or charitable purposes. The alienated villages are all held entirely free of any payment whatever to Government; the five Enamee belong to the Kusbatees, who appear to have obtained them from the reigning Guikwars, in recompense for Military services. Of the Kherat, two are held by Gosaeens; one is appropriated to the support of a temple called the Boot Mata; and one is the property of the Syuds of Wujeood Deen, whose roza stands near the Chand-Sooruj in Ahmedabad. Of the whole number of villages, three only are deserted, or without resident inhabitants, and of these, two are small pooras in the neighbourhood of Dholka, where the cultivators reside. Forty-four villages around Sanund are nominally distinguished as the Sanund Tuppa; but as the distinction is not preserved in the Revenue accounts of the Purgunna, they have not been separately noticed.

Khalsa villages : their situation, number and aggregate area—The Khalsa villages occupy all the fine rich tract along the banks of the Saburmuttee, including nearly the whole of the space which comes under the maleeat description of soil; they also compose the North-east frontier as far as Sanund, and the only villages detached to any distance from the rest are Bhawunpoor to the North, Seeawara to the North-west, and Mehemur, adjoining the Western boundary of Koth. Their number is by no means fixed, as some of those in the hands of Talookdars may be occasionally resumed and brought under the direct management of the Kutcheree; and sometimes, though not frequently, instances occur where village previously Khalsa are returned under the sanction of Government to persons who have

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established their Talooka right, or to those whose families may have forfeited it for a series of years, but whom it is considered expedient to reinstate. The number considered Khalsa, and to which Government Tullatees were attached, at the period of the Survey amounted to sixty-six (66), three of which it is customary to reckon each as two or double villages—the two divisions of "Tulput" and "Wanta" having each its own particulars Patels and Ryuts, and the Revenue being settled separately. But as the inhabitants occupy houses on the same site, and one common boundary encircles their lands, they have been surveyed and laid down on the plan as single villages, and must be so considered here, although the statements and kurdas for them are drawn out distinct in every respect. The area occupied by the whole 66 Khalsa villages is as follows :

	dcls.		
British statute square miles . . .	243.27		
	r.	r.	
Brish statute acres	155,693	0	20
	w.	w.w.	
Beegas of the standard North of the Muhee	264,921	12	3

The population of the Khalsa villages, inclusive of the town of Dholka, according to a minute census taken in the progress of the Survey, and of which a detail is given in the Purgunna Statement No. 6 appears to be as follows :—

(146) TABLE No. 6—[*Population by caste and sex in the Khalsa villages in the portion of the Dholka pargana,* 1825]

sl. no.	caste	males	females	total	percentage*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Koombees, Lewa and Kurwa	6,248	5,035	11,283	18.80
2	Kolees	3,847	3,073	6,920	11.53
3	Rajpoots	1,873	1,472	3,345	5.57
4	Brahmuns	2,795	2,535	5,330	8.88
5	Bhats, Charuns and Veeas	1,162	969	2,131	3.55
6	Buneeas	2,984	2,653	5,637	9.49
7	Artizans	3,049	2,671	5,720	9.53
8	Bhers, Bungees &c.	2,508	1,996	4,504	7.51
9	Various other castes	2,377	1,839	4,216	7.03
0	*Total Hindoos*	26,843	22,243	49,086	81.79
11	Mahomedans	5,204	5,073	10,277	17.13
12	Slaves	—	—	645	1.07
13	*Total*	32,047	17,316	60,008	100.00

*The ratios were expressed proportionately to each other in twentieth parts, it has been converted into percentage to total; similar treatment occurs in case of Pargana table.

(147) TABLE No. 7—[*Stock and implements of the Khalsa villages in the portion of the Dholka pargana,* 1825]

sl. no.	particulars	number
1	2	3
1	Houses : tilted	19,496
	Thatched	1,729
	Total	21,225
2	Ploughs	5,880
3	carts	1,929
4	oxen and calves	15,600
5	cows and calves	7,897
6	buffaloes and calves	10,070
7	goats and kids	1,821
8	horses	446

The Koonbees are nearly equally divided between the Kurwa and Lewa sects, the former slightly exceeding the latter. More than half of the whole body rank as Pateedars, and the remainder are simple Kheroots. They occupy 3,912 houses; possess 2,374½ ploughs, and 635 wells; and it is estimated cultivate 52,091 beegas, out of 126,798 beegas, the arggregate of the cultivated lands according to measurement. The Koolees are of the Tulubda class, and chiefly cultivators. The Rajpoots are also, for the most part, cultivating Ryots: a few share the chakureea duties with the Pugees, and out of the whole number of a fifth are Guraseeas or landholders. The Buneeas, Artisans, and Moosulmans, considered relatively to the Khalsa tract alone, perhaps exceed the usual proportion in other well peopled Purgunnas, as the inhabitants of the kusba are entirely included, of whom one-half might be considered as connected with the Talooka villages. The slaves rather exceed in proportion those of the Duskroee Purgunna; but are almost exclusively domestic servants, and few are employed in agriculture. The males exceed the females in the ratio of about 6 to 5; the number of souls to each house averages rather less than

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3; to each plough there are acres 12 2r. 27p. of cultivated land, and each plough pays an average Revenue of Rs. 24-1-51, or £3 17s. 4d.

[2. *the Patels and Pateedars*]

The Patels and Pateedars of most of the villages are involved to Sowkars and money-brokers, both personally and by bonds, contracted in the name of the village community. The suits which are frequently filed against them for the recovery of these debts, by which their property is sold, are detrimental to the prosperity of the country, and the low state of their credit checks any attempt at agricultural advancement, which cannot be expected without the free command of capital.

[3. *The Talooka villages—their nature and extent*]

The Talooka villages of the Dholka Purgunna include an area much larger than that of the Khalsa; but as they embrace all the poor, uncultivated, and ill-peopled parts and very little of a superior and more fertile nature, their value can never be rendered, under any system of management, at all equal to that of the Khalsa. They occupy all the Western side of the Pergunna, and their aggregate area is shown below :—

	dcls.	
Square British miles . . .	652.75	
Standards beega	710,847	W. W. W. 15 5
British statute acres	417,761	r. p. 2 36

They are held by two descriptions of persons, the Guraseeas and the Kusbatees. The Guraseeas are the descendants of the original Rajpoot rulers of the country, and their Talooks are supposed to have been formed at the first rise of the Moosulman power; about the same period, also the division of the wanta, or personal estate of each chief, probably took place, to the extent of a fourth or a half, in many villages, and a certain portion, more or less, in nearly all. The Guraseea Talookdars are all Waghala Rajpoots, and of the same family, but divided into two branches. The Kusbatees are Moosulman converts, who are originally pure Rajpoots, and derive the appellation from their residence in the Kusba, or town of Dholka. They are supposed to have been converted about the time of the celebrated Mahmed Begra. They have gradually amassed wealth by "Munotee," and other usurious transactions, and they have contrived, by various indirect methods of sale and mortgage, to possess themselves of the Talooka right to 43 villages : the wanta in more of them is reserved to the original proprietor, but it has sometimes been mortgaged likewise.

[4. *Internal management of talook villages*]

The internal management of their villages is left entirely to the Talookdars; Tullatees were sent to them in 1874 Vikramajet, or A.D. 1818; but at the expiration of two years they were removed by the special order of Government, and no further interference has since been attempted. A Revenue settlement is annually made by the Collector, and occasionally leases are given for a term of years; but the whole possessions of each person are always assessed under one "Ankhra" or individual sum, the apportioning of which among his several villages rests exclusively with himself. In the event, however, of a Talookdar not fulfilling his engagements, Government has the power of attaching his villages, and making the collections directly by its own officers, subsequently allowing the proprietor the percentage or assignment which is his hereditary right. This percentage was formerly 20, but in 1821 it was increased, and fixed at 30 per cent, on the gross collections.

During the progress of the Survey an exact census of the population, cattle, and stock was taken for each Talooka village, in a similar manner to the Khalsa; from this is constructed the following table, exhibiting the aggregate resources of each of the principal Talooks, and of the whole united; the alienated villages (Enam and Kheratee) are added in order to bring into one view all that portion of the Purgunna which is not managed by the immediate officers of Government :—

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

(148) TABLE No. 8—[*Table of aggregate resources of each talook of Dholka pargana,* 1825]

talookdars and proprietors	no. of villages	sq. miles dels.	aggreage area bigha	w.	w.w.	acres	r.	p.	houses	souls	horned cattle	horses	sheep & goats	plougs	carts	revenue —the mean of 6 years (Rs.)
1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mulek Bapoo Meean . . .	27	164.16	178,773	2	10	105,064	0	14	4,714	10,859	9,029	69	484	1,848½	523	72,684½
Luteef Khan	7	24.54	26,730	15	3	15,709	2	5	868	2,257	2,007	11	166	421¼	117	14,434½
Deena Meean and Hyat Khan .	9	23.86	25,988	8	5	15,273	1	2	576	1,576	1,330	9	94	253½	74	12,117½
Kursun Sing	21	142.77	155,481	12	4	91,375	3	4	3,623	8,871	7,023	48	291	1,480½	495	60,391½
Ram Sing	11	104.69	114,015	19	8	67,006	2	20	1,695	3,688	3,167	56	167	581½	223	19,102¼
Jeejeebhaee	6	36.75	40,022	19	6	23,521	1	8	855	1,963	1,458	30	101	315½	112	9,021¼
The inferior Guraseeas . . .	26	151.14	164,597	16	15	96,733	1	14	2,865	7,208	5,573	63	270	1,185½	363	38,237½
Total Talooka .	107	647.91	710,847	15	5*	417,761	2	36*	15,196	36,422	29,587	291	1,573	6,085½	1,907	225,989
Enam villages of Bapoo Meean	3	19.36	21,085	19	1	12,392	0	17	167	369	269	1	—	81½	21	—
Ditto- of Luteef Khan .	1	2.57	2,809	4	0	1,650	3	32	145	382	324	—	4	60½	18	—
Ditto- of Deean Meean . .	1	0.78	855	0	16	502	2	0	37	100	89	—	—	17½	7	—
Kheratee Villages . . .	4	10.10	11,005	4	9	6,467	2	34	332	909	679	5	27	148	50	—
Total Alienated Villages .	9	32.81	35,755	8	6	21,013	1	5	681	1,760	1,361	6	31	307½	96	
Total Talooka and Alienated .	116	680.66	746,603	3	11	438,775	0	4	15,877	38,182	30,948	297	1,604	6,393	2,003	225,989

*Including beegas 5,237 lw. 14ww.,or acres 3,077 3r. 9p., involved in boundary disputes, remaining unadjusted between the different Talooks.

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

[5. *general review of the Taluk villages*]

To sum up the foregoing view of the Talooka villages, it may be observed that those in the Northern and Central parts of the Purgunna present a very wide field for improvement : the extensive tracts of waste land now overrun with jungle and coarse grass are certainly equal to the support of a population at least four times as great as the number of the present inhabitants. This remarkable want of population, so apparent here, may be described mainly to the long disturbed state of the country, and the constant incursions to which this quarter in particular was so exposed; now, however, that quiet and order are restored, it might be imagined that the population would rapidly increase; but such does not appear to be the case; and little material improvement is to be expected while the Talookdars remain so careless upon the subject, and take no steps, either to increase the means of the present inhabitants, or to attract fresh settlers from other places. The South-western villages, though thinly populated, probably contain almost as large a body of people as the land is able to furnish subsistence for : very little arable ground is out of cultivation; large tracts of pasturage are required for the herds of cattle, on which so much of the comfort of the people in this quarter appears to depend, and it is conceived that little sensible improvement could be brought under any system of management. The people, in general, appear well satisfied with the conduct of the Talookdars towards them; and, excepting the subject of babtees.. few complaints are heard of oppression or ill treatment.

The area of the entire Purgunna, as recorded by Todur Mul, estimated in the Tullatees' accounts, and as found by the Survey measurement, stands as follows—the beega of the two latter is the same, the standard of that of the former is unknown.

(149) TABLE No. 9—*Area of the entire purgunna [Dholka] by Todarmal's record, by the Tulatees and by the survey compared*

	khalsa Village			talooka and alienated of villages	total area the purgunna
	cultivated & arable beegas	unproductive beegas	total area beegas	total area beegas	
1	2	3	4	5	6
By Todur Mul	265,726	113,517	379,243	791,666	1,170,909
By Tullatees & accounts	163,661	51,484	215,145	507,186	722,331
By Survey	236,178	28,744	264,922	746,603	1,011,525

The area of the nine alienated villages, which is not given in the Tullatees' accounts, has been added from the Survey, in order to complete the comparison.

[6. *population*]

The aggregate population of the Purgunna, as ascertained by a minute census taken by the Survey, together with the cattle, ploughs, and carts, is as follows:—

(150) TABLE No. 10—*Table of the aggregate population and stock of the whole purgunna [Dholka]*
[(a) *population by caste*]

sl. no.	caste	males	females	total	percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Koonbees	7,800	6,154	13,954	14.21
2	Kolees	10,195	8,159	18,354	18.69
3	Rajpoots	5,878	4,692	10,570	10.76
4	Brahmuns	3,796	3,275	7,071	7.20
5	Bhats and Charuns	1,601	1,259	2,860	2.91
6	Buneeas	4,061	3,457	7,518	7.66
7	Wuswaeeya & c.	4,794	4,011	8,805	8.97
8	Dhers, Bungus & c.	4,419	3,475	7,894	8.04
9	Various other castes	4,431	3,298	7,729	7.87
10	Total Hindoos	46,975	37,780	84,755	86.31
11	Moosulmans	6,227	5,887	12,114	12.34
12	Slaves	—	—	1,324	1.35
	Total	53,202	43,667	98,193	100.00

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

[(*b*) *stock and implements*]

sl. no.	particulars	number
1	2	3
1	houses:	
	tilted	31,851
	thatched	5,241
	total	37,092
2	ploughs	12,272
3	carts	3,932
4	oxen	30,023
5	cows	17,565
6	buffaloes	16,927
7	sheep and goats	3,425
8	horses	743

[7. *habits and customs*]

The habits and customs of the people of this Purgunna are similar in every respect to those of other parts of the Province, which have been too often and too minutely described to need repetition here. Their moral qualities are of that even order where neither prominent virtues nor prominent vices are observable. They are habitually litigious, but violent quarrels and dissensions among the members of a village community are rare; intoxication is by no means common, though the pernicious use of opium is more prevalent than could be wished, as is marked in the deadened faculties and listless demeanour of the Rajpoots, and too frequently of Pateedars, Patels, and heads of villages. In some places there are schools, where a few of the children are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; but, with the exception of the Buneeas and Brahmuns, the whole body of the people may be said to be totally ignorant of letters or figures. They make their money calculations by means of small stones, and bits of earth and, which they pass from side to side as the calculation proceeds; but it is obvious how much they must be in the power of their creditors, whose books they have no written accounts to check.

[8. *the Rajputs*]

The Rajpoots are remarkably tall, well made race of men; their external appearance is impressive, and its effect is much increased by the lofty and ample turban which they wear. They are high spirited, and fully conscious of the chivalrous character their ancestors sustained, and their former consequence in the country. But at the present day they are greatly degenerated, immoderately addicted to the use of opium, ignorant, and idolent, as agriculturists they are idle, careless, and unthrifty, and they are fast losing that courage and spirit which might characterize them as soldiers. They are generally good riders, and many of the Thakors and principal men breed horses.

[9. *wells*]

The number of wells ascertained by the Survey to be in actual use throughout the whole of the Khalsa villages is 1976; of these 760 are exclusively on the Government tulput lands, and 1216 on the alienations under various tenures, both from the tulput and wants There are out of repair 338; of which 175½ are Government, and 162½ alienated; the estimate for the repair of the whole being 690,681 Rupees.

[10. *towns of Dholka*]

The kusba of Dholka is a large open town, containing many substantial dwellings; its length is 1½ mile from North to South, and breadth 3/4 of a mile from East to West. The only remarkable buildings are the two fine stone tanks on its Western side, and the ruin of an ancient and very large brick mosque called the "Khanka-Musjid," on the bank of the smallest. Both these tanks retain their water throughout the entire year, and in the centre of the largest there was formerly a small bungalow, connected by a bridge to the side. According to the census taken by the Survey, the number of houses amounts to 7,972, and the population to 21,543 souls. Kusbatee Moosulmans occupy 3128 houses, Buneeas 1104, Brahmins 944, Koonbees and Kacheeas together (these being the principal cultivators) 924, and Artizans 731 houses. Dholka is evidently in a declining state; it suffered much from the destructive famines of 1847 and 1869 Vikramajet (A.D. 1791 and 1,813), and though it is now relieved from the inroads of predatory bodies, which, during the time of the Maharattas, were so frequent, yet it shows no symptoms of returning prosperity.

3. *Puranteej, Hursol, Morassa and Bayur Parganas*

[1 *the Kusbas*]

The Kusba of Puranteej is a small open town, containing 1,685 houses, and 5,310 inhabitants; it is closely and compactly built, many of its houses are good and substantial, and it appears to be in a progressive state of improvement. The resident Buneeas constitute a numerous and respectable body of men; among them there are several Shroffs, who carry on extensive dealings with the Ryuts, and more particularly the Kolee, Thakoors, in loans of money at high rates of interest. Ghee, grain, and leather, form the principal articles of export trade, musroo and other stuffs are imported in return from Ahmedabad, and coloured cloths, turbans, sarhees, as well as wheat and raw sugar, from Malwa.

Morassa is also an open town, but more loosely and irregularly built than Puranteej, containing 1,251 houses, and 4,059 inhabitants. Its geographical position, situated as it is in the midst of a wild unsettled country, and calculated to over awe the turbulent habitants of the hilly tract on the verge of which it stands, renders it a most important frontier post. As it has long been the only place for some distance round capable of affording protection in times of danger, it has attracted a numerous and respectable body of merchants, whose capital is considerable, and from whom hoondees, or bills of exchange, can be procured upon all the principal places of Goojerat and of Malwa

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and even upon Bombay and Poona. As a place of trade Morassa may be considered an entrepot or mart between Gojerat, Malwa, and Wagur, supplying, at the same time, the wants of all the surrounding country. The only articles of Native produce exported are ghee, oil, gums, and hides. The imports from Baroda and Ahmedabad consist of cotton, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, sugar, tobacco, dried fruits from the Gulf, and spices; from Ahmedabad are received silk cloths and stuffs. Tobacco, spices, etc., are again exported to Wagur, whence in return cotton and the soorungee dye are received. From Purtabgurh are brought pugrees, sarhees, and other cloths, cotton, opium, and soorungee. The total capital possessed by the merchants of Morassa is supposed to be about nine lakhs of Rupees, but probably not more than two are actually employed in trade.

Hursol is a small place, strongly situated among ravines, on the bank of Meswa river. It contains a considerable number of Buneeas, but they are very poor, and traffic only in a retail way. This is said to be a more ancient town than Puranteej, and to have been once of great size; no ruins, however, of any consequence can be traced about it, and at the present day it is quite insignificant in every point of view.

[2. *Bayur and subordinate villages*]

The kusba of Bayur cannot be termed a town; it is a fine village but though large for this part of the country, would only rank as of a middling order in the more Southern parts of the Province. The inhabitants are principally Koonbees, good and industrious cultivators.

The villages subordinate to the above kusbas present in general a very poor and miserable appearance; the want of tiled roofs, and the combustible nature of the thatch and wattles, which are the materials of so large a part of the houses, render them peculiarly liable to fire, and accidents of this nature are continually recurring. But the loss on the other hand to the Ryut is but trifling, as his rude hut can soon be rebuilt. Few of the villages have any defined street, but they are commonly so contrived as that the lines of huts shall form a square, or several small squares, within which the cattle are secured at night. They are frequently destitute of any hedge, or other outward defence, and sometimes every hut is detached from the other, giving rather the appearance of a temporary encampment than a permanent village. The houses of the Kole villages upon the Eastern frontier are not built upon one site in a body together, but in a scattered groups of two or three, extending over a large space of ground. The risk of fire is thus much obviated, but the practice arises from the custom of allotting to each inhabitants of such villages a beega or more of land, termed as "Wara", which he enjoys as a private estate, subject only to a light fixed tax. Each individual erects huts for himself and his family on his own wara, and hence the staggling appearance which strikes a stranger as so remarkable. The village of Burodra, in the Morassa Purgunna, contains only 51 houses, and it extends over more than two square miles of ground.

The total number of villages in the Puranteej, Hursol, Morassa, and Bayur Purgunnas, as now held by the Hon'ble Company, and by the Marwaree, is as below

(151) TABLE No. 11 [*Distribution of Villages of Ahmedabad District by Parganas and by ownership type*]

sl. no.	parganas	held by the Hon'ble Company	held by the Marwaree	divided	total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Puranteej Purgunna .	99	—	—	99
2	Hursol .	14	6	4	24
3	Morassa .	36	45	3	84
4	Bayur .	16	18	2	36
	total .	165	69	9	243

The number of villages, then, which in these four purgunnas pay revenue exclusively to the Hon'ble Company, amounts at the present day to 165 and 9, including the three kusbas of Hursol, Morassa, and Bayur pay a divided revenue to the Company and the Marwaree. All the interior economy and management, however, of the latter, rests with the officers of the Company, and therefore the number of the Company villages may be considered as 174. These are divided into Khalsa, or Government villages; Talooka, or held on hereditary leases; Enam, or wholly alienated to private individuals; and Mehwasee, or held by Kolee chieftains on a peculiar tenure, subject to the payment of an annual rent or tribute. The number of the Company's villages under each division in each purgunna is as follows :—

(152) TABLE No. 12 [*Distribution of Company's villages of Ahmedabad district by parganas and type*]

sl. no.	parganas	Khalsa	Talooka	Enam	Mehwasee	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Puranteej Purgunna	66	5	1	27	99
2	Hursol	10	—	—	8	18
3	Morassa	35	—	3	1	39
4	Bayur	15	—	—	3	18
	total .	126	5	4	39	174

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2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

[3. *area and land utilisation of Khalsa villages*]

The superficial content of the whole of the Hon'ble Company's Khalsa villages in each of the four purgunnas respectively is as below :—

(153) TABLE NO. 13—[*Area of parganas of Ahmedabad district in various measures*]

sl. no.	parganas	sq. British miles dcls.	statute acres			standard beegas		
1	2	3	4			5		
			acreas	r	p	beegs	w	ww
1	Puranteej Pargunna	155.27	99,369	3	29	169,084	3	7
2	Hursol	29.03	18,577	1	37	31,610	15	0
3	Morassa	104.81	67,081	0	3	114,142	11	1
4	Bayur	50.98	32,628	0	35	55,518	19	6
	total	340.09	217,656	2	24	370,356	8	14

The quantity of land which is arable, and that which from its nature or situation is wholly unproductive, and that portion of the arable land which is cultivated, and that which is waste and neglected, appear in the following statement, according to the result of the present Survey :—

[4. *the taluk villages*]

The five talooka villages of the Puranteej Purgunna are all held by one proprietor, Kurmee Khan Ushkur Ulee Khan, a Syud, who is supposed to be a direct descendant of the Peer Kumal, who once held the whole of this country as a Jagheer. They are fine and highly cultivated villages.... four of them lie together to the South-West of the Khalsa, and the fifth is situated a little more to the East-ward, upon the frontier of the Dehegam Purgunna. Oran, the principal of them, stands upon the bank of the Saburmuttee, and is a place of great strength; a very deep abrupt chasm defends it on the South; on the West is the perpendicular bank of the river, and another ravine runs along the North and East, leaving only a narrow entrance, which is defended by a gateway.

(154) TABLE NO. 14—[*Distribution of land of Ahmedabad district by parganas according to cultivability*]

sl. no.		Puranteej			Hursol			Morassa			Bayur		
		bgs.	w.	ww.	bgs.	w.	ww.	bgs.	w.	ww.	bgs.	w.	ww.
1	cultivation	62,531	6	3	7,075	7	2	17,485	16	16	13,854	11	2
2	Waste for												
2.1	1 year	17,913	17	6	976	19	14	2,032	4	15	414	0	3
2.2	6 years	23,302	9	10	1,888	8	3	3,264	10	4	2,749	7	18
2.3	more	16,015	16	11	4,665	17	0	11,909	0	0	8,752	9	9
3	waste not before cultivated	23,015	6	18	10,423	2	19	50,238	3	11	22,019	0	19
4	total arable	142,778	16	8	25,027	14	18	84,929	15	6	47,789	9	11
5	unproductive	26,305	6	19	6,583	0	2	29,212	15	17	7,729	9	16
	total area	169,084	3	7	31,610	15	0	114,142	11	3	55,518	19	7

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(155) TABLE NO. 15 (S-95)—*Area, population, revenue, stock and implements of 5 taluk villages of the Puranteej pargana*

sl. no	item	number
1	2	3
1	area in .	
	(a) sq. miles	10.5
	(b) beegas	11,750
	(c) acres .	6,908*
2	average annual revenue (Rs.)	4,500
3	no. of houses	760
4	no. of inhabitants	2,764
5	no. of ploughs	230
6	no. of horned cattle	1,704
7	no. of carts	68

*10·5 sq.m=6720 ares @ 640 acres to 1 sq. miles.

[*5. the Enam villages*]

The Enam village of the Puranteej Purgunna is Thoomra, held by the Gosaeens, who reside in a Mut at the village of Ageeol. Of the Enam villages of the Morassa Purgunna, one (Eentaree) is appropriated to the support of a small temple, the second (Hussabad) is held by a Brahmin, and the third (Surkundee) by a Charun. These are all held entirely free of any payment to the Company's Government, but Hussabad is subject to a sulamee levied by the Marwaree.

[6. *population and the manner of living*]

The population of this District is very scanty. It includes but a small number of Kurwa, and scarcely any Lewa Koonbees, which is much to be regretted, as the Koonbees are decidedly the best practical agriculturists in the Province. A third sect of Koonbees, called the Anjana, is met with, however, in considerable numbers; but these have nothing but the name in common with the other two sects; who in no way acknowledge them, or look upon them in the same light as they do each other. Instead of the sacred regard for all animal life, which is so remarkable in the Kurwa or Lewa Koonbees, the Anjana, like the Rajpoots, to whom they nearly assimilate, kill and eat several kinds of flesh; but they have a singular aversion to feathered fowls. They profess themselves as ready to fight as to cultivate, and probably would not be backward in defending their rights or property; but they do not appear to have been often enlisted as soldiers. They excel the Rajpoots as husbandmen, but are inferior both in skill and industry to the real Koonbee. In the Ahmednuggur District there are many Momuns, and a few have settled in the Puranteej Purgunna. These are converts to the faith of Mahomed, but still continue so far Hindoos, as to require the marriage and other ceremonies to be performed both by a Brahmun and a Kazee. The dress of the women is that of ordinary Hindoos. but the men, in external appearance, are not to be distinguished from the Borahs; they are good and hardworking cultivators. The Moosulman inhabitants of the towns, generally termed Kusbatees, are in part convert Rajpoots, and in part pure Moosulmans of the Belooch and Patan tribes. There are at present few men among them of influence or character; they are generally poor, broken down, and enervated by the constant use of opium, and they seem wholly incapable of any useful exertion. Many of them in disturbed times entered the service of petty Princes and Chiefs; and they were once considered a powerful body of men. They hold much free land, and generally enjoy immunity from taxation; but the only advantage they derive from such indulgence is a life of more complete indolence than they could otherwise afford to pass. Some of them act as farmers of villages, but for this occupation they have neither capital nor capacity, and their establishments never thrive.

[7. *population of the Khalsa villages*]

The population of the Khalsa villages in each of these four Purgunnas, according to a census made in the most minute manner, is as follows :—

(156) TABLE NO. 16—[*Population by caste in Khalsa villages*]

sl. no.	caste	PURANTEEJ			HURSOL		
		males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Koonbees, Lewa and Kurwa	2,183	1,446	3,629	97	92	189
2	Koonbees, Anjana	157	128	285	110	69	179
3	Rajpoots	208	115	363	5	3	8
4	Bheels	3,142	2,406	5,548	220	164	384
5	Brahmuns	624	526	1,150	178	151	329
6	Bhats and Charuns	206	163	369	69	51	120
7	Buneeas	1,141	994	2,135	112	90	202
8	Artisans	1,127	824	1,951	114	85	199
9	Dhers and Bhungees	683	501	1,184	64	49	113
10	various other castes	368	244	612	32	14	46
11	total Hindoos	9,839	7,387	17,226	1,001	768	1,769
12	Moosulmans	968	873	1,841	150	107	257
13	total	10,807	8,260	19,067	1,151	875	2,026
14	slaves	—	—	153	—	—	18
15	grand Total	10,807	8,260	19,220	1,151	875	2,044

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(156) TABLE No. 16—[*Population by caste in Khalsa villages*—contd.]

sl. no.	caste	MORASSA			BAYUR		
		males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Koonbees, Lewa and Kurwa	209	163	372	250	174	424
2	Koonbees, Anjana	598	527	1,125	464	396	860
3	Rajpoots	33	30	63	1	1	2
4	Bheels	1,109	876	1,985	666	427	1,093
5	Brahmuns	300	259	559	258	191	449
6	Bhats and Charuns	41	29	70	60	38	98
7	Buneeas	716	625	1,341	147	104	251
8	Artisans	569	480	1,049	170	120	290
9	Dhers and Bhungees	392	326	718	130	90	220
10	Various other castes	248	205	453	25	18	43
11	total Hindoos	4,215	3,520	7,735	2,171	1,559	3,730
12	Moosulmans	1,048	949	1,997	122	86	208
13	total	5,263	4,469	9,732	2,293	1,645	3,938
14	slaves	—	—	225	—	—	12
15	grand total	5,263	4,469	9,957	2,293	1,645	3,950

(156) TABLE No. 16—[*Population by caste in Khalsa villages*—concld.]

sl. no.	caste	total of the four		
		males	females	total
1	2	15	16	17
1	Koonbees, Lewa and Kurwa	2,739	1,875	4,614
2	Koonbees, Anjana	1,319	1,120	2,439
3	Rajpoots	247	189	436
4	Bheels	5,137	3,873	9,010
5	Brahmuns	1,360	1,127	2,487
6	Bhats and Charuns	376	251	627
7	Buneeas	2,116	1,813	3,929
8	Artisans	1,980	1,509	3,489
9	Dhers and Bhungees	1,279	966	2,245
10	various other castes	673	481	1,154
11	total Hindoos	17,226	13,204	30,430
12	Moosulmans	2,288	2,015	4,303
13	total	19,514	15,219	34,733
14	slaves	—	—	408
15	grand Total	19,514	15,219	35,141

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[8. *the Bheels and their manner of living*]

The Bheels of these parts appear to be different in their origin (though perfectly similar in character) from those of Khandesh or Malwa. They cannot here be considered as aborigines; the Chiefs and principal men are, without a single exception, all degraded Rajpoots, still retaining the designation of the Rajpoot tribe, to which their ancestors belonged; and many am ong the inferior order have also the like derivation. The title, too, of the Chiefs, Thakoor (Lord or Chieftain) is completely that of the Rajpoots—neither Turree, Naek nor other term proper to the real Bheels, is known here;.... The Thakoors live in their villages on a very equal footing, and are often possessed of even less authority, and treated with even less respect, than an ordinary Patel. It is known that, prior to the Moosulman conquest, Rajpoots formed the entire bulk of the population; and it is supposed that these Bheels were first mere robbers and outlaws, chiefly Rajpoots, who increased in number as the prosperity enjoyed under the Moosulman dynasty declined, and gradually incorporated themselves into a distinct caste....If the real Bheels were the aboriginal tenants of the country, most probably they were driven by the Rajpoots at an early period into the hills of Wagur, where they may have since remained. The Bheels of Wagur are at this day a distinct race from those of Goojerat; there is no connection between them, and they will not intermarry with each other.

The Bheels are a poor, ill-favoured race, immoderately addicted to drinking, a propensity which the cheapness of the mowra liquor enables them to indulge; they will also eat opium to excess whenever possessed of the means of buying it....They eat all manner of flesh, excepting the cow and the neelgae, and in this they again differ from their neighbours of Wagur, who eat the flesh of the cow without scruple. Buffaloes, however, are slaughtered with no ceremony, and are often stolen for the purpose of being eaten. The Bheels are passionately fond of the muhora berry, and when in season live almost entirely upon it; they dry it and store it up, dressing it in messes mixed with a portion of coarse grain. It is said to be very invigorating diet, and the trees are preserved with great care.

At present day open violence is quite unknown and the Bheels have seriously be taken themselves to agriculture; the Officers of the Survey rode into, through and about their villages at all hours unarmed, and unattended, and were everywhere received with the greatest respect, and never on any one occasion experienced anything like insult.

[9. *the soil*]

The soil throughout the villages of the Puranteej Purgunna is almost entirely of the Goraroo description, in some parts approaching to the Besur, or mixed class, but always of a loose and sandy nature. It is not intrinsically productive, but by irrigation and manure it may be made so; water is always to be procured upon it of good quality, and it often bears luxuriant trees of every description. Through the wild country in which the other three purgunnas are situated, the changes of soil are many and sudden; rock is generally to be found at a foot or two from the surface; and the superincumbent soil is for the most part to be classed as Besur, or as simple Goraroo, seldom, except in hollows, becoming so black as to bear the term Kalee.

[10. *alienated land*]

The alienation of land in these Purgunnas has been carried to but a trifling extent in comparison with what is found to be the case in other parts of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The proportion of arable land alienated in the Puranteej Purgunna is only 20 per cent, in the Hursol it is 14 per cent, in the Morassa 6 per cent, and in the Bayur 12 per cent. In the Dholka Purgunna the proportion is 44 per cent, and in the Duskroee it is 35 per cent. But it must be remembered that this is the proportion of the arable land : as almost all the alienated land of these purgunnas is in cultivation, the proportion would appear much higher if shown upon the cultivated land alone. The amount of alienated land found at the time of the Survey in the actual possession and enjoyment of private individuals is shown in the following table, severally distinguishing the amount held by each distinct class of people :—

(157) TABLE NO. 17—[*Distribution of alienated land by caste in four parganas*]

sl. no.	held by	Puranteej			Hursol			Morassa			Bayur		
1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.
1	Koonbees	3045	12	8	578	5	6	263	4	1	641	8	6
2	Buneeas	1850	9	1	24	4	13	94	4	0	186	19	17
3	Brahmuns	4445	3	11	1348	6	17	941	0	15	1792	15	15
4	Desaees	2697	12	10	97	4	5	161	2	19	—	—	—
5	Rajpoots	2286	17	18	16	8	7	508	2	5	80	11	4
6	Moosulmans	4851	11	3	762	18	14	1990	3	16	814	17	0
7	Bheels	8508	8	16	771	13	3	1365	5	9	1163	8	8
8	Gosaeens, &c.	1036	4	13	—	—	—	254	14	0	637	2	17
9	Wuswaeeya	733	10	5	89	15	11	227	14	18	278	14	3
	total Alienated	29455	10	5	3688	16	16	5805	12	3	5795	17	10
	Government arable land	113323	6	3	21338	18	2	79124	3	1	41993	12	2
	unproductive land	26305	6	19	6583	0	2	29212	15	17	7729	9	16
	total area	169084	3	7	31610	15	0	114142	11	1	55518	19	10

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[11. *the system of husbandry*]

The system of husbandry pursued here differs in no respect from that which has been minutely described in the reports on the Duskroee and Dholka Purgunnas. The poverty of the people confines them to the ordinary routine of crops, and prevents their attempting any of the superior kinds of produce : dung of cattle is the only manure used, and this is so carelessly collected, and unthriftly preserved, that the supply seldom extends beyond the fields in the neighbourhood of the village, the more distant being left to their natural powers, and producing accordingly but small returns. The want of carts, also, for the conveyance of manure out to the fields, is often severly felt: it is seldom sold, and its price is very low, being only 2 annas per cart. This scantiness of manure and the paucity of population have induced the practice of leaving fields alternately waste, and returing to them again after the lapse of three or four years, the land after so long a fallow being found to produce well for a single season without the assistance of manure. In the jungles, the Kolees are in the habit of clearing small spaces, and burning upon the ground a collection of dry bushes and brushwood, the ashes of which ensue an abundant crop for the first and second seasons, after which the spot is abandoned, and a fresh one chosen.

The total quantity of cultivated ground in each Purgunna has been already shown : the following table exhibits the various subjects of cultivation, and the relative extent to which each is carried; being the total amount of land found under each description of crop at the time the measurement was made:—

(158) TABLE No. 18—[*Distribution of land under different crops in four parganas*]

sl. no.		Puranteej			Hursol			Morassa			Bayur		
		Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.	Bgs.	w.	ww.
1	Bajeree and Joowar with Kuthol	47233	6	4	4810	9	18	9551	2	9	7986	13	3
2	Mut, Mug, and other poor Grains	12803	13	5	1957	12	7	6506	19	14	5687	13	4
3	Rice	191	3	8	129	15	10	526	11	8	90	12	17
4	Cotton	14	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Mukaee and Chaseea Wheat	297	11	5	27	19	10	673	5	18	13	12	9
6	Tobacco	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Sugarcane and Maleeat	31	13	19	0	18	12	18	17	17	17	6	16
8	Wheat, Barley, & c. in Fallow	1958	14	14	146	11	5	208	19	10	58	12	13
	total cultivation	62531	6	3	7073	7	2	17485	16	16	13854	11	2
	After Wheat and Barley & c. included in the above total	1629	14	13	473	17	18	1588	17	1	1544	19	12

(159) TABLE No. 19—[*Distribution of land under wet and dry tillage in four parganas*]

	CULTIVATION						PURTUR					
	bgs.	w.	ww.	acrs.	r.	p.	bgs.	w.	ww.	acrs.	r.	p.
Puranteej Purgunna												
wet	4952	15	15	2910	2	36	1080	11	6	635	0	6
dry	57578	10	8	33838	2	18	56151	12	1	33000	0	3
Hursol Purgunna												
wet	813	4	12	477	3	29	903	14	17	531	0	20
dry	6260	2	10	3679	0	7	6627	10	0	3894	3	31
Morassa Purgunna												
wet	3329	18	17	1956	3	38	327	4	6	192	1	8
dry	14155	17	19	8319	1	16	16878	10	11	9919	1	27
Bayur Purgunna												
wet	2722	17	7	1600	0	34	219	5	8	128	3	18
dry	11131	13	15	6542	0	5	11696	12	2	6874	0	6

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[12. *method of irrigation and the cost of wells*]

Of the six rivers which intersect these Purgunnas, the Kharee alone is applied in any degree worth mentioning to the irrigation of land, and the use even of this is very limited. The ground upon its bank is generally low, and the crop in consequence liable to be destroyed by frosts, which frequently occur during the cold season; the bank, also, is often so sandy that dekoores can with difficulty stand. The tanks:. . . can never be of much consequence, as the ground is not calculated for them; but in the Eastern parts, where they are many and numerous, they are sometimes advantageously applied.

Irrigation can only be carried on to any extent by means of wells; for rivers and tanks are themselves dependent upon the fall of rain, and consequently liable to fail at the very moment then they are most needed.

The number of wells used for irrigating the above lands is as follows.

(160) TABLE NO. 20—[*Distribution of wells by types in four parganas*]

sl. no.	name of Purgunna	government		alienated		total	
		pucka or built	kucha or unbuilt	pucka or built	kucha or unbuilt	pucka or built	kucha or unbuilt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Puranteej Purgunna	87½	69	119½	38	207	107
2	Hursol	8	85	17	116	25	201
3	Morassa	198½	49	118½	11	317	60
4	Bayur	140½	1	119½	—	260	1
	total .	434½	204	374½	165	809	369

The number of wells out of use and in ruins appears to be as follows.

(161) TABLE NO. 21—[*Number of ruined and out of use wells in four parganas*]

sl. no.	name of Purgunna	on the Government lands	on the alienated lands	total	estimated expense of repair
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Puranteej Purgunna	83	48	131	31956
2	Hursol	4	2	6	1200
3	Morassa	52	18	70	10975
4	Bayur	20	15	35	10175
	total .	159	83	242	54306

[13. *roads*]

The roads from village to village, in the open parts of the Puranteej Purgunna, are very good at all seasons of the year, but those in the wilder parts to the eastward are usually simple footpaths through the jungle. The high roads are tolerably good, but much intersected by nullas and small water-courses, and often crossing low spots; which after heavy rain, it would be troublesome to pass. The two principal thoroughfares are between Ahmedabad and Eedhur *via* Puranteej, and between Ahmedabad and Doongurpoor *via* Morassa; but neither of them are much traversed. The high and principal road from Baroda and Central Goojerat to Doongurpoor passes to the Eastward of Morassa, by Malpoor and Ballasinor; and that from Ahmedabad to Malwa by Satoombah and Lunawara, to the Southward of Morassa. A road, but not a good one, from Malwa to the North-western parts of Goojerat, passes also the Northward of Morassa via Peit and Eedhur; . . . The road from Puranteej to Eedhur is very good in the

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dry season, but it crosses many nullas, is occasionall low, and leads through much heavy jungle; so that in the rains it might be rather difficult to travel. From Morassa to Doongurpoor the road passes chiefly over rocky hills and jungly valleys; it is probably as good at one season as at another; . . . There is a direct communication between Morassa and Eedhur, but it is a difficult and not altogether a safe road to attempt. The passage of the Saburmuttee and the Hautmuttee rivers is nowhere, upon the boundary of the Puranteej Purgunna, practicable for carts, on account of the steep and rugged nature of the banks, excepting at the junction of the two rivers, where the high road to Beejapoor crosses from the Pooras of Waghpoor to Singpoor, and may be traversed at all seasons. Wheeled carriages can pass with some difficulty a little below Ahmednuggur, and without any difficulty a little above it.

[14. *plants and their uses*]

The variety of wild plants, shrubs, and trees, which compose the jungles, and are all known and named by the people, is very great; and it is surprising how many of them are applied to some useful purpose—the leaves, flowers, or fruits being used as articles of food, in medicine, in dyeing and fixing colours, or in tanning. The gums which exude from several trees are collected by the Bheels, and sold, either for a proportionate quantity of grain, or for a money price. The gum procured from the kher bush and the babool trees is eaten by the poorer classes; that of the latter bears a great resemblance to Gum Arabic, but the tree is very scarce in these parts. The gums of other trees are used by goldsmiths and dyers, and form an article of export from Morassa to Ahmedabad, Puranteej, Beesulnugur, and other neighbouring towns. From the branches of the peepur and bour trees is procured a species of wax, supposed to be formed by a small insect, which is much used by goldsmiths; it is employed to give a red stain ivory, and applied to the teeth for the same purpose. The leaves of the peepul, bour, and khakhra are given as food to buffaloes, when other forage is not procurable for them, but cows will not in general eat them. Within the limits of these Purgunnas here are no timber trees worth mentioning, but there are forests of teak and blackwood among the hills, at the distance of 10 or 12 koss, which are preserved by the Bheels, and must be purchased from them before they will allow them to be cut: . . Fruit trees are scarce, with the exception of the muhora, which is very common, and highly prized, and taken care of, on account of tis berry, of which all classes are so fond, both when fresh gathered, and when dried and stored up; it is often boiled up with grain, and with the leaves of a creeper called doree, which is a very favourite article of food with the Bheels, but not found in the Eastern parts. From the dried berry is distilled the ardent spirit known by the same name, and from the seed is extracted an oil, called "Dhoolia, " which is used in the manufacture of soap, and exported for that purpose to Kupperwung. In some parts of the jungle, oosur, a coarse kind of soda, is found and sold to the soad manufacturers, who resort here for the purpose of collecting and purchasing it.

[15. *wild animals*]

Tigers are numerous in these jungles, particularly about the banks of rivers; but although they commit great havoc among the stray cattle, it is seldom that human beings fall victims to their ferocity. Wolves, hyenas, and the minor beasts of prey are rarely seen. The "Neelgae" or whitefooted antelope, and all kinds of deer, are very common.

[16. *climate*]

The superiority which this country, from its greater elevation, enjoys over the Southern parts of Goojerat, may be supposed to render its climate more healthy; but the jungles must be very inimical to European constitutions, and even in the open country to the Westward, the winds passing over them must cause their deleterious influence to be felt at certain seasons of the year. The Natives appear to suffer from no particular diseases, and enjoy as good health and as long lives as in other parts of province. The water throughout the whole country is remarkably sweet and good, and generally lies at a short depth from the surface of the ground.

[17. *cattle*]

The cattle in this part of the country are of a poor and diminutive breed, very unlike the large and fine animals to be seen in the Kurree and Putun Districts, on the opposite side of the Saburmuttee. The Bherwars or breeders have, indeed, no inducement to rear animals of a superior kind, as the enhanced price would prevent them from finding purchasers among so poor a people. It is customary with the Ryuts to purchase their bullocks when young calves, for 4 or 5 rupees, and bring them up in their own houses.

The cows are of the same diminutive species as the bullocks, but the buffaloes are much like those of other parts.

[18. *produce*]

Little else is grown in these Purgunnas to any extent than bajeree and joowar, with the usual pulse corps and the inferior kinds of dry grain. In the following table* an endeavour is made to estimate the gross produce that may be on any average expected from an acre of ground sown with each several description of crop, and also the expenses attending its cultivation. The last column shows the sum which is estimated to remain to the cultivator after defraying the expenses cultivation, and allowing for the value of the share of the produce which it must give up as the Government due. But this is not the net profit of the Ryut, for from it must be deducted a proportion of the "Veeras', or tax which is assessed upon his plough, and as this depends upon so many local contingencies that it cannot be estimated with any degree of precision, no attempt is made to show it. There is great difficulty in forming such estimates as these, as the people are unaccustomed, to the use of the beega, or any other measure of land and therefore they must be taken with great allowance.

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[19. *village community*]

The village establishments of artizans, etc. are paid with an allowance of grain in lieu of money; and an allowance of the same kind is also made for the "Chora Khurch," or contingent expenses of the village in entertaining travellers, celebrating festivals, etc.

[20. *export and import duty*]

All exports and imports of Puranteej pay an *advalorum* duty of 2½ per cent. which is the usual rate levied at the principal towns of the Collectorate; but Morassa is an exception, the old and ill-defined rates of the Mahratta Government being still continued there, which upon an average are much lower than the general rate of 2½ per cent.

[21. *share of produce*]

The share of the produce most commonly taken by Government is one-third and one-fourth of the Khurreef or early, and one-eighth and one-tenth of the rubbee or late harvest. In addition to the regulated share, there are in nearly every village numerous extra cesses, termed "Babtees," which materially affect the cultivators, but make up little towards to the aggregate of the Revenue.

[22. *money taxes*]

The veeras or money taxes are levied, as has been already observed, principally upon ploughs, those upon caste and occuptations being much the same as in other parts. The rate of the plough tax varies greatly the maximum is nominally fixed at 21 Rupees, and instances where this amount is exceeded are rare; the minimum may be taken at 4 Rupees; and it must be observed that the highest and the lowest rate are frequently to be found in the same village. The standard by which each individual cultivator is rated in his personal condition, and the means he possesses of securing a good crop. If a Ryut conceive himself to be rated too high, or a Tullatee or Patel conceive him to be rated too low, a representation is made to the Koomavisdar prior to the monsoon or sowing season, who, after due investigation, fixes the rate to be paid for the coming year; if no representation be made on either hand, the tax is assessed according to the rates of the previous year, set down in the "Numoona," or Government Register. This is an equitable and just rule of proceeding, but it is often broken through, and partiularly in farmed villages. It is a common practice with the farmers to allow the plough veeras to run on in arrears until the lease expires, and then to demand payment of the whole sum, together with accumulated interest upon it.

The plough tax is not in reality a tax upon ploughs, but a tax upon each pair of working oxen employed in agriculture; for though it is allowable (but a point not distinctly ascertained) to use a third bullock, yet if four be employed, the tax is paid double; or, in other words, each pair pays separately. The operation and meaning of the tax is an assessment on the land, measured by the space a single pair of oxen is capable of ploughing. No regular land measure is known in this part of the country, the people computing the size of their fields either by the quantity of seed required to sow them or by the number of ploughs (that is paid of bullocks) required to plough them. The first method of computation is quite indeterminate, depending on the kind of crop sown, and liable to vary every season; the last is of a more defined nature, and, in the absence of any other, has been judiciously taken as the basis of a money assessment. In lieu of a plough veeras a kulsed veeras formerly prevailed in Ghuree and some old villages, and it continues at the present day in Asrora. The kulsee veeras is a cash payment proportioned to the quantity of grain produced at fixed rate per kulsee (the kulsee here being equal to only 10 maunds). Such a tax seems more consistent with the general nature of the butaee system as it is simply nothing more than commuting a certain portion of the Government share of the grain for money, and thus it is a fluctuating tax, depending on the nature of the season alone.

[23. *migratory settlement*]

The want of good and substantial dwellings creates in the Ryuts unsettled habits, very detrimental to the general progress of improvement. They consider themselves as never permanently fixed to any one spot, but are ready on the smallest accident or alarm to quit their temporary homes, and wander abroad in search of some asylum which they conceive may be more congenial to them. Many men make a practice of settling for one or two years in any new village, for the sake of the exemption usually allowed, and the premium which is often given; being always ready to desert again to the next new village, which may offer them the like advantages. Whole villages are sometimes moved upon the most frivolus pretence from one site to another, and all classes, from the Patel to the meanest cultivator, regard the desertion of a village, or as they figuratively express it, the leaving it without lamp, a matter of very little moment. The people readily disperse themselves through the surrounding country, but they seldom lose sight entirely of their right in their own village, and they are generally ready to return if an opportunity be offered to them. A measure lately adopted, of giving a beega of land free for 25 years to every cultivator who tiles his house, and the obligation imposed upon the farmers of villages to leave at the expiration of their leases a certain number of tiled houses within them, may, it is hoped, have some effect in improving the condition of the District in this respect. It was better, perhaps that deserted villages should be re-established directly by Government itself, and not through the agency of farmers; but if the latter method be pursued, too much attention cannot be paid to the character and resources, of those who are permitted to a contract for such an undertaking. Men of no capital and little credit will always be found ready to enter into such speculations, in consideration of the consequence which they conceive will thereby attach to them, and the few maunds of grain which they may perhaps be able to derive; such are Kusbatees, who hold several villages of the Morassa Purgunna, which, at the expiration of the leases, will revert to Government virtually in their original condition; the people brought to them will depart or attach themselves to some other farmer, and if they are to be again established with any prospect of success, it will be necessary to establish them entirely afresh.

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[24. *poverty of the people*]

The poverty of the people obliges them frequently to forestall their crops in order to procure present subsistence; this they do on very dis-advantageous terms, paying at the time of harvest 1¼ or 1½ maund for every maund received six months before, and if the crop fail, they are made to sign a note for the money value of the grain required in repayment. The seed required for sowing is very commonly borrowed on the same conditions. The transaction is conceived to be perfectly regular, and is entered as such in the Buneea's book. The usual interest at which mony is borrowed is from 15 to 25 per cent, and the lender also requires a premium called munotee, of 5 or 8 per cent, which is added to the sum lent, and interest charged on the whole. The terms on which the Bheel Thakoors borrow are still more ruinous, as will be presently explained. The Koonbees in some villages are personally much embarrassed, and obliged to stint themselves of every luxury, such as milk, ghee, and all the produce of the dairy, in order to keep down the daily accumulating demands of their creditors. The method by which accounts are settled between the cultivators and the Bunceas is curious, and indicative of the power which the ignorance of the former throws in the hands of the latter; the Buneea attends with another accountant, and the Koonbee is furnished with a heap of dried muhora berries for the purpose of counting the rupees, quarters, and annas; the former then reads off the items of his accounts, and for each sum so many of the berries are placed in three separate heaps, denoting the rupee and its fractional parts; when the accounts is finished, the heaps are counted and the quarters and annas turned into rupees. Suits in the Adalut are not often, though they are sometimes, filed for debts against the cultivators; in fact, money is seldom lent at the legal rate of interest, so that the lender in most cases puts himself beyond the power of recovering by such a process; his security is, that on any dispute arising he can effectually deprive the Ryut of any future supply; and so dependent are the Ryuts, so accustomed to live from hand to mouth, that the security is generally found to be good.

[25. *education*]

With the exception of the Bunecas, all classes are alike ignorant of reading and writing. In the towns there are schools, where children are taught to read, write and cypher, the latter comprehending the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and simple and compound interest, which they calculate, in a very expeditious manner. A boy's education costs little; he takes with him to his master every morning a handful of grain, and on festival days a pice or so in addition; and when his education is complete, the parents present the master with 2 or 3, and never more than 4 Rupees for his trouble. The scholars at these schools all belong to the towns where they are established, the villagers even at the shortest distance never thinking it worth while to send their children.

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[26. *The Mehwasee villages*]

The Mehwasee villages, in conformity with the orders of Government, as notified in a letter to the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, under date 6th January 1823, are not included in the present Survey; but a general summary of such information as was collected respecting them will be given hereafter.

The Mehwasee villages belonging to the Honourable Company are in number, 39, of which 27 are in the Puranteej Purgunna, 8 in the Hursol, 1 in the Morassa, and 3 in the Bayur; they lie principally upon the outskirts of the Rastee villages, and, so long as they can be themselves restrained in obedience, are a barrier against foreign plunderers. They are subject to the control of Kolee Thakoors, or Chiefs, who pay an annual revenue to Government, and are allowed to retain all the interior economy and management of their villages. The tract of country in which they are situated is extremely wild.

8 *Editorial Comment*--

The survey of the district of Ahmedabad by Melvill and Cruikshank during 1820—26 covered an area of 1,579 square miles, 445 villages containing 68,797 houses and 201,699 persons. A Parliamentary return in 1831 stated the area of the collectorate at 4,600 square miles with a population of 528,073 (Great Britain. House of Commons. *Appendix to the third Report from the Select Committee*: ...London, 1832, p 331). In 1872 the Collectorate contained an area of 3,844 with a population of 829,637. In 1921 the area was 3,824 square miles with a population 890,911. The corresponding population for the tract surveyed in 1820—26 was not worked out as the particular villages were not traceable over time. The average size of population per house increased from 2.93 in 1820—26 to 3.17 in 1872, and to 3.92 in 1921. The size of the village increased from 453 in 1820—26 to 916 in 1872, and to 1023 in 1921. Due to rapid urbanisation the proportion of rural population came down below 50 per cent in 1961 and therefore a comparison of rural population over time is not possible without going into detail. Data indicate that there was a rapid population growth in the 19th Century but facts indicate the opposite.

During the first ten years of the British rule, attempts were made to restore peace and tranquility, order was, however, not established. In some area there was a struggle between the cultivators and the proprietors. Around 1820 administrative measures were taken to strengthen village level organisation. Twelve years from the formation of Ahmedabad district in 1818 were years of relative prosperity and twenty years after that upto 1850 were marked by depression. Earthquakes occurred in 1819 and also 1820 followed by excessive rains and most destructive frosts. There was scanty rainfalls during next three years resulting in failures of crops. The initial rise in prices encouraged cultivation, but a declining trend set in after 1827.

By 1819 Puranteej and Harsul had been impoverished due to neglect and misrule though they were rich and well peopled earlier. The towns lost their former prospertiy. The city of Ahmedabad was at a very disturbed state with the raid of plunderers every night. Half the government land lay waste. Gradually things improved, but economy remained depressed.

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Ahmedabad District

The following table shows the movement of population of the Ahmedabad Collectorate over time.

(162) TABLE No. 22 (S-96)— *Variation in population of Ahmedabad district,* 1820-26, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820-26	495,876*	—	—
1872	829,637	+333,761	+67.31
1921	890,911	+61,274	+7.38
1961	2,210,199	+1,319,288	+148.08

*The area of 1872 has been multiplied by population density of 1820-26.

4. KAIRA DISTRICT, 1820-76

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

3. *Source*—

(1) **Bombay**

Reports on the portions of the Dholka Purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates: also on the Mehemoodabad and Nureed Purgunnas, and on the Oomret and Bhaluj Tuppas, in the Kaira Collectorate : and on the Pitlad Purgunna and Nepar Tuppa, in the same Collectorate by Captain J. Cruikshank, Revenue Surveyor, Guzerat. Bombay, 1853 (Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. XI). p.115-18.

[*NL/GP* 333.5 (5431) B 639 *Srb.*]

(2) **Bombay**

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. III. Kaira Panch Mahals. Bombay, 1879. Various pages.

[*BSL/XI*-18

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[Nothing described in the survey report as the survey was confined to a small number of villages. According to Walter Hamilton (*East India Gazetteer,* V. 2, p. 65), "A British district in the Province of Gujrat, territories belonging to which are so extended, straggling and intermixed with others belonging to native powers, that it is impossible to discriminate them without a map. They consist principally of the lands ceded at different periods by the Guicowar and Peshwa, more especially the first, and formed into a separate jurisdiction under the Bombay Presidency, having its headquartrs in the city of Kaira."]

geographical identification

Only a small portion of the Collectorate was surveyed during 1820-26. A total of 280 villages were surveyed according to Table. 1. A scrutiny of the details reveals that there were 25½ alienated villages. The taluks or tuppas are traceable in the census period from 1872 to 1961. There are minor discrepancies relating to the number of villages.

(b) **Particulars of population**—

(163) TABLE No. 1 (S-97)—*Summary table of population of Kaira district,* 1820-26

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	784.12
2	number of villages	280
3	population : persons	259,215
	males	*142,179**
	females	117,036*
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	67,055
6	population per square mile	330.58
7	average size of a village	925.80
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	3.80
10	females per thousand males	823

*proportions of males and females from 8 parganas have been used. (see table no. 4)

(164) TABLE No. 2—*Area, population and houses of Kaira district,* 1820-26

sl. no.	name of purgunna	no. of villages	area (in sq. mile)	population	houses	population per village	population per sq. mile	population per house
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dholka Purgunna	16	63.38	13,661 [13,662]	4,001	853.8	215.55	
2	Nureed Purgunna	36	162.46	64,658	16,587	1,796,0	397.99	3.9
3	Pitlad Purgunna	77	206.87	72,074	18,365	936.0	348.40	3.9
4	Mchamoodabad Purgunna	11	33.56	8,657	2,094	787.0	257.96	4.1
5	Daskori Purgunna	33	94.59	20,514	5,849	621.6	216.87	3.5
6	Nepar Tuppa	12	28.95	12,443	3,144	1,036.9	429.81	4.0
7	Oomret Tuppa	5	11.46	13,231	3,428	2,646.2	1,154,54	3.9
8	Bhaluj Tuppa	11	16.43	4,251	1,110	386.5	258.73	3.8
9	Muhoonda Purgunna	76	154.65	46,968	12,116	618.0	303.71	3.9
10	Kunej, Sadra, Mulatuj (Sepatate villages)	3	11.77	2,758	761	919.3	234.32	3.6
	Total	280	784.12	259,215 [259,216]	67,455	925.8	330.58	3.8

86-M/B(D)136RGI—31(a)

1. *Year*—1820—26.
2. *Place*—Kaira District.

(165) TABLE NO. 3—*General statement, showing the quantity of land, cultivated, arable, and unproductive; the quantity of arable land, alienated, and the entire property of government; the proportions, cultivated, unproductive, and alienated,* 1820-26

sl. no.	purgunnas, tuppas	quantity of land in acres (0.00)				quantity of arable land in acres (0.00)			proportion of unproductive to total land	proportion of the productive land cultivated	proportion or the productive land alienated
		actually in cultivation	waste but arable	unproductive and not capable of cultivation	total land of every discription	Alienated, or held any other than the Government	the entire property of Government	total entire property of Government			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nurread Purgunna	78,962.63	9,121.33	15,892.78	103,976.74	41,807.93	35,051,51	76,859.44	15.28	89.64	54.40
2	Oomret Tuppa	5,261.52	965.92	1,106.97	7,334.41	2,469.37	2,068.30	4,537.67	15.09	84.49	54.42
3	Bhaluj Tuppa	7,167.92	2,031.82	1,318.03	10,517.77	1,759.11	6,197.83	7,956.94	12.53	77.91	22.10
4	Muhoonda Purgunna	67,283.81	17,254.55	14,440.49	98,978.85	41,243.29	29,176.51	70,419.80	14.59	79.59	58.56
5	Daskroee Purgunna	31,154.31	18,744.08	10,641.97	60,540.36	16,757.25	21,630.07	38,387.32	17.58	62.43	43.65
6	Dholka Purgunna	23,217.83	11,251.87	6,095.75	40,565.45	19,540.29	9,689.89	29,230.18	15.02	67.35	66.84
7	Kuneej, Sadra Mulatuj	3,998.58	1,834.96	1,704,52	7,538.06	3,094.74	1,686.29	4,781.03	22.61	68.54	64.73
8	Mehemoodabad Purgunna	11,819.31	5,736.53	3,923.19	21,479.03	7,164.63	7,131.12	14,295.75	18.26	67.32	50.11
9	Pitlad Purgunna	101,637.31	14,131.85	16,628.69	132,397.85	49,887.26	47,712.65	97,599.91	12.55	87.89	51.11
10	Nepar Tuppa	14,999.18	1,648.19	1,882.67	18,530.04	9,338.55	6,114.37	15,452.92	10.15	90.09	60.43
	total	345,502.40	82,721.10	73,635.06	501,858.56	193,062.42	166,458.54	359,520.96	14.67	80.68	53.70

The proportion of land under cultivation in column 10 includes fallow and left out of tillage a single year. The proportion of land alienated shown in column 11 is calculated on the amount stated in the Tullatees' records; acres, rood, pole converted into acres and decimals.

1. *Year*—1820—26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

(166) TABLE No. 4—*Distribution of population by caste and sex in Kaira district*, 1820—26-contd.

sl. no.	caste	Dholka purgunna			Nureead purgunna			Pitlad purgunna			Mehemoodabad purgunna		
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Koonbees	1,675	1,481	3,156	10,443	8,027	18,470	14,872	11,141	26,013	657	463	1,120
2	Rajpoots	880	724	1,604	916	763	1,679	1,255	1,062	2,317	74	72	146
3	Kolees	1,287	996	2,283	6,571	5,513	12,084	8,612	7,024	15,636	815	658	1,473
4	Brahmuns	703	588	1,291	3,655	3,255	6,910	2,673	2,197	4,870	1,008	836	1,844
5	Bhats & Traglas	248	204	452	774	589	1,363	639	468	1,107	204	145	349
6	Bunneas	326	268	594	2,936	2,596	5,532	1,685	1,229	2,914	489	344	833
7	Bhaosar & Cheepa	39	37	76	228	188	416	158	147	305	—	—	—
8	Kacheea & Kurera	157	123	280	509	444	953	408	310	718	187	124	311
9	Wuswaeeya	681	581	1,262	3,069	2,573	5,642	2,941	2,424	5,365	508	361	869
10	Dhers & c. low castes	578	485	1,063	2,395	1,913	4,308	3,041	2,480	5,521	214	168	382
11	Other castes	261	176	437	1,188	773	1,961	1,464	928	2,392	151	129	280
12	total Hindoos	6,835	5,663	12,498	32,684	26,634	59,318	37,748	29,410	67,158	4,307	3,300	7,607
13	Moosulmans	530	459	989	2,516	2,068	4,584	2,147	1,776	3,923	597	444	1,041
14	sub-total	7,365	6,122	13,487	35,200	28,702	63,902	39,895	31,186	71,081	4,904	3,744	8,648
15	Slaves	—	—	175	—	—	756	—	—	993		—	9
16	total	7,365	6,122	13,662	35,200	28,702	64,658	39,895	31,186	72,074	4,904	3,744	8,657

sl. no.	caste	Duskroee purgunna			Nepar tuppa			Oomret tuppa			Bhaluj tuppa		
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Koonbees	2,645	2,081	4,726	2,792	2,070	4,862	949	705	1,654	623	428	1,051
2	Rajpoots	836	622	1,458	282	256	538	112	83	195	59	55	114
3	Kolees	3,227	2,609	5,836	1,485	1,251	2,736	358	294	652	345	287	632
4	Brahmuns	702	493	1,195	411	378	789	2,007	2,001	4,078	70	58	128
5	Bhats & Traglas	89	49	138	38	27	65	368	397	765	102	69	171
6	Bunneas	476	348	824	237	184	421	1,095	979	2,074	83	57	140
7	Bhaosar & Cheepa	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	32	78	—	—	—
8	Kacheea & Kurera	—	—	—	107	78	185	228	221	449	4	3	7
9	Wuswaeeya	1,164	917	2,081	490	406	896	667	588	1,255	234	199	433
10	Dhers & c. low castes	1,235	1,032	2,267	611	513	1,124	244	197	441	221	199	420
11	Other castes	459	340	799	202	81	283	176	161	337	90	87	177
12	total Hindoos	10,833	8,491	19,324	6,655	5,244	11,899	6,320	5,658	11,978	1,831	1,442	3,273
13	Moosulmans	571	411	982	241	177	418	597	597	1,194	487	438	925
14	sub-total	11,404	8,902	20,306	6,896	5,421	12,317	6,917	6,255	13,172	2,138	1,880	4,198
15	Slaves	—	—	208	—	—	126	—	—	59	—	—	35
16	total	11,404	8,902	20,514	6,896	5,421	12,443	6,917	6,255	13,231	2,318	1,880	4,233

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

(166) TABLE No. 4—*Distribution of population by caste and sex in Kaira district*, 1820—26—concld.

sl. no.	caste	all purgunnas		
		males	females	total
1	2	27	28	29
1	Koonbees	34,656	26,396	61,052
2	Rajpoots	4,414	3,637	8,051
3	Kolees	22,700	18,632	41,332
4	Brahmuns	11,299	9,806	21,105
5	Bhats & Traglas	2,462	1,948	4,410
6	Bunneas	7,327	6,005	13,332
7	Bhaosar & Cheepa	471	404	875
8	Kacheea & Kurera	1,600	1,303	2,903
9	Wuswaeeya	9,754	8,049	17,803
10	Dhers & c. low castes	8,539	6,987	15,526
11	Other castes	3,991	2,675	6,666
12	total Hindoos	107,213	85,842	193,055
13	Moosulmans	7,686	6,370	14,056
14	sub-total	114,899	92,212	207,111
15	Slaves	—	—	2,379
16	total	114,899	92,212	209,490

(167) TABLE No. 5—*Distribution of cattle, stock, and carts of Kaira district*, 1820-26

sl. no.	purgunnas, tuppas	result of the census taken by the survey			
		no. of horned cattle	no. of sheep & goats	no. of plough in actual use	no. of carts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dholka Purgunna	8,411	476	1,870	548
2	Nureed Purgunna	30,822	4,348	5,592	3,115
3	Pitlad Purgunna	38,739	7,171	6,162	3,422
4	Mchamoodabad Purgu	3,612	201	687	216
5	Daskori Purgunna	16,580	1,725	2,572	822
6	Nepar Tuppa	6,285	861	1,059	565
7	Oomret Tuppa	3,177	505	396	471
8	Bhaluj Tuppa	3,224	422	443	321
9	Muhoonda Purgunna	31,504	5,672	5,196	2,396
10	Kunej, Sadra, Multaj (Separate villages)	2,557	33	366	119
	total	144,911	21,414	24,343	11,995

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

(168) TABLE No. 6—*Statement of wells used for the irrigation of land in Kaira district,* 1820—26

sl. no.	Purgunna/ Tuppa	government wells			alienated wells			total wells		
		in use	ruined	total	in use	ruined	total	in use	ruined	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dholka Purgunna	112	18	130	143	51	194	255	69	324
2	Nureed Purgunna	169	78	247	117	70	187	286	148	434
3	Pitlad Purgunna	694	157	851	338	64	402	1,032	221	1,253
4	Mehamoodabad Purgunna	50	65	115	81	48	129	131	113	244
5	Daskroee	158	182	340	244	177	421	402	359	761
6	Nepar Tuppa	77	21	98	47	23	70	125	44	169
7	Oomret Tuppa	27	2	29	17	3	20	44	5	49
8	Bhaluj Tuppa	7	12	19	6	5	11	13	17	30
	total	1,294	535	1,829	993	441	1,434	2,288	976	3,264

(169) TABLE No. 7—*Table of the crops, showing the amount of land sown with each description according to measurement,* 1820-26

sl. no.	subject of cultivation	Dholka Purgunna	Nureed Purgunna	Pitlad Purgunna	Mehamoodabad Purgunna	Dusk-roee Purgunna	Nepar Tuppa	Oomret Tuppa	Bhaluj Tuppa	[total]
		area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00	area in acres 0.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bajeree on Jowar with pulse crops	6,135.82	63,228.83	63,179.62	8,824.66	18,547.67	9,098 37	3,869.37	6,513.77	179,398.11
2	Dry grains of a poor and minor kinds	1,548.54	9,145.38	24,887.58	1,779.12	3,642.67	4,222 48	664.35	301.54	46,191.66
3	Dangur and sathee	4,118.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,118.81
4	Rice	—	3,113.01	5,449.08	418.87	6,651.36	911.90	597.07	267.90	17,409.19
5	Barley, wheat etc.	7,710.23	—	—	—	698.28	—	—	—	8,408.51
6	Garden vegetables	92.67	128.49	189.31	73.45	24.61	9.35	50.88	4.15	572.91
7	Kusoombee	556.94	20.45	61.26	21.27	3.97	32.96	—	—	696.85
8	Sugarcane	126.43	63.98	71.73	—	5.41	1.27	9.32	26.05	304.19
9	Tobacco	123.85	1,466.16	3,806.94	124.53	303.47	468.08	15.96	4.68	6,313.67
10	Cotton	110.36	12.86	4.74	9.76	5.03	0.58	0.18	—	143.51
11	Opium	0.52	9.77	21.25	—	2.12	3.97	—	—	37.63
12	Deewula, cheen and sarsoo	711.68	303.20	—	—	110.74	—	0.27	—	1,125.89
13	Indigo	—	—	1,611.93	—	53.27	40.64	—	—	1,705.84
14	Gram, Oil Plants etc.	—	—	250.12	—	—	11.97	0.56	2.32	264.97
15	Ginger and turmeric	—	53.36	26.16	—	—	4.37	22.78	—	106.67
16	Arecan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	—	1.64
17	Fallow land intended for cultivation	1,981.95	—	1,836.12	—	1,105.75	175.53	28.59	47.45	5,175.39
18	Wheat and barley irrigated on fallow land	—	288.64	241.53	120.56	—	17.65	—	—	668.38
19	Wasul on fallow land	—	1,128.46	—	447.13	—	—	—	—	1,575.59
	total land in cultivation	23,217.80	78,962.59	101,637.37	11,819.35	31,154.35	14.999.12	5,260.97	7,167.86	274,219.41
	second crop grown on the above lands	1,874.32	2,482.01	3,473.99	213.56	2,127.87	951.22	40.08	16.04	11,179.09

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

5. *Method*—

[Two measures were taken by the British administration. The first was to bring tranquility, and, the second was to gather objective knowledge of the country through a survey. In the first round of the survey conducted by the Britishers, only about 280 villages were covered. It appears that population data were collected through an enumeration].

[*Source* (2)]

The second measure taken to gain greater knowledge of the district was the survey. Its objects were to establish for each village an authentic and permanent record of its lands, dividing them into classes according to their nature and quality. The survey embraced every field, tree, and well, and supplied full details of area, soil, and cost of production. From their village memoirs European officers drew up sub-division accounts, describing the people and their mode of tillage. Maps were prepared, one for each of the largest villages, and for the smaller a group, of two or three on the same sheet. They showed the village sites, boundaries, roads, ponds, and the different sorts of land, cultivated, waste, open, and enclosed. ...

6. *Explanation* —

[*Source* 2:1 *General description*]

In 1817, the addition was made to the district of the lands of Petlad, Thasra, Bhalaj, and Kapadvanj. Of these territories Petlad, now Borsad, was at the time of acquisition, cultivated like a garden, the houses well built and handsome, and the stock of cattle large. But with all this show of wealth Borsad was rack-rented. Seven of its sharehold villages had broken down, and the want of waste land made distress all the Keener.[1] In Thasra the soil was poor and badly tilled, and the cultivators lazy and unsettled.[2] Kapadvanj was in a wretched disorderly state. From their retreats among the Mahi ravines, Kolis were in the habit of sallying in large bodies and harassing their quieter neighbours. The population was scanty, and the cultivation slovenly. Except Kapadvanj, the villages were little more than temporary hamlets of the most wretched huts. So unsettled was the general feeling, that the Kolis used to cut their crops before they were ripe, and earn a living by carting soap to Broach and cotton to Malwa.

As regards produce prices between 1814 and 1830, the district passed through three terms of about five years each. From 1814 to 1819 a time of cheap grain, then till 1825 high prices, and from 1825 to 1830 a rapid fall, ending with prices lower than they had been since the beginning of the century.[3]

2. *State of the district*

It was true that the result of the British rule were not unmixed good. The chiefs and large landholders were weakened and depressed, the district officers and among them the heads of villages were stripped of power and influence, and the men of capital suffered both as traders and moneylenders.[4] But against these evils was to be set the rise of the cultivators, the largest, hardest working, and most orderly section of the community. Many of them were still burdened with debt, and on some, the decrees of the civil courts pressed heavily. But on the whole their state was thriving their houses handsome and well built, their dress neat, and their fields highly tilled. The British Government had freed the country from the dread of foreign foes and had established order. It dealt even justice and had nearly rooted out force and fraud. Considering the difficulties the success was surprising.[5]

Beginning in 1820 in the Matar Villages in the north-west, the survey worked east, and taking up the Kapadvanj and Thasra sub-divisions, passed through the central districts of Nadiad and Mahudha, ending in 1826 at Borsad in the south.[6]

The information recorded of the state and management of the surveyed districts may be thus summarised. In the sixteen Dholka, now Matar, villages surveyed in 1820, of 34,469 arable acres, 23,217 or 67.35 percent were under tillage. The rental rose steadily from under £6,129 (Rs. 61,290) in 1818-19 to £6,967 (Rs. 69,670) in 1823-24. Though all were measured and treated as Government villages from seven of them accountants were afterwards withdrawn and their management made over to the owners. Of the remaining villages one was share-hold, and the others simple; the lands of two of them divided on the holding, *Khatabandi*, system. The assessment was by crop division and cesses. The survey showed that former measurements had under-estimated the total area by 2,302 and the arable area by 4,868 acres.[7]

The eleven Mehmadabad villages surveyed in 1821 were part of the 1817 acquisitions, of 17,555 arable acres. 11,819 or 67.32 per cent were cultivated, and 5,736 waste with among them 1,057 acres of valuable rice land, £3,348 (Rs. 33,480), the rental in 1818-19, rose to £3,617 (Rs. 36,170) in 1820-21, and was then reduced, falling in 1823-24 to £2,892 (Rs. 28,920). All the eleven villages were simple, the lands of three of

[1] Mr. More's report of 1822.

[2] Collector's report, 4th June, 1824. Of seventy-five villages, thirty were peaceful, thirteen uneasy, and thirty-two medium.

[3] Millet, *bajri*, prices were between 1814 and 1819, on an average fifty-four pounds; in 1819, twenty-nine pounds; between 1820 and 1824, on an average forty-one pounds; in 1828, eighty-one pounds; in 1829, seventy pounds; and in 1830, one hundred pounds.

[4] East India Papers, III, 694.

[5] East India Papers, III, 687.

[6] The details are, in 1820, sixteen Dholka, now Matar, villages; in 1821 eleven Mehmadabad villages; between 1820 and 1823, thirty-four Daskroi, now Mehmadabad, villages; between 1821 and 1824, forty-five Nadiad villages; in 1824, sixteen Umreth and Bhalaj, now Nadiad, villages; seventy-seven Mahudha villages, of which the reports seem to have been lost; in 1824 and 1825 eighty-eight Petlad, now Borsad, villages; and in 1826, eighteen Napad, now Borsad, villages.

[7] Bom. Gov. Sel., XL, 51—55.

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

them distributed among separate holdings. Except from rice fields, where the produce was divided, the land revenue was raised by acre rates. During the first four years of British management (1818—1821) these villages were leased to the highest bidder. Though they strained the village resources to the utmost, every one of the farmers lost heavily. In 1823 the villages were taken under the direct management of the Collector, and the rates lowered. Still over-assessed and requiring relief, they were (1826) slowly recovering. Mehmadabad was the only first rate village. Of the rest, five were second class, and five extremely poor and wretched, one without a single tiled house.[1] The survey showed that former measurements had under-estimated the total area by 1,905 and arable by 3,258 acres.

In the thirty-three Daskroi, now Mehmadabad villages surveyed between 1820 and 1823, of 49,898 arable acres, 31,154 or 62.43 per cent were under tillage. The rental rising from £8,153 (Rs. 81,530) in 1818-19 to £9,143 (Rs. 91,430) in 1822-23, was then lowered to £7,486 (Rs. 74, 860). A few of the villages were sharehold, the rest were simple, most of them held on lease by their headmen. Rice fields paid in kind : other lands by an acre rate and cesses. Except on some rice lands, the assessment was moderate and likely to promote prosperity; the villages were well built and thriving and the people happy and contented.[2]

Of the forty-five Nadiad villages surveyed between, 1821 and 1824, thirty-six were Government and nine alienated. In the thirty-six Government villages, of 88,083 arable acres, 78,962 or 89.64 per cent were under tillage. The rental rising from £24,419 (Rs. 244,190) in 1817-18 to £ 28,652 (Rs. 286,520) in 1820, was in 1822 lowered to £27,742 (Rs. 277,420). Of the thirty-six villages, sixteen were sharehold, the rest simple, the lands of several of them distributed into holdings. Except a little crop-division, the assessment was levied by acre rates and cesses. The very high rates on Government land were lightened by the large area held rentfree or on quitrents. The alienated villages, though of the turbulent or *mehvasi* class were quiet and tractable, 'steadily practising agriculture.' In other parts the lands were rich, tilled with much care and skill, and the villages large and fine, with full and complete establishments. The survey showed that former measurements had under-estimated the total area by 482, and the arable by 11,027 acres.[3]

The sixteen Umreth and Bhalaj, now Anand, villages surveyed in 1824, came under British management in 1817. Of 15,426 arable acres, 12,428 or 80.56 per cent were under tillage. The rental £6,420 (Rs. 64,200) in 1818 rising to £6,524 (Rs. 65, 240) in 1819, was in 1823 lowered to £5,828 (Rs. 58,280).[4] Though with high rates Umreth and Bhalaj were thriving towns, and except some poor and water-lacking hamlets, the villages were little inferior to those of Nadiad.

The eighty-eight Petlad, now Borsad, villages surveyed in 1824 came under British rule in 1817. Of the whole number, eleven were alienated. In the rest cultivation had nearly reached its utmost limit. Of 132,397 arable acres, 101, 637 or 76.76 per cent were under tillage. The rental was reduced from £43,457 (Rs. 434,570) in 1819 to £38,530 (Rs. 385,300) in 1824. Of the Government villages, thirty-three were sharehold, and the rest simple, the lands of eleven of them divided into holdings. The demand from cesses and high acre-rates was both heavy and unequal. Complaints of the oppression practised by the speculators to whom the villages had been farmed in 1817 were very general. Under the strain, many of the sharehold villages had broken, and, though much had been done by later (1823 and 1824) settlements, it was very difficult to restore them. Still the villages were large and well built, and many of the people thriving and well-to-do.[5]

The eighteen Napad, now Borsad, villages surveyed in 1826, came under British rule in 1817. Of the whole number five and a half were alienated. In the Government villges, of 16,647 arable acres, 14,999 or 90.10 per cent were under tillage. The rental had fallen steadily from £5,328 (Rs. 53,280) in 1821 to £4,875 (Rs. 48,750) in 1826.[6] Seven villages were sharehold, and the rest simple, the lands of one of them distributed in separate holdings. Though, as in Petlad, they had suffered during the first years of British rule, the people were on the whole well-to-do.

During the years 1820—1826 when the survey was in progress, though in some special cases reductions were made, the continued high value of grain prevented the rates from being generally burdensome.[7] Of the general state of the district in 1825, Bishop Heber has left the following note. 'I asked the Collector Mr. Williamson if the Government were popular. He did not think it was particularly otherwise and ascribed the various tumults and risings of the Gujaratis to their famines which frequently reduced whole families and villages to the state of broken men, and to their long previous habits of misrule and anarchy, rather than to any political grievance. The valuation of the land was moderate. It was only from year to year. But where the crops were so precarious, a longer settlement not desired by the people themselves. Even in the present system, Government had often to make great abatements and on most occasions had shown themselves indulgent masters.[8] In 1826 a fall of produce prices set in and rapidly increased till the collapse of 1831. In

[1]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 57—65.
[2]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 129—140.
[3]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 65—81.
[4]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 81—86.
[5]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 87—108.
[6]Bom. Gov. Sel., XI., 108—115.
[7]Average millet prices in the seven years ending 1826, were 41 pounds; in 1827, 58; in 1828, 65; in 1829, 81; in 1830, 70; in 1831, 100.
[8]Heb. Nar., II., 145.

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

1826 Kapadvanj is described as in a wretched state, the people badly housed, badly clothed, and badly fed. Mahudha, one of the richest parts of the district, showed signs of distress.[1] To meet these difficulties rates were considerably lowered, and by postponing the dates of revenue instalments further relief was given.[2] In the next year (1827) after a further reduction of rates all complaints ceased[3]. A good season followed, and, though 1828-29 was a year of poor harvest and low prices, no further reductions were necessary.[4] During these years, besides by lowering his rents much was done to improve the cultivator's position by granting holdings at fixed rates and leases. Sharehold villages were increased by fifty-nine, many new holdings, *Khatas*, were formed, and a large number of short-termed village leases granted.[5]

[*wages and prices*]

Under Maratha rule bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and day labourers were forced to work for the men in power receiving some grain at harvest, but seldom any money payment. Fifty years ago (1828) a town labourer earned 3*d.* (2 annas) a day, and a carpenter 6*d.* (4 annas). In 1844 a town labourer earned the same wage as in 1828; a field labourer was, as formerly, paid in kind from three to five pounds of millet, *bajri*, a day; a bricklayer earned from 6*d.* to 9*d.* (4—6 annas); and a carpenter from 9*d.* to 1s. (6-8 annas). Between 1858 and 1864, when the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway line was under construction, and house building was carried on to a large extent over the whole district, the demand for labour increased and the rates rose by about one-half. At present (1878) a labourer's daily wage varies from 3*d.* to 6*d.* (2—4 annas) according to the urgency of the work. Besides his ordinary wage of from 3*d.* to 4-1/2*d.* (2-3 annas), which is paid in money, a field labourer gets two or three millet cakes at midday.

Since 1824 they are supposed to represent average prices over the whole district.* Taking the staple grain, millet or *bajri*, the average rupee price during the whole period of eighty-eight years is fifty-one pounds, or excluding seven years of abnormally high and five years of abnormally low prices, an average of fifty pounds. The seven years of highest prices were fifteen pounds in 1812 and 1864; seventeen pounds in 1877; eighteen pounds in 1790; nineteen pounds in 1863; and twenty pounds in 1813 and 1869. The years 1863, 1864, and 1869, when the high value of millet was due to the cheapness of money rather than the want of grain, were the times of greatest agricultural prospertiy. 1790, 1812, 1813, and 1877 were years of famine or scarcity. The cheap years, of which there have been five, eighty-two pounds in 1856, eighty-four in 1855, eighty-five in 1848, 100 in 1831, and 120 in 1832, have been times of complaint and agricultural distress. Excluding the years of special scarcity, the whole series may be roughly divided into eight periods. From 1791 to 1799, a time of cheap grain, with an average price of sixty-nine pounds; from 1800 to 1811, a time of moderate and most steady prices scarcely varying from fifty-five pounds; then, after the scarcity in 1812 and 1813, five years (1814—1818) of moderate prices varying from forty-six to sixty-five and averaging fifty-nine pounds. Again, after the scarcity in 1819, follow seven dear years (1820—1826), prices varying from thirty-eight to forty-five and averaging forty-one pounds. Next for six years (1827—1832), a rapid fall in prices ranging from fifty-eight in 1827 to 120 in 1832 and averaging eighty-two pounds. Then ten dear and changeable years (1833—1842), prices varying from thirty to sixty and averaging forty-six pounds. Then sixteen years (1843—1858) of low prices varying from fifty-two to eighty-five and averaging sixty-six pounds; and lastly, eighteen years (1859-1876) of high prices varying from fifteen to fifty-two and averaging thirty pounds.

[*epidemics, scarcity and famines*]

Early in this century Kaira was considered one of the healthiest places in Gujarat, and partly for this season a large body of European troops was stationed there. But several seasons between 1820 and 1830 were marked by severe epidemics, and the troops especially the European cavalry suffered terribly. So great was the mortality that Kaira ceased to be used as a large military station. Of late years, apparently without any special cause unless the drainage of the lands to the south and west of Kaira has changed the character of the prevailing breeze, the climate has again improved and Kaira is not now considered so trying to European constitutions as several other Gujarat stations.

The years between 1738 and 1746 and the season of 1751 are referred to as times of distress when village communities were broken and villages deserted. The severest famine, of which details are available, was in 1790-91. Throughout the year rain fell only once. The people were forced to migrate to Malwa, and there attacked by a pestilence died in great numbers. The Gaikwar, except that he took a fourth share of the grass, it said to have remitted the whole revenue demand and to have taken steps for the suppression of crime. During the scarcity, twelve and a half pounds of millet, sixteen of wheat, twenty-four of unhusked rice, and twenty of pulse, sold for two shillings. The next season of scarcity was 1813-14. Throughout the year

[1]The condition of sharehold villages would also seem to have been much depressed. In 1826, of eighty-seven villages the sharers in eleven were in good circumstances, in thirthy-six middling, and in forty poor, with just means enough to keepup their tillage.—Bom. Gov. Sel., CXIV., 156, Footnote.

[2]Formerly two-thirds has been taken at the beginning of the year and the rest before the grain was threshed.

[3]These reductions were chiefly carried out by Mr. Williamson. See his Jamabandi reports for 1826 and 1827.

[4]Mr. Mills' Jamabandi reports for 1827-28 and 1828-29. Mr. Mills hoped that few villages were now over-assessed.—Bom. Gov. Sel. CXIV., 159.

[5]Of 199 villages leased, 177 were on terms of from five to eight years.—Mr. Williamson's Jamabandi report, 29th Ovctober, 1827.

*A table was presented for prices for the period 1790—1877, up to 1823, prices represent only the Matar sub-division. *ed.*

1. *Year*—1820-26
2. *Place*—Kaira District

there were only two falls of rain, one in July, the other about the middle of September. The local scarcity, itself very serious, was increased by the influx of starving people from Kathiawar. Especially among these immigrants many deaths are said to have occurred. Food grains would seem in several cases to have been dearer than in 1790. The prices were, for two shillings, seventeen pounds of millet, seventeen and a quarter of Indian millet, ten of wheat, twenty of unhusked rice, and twenty-two and a half of pulse. 1824 was a year of distress, and in 1825 the later rains almost entirely failed. Much suffering was caused, and remissions of land revenue to the amount of £16,198 (Rs. 161,980) were granted. in 1834 locusts ate up the crops, a great scarcity arose, and many cattle were lost. Remissions amounting to £19,655 (Rs. 196,550) of land revenue were granted. In 1835 the rain was too heavy and the cold weather crops were spoiled by frost. The last forty-two years (1836—1877), though the rainfall has at times been scanty and the crops have partly failed, have passed without any season of famine or even of general scarcity.

7. *Gaps*—

[The survey covered about 280 villages in 1820—26. The total number of villages in the then District is not known. In 1872, the number of villages was 859 only. The survey left out alienated villages to a great extent.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The tract of Kaira district seems to have suffered heavily due to onslaught of famines, scarcity and epidemic throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and the early part of the 20th century. As described in the Gazetteer, "the years between 1738 and 1746 and season of 1751 are referred to as times of distress when village communities deserted. The severest famine of which details are available, was in 1790-91. ... The next season of scarcity was 1813-14. . . .The local scarcity, itself very serious, was increased by the influx of starving people from Kathiwar. Especially among these immigrants many deaths are said to have occurred. Foodgrains would seem in several cases dearer than in 1790. . .1824 was a year of distress, and in 1825 the later rains almost entirely failed. Much suffering was caused, . . .In 1834 locust ate up the crops, a great scarcity arose, and many cattle was lost. . . .In 1835, the rain was too heavy and the cold weather crops were spoiled by frosts. The last forty years (1836—1877) though the rainfall has at time been scanty and the the crops have partly failed, have passed without any famine or even withut a general scarcity (*Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*. Vol. III. Kaira Panc Mahals. Bombay, 1879. p. 140).

Early part of the 19th century was considered healthier. But quite a number of seasons between 1820 and 1830 were marked by severe epidemics. In April 1816, there was a severe outbreak of cholera.

In view of the prevailing nature of retarding forces, there was perhaps little growth in the first half of the 19th century. There might have been some growth in the second half. Census data reveals that there was a negative growth in the period 1872—1921.

It is difficult to trace the growth of population on an identical tract since 1820—26. The survey covered an area of 784 square miles and 280 villages and 67,055 houses. The census of 1872 convered an area of 1,561 squae miles, 591 villages, mauzas or townships and 218,596 houses giving an average of 3.57 persons per house. The survey of 1820—26 seemingly does not contain an under-numeration populatin compared to that of 1872 as the average size of a house was larger in the former period.

A Parliamentary return of 1831 mentioned Kaira Collectorate to contain an area of 1800 square miles and a population of 484,735 square miles yielding a population of 262 per square mile. The authority is cited is that of J. Cruickshank. Perhaps, Cruickshank's incomplete survey figures were used as a base for an estimated population. There was a census in 1846 and the population increased by more than one per cent between 1846 and 1872 in the district.

We cannot draw any inference on the basis of partial data available in 1820's about the trend. The population per village was 926 in 1820—26 and 1324 in 1872. The average size of house was a bit lower in 1876. Population per square mile was 331 in 1820—26 and 501 in 1872. The population per square mile for 1820's as is contained in the Parliamentary return as low as 262.

The area is more or less constant from 1822 to 1961 around 1600 square miles. The survey of 1820—26 covered less than half the area of 1872. Multiplying the 1872 area by the density for 1820—26, the population figures for 1820—26 has been worked out in the following table. In the years 1872, 1921 and 1961, the data represent 7 taluks—Matar, Tharsa, Kapatwanj, Borsad, Mehmedabad, Nadiad, Anand. The tract from a location point of view may not identical at different points of time.

(170) TABLE No. 8 (S-98) *Variation in population of Kaira district,* 1820—26, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1822	528,880	—	—
1872	782,783	+253,903	+48.01
1921	710,962	—71,821	—9.18
1961	1,065,675	+354,713	+49.90

Population for 1822 perhaps deserves an upward revision as a growth rate of 0.96 per annum does not seem to be plausible in the pre-census years marked by famines, scarcity and pestilence. In the next fifty year there was a negative growth of 9.18 per cent. The upswing from 1921 is a general trend.

5. NORTH KONKUN, 1819-20, 1820-21

1. *Year*—1819-20, 1820-21
2. *Place*—North Konkun

3. *Source*—

(1) **Jervis, Major T.B.**

Geographical and statistical memoir of the the revenue and land tenures of the western part of India, considered with reference to their first institution and present working. Calcutta. Baptist Mission Press, 1840. p. 6-149.

[NL/163 F 15]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer. London, 1828. Vol. 1. p. 440-443.

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4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (2)]

A British district in the Province of Bejapore,.. conquered by the British in 1818... The tract ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Poona as far north as the Damaun river, constituting the then northern boundary of the Concan, were annexed to Salsette and designated as Northern Concan District.

geographical identification

It is difficult to identify the tract in the census period because of frequent changes in the jurisdiction. T.B. Jervis mentioned that the area of North Kankon prior to 1830 was 4,524 square miles and that of South Kankon 5,232 square miles. In 1817 Thana became the headquarters of the Northern Kankon. In 1833 two divisions of Kankon were formed into two collectorates of Thana and Ratnagiri without any territorial change. Kolaba state was acceded to the British in 1840. In 1869 it became a separate collectorate. The area given by Jervis was "computed with the greatest possible care from an exact survey of boundaries..." In 1872 1921 and 1961 the tract of North Kankon was mainly represented by the district of Thana. In 1872 or in 1881 the area of North Kankon was mentioned as 4,052. The area was apparently reduced by 500 square miles than that in 1820's. In 1921 the area became 3,434 square miles and in 1961 it has come to be 3,552 square miles. The reduction of area of the collectorate around 1,000 square miles since 1820's occurred due to transfer of territories to neighbouring districts. Such changes are recorded in the provincial volumes of the census reports. No attempt has been made to trace the details of such transfers.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(171) TABLE NO. 1 (S-99)—*Summary table of population of North Concan*, 1819-20, 1820-21

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	4,524
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	321,329*
	males	106,406
	females	114,665
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	68,162
6	population per square mile	70.02
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	4.71
10	females per thousand males	1,077

*Children numbered 100,258 were included in total including females; the census continued in 1819-20-and 1820-21 and final results presented together.

1. *Year*—1819-20, 1820-21
2. *Place*—North Konkan

(172) TABLE No. 2—*Census of North Konkun in* 1819-20 *and* 1820-21—*contd.*

talooks	mehals	houses	cattle halts	bunga-loes	total houses	inhabi-tants	men	women	children	cattle	bullocks	he-buff-aloes	she-buff-aloes	cows	calves	horses	goats and sheep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Panwall	P. Bellapoor .	3,451	1,167	0	4,618	15,236	5,283	5,725	4,228	10,941	2,876	2,108	1,079	2,224	2,654	33	181
	T. Wazzay .	4,231	1,158	0	5,389	22,096	6,597	7,977	7,522	15,227	3,505	2,550	1,648	2,936	4,588	112	1,402
	T. Anwoorvulleet .	1,290	147	0	1,437	5,746	1,879	2,087	1,780	4,867	715	685	505	853	2,109	5	241
	T. Tullozay .	1,514	576	0	2,090	7,770	2,357	2,864	2,549	7,350	1,411	1,153	828	1,456	2,502	22	664
		10,486	3,048	0	13,534	50,848	16,116	18,653	16,079	38,385	8,507	6,496	4,060	7,469	11,853	172	2,488
Mahim	P. Mahim . .	2,678	450	0	3,128	13,330	4,164	4,861	4,305	8,670	2,124	1,328	815	1,791	2,612	20	271
	T. Angassee . .	2,286	180	35	2,501	12,085	4,221	4,760	3,104	3,183	1,943	355	442	275	168	11	0
	Hawayleesoywun .	1,611	173	0	1,784	6,838	1,354	2,458	3,026	4,525	1,263	1,026	534	1,327	375	11	0
	P. Munnor . .	1,570	160	0	1,730	9,262	2,310	2,460	4,492	6,685	1,337	734	596	1,535	2,483	13	256
	Pawoolbaray . .	869	30	0	899	3,671	1,538	1,388	745	3,328	800	514	457	719	838	19	0
	P. Koje . .	808	55	0	863	8,073	1,588	1,724	4,761	4,283	809	476	686	793	1,519	43	0
	Sauj Seergaon .	710	119	0	829	3,911	1,195	1,355	1,361	2,779	939	141	243	663	793	2	138
		10,532	1,167	35	11,734	57,170	16,370	19,006	21,794	33,453	9,215	4,574	3,773	7,103	8,788	119	665
Bassein	T. Sonally . .	1,943	257	0	2,200	8,425	3,255	3,219	1,951	6,892	1,625	1,107	798	1,402	1,960	30	222
	Augur Wussye .	2,213	123	64	2,400	10,664	3,742	4,265	2,657	1,938	741	618	207	272	0	16	0
	T. Cammon . .	1,464	192	5	1,661	5,280	972	2,249	2,059	3,679	1,140	843	593	1,103	0	9	0
	T. Autgaon . .	1,039	284	1	1,324	4,639	1,590	1,684	1,365	2,501	836	551	205	421	488	5	21
	T. Doogand . .	645	44	0	689	2,854	991	998	865	3,298	695	762	408	536	987	13	236
	T. Munickpoord .	239	32	0	271	1,428	367	456	605	401	14	336	32	19	0	0	0
	K. Bhewndy . .	1,015	88	33	1,136	5,304	2,378	2,094	832	1,398	651	15	317	415	0	29	215
		8,558	1,020	103	9,681	38,594	13,295	14,965	10,334	20,107	5,612	4,232	2,560	4,268	3,435	102	694
Moorlaur	P. Gorut . .	1,828	230	210	2,268	9,794	3,079	3,551	3,164	10,391	2,689	1,219	747	2,404	3,332	166	1,044
	T. Chone . .	1,478	129	0	1,607	5,868	2,125	2,245	1,498	6,237	1,513	717	676	1,437	1,894	42	576
	Umbernath . .	694	227	11	932	3,709	1,400	1,407	902	4,156	1,007	571	393	1,123	1,062	6	0
	T. Moorbaur .	936	94	34	1,064	5,124	1,564	1,748	1,812	5,447	1,370	342	345	1,416	1,974	39	262
	T Bharay . .	959	92	37	1,088	4,760	1,586	1,716	1,458	5,455	1,090	642	619	1,107	1,997	20	441
	T. Khadeel . .	831	109	0	940	4,383	1,493	1,434	1,456	4,614	1,519	341	273	1,707	774	26	178
	K. Cullian . .	1,289	151	0	1,440	5,342	2,401	1,718	1,223	934	169	73	283	267	142	32	149
		8,015	1,032	292	9,339	38,980	13,648	13,819	11,513	37,234	9,357	3,905	3,336	9,461	11,175	331	2,650
Sunjan	P. Sunjan . .	3,436	559	0	3,995	15,987	5,431	5,596	4,960	13,867	4,773	540	650	4,326	3,578	17	1,265
	Havaly Turrapoor .	1,890	0	0	1,890	2,269	2,792	2,874	3,603	4,200	1,107	925	350	1,243	575	10	225
	T. Chinchin . .	2,008	0	0	2,008	8,127	2,950	2,979	2,198	3,575	975	850	345	1,205	200	9	85

1. *Year*—1819-20, 1820-21
2. *Place*—North Konkun

(173) TABLE No. 3—*Abstract of census results of North Konkun,* 1819-20 *and* 1820-21

talooks		houses	cattle halts	bunga-loes	total houses	inhabi-tants	men	women	children	cattle	bullocks	he-buff-aloes	she-buff-aloes	cows	calves	horses	goats and sheep
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	P. Nhair	1,421	147	0	1,568	6,662	2,192	2,213	2,257	5,884	1,688	2,110	346	204	1,536	9	754
	P. Dannoo	789	0	0	789	4,171	1,376	1,470	1,325	935	175	50	55	405	250	0	25
	P. Baurey	528	53	0	581	2,127	883	802	442	1,933	339	81	75	843	595	0	87
	P. Aussain	707	0	0	707	2,777	1,093	1,036	648	1,875	405	185	180	1,053	52	0	25
	P. Woodway	261	45	0	306	993	419	380	194	986	208	53	52	390	283	0	61
	Dhurumpoor	135	22	0	157	649	202	217	230	914	220	86	47	255	306	0	91
	Gumburgheer	897	114	0	1,011	3,910	1,365	1,370	1,175	3,177	841	176	116	1,117	927	0	216
	Banlapoor	59	0	0	59	238	88	84	66	166	50	11	8	69	28	0	16
		12,131	940	0	13,071	47,910	18,791	19,021	17,098	37,512	10,781	5,067	2,224	11,110	8,330	45	2,850
Musrapoor	P. Musrapoor	2,567	235	0	2,802	10,729	3,788	3,974	2,967	9,597	2,475	1,214	781	2,508	2,619	49	466
	T. Warrady	1,585	122	0	1,707	7,133	2,311	2,581	2,241	7,024	1,712	795	668	1,776	2,073	35	455
	T. Borratty	978	143	0	1,121	4,205	1,561	1,761	883	3,722	856	592	359	872	1,043	20	56
	T. Wunkhull	964	156	0	1,120	4,434	1,440	1,628	1,366	5,337	817	512	490	1,032	2,486	16	477
	T. Toongarton	455	59	0	514	2,105	744	808	553	2,592	441	306	214	562	1,069	0	281
	T. Wassray	611	66	0	677	2,208	953	542	713	2,213	580	336	197	520	580	10	195
	Barapada	220	61	0	281	1,086	348	337	401	1,207	198	143	121	190	555	0	105
		7,380	842	0	8,222	31,900	11,145	11,631	9,124	31,692	7,079	3,898	2,830	7,460	10,425	130	2,035
Sakooley	Korkurra	1,503	121	145	1,769	6,179	2,597	2,593	989	7,305	2,188	726	505	1,915	1,971	49	422
	Wassoondri	569	27	3	599	2,422	887	885	650	3,097	547	472	394	622	1,062	9	230
	T. Rahoor	809	57	0	866	3,597	1,201	1,315	1,081	3,516	861	548	488	699	920	10	185
	T. Shayray	732	52	39	823	3,665	1,176	1,347	1,142	4,021	1,224	398	385	1,018	996	21	160
	P. Sukoorly	1,429	84	0	1,513	7,093	2,209	2,277	2,607	7,797	1,497	415	422	2,296	3,167	43	182
	T. Aughoy	1,168	68	59	1,295	5,545	1,999	1,790	1,756	6,135	1,245	652	442	1,230	2,566	45	169
	T. Coonday	399	21	2	422	1,720	555	627	538	1,789	334	289	277	291	598	6	210
	Khambalay	370	19	6	395	1,529	519	564	446	1,634	277	239	277	310	581	7	255
	Alliany	305	21	23	349	1,453	462	508	483	1,593	459	98	82	512	442	8	116
	Juddaserossee	434	29	0	463	2,311	753	720	838	2,352	598	142	136	652	824	7	130
	T. Waday	470	15	0	485	1,903	623	638	642	1,764	331	216	218	328	671	27	0
	Woysackray	426	52	0	478	1,609	738	767	104	3,708	939	194	114	1,148	1,313	10	51
	Konayputt	435	9	0	444	1,859	579	656	624	1,749	294	256	199	370	630	14	0
	Khurdi	449	9	8	466	1,559	443	618	498	1,517	372	122	127	454	442	9	67
		9,498	584	285	10,367	42,444	14,741	15,305	12,398	47,977	11,166	4,767	4,066	11,845	16,183	305 [265]	2,177

Kolwan	P. Wassaylay	760	0	0	760	2,625	1,040	1,025	560	2,716	705	90	114	998	809	0	51
	Gargoan	310	16	0	326	1,321	453	429	439	1,178	334	122	115	334	273	2	21
	Tullasri	266	24	0	290	1,393	451	473	469	672	214	0	1	280	177	0	22
	Khodala	226	23	0	249	1,144	356	338	450	1,642	298	65	66	450	763	3	50
		1,562	63	0	1,625	6,483	2,300	2,265	1,918	6,208	1,551	277	296	2,062	2,022	5	144
Panwall	. . . .	10,486	3,048	0	13,534	50,848	16,116	18,653	16,079	38,385	8,507	6,496	4,060	7,469	11,853	172	2,488
Mahim	. . . .	10,532	1,167	35	11,734	57,170	16,370	19,006	21,794	33,453	9,215	4,574	3,773	7,103	8,788	119	665
Bassein	. . . .	8,558	1,020	103	9,681	38,594	13,295	14,965	10,334	20,107	5,612	4,232	2.560	4,268	3,435	102	694
Moorbaur	. . . .	8,015	1,032	292	9,339	38,980	13,648	13,819	11,513	37,234	9,357	3,905	3,336	9,461	11,175	331	2,650
Sunjan	. . . .	12,131	940	0	13,071	54,910	18,791	19,021	17,098	37,512	10,781	5,067	2,224	11,110	8,330	45	2,850
Musrapoor	. . . .	7,380	842	0	8,222	31,900	11,145	11,631	9,124	31,692	7,079	3,898	2,830	7,460	10,425	130	2,035
Sakoorley	. . .	9,498	584	285	10,367	42,444	14,741	15,305	12,398	47,977	11,166	4,767	4,016	11,845	16,183	305 [265]	2,177
Kolwan	. . .	1,562	63	0	1,625	6,483	2,300	2,265	1,918	6,208	1,551	277	296	2,062	2,022	5	144
grand total	. . . .	68,162	8,696	715	77,573	3,21,329	1,06,406	1,14,665	1,00,258	2,52,568	63,268	33,216	23,095	60,778	72,211	1,209 [1,169]	13,703

1. *Year*—1819-20, 1820-21
2. *Place*—North Konkun

5. **Method**—

[It appears that Jervis measured the area by some sort of a survey and ascertained the population on some form of enumeration.]

6. *Explanation*

The total area* of the territory now under consideration is 13,265 square miles; that is, 84,89,600 English acres** of which there are, at present, 9,08,691 acres under cultivation, and probably 19,21,175 acres adapted to tillage, including all that has been abandoned or neglected from former times; the amount of unproductive land, rocks, rivers, and insalubrious forests, forms about two-thirds of the whole of that which is cultivated: the proportion producing rice may be 5,14,508 acres, the *bhurrur*, *warkus*, and *doongur* or hill land, on which a variety of small corn is raised, may be estimated at 3,94,183 acres; hence, allowing for the rice land, at a medium, eight and a half rupees per acre, and for the hill land, rupees three and two annas per acre English, it is perfectly clear that the soil has greatly deteriorated in fruitfulness, as well as in value†; and that what has been gained to the state in the very objectionable shape of sayer, and other indefinite imposts, setting aside those payments and cesses which are perpetuated to the persons and officers of the districts and village officers, is far less than might have been derived from a just and extremely light assessment on the land itself. Let it be inquired how far the very small amount of oppressive Mahratta exactions humanely and considerately remitted by the British Collectors, has conduced to stimulate industry and remove that distress and uncertainty which attended their collection, and it will be well understood how infinitely more happy, secure and independent the cultivator must have formerly been, and still might be, by reverting to the simple, judicious, and advantageous principle of a fair and moderate tax on a far greater quantity of land, than that which is now under tillage. By this means we should see the whole surface of the country, every little waste and nook, every patch and hill, crowned with nutritious and useful plants; and as the cultivations prospered, the population would increase also with it, providing industry, labour, and skillfully commensurate to the emergency. At this present, we may reckon, that for all the Konkun, British and Foreign, there is about £560,571 collected under every item,@ a sorry amount, after all, for 13,265 square miles, which is equal to one-fifteenth of France, or rather less than one-ninth of England; and it is to be remembered, that this leaves the cultivator destitute of every thing but a precarious subsistence, so extremely precarious, that the least drought, irregularity of seasons, or calamity of whatever sort, such as the late murrain among the cattle, and the ravages of the spasmotic cholera, compels the Government to make enormous remissions, which though they would be severely felt by many, would be comparatively unimportant in a different state of things.

Permanent Settlement

What a contrast to the Zumeendaree system of Bengal, a class created by Lord Cornwallis, and crushed almost in the birth, the offspring of an illegitimate parentage, it showed but feeble signs of life, because it had no claim to that ancient native birthright which distinguished the great landed proprietory class of Akbar's empire; it was impossible that it should have come to honour without the vital qualities of a pure unquestionable origin, in the country to which it was proposed; it had therefore no supports from within, and the Government conceiving it imprudent to invest it with any, to which it could not assert its claims, the

*The area of the north Konkun prior to 1830, was 4,524 square miles; the area of the south Konkun, 5,232; the Portuguese territories, 1,402 square miles including the Provincials del Norte de Damao : the Jowar raja's country, 517; Angria's 211; the Hubshee's, 179; the Bowra chief's 157; and Sawunt warree, 944 square miles. The areas are all computed with the greatest possible care from an exact survey and boundaries, executed under my orders.

**The following is a more detailed specification of the extent of arable, available and unproductive land, which will be found in the 1st vol. of my statistical Tables. Rice lands, North Konkun 3,27,093 beegahs; Kolwan, Jowar raja's 4,309 beegahs; Angria's 27,198 beegahs; Hubshee's, 13,266; Bowrekur's, 2,147; Sawunt Warree, 13,872; South Konkun, 1,30,966; Goa and Duman, 20,624; Total Rice land 5,39,475 beegahs; or 5,14,508 English statute acres. So also the beegahs of Hill land or Wurkus and bhurrur are in each, North Konkun, 1,37,013; Kolwan, 15,654; An gria's 2,892; Hubshee's; 6,667; Bowrekur's, 5,782; Warree 34,951; Goa and Duman 51,963; the Southern Konkun Zillah, 1,58,390; Total 4,13,312 beegahs of Wurkus or bhurrur land, or 3,94,183 Enl gish statute acres, including all land in actual cultivation during any one year, for there is actually a vast deal more bhurur or Wurkus land cleared, on which, by alternate fallows, a crop is raised every third, fifth, or seventh year; but such fallow, or unoccupied land, does not pay revenue. This may give a faint idea of a poorly cultivated district which cannot boast of so much land under tillage as Sweden, the least productive of all Europe, for an equal extent, since there the lands under culture equal one culture equal one-eighth of the entire area, rocks, rivers and forest included.

†The actual land rental on an average of 15 years for the North and South Konkun, all extra cesses inclusive gives on 5,14,508 statute acres rice land.

	Rupees
at 3 Rs. 8 annas, ...	18,00,778
And on 3,94,183 Wurkus, or arable hill land, at 1 R. 4 annas, ...	4,49,896
Total average land revenue about 231 Rupees per square mile of 640 statute acres, .	22,50,674

which supposing the former or rice land at a medium valuation capable of yielding 8¾ Rs., and the latter 3 Rs. 2 annas would give an outturn of produce in the ratio of five to two of the foregoing.

@The average revenue of the whole Konkun, north and south for 13 years including sayer, land revenue, land and sea customs (British) was Rs. 35,67,922. Bowra chief's rental, Rs. 33,276. Goa, Rs. 10,25,619. Daman, Rs. 2,79,477. Bombay land rental, 70,437. An gria's, 1,29,770. Hubshee's, 1,12,447. Warree chief, 3,66,760. Jowar chief, 12,000. The Veshalgurh and Sucheen's about Rs. 8,000. Total Rs. 56,05,708, commuted at the rate of Rs. 10 to the pound =£560,571, or about Rs. 423 per square mile.

1. *Year*—1819-20, 1820-21
2. *Place*—North Konkun

ryots withheld their rents from the Zumeendars, thus involved in inextricable difficulties and final ruin. The lesson to be taken from Akbar's measures is this : either not in any wise to innovate, or to propose and carry into effect the most complete reform of abuses, whatever may be the first apparent loss to Government.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Lt. Colonel Thomas Best Jervis (1796-1857) was an engineer and served as the Director of the Topographical and the Statistical Department. He was entrusted with the duty of conducting statistical and topographical surveys. In a biography by his son, it has been stated that he was directed to take up the statistical survey of the Southern Konkan on behalf of the Civil Department and in 1821 he was deputed to military duties. It appears that he started the survey of the Northern Konkan in 1819 or earlier and completed the work by 1820. On November 1823, he wrote to J. Sutherland, Deputy Surveyor-General, "I have the honour to acquaint you that I have this day despatched to you a large parcel, containing in all 1,496 papers on statistical and revenue subjects, and a bundle of English papers... A is the general specimen of the population tables... which will enable any person desirous of ascertaining the correctness of the same to do so with little trouble or inconvenience. These documents have been attested as coming nearly within the truth, as far as judgement could be passed on them, by the most respectable and oldest residents of the villages and towns. I beg most particularly to state that I have examined them with the greatest care and attention. I have left no means untried to ensure their accuracy, and have had recourse to every art which propriety and ingenuity could suggest to render them worth of confidence" (W.P. Jervis. *Thomas Best Jervis*... A *Centenary tribute by his son*.. conservator of the Royal Italian Industrial Musium, Turin,.. London, Elliot Stock, 1898. p. 15—18).

Jervis traversed the country in every possible direction to acquire an intimate and exact knowledge of the topography, physical character and resources.

It is stated that the Government of the last Peshwa established a reign of terror in the entire Konkan. On the eve of British take over it was reported to be totally impoverished. There was no security of life and property. The people in the Thana district were very poor and a large number of villages were deserted. Some of the taluks like that Kalyan and Bassein were exception (R.D. Chokesy. *Economic Life in the Bombay* Konkan. Bombay, Asia Publishing House. p. 1—15).

Poverty and deserted villages were the evidence of evil consequences of an oppressive tax system. All over the districts, there were forts and "the country was for miles round with scarcely an inhibitant, almost without an implement of any kind or an artificer of the humblest description" (Bombay. *The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*. Vol. I. Pt. II. Bombay, 1986. p. 1-5).

During the fifty years of the British rule, there were three reasons that depressed the country. Firstly, a large number of military men became unemployed as a result of British occupation.

Secondly, the usual export of rice from Konkan to Deccan declined because of an improvement in the state of cultivation in the latter tract. Thirdly, the abolition of great offices maintained by the native power also resulted in some sort of economic decay. Attempts to make a general improvement were hindered by the forces of retardation. The first Collector of the North Konkan Mr. Marriott recommended the abolition of a number of oppressive taxes. The condition of Northern Konkan perhaps improved after 1850 by the railways that passed through it. Salsette definitely improved. Two or three sub-divisions suffered from want of population even in 1880's.

A part of the area of the North Konkan merged with Kolaba after 1840. There were more delicate changes after 1947. It has not, therefore, been possible to identify the tract with a reasonable degree of exactness. We, however, multiply the constant area of 1819—21 by the density of respective census years as presented in the table below to obtain a comparable time series of population. It appears that population trebled between 1819—21 and 1872. The growth was as low as 5.74 per cent in the fifty years between 1872 and 1921. Conditions of the tract between 1819 and 1872 was not very conductve to substantial growth of population. As late as 1883 it was mentioned that some area was populated, but generally, North Konkan suffered from want of population and capital. The following table shows the trend obtained.

(174) TABLE No. 4 (S-100)—*Variation in population of North Concan*, 1819-21, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1819—21 . .	321,329	—	—
1872 . . .	945,516	+624,187	+194.25
1921 . . .	999,804	+54,288	+5.74
1961 . . .	1,652,678	+652,874	+65.30

6. POONA COLLECTORSHIP, 1820-22

1. *Year*—1820-22
2. *Place*—Poona Collectorship

3. *Source*—

(1) Martin, Robert Montgomery

Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire... London, Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1839. p. Appendix 115

[*NL*/62 *A* 19]

(2) Bombay

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. XVIII. Pt. II. Poona. Bombay, 1885. p. 359—377.

[*BSL*/*XI*-19]

Materials—

(a) Geographical location—

[Nothing mentioned by R.M. Martin. In the report on Poona to William Chaplin dated 1st May 1820, H.D. Robertson, who conducted the enumeration of population as presented by Martin, described the boundary to say that "the district under my superintendance is bounded on the west by the summits of Syadaree range of mountains, and by the Jagheer of the Punt Suchen and the river Neera on the south. From the North-Western point it runs south-east along a range of hills, a few miles north of and parallel to the river Gora, until that river is joined by the Neera. From thence the boun ls of turrufs of Pabool form its limits as far as the river Homa, the course of which the river marks its remaining boundary to the north and to the east."]

geographical identification

Mountstuart Elphinstone appointed Captain Henry Dundas Robertson as the Collector, Magistrate and Judge of the City of Poona and the tract lying between Bhima and the Nira. Roberston submitted his reports on various social, economic and demographic features of the Collectorate to Wm. Chaplin. These materials have been presented under Deccan, 1820-22.

In a table of landholders of Poona for 1821 (*East India Papers*. Vol. IV. p. 585), the following sub-divisions of the District were mentioned. Area of corresponding census taluks in 1872 is also given below :

(175) TABLE No. 1 (S-101)—*Area of Poona Collectorship in* 1872

sl. no.	sub-division	area in 1872 (in sq. miles)
1	2	3
1	Bhimtadi	1,002
2	Poona City	8
3	Indapur	567
4	Kheir (Khed)	799
5	Haveli	766
6	Purandhar	442
7	Maval	357
8	Junar	600
	total	4,541

One sub-division mentioned in 1821 named Pabal is not there in the list of census taluks of 1872. Again the census taluk of Simur of 1872 is not among the sub-divisions of 1821. The sub-division Khed of 1821 was perhaps spelt as Kheir in 1871. It may be presumed that the same area covered by 8 taluks of 1872 was within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate in 1821. Robertson returned the area of Poona as 4,200 in his report to Wm. Chaplin (*East India Papers*. Vol. IV. p. 453). In 1921, the names of taluks were more or less identical, but the area was larger. In 1961, taluks are synonymous except those of Baramati and Vele area being respectively 540 and 196 sq. miles. The name of Bhimtadi taluk is not there in 1961. The respective area at different times is as follows :

(176) TABLE No. 2 (S-102)—*Area of Poona collectorship*, 1822 1872, 1921 *and* 1961

year	area in sq. miles
1	2
1822	4,200
1872	5,009
1921	5,337
1961	6,033

4. (b) Particulars of Population—

(177) TABLE No. 3 (S-103)—*Summary table of population of Poona, Collectorship*, 1820—22

sl. no.	item	particulars
	2	3
1	area in square miles	4,200
2	number of villages	—
3	population :	
	persons	485,000
	males	257,535
	females	227,465
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	115.5
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	883

[Area was taken from answers of the Collectors submitted to Commissioner William Chaplin on the subject contained in the enclosures to the report of William Chaplin to the Secretary to Government, 20th August, 1822 (*In* Selection oi Papers from the East India House. Vol. IV. London, 1826). Population was taken from the total population as estimated by Robertson. The proportion of males and females as obtained for government villages was applied to the total estimated population.]

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Poona Collectorship

[source (1)]

(178) TABLE NO. 4—*Distribution of population by sex and broad age Groups in the collectorship (exclusive of the city) of Poona, and villages held in enam and surinjam,* 1820-22*

sex and age group	Brahmins	Marattah Coonbees	Mahomedan	Lungayut Wanees	Dhungurs	Mahers	Mangs	Chimbars	Telees	Gosavee	Tailors	Purdeshees	Ran Coolees	Panbara Coolees	Lonars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Men	4,861	52,685	2,131	689	553	7,443	777	1,268	989	344	796	376	2,649	439	1,027
Boys	3,360	39,611	1,559	450	435	6,343	622	899	801	142	515	265	2,311	411	718
sub-total	8,221	92,297	3,700	1,139	988	13,786	1,399	2,167	1,790	486	1,311	641	4,960	850	1,745
Women	5,593	59,878	2,520	828	650	8,318	860	1,333	1,141	201	898	484	2,944	600	1,107
Girls	2,127	23,337	1,031	298	253	3,057	299	529	466	59	284	171	1,366	222	397
sub-total	7,720	83,215	3,551	1,126	903	11,375	1,159	1,862	1,607	260	1,182	655	4,310	822	1,504
total	15,941	175,512	7,251	2,265	1,891	25,161	2,558	4,029	3,397	746	2,493	1,296	9,270	1,672	3,249
percentage to total population by caste	5.62	61.86	2.56	0.80	0.67	8.87	0.90	1.42	1.20	0.26	0.88	0.46	3.27	0.59	1.15

Sex and age group	Gooroos	Washermen	Ramossees	Carpenters	Barbers	Goozeratee	Weaver Sellers	Ironsmiths	Potters	Others Castes	Total	Percentag to total
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	25	26	27	28
Men	594	633	719	916	1,025	943	348 [349]	316 [324]	588	3,078	86,188 [86,197]	30.38
Boys	404	458	494	694	738	322	265	262	391	1,968	64,448	22.72
sub-total	998	1,091	1,213	1,610	1,763	1,265	613 [614]	578 [586]	979	5,046	150,636 [150,645]	53.10
Women	675	699	728	1,068	1,083	435	423	362	689	3,154	96,637 [96,671]	34.07
Girls	236	289	282	425	441	151	185	145	228	116	37,531 [36,394]	12.83
sub-total	911	988	1,010	1,493	1,524	586	608	507	917	3,270	133,065	46.90
total	1,909	2,079	2,223	3,103	3,287	1,851	1,221	1,085 [1,093]	1,896	8,316	283,702 [283,710]	100.00
percentage to total population by caste	0.67	0.73	0.78	1.09	1.16	0.65	0.43	0.38 [0.39]	0.67	2.93	100.00	

*H.D. Robertson, Provincial Collector, enumerated the population of the Government villages and rounded the figure at 284,800. He estimated the population of alienated villages as one third of that in government villages, and for the city of Poona, he placed the figures at 105,000 to arrive at a total population of the Poona Collectorate at 485,000].

86-L/B(D)136RGI—32(a)

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Ploce*—Poona Collectorship

(179) TABLE No. 5—*Distribution of male population by occupation in the collectorship (exclusive of the city) of Poona, and villages held in enam and surinjam,* 1820—22

occupation classes	Brahmins	Marattah Coonbees	Mahomedan	Lungayut Wanees	Dhungurs	Mahers	Mangs	Chimbars	Tellees	Gosavee	Tailors	Purdeshees	Ran Coolees	Panbara Coolees	Lonars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gentlemen and idlers	2,176	347	448	6	1	4	—	1	—	3	8	88	13	—	—
Traders and merchants	496	186	341	549	131	—	—	—	343	4	596	88	4	—	—
Artizans	750	1,488	723	—	161	3,132	689	1,226	530	1	166	11	392	—	978
Agriculturists	1,286	44,340	258	96	257	621	4	18	61	50	—	111	1,905	292	34
Day labourers and baggers	153	6,325	361	38	3	3,686	84	23	55	286	26	78	335	147	15
total	4,861	52,686	2,131	689	553	7,443	777	1,268	989	344	796	376	2,649	439	1,027
percentage to total	5.46	61.13	2.48	0.80	0.64	8.64	0.90	1.47	1.15	0.40	0.92	0.44	3.08	0.51	1.19

occupational classes	Gooroos	Washermen	Romosees	Carpenters	Barbars	Goozeratee	Weaver Sellers	Ironsmiths	Potters	Others Castes	Total	Percentage to total
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Gentlemen and idlers	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	43	3,144	3.65
Traders and merchants	—	—	—	—	—	936	183	—	—	1,284	5,141	5.96
Artizans	427	584	265	886	974	—	163	307	571	900	15,324	17.78
Agriculturists	59	31	44	21	49	4	—	8	17	220	49,786	57.76
Day labourers and beggars	107	18	410	9	2	2	—	8	—	631	12,794	14.85
total	594	633	719	916	1,025	943	349	324	588	3,078	86,196	100.00
percentage to total	0.69	0.73	0.83	1.06	1.19	1.09	0.40	0.37	0.68	3.57	100.00	

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Poona Collectorship

(180) TABLE No. 6—*Distribution of cattle by ownership by caste in the Collectorship (exclusive of the city) of Poona, and villages held in enam and surinjam*, 1820-22

caste/cattle	Brahmins	Marattah Coonbees	Mahomedan	Lungayut wanees	Dhungurs	Mahers	Mangs	Chimbars	Telees	Gosavee	Tailors	Purdeshees	Ran Coolees	Panbara Coolees	Lonars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bullocks	4,278	123,046	1,784	1,299	1,068	3,992	311	724	2,190	196	467	694	3,262	643	382
Cows	5,244	81,558	1,206	551	937	3,872	322	945	741	248	357	480	4,353	845	805
sub-total	10,522	204,504	2,990	1,850	2,005	7,864	633	1,669	2,931	444	824	1,174	7,615	1,488	1,187
He-buffaloes	322	7,975	96	14	97	491	86	75	84	20	27	46	624	135	53
She-buffaloes	1,924	24,759	531	145	383	734	78	540	536	80	159	240	1,406	228	253
sub-total	2,256	32,734	627	159	480	1,225	164	615	620	100	186	286	2,030	363	306
Goats	128	8,851	593	16	195	998	36	110	101	25	59	27	247	96	50
Sheep	387	27,183	189	16	1,971	64	7	14	3	11	213	3	6	—	6
Horses	25	365	7	1	13	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mares	86	1,251	8	17	47	15	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	2	9
Tattoos	1,003	3,430	131	106	90	395	60	44	23	26	108	19	25	15	132
sub-total	1,629	41,080	928	156	2316	1476	104	170	127	62	380	57	281	113	201

caste/cattle	Gooroos	Washermen	Ramossees	Carpenters	Barbars	Goozeratee	Weaver Sellers	Ironsmiths	Potters	Other castes	total
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bullocks	536	399	515	674	810	379	26	240	227	1,802	149,944
Cows	742	475	402	893	953	698	82	298	332	1,749	110,088
sub-total	1,278	874	917	1,567	1,763	1,077	108	538	559	3,551	260,032
He-buffaloes	78	60	46	91	113	28	5	48	47	163	10,834
She-buffaloes	309	272	123	607	455	177	72	152	281	785	35,229
sub-total	387	332	169	698	568	205	77	200	328	948	46,063
Goats	55	180	366	45	72	3	124	12	92	888	13,369
Sheep	94	3	59	1	—	—	4	1	3	425	30,663
Horses	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	8	434
Mares	4	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	14	477
Tattoos	69	44	172	86	86	251	2	56	41	253	6,667
sub-total	222	227	597	132	168	261	130	69	136	1,588	52,610

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Poona Collectorship

5. *Method*—

[No proper survey was undertaken for an assessment of area. Nothing about a method of computing the area was given. It appears from the note attached with the population table that an enumeration was conducted in government villages only, the population of alienated villages was estimated at one-third of that of the government villages.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*Source* (2) : 1. *Kunbis or cultivators*]

The greater part of the people were Kunbis or cultivators. Their number had probably not increased during the three years of British rule. A good many of Bajirav's servants and messengers had come and settled in their villages. But the cholera had perhaps swept away more than had come back; and a good many, tempted by low leases, were leaving Indapur (October 1821) and settling in the Nizam's country. After a succession of years of good or fair harvests and high prices the state of the husbandmen was by no means wretched. Still they were generally small, poor, and badly clothed. The people of the eastern plain as a rule were abler bodied and better looking than those of the west. This was said to be because the eastern people lived on millet, and the wester people on rice, ragi and sava. Few husbandmen in any part of the district ate wheat; what wheat they grew went to the nearest market town. All ate flesh and drank liquor. But they were not drunken, and drunkenness was very rarely a cause of crime. Though as a whole the husbandmen might be described as badly clothed, the people of the west were much worse clothed than the people near Poona. In the west they had ittle but a blanket and a scanty cloth round the middle while near Poona the men had generally a very good pair of cotton breeched. In the west rents were high, the claims of village servants and others were heavy, and the people were poor. In the east the houses were of mud and stone with flat mud roofs; in the west they were smaller and were covered with thatch.

[2. *landholding classes*]

At the beginning of British rule the main division of the Poona husbandmen was into hereditary holders called *thalkaris* or *mirasdars* and casual holders called *upris*. Among the hereditary holders Captain Robertson thought there were some whose families dated from pre-Mussalman times when they used to hold from a Hindu Chief on Manu's rental of one-sixth of the produce. The hereditary tenure remained in all villages in the district except in about thirty villages which had never recovered from some great calamity. Besides the freedom from the chance of being ousted the hereditary holder had many advantages over the upri or casual holder. In the west the hereditary holder was free from several cesses. He could build and sell a house; he had a voice in the village Councils; and he had a share in the village grazing land. In the east in addition to these advantages the hereditary holder and his wife had precedence in village ceremonies and his children made better marriages than the children of casual holders. In 1821 of about 30,600 laudholders who paid direct to Goverment, about 19,700 were hereditary holders and about 10,900 were casual holders, that is there were about twice as many hereditary holders as casual holders. As regards the proportion of hereditary holders in different parts of the district, Poona City came first with thirteen to one, Haveli and Shivner came second and third each with five to one, Pabal was fourth with four to one, Khed was fifth with five to three, Purandhar was sixth with three to two, Maval was seventh with ten to seven, Bhimthadi was eighth with nine to ten, and Indapur was last with one to three.

[The following table presented in a footnote in the original text of the *Bombay Gazetter* shows the number of landholders by sub-divisons in 1821].

(181) TABLE No. 7—*Distribution of landholders in the Poona Collectorship*, 1821*

Sub-divisions	Upris	Mirasdars	Total
1	2	3	4
Bhimthadi . . .	1,185	1,104	2,289
Poona City . . .	9	115	124
Indapur	2,509	810	3,319
Pabal	683	2,504	3,187
Khed	1,805	3,073	4,878
Purandhar . . .	1,431	2,160	3,591
Haveli	588	2,656	3,244
Maval	1,829	2,676	4,505
Junnar (estimated) . .	869	4,600	5,469
total .	10,908	19,698	30,606

[*two columns giving proportion of Upris and Mirasdars omitted.]

[3. *village community and village servants*]

All landholders were members of village communities which formed the most important feature of Deccan Society. The Poona village communities were miniature states with an organization almost complete enough to protect the members if all other Government was withdrawn. They were an excellent remedy for the imperfections of a bad Government, they prevented the evil effects of its negligence and weakness and even presented some barrier against its tyranny and capcity. Each village had a portion of ground attached to it which was committed to the management of the villagers. The boundaries were carefully marked and jealously guarded. The village lands were divided into fields each of which whether tilled or waste, had a name and well known limits. Except a few traders and craftsmen the villagers were almost all husbandmen. Over each village was a headman or *patil* with an assistant or *chaughula* and a clerk called *kulkarni* and twelve subordinate servants called *bara balutas*....the carpenter, ironsmith, the washer-man, the barber, the potter, the silversmith or assayer, the idol-dresser, the water-carrier, the shoe-maker or currier, the rope-maker, the watchman messenger and guardian of boundaries, and the Muhammedan

1. *Year*—1820—22
2. *Place*—Poona Collectorship

mulla or priest. There were also the Brahman astrolger to cast nativities and the Brahman priest to attend to religious ceremonies. In some parts of the district there was a village watchman composed of Bhils and Ramoshis.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Political instability, wars and the Pindaris disturbed the normal conditions conducive to a growth of population in the region prior to 1820. A good number of professional soldiers fell back on cultivation after the British occupation. The new policy of settlement of land with individual holder and a fall in the price of grain following good harvest in 1821-22 resulted in discontent among a section of people. The authorities claimed an increase of tillage area by 80,000 bighas between 1820 and 1822 with a higher yield of land revenue. A season of scanty rain and distress was recorded in 1823-24. There was a scarcity of cattle fodder and water. A stream of migration to the Nizam's territory was noticed. The seasons in 1824 were also bad. Because of a continuous failure of rains, in certain parts of the district, people deserted the country by February 1825. Most of their cattle was dead. In many villages, there was no drinking water. Prices of grain rose high. There was a continuous loss of revenue. The year 1824-25 was considered as a famine year. Pestilence was a companion of the famine. In 1826, rains were moderate. The seasons of 1827 also turned bad though the start was favourable. In many sub-divisions crops were ruined by excessive moisture. There was a distress-migration from Indapur. At many places,the majority of cultivators were at the mercy of money-lenders who reaped all the profits of high prices in bad seasons. Rains also failed partially in 1828-29 (*Bombay Gazetteer* Vol. XVIII Pt. II. Poona. p. 373 - 377). To summarise, the decade 1811 - 1820 suffered from instability and wars. The next decade, 1821—1830, was perhaps worse due to failure of rain in a number of years. The conditions of economy and people were serious—cattle died for want of fodder, drinking water dried-up, prices of crops fluctuating. These two decades were not obviously conducive to a favourable growth of population. It has not been possible to identify the tract of 1820-22 in subsequent periods with any reasonable degree of accuracy. Area covered by the estimated population varied. The following table shows the variation in population on the basis of different area coverage.

(182) TABLE NO. 8 (S-104)—*Variation in population of Poona Collectorship, 1820—22, 1872, 1921 and 1961*

Year	Population	Variation	Percentage variation
1820-22 . .	485,000	—	—
1872 . .	907,235	+ 422,235	+87.06
1921 . .	1,009,033	+ 101,798	+11.22
1961 . .	2,465,080	+1,456,047	+144.30

As area varied over points of time, we may study the variation on the basis of the density of populaton. It appears that population increased at the rate of 1.14 per cent per annum between 1820—22 and 1872, of 0.09 per cent between 1872 and 1921 and of 2.32 per cent between 1921 and 1961. There was seemingly an under-coverage in 1820—22. Population of non-government villages was estimated. The age and sex ratios generally remain constant over a fairly long period. The females per thousand males were 883 in 1820—22 and 963 in 1881. Again, the boys and girls, constituted 35.54 per cent of the tota populaton in 1820—22 (though definition of 'boys and girls' were not there), and they formed 38.40 per cent in 1881. Girls alone constituted only 12.83 per cent of the total population in the former period and 18·44 in the latter period. There were obviously two types of under-enumeration—that of the general population which was a distinct feature even in the early census period, an under-enumeration of children, specially of girls. The coverage of the population data compiled by Robertson was not likely to represent the territory thoroughly. For all these reasons, the estimate of population may be augmented by at least 25 per cent. It will give a density-based growth rate of 25.47 per cent between 1820—22 and 1872 yielding an annual growth of 0.51 per cent. This may be plausible.

7. SURAT DISTRICT, 1815-16

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat district

3. *Source--*

(1) **Martin, Robert Montgomery**

Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire....London, 1839. p. 114.

(*BSL/VA*.23(839)]

(2) **Cruikshank Capt. J.**

Reports on the portions of the Dholka purgunna situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorate (*In* Selections from the records of the Bombay Government. No. XI. Bombay, 1853.

[*NL/GP* 333.5(5431) *B639 Srb*]

(3) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindustan and the adjacent countries. London, John Murray, 1820. Vol. I. p. 715—725.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(1)]

4. *Materials—*

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (3)]

A district in the province of Gujarat, situated at the south-western extremity.....

geographical identification

It was stated in a Parliamentary report of 1832 that population of Surat was 274,471 with an area of 1350 sq. miles in 1814-15. The authority quoted was that of John Romer on the basis of a census taken between the month of November 1815 and April 1816 (*Report on the population Estimates of India,* 1820 - 1830, p. 130).

R.M. Martin presented the result of the census conducted by John Romer. The total population figure agrees with that presented in the Parliamentary paper mentioned above. Before 1815 the British came in possession of Chorasi (Chowaree), Chiklee, portion of the district of Surat. Atharisi represnted in 1872 by sub-division Olpad, Balsar, Jalalpur, parts of Pardi and Bardoli in addition to three villages of Katargram, Kumbharia and Fulpara. It appears that a census was conducted in the British occupied area. The area of the Surat district (except Mandvi) was 1,395 sq. miles in 1872 against 1,350 sq. miles (excluding Mandvi) stated in the Parliamentary report. But the census of John Romber covered only 430 villages against 612 (excluding Madvi and excluding all hamlets) in 1872. It is, therefore, obvious that the census of Romer did not cover an area of 1,350 sq. miles. Taking the average size of a village in 1872 at 2.27 sq. miles, the census of Romer might have covered an area of 976.10 sq. miles approximately representing 430 villages. The position of taluks mentioned by Romer was more or less same in 1872 and 1921, but there was a drastic change in 1961. Jalalpur Taluk was merged with Navsari taluk transferred from Baroda State and was named as Navsari. The jurdisdiction of other taluks also changed. The following table shows the area of taluks in 1872, 1921 and 1961.

(183) TABLE No. 1—*Area of 7 taluks of Surat surveyed in part or in full in* 1815 *in the years* 1872, 1921 *and* 1961*

taluks	area in sq. miles		
	1872	1921	1961
1	2	3	4
Olpad . . .	326	312	252
Chorasi . .	104	114	221
Bardoli . .	221	147	146
Jalalpur . .	200	184	285
Chiklee . .	165	167	218
Balsar . .	216	209	179
Pardi . . .	163	163	172

*Area of taluks surveyed in 1815 was taken from census reports

We have already indicated the coverage of Romer's census in relation to taluqs in 1872.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(184) TABLE No. 2 (S-105)—*Summary table of population of Surat district,* 1815-16

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	430
3	population :	
	persons	274,471
	males	143,178
	females	131,293
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village	638.30
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	917

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat district

(185) TABLE No. 3-(S-106) *Population of Surat district by administrative divisions and caste* 1815-16

name of the place	Brahmins	Bunnians	Other classes of Hindoos	Moosulmans all classes	Parsees	Native Portuguese	Armenians	Jews	Hindoos comprehending all castes	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
City and Suburbs of Surat	9,085	19,517	53,816	31,183	10,507	78	153	67	—	1,24,406
Randier	—	—	—	3,428	316	—	—	—	6,337	10,081
Chowaree, containing 67 villages	—	—	—	938	360	—	—	—	8,888	10,186
Cheeklee, 72 villages . Bulsar containg one	—	—	—	2,569	167	—	—	—	27,807	30,543
Qusba 51 villages	—	—	—	750	2,261	—	—	—	25,360	28,371
Bhootsur, containing 11 villages	—	—	—	3	22	—	—	—	3,140	3,165
Booharee, containing 12 villages	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	2,960	2,993
Bardolee, containing 12 villages	—	—	—	366	41	—	—	—	2,021	2,428
sub-total	9,085	19,517	53,816	39,237	13,707	78	153	67	76,513	2,12,173
Kutargaom, Phoolpara, and Koombhurujar villages				195	8				5,168	5,371
Parchol, containing 36 villages				753	175				16,799	17,727
Parners, containing 23 villages				136	35				7,840	8,011
Soopa, containing 48 villages				528	34				11,240	11,802
urbhan, containing 33 villages				500	183				8,091	8,774
Walore, containing 62 villages				439	42				10,132	10,613
sub-total	—	—	—	2,551	477	—	—		59,270	62,298
grand total	9,085	19,517	53,816	41,788	14,184	78	153	67	1,35,783	2,74,471

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat district

(186) TABLE No. 4 (S-107)—*Population of Surat district by administrative divisions, caste and sex,* 1815-16 —contd.

denomination	men	women	boys	girls	total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of Surat					
Brahmins	3,701	3,593	1,014	777	9,085
Bunnians	7,595	7,628	2,637	1,657	19,517
Other classes of Hindoos	20,299	21,122	7,665	4,730	53,816
Moosulmans, all classes	12,129	12,835	3,660	2,559	31,183
Parsees	3,736	4,187	1,447	1,137	10,507
Native Portuguese	40	25	9	4	78
Armenians	49	71	14	19	153
Jews	23	20	11	13	67
total	47,572	49,481	16,457	10,896	1,24,406
Randier					
Hindoos, comprehending all castes	2,600	2,500	612	625	6,337
Moosulmans	1,400	1,300	410	318	3,428
Parsees	130	125	31	30	316
total	4,130	3,925	1,053	973	10,081
Chowarre, containing 67 villages					
Hindoos	3,069	3,023	1,559	1,237	8,888
Moosulmans	304	310	199	125	938
Parsees	117	118	61	64	360
total	3,490	3,451	1,819	1,426	10,186
Cheeklee, 72 villages					
Hindoos	8,274	8,307	6,042	5,184	27,807
Moosulmans	787	809	517	456	2,569
Parsees	56	57	37	17	167
total	9,117	9,173	6,596	5,657	30,543
Inhabitants of Bulsar, containing one Qusba 51 villages					
Hindoos	8,149	8,204	5,553	3,454	25,360
Moosulmans	253	290	152	55	750
Parsees	683	711	551	316	2,261
total	9,085	9,205	6,256	3,825	28,371
Inhabitants of Bhootsur, containing 11 villages					
Hindoos	1,108	1,151	466	415	3,140
Moosulmans	1	1	1	—	3
Parsees	8	6	7	1	22
total	1,117	1,158	474	416	3,165
Inhabitants of Booharee, containing 12 villages					
Hindoos	1,055	983	491	431	2,960
Parsees	19	10	2	2	33
total	1,074	993	493	433	2,993

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat district

(186) TABLE No. 4 (S-107) *Population of Surat district by administrative divisions, caste and sex*, 1815-16—concld.

denomination	men	women	boys	girls	total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inhabitants of Bardolee, containing 12 *villages*					
Hindoos	708	690	351	272	2,021
Moosulmans	119	131	64	52	366
Parsees	13	17	8	3	41
total	840	838	423	327	2,428
Inhabitants of Kutargm, Phoolpara; and Koombhurujar villages					
Hindoos	1,901	1,943	808	516	5,168
Moosulmans	82	67	24	22	195
Parsees	4	2	1	1	8
total	1,987	2,012	833	539	5,371
Inhabitants of Parchol, containing 36 *villages*					
Hindoos	5,987	6,130	3,142	1,540	16,799
Moosulmans	245	269	142	97	753
Parsees	67	61	32	15	175
total	6,299	6,460	3,316	1,652	17,727
Inhabitants of Parnera, containing 23 *villages*					
Hindoos	2,458	2,521	1,547	1,314	7,840
Moosulmans	47	45	24	20	136
Parsees	10	12	8	5	35
total	2,515	2,578	1,579	1,339	8,011
Inhabitants of Soopa, containing 48 *villages*					
Hindoos	3,872	3,810	2,151	1,407	11,240
Moosulmans	179	179	96	74	528
Parsees	24	7	2	1	34
total	4,075	3,996	2,249	1,482	11,802
Inhabitants of Surbban, containing 33 *villages*					
Hindoos	2,646	2,660	1,660	1,125	8,091
Moosulmans	157	154	107	82	500
Parsees	65	68	39	11	183
total	2,868	2,882	1,806	1,218	8,774
Inhabitants of Walore, containing 62 *villages*					
Hindoos	3,654	3,493	1,754	1,231	10,132
Moosulmans	130	143	88	73	439
Parsees	21	9	8	4	42
total	3,850	3,650	1,850	1,308	10,613
grand total	97,974	99,802	45,204	31,491	274,471

· *Year*—1815-16
· *Place*—Surat district

[Source(2)]

(187) TABLE NO. 5—*Surat Zila : General statement showing the quantity of land, cultivated, arable, and unproductive; the quantity of arable land, alienated, and the result of census: in each of the several purgunnas of which the revenue survey has been completed*

purgunnas, tuppas, & c.	no. of village	total sq. miles	proportion unproductive	proportion of the productive land cultivated	proportion of the productive land alienated	average per square mile: houses	souls	horned cattle	ploughs	carts	result of the census taken by the survey: total no. of houses	total no. of the inhabitants of every class	no. of horned cattle	no. of sheep and goats	no. of ploughs	no. of carts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SURAT ZILA		*dcls.*	*per cent dcls.*	*per cent dcls.*	*per cent dcls.*											
Oolpar Purgunna	143	322.83	44.77	75.94	24.42	32	147	91	15	8	10,572	47,525	29,279	5,751	4,889	2,718
Parchol ,, ,,	35	110.54	62.62	56.22	11.89	43	180	97	15	10	4,788	19,885	10,693	4,166	1,670	1,104
Soopa ,, ,,	44	60.18	23.06	49.54	11.86	49	220	186	28	17¼	2,953	13,253	11,208	3,549	1,693½	1,039
Turkesur ,, ,,	8	20.82	22.64	49.59	10.64	32¼	149¼	167.3/4	23⅓	13¼	676	3,110	3,497	797	490½	280

[1] Includeding 4 alienated villages.

[2] Exclusive of 3 villages held by the Sucheen Nuwab.

[3] Exclusive of 4 alienated villages.

N.B. :—The proportion of land under cultivation, in column 4, includes fallow & land left out of tillage a single year. The proportion of land alienated, shown in column 5, is calculated as follows : In the Broach, Unlkesur, and Hansot Purgunnas, on the amount settled by the Revenue Committee; in the Ahmedabad Zilla on the measured amount according to possession at the time of Survey; and in all other Purgunnas on the amount stated in the Tullatees' records.

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat district

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

The foregoing return is signed "John Romer Magistrate;" I give it, as I do several others of population in this Appendix, for the purpose of stimulating farther inquiries into the important subject of the population of British India. I am aware of the difficulties in the way of obtaining correct censuses, owing to the jealousy of the natives; but this difficulty may be got over by prudence and kindness. We possess no correct census of any District in British India except those given in this volume, and several of these are not to be relied on. I am strongly of opinion that in many parts there is a *a decreasing* population; and that although several districts in Bengal are densely peopled, the greater part of our territory is but thinly inhabited.

The population of Surat is stated on the authority of a Census taken by order of the Government, between the month of November 1815 and April 1816, and certified by John Romer, the Magistrate of Surat; and of a Report delivered into the Bombay Government by Captain J. Cruickshank. Revenue Surveyor of the Province of Guzerat, under date the 31st December, 1828. The extent of the Collectorate has been ascertained by measurement. [Great Britain. *House of Commons.* Appendix to the Third Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, 17th February to 6th October 1831. London, 1832. p. 331].

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (3) 1 *the acquisition*]

The modern or British district of Surat consists of country acquired at different periods from the native powers, principally the Peshwa and Guicowar, still so interixed with the territories of these princes, that it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of their extent. The head quarters of the judge and magistrate and judicial establishment are in the City of Surat, which will be described separately. All lands subordinate to this collectorship, excepting the alienations of grants or otherwise, are the undoubted property of government. The soil is considered vested in the ryot or cultivator, so long as he tills it and pays the rent, but event of his failure the ground reverts to government.

[2. *plunder*]

A class of gang robbers infest this district, are the armed rabble enlisting by the Grassias having claims on the revenues of certain lands. These ruffians are generally headed by some desperate Jemadar, renowned for his cruelties and extortions, who enters the British territory under the pretence of collecting his master's due, at the same time extorting double the sum for himself and followers. When the Patells, or head villagers, attempt to resist these exactions, their villages are plundered and children carried into captivity, to be held to ransom on some future opportunity. In former years they usaully introduced these demands by setting fire to a stack, or murdering one of the villagers to shew they were in earnest; but of late these criminal acts have seldom been aggravated by arson or murder. No instance of traga (immolation or sacrifice of the Bhatts) had occurred since the British obtained possession of the tracts composing this jurisdiction up to the year 1816, a period of 15 years.

[2. *piracy*]

Marine and river piracy is carried on to a great extent in the Surat jurisdiction, owing to the easy communication held by the vessels at the mouth of the Tuptee, with the natives dwelling on the opposite bank which is not subject to the British empire. There are two favourite anchorages near the mouth of the Tuptee, called Toddy Bank, and Swally Hole, the former being so named from the quantity of tody procured on the spot from the neighbouring villages; for which article the native captains of crews make no scruple of bartering their owner's cotton and other goods; and through the same medium and mode of payment, they also procure tobacco, hot peppers, and vegetables. Swally Hole has also its conveniences for this nefarious traffic, and also for robbing the wrecks of boats and vessels, which are frequently run on shore intentionally in its neighbourhood and all representations to the Maharatta functionaries, participate in the plunder.... This river plunder, however, is moderate when compared with the depredations committed in the roads, and on the coast between Surat and Damaun, where, on the slightest plea of bad weather or distress, whole bales of cotton and other goods are thrown overboard near creeks and villages, where the native captains and crews have relations or partners ready to pick them up.

[3. *produce*]

In consequence of this practice, although hardly any cotton is grown to the south of Surat, every village between that city and Bulsaur is commonly full of cotton, which they facetiously term cotton of the sea. Frequently by a concerted plan, a party come from the shore and capture and plunder the vessel entirely; the booty being distributed in regular shares among the different villages on the sea coast, among which that of Domus is the most notorious. The villages belong principally to the Nabob Ibrahim Khan, alias Bulloo Meah of Sacheen, whose income would be greatly deteriorated were these proceedings suppressed. During the months of cultivation the inhabitants of this Nabob's villages have sufficient employment, but after the crops are gathered they devote their unoccupied time to another species of harvest, that of piracy and plunder, from the produce of which a considerable proportion of their rent is liquidated; those most eligibly situated for the latter vocation, paying the largest revenue. The country throughout the district is highly cultivated, and in the vicinity of the city the fields are generally enclosed, producing wheat, rice, joaree, bajeree, and other Indian grains, diversified, by crops of cotton, hemp, tobacco, colouring plants and an infinite variety of vegetables and oil seeds.

1. *Year*—1815-16
2. *Place*—Surat District

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The census of 1815-16 had a limited coverage of a possible area of less than 1,000 sq. miles. The population presented by Romer is not comparable to that revealed by the 1872 census.

A census of 1822 was mentioned by J. M. Davies, Collector of Surat in his letter dated 29th May, 1851 to the Revenue Commissioner in the Northern Division. The total population according to this census was 454,431 (*Bombay Gazetteer. Vol. II*,1877. p. 47). The corresponding figure of 1872 was 558,720 showing an increase of 22.94 per cent in fifty years between 1822 and 1872. The figure mentioned by Davies is identical to that of 1820-28 at 454,431 presented in the Parliamentary Report of 1832 on the authority of J. Cruikshank, Revenue Suarveyor of Guzerat, dated 31st December 1829. The area cited as 1350 square miles was in likelihood based on the measurement of Cruiksank. Following this indication, the population of the taluks surveyed by Cruishank in 1822 may be traced in 1872, 1921 and 1931 ignoring marginal changes of the jurisdiction of taluks over time.

On the basis of such an identification, though imperfect, and ignoring fluctuations of the area of the tract identified from 1,350 sq. miles in 1822 to 1,395 in 1872, then to 1,296 in 1921, and finally to 1,473 in 1961, the trend of population seems to be plausible. Surat suffered from retarding forces in the early 19th century and a recovery might have started after 1820's. A growth rate of 0.46 per cent between 1822 and 1872 is reasonable, but in view of the manifested under-coverage of the enumeration of 1820's the rate might be still lower. The population suffered from usual constraints between 1872 and 1921 with virtually no growth between 1911 and 1921. The following table shows the trend.

(188) TABLE No. 6 (S 108)—*Variation in population of Surat district*, 1815-16, 1872, 1921 *and* 1961.

year	population	variation in population	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1822 . . .	454,431		
1872 . . .	558,720	+104,289	+22.95
1921 . . .	596,374	+37,654	+5.74
1961 . . .	1,291,858	+695,484	+116.61

D. SOUTHERN REGION

8. THE BELLARY DIVISION OF THE CEDED DISTRICTS, 1809, 1822, 1828

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828.
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts.

3. *Source*—

(1) **Madras,**

Miscellaneous correspondence, 1827. Madras Record Office, Collectorate Records, Bellary district. Vol. No. 3814. General no. 24335.

[*TNA/MSS*]

(2) **Jervis, T. B.**

Statistical tables of the population and agriculture of the ceded districts of Madras, communicated...by the late Principal Collector Mr. Robertson (*In* Transactions of the Bombay geographical society. Vol. 4, 1840. p. 125).

[*NL/PP* 303]

(3) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan.... Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 323—324.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 22(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (3)]

In the south of India, a stupendous wall of mountains, named the Ghauts, rises abruptly from the low country, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of level plains, which are so elevated as to affect the temperature and render the climate cooler. This table land extends from the Krishna to the southern extremity of the Mysore, and is named Balaghaut, or above the Ghauts, in contradistinction to Payeenghaut, or below the Ghauts. The extensive and fruitful region formed the ancient Hindoo empire of Karnata, no part of which was below the mountains, although in modern times the term has been so misapplied by Europeans and Mahommedans as to signify exclusively the country (Carnatic) below the Ghauts. Under the present head the term Balaghaut is restricted to the territories acquired by the British government in 1800, and since subdivided into the collectorships of Bellary and Cuddapah. They were acquired by treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th of October, 1800, comprehend all the territory, situated south of the Krishna and Toombundra rivers, which fell to the Nizam's shares by the treaties of Seringapatam in 1792, and Mysore in 1799, together with the talook of Adoni, and all his highness's other districts north of these rivers. This large tract of country now composes the Ceded Districts ; and to these, two-thirds of Panganoor were added, and part of Goodiput; having been exchanged for certain districts which had been reserved by the treaty of Mysore as the eventual portion of the Peshwa, but which by the supplementary treaty of Mysore fell into possession of the British government. Under the ancient native sovereignities, this quarter of the Balaghaut was subdivided into many sections, the chief of which were Kurnoul, Adoni, Cummim, Harponelly, Rydroog, Bellary, Gooty Ghazipoor, Cuddapah, Dupaud, Gurrumcondah, Punganoor, and Sidout.

geographical identification

The actual tract for which population figures are being presented refers to the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts or sometimes the Bellary district, by the principal collector, F.W. Robertson in 1828. The district in 1827 mainly consisted of 12 taluks under the principal Collector's division and 5 taluks under the sub-Collector's division. The column (2) of the following table shows the names of the taluks. The total area as given there is around 13,000 square miles, the area being worked out by multiplying the length and breadth in miles. It is obvious that the result obtained would be an approximation. There are no maps of the surveys conducted in the Ceded Districts by Colin Mackenzie during 1800—1807 to enable one to extract the area. The maps available often represent a part of the district. The map of Mysore by Colin Mackenzie drawn in 1808 on a scale of 12 miles on an inch is helpful for tracing location of the taluks, but area cannot be extracted from this map. The Bellary district contained an area of 10,867 square miles in 1871; this district together with Anantpur which was formed mainly out of its territory, contained an area of 12,435 square miles in 1921 and 11,210 square miles in 1961. Attempt has been made to trace the taluks by nomenclature of each of them as found in 1827, 1881, 1921 and 1961 the following table is prepared accordingly.

86-L/B(D)136RGI—33

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(189) TABLE No. 1 (S-109)—*Area of taluks of Bellary district,* 1827, 1881, 1921 *and* 1961

sl. no.	1827 taluks	1827 area (sq. mile)	1881 talooks	1881 area (sq. mile)	1921 talook	1921 area (sq. mile)	1961 talook	1961 area (sq. mile)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bellary	936	Bellary	925	Bellary	703	Bellary	652
2	Kumplee	330		–		–		–
3	Hurponhully	840	Harpanahalli	631	Harpanaballi	611	Harpanahally	611
4	Koodlighee	1,000	Kudiigi	839	Kudligi	863	Kudiligi	703
5	Howenhudugully	720	Havinhudgalli	534	Hodagally	587	Hadagalli	587
6	Adowanee	924	Adoni	787	Adoni	742	Adoni	765
7	Goollem	720		–		–		–
	Punchapollen	1,200		–		–		–
	Gootty	920	Gooty	1,010	Gooty	896	Gooty	896
10	Yaduckee	380		–		–		–
11	Raidroog	1,012	Raidroog	898	Rayadrug	628	Raydrug	682
12	Taudopurtee	448	Tadpatri	591	Tadpatri	641	Tadapatri	641
13	Anantapoor	792	Aanantapoor	868	Anantapur	925	Anantapur	926
14	Pengandah	660	Penukonda	655	Penukonda	678	Penukonda	682
15	Kodecondah	396		–		–		–
16	Muddugsurah	450	Madaksira	362	Madakasira	443	Madakasira	417
17	Dhurmavarum assumed	1,300	Dharmavaram	1,192	Dharmavaram	732	Dharmavaram	736
18	Jahghur of Narriahna la-unkerry	28		–		–		–
	total	13,056		9,292		8,449		8,298

No area was presented for the taluks in the census of 1871. In 1881, four taluks of 1827 were not traceable. It appears that the district contained more or less the the same tract between 1881 and 1961. It should be possible to identify the tract of 1881 with that of subsequent census points, but as the precensus tract could not be precisely identifed, no attempt was made for a minute accuracy in the census period. Broadly speaking, the tract represented by the Bellary district contained an area of 10,867 square miles in 1871, 12,435 square miles in 1921, taking Bellary and Anantpur together and 11,210 square miles in 1961.

(b) Particulars of Population

(190) TABLE No. 2 (S-110)—*Summary table of population of the Bellary Division of the Ceded districts,* 1809, 1822 *and* 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars 1809	particulars 1822	1828
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles	–	–	05 6
2	number of villages	–	–	4,452
3	Population : persons	851,139	927,857	954,497
	males	–	–	503,005
	females	–	–	451,492
4	number of families	–	–	210,502
5	mber of houses	–	–	222,018
6	population per square mile	–	–	73
7	average size of a village	–	–	253
8	average siazc of a family	–	–	4.50
9	average size of a house	–	–	4.25
10	females per thousand males	–	–	900

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1823
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

[source (1)]

(191) TABLE No. 3—*Statement of area and revenue of the Bellary Division of the Ceded districts for the year fusly* 1215 *and fusly* 1236

talooks as at present constituted	length miles	breadth miles	square miles	Fusly 1215 sayer revenue under manee			abkary revenue rented			sundry small forms and licences under amanee			Fusly 1236 sayer revenue rented			abkary revenue rented			sundary small farms and licences rented		
1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Bellary	52	18	936	11,209	8	9	12,461	15	8	292	5	..	33,000	—	—	16,651	—	—	1,183	—	9
2 Kumplee	30	11	330	3,868	7	2	10,239	8	8	—	—	—	20,125	—	—	13,378	—	—	732	6	—
3 Hurnoponhully	35	24	840	23,392	3	6	8,367	—	5	22	7	7	18,650	—	—	4,542	—	—	889	4	—
4 Koodligheee	40	25	1,000	5,109	2	11	1,164	14	8	262	8	10	28,675	—	—	7,759	—	—	1,923	8	2
5 Howenhudugully	60	12	720	13,795	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,751	—	—	6,009	—	—	726	4	—
6 Adowanee	42	22	924	16,657	7	2	32,737	4	—	2,689	3	10	45,390	—	—	48,551	—	—	664	—	1
7 Goollem	40	18	720	1,154	7	—	2,700	9	10	—	—	—	8,730	—	—	5,410	—	—	390	7	10
8 Punchapollem	48	25	1,200	6,341	1	6	18,966	15	—	—	—	—	24,705	—	—	29,430	—	—	1,051	—	—
9 Gootty	46	20	920	1,072	1	9	14,822	9	2	—	—	—	18,725	—	—	22,673	1	—	387	4	—
10 Yaduckee	38	10	380	2,710	5	11	9,388	12	—	—	—	—	17,453	—	—	13,020	—	—	194	6	—
11 Raidroog	44	23	1,012	16,961	10	3	10,208	5	4	713	14	5	40,775	—	—	14,382	—	—	952	5	2
12 Taudopurtee	28	16	448	5,013	11	6	3,230	1	—	208	15	8	11,453	—	—	5,294	—	—	284	8	4
13 Anantapoor	36	22	792	2,326	6	2	9,727	1	4	1,447	13	4	17,250	—	—	11,568	—	—	1,500	13	3
14 Pengandah	44	15	660	2,234	13	5	5,300	7	4	268	1	4	9,890	—	—	15,668	—	—	2,013	12	—
15 Kodecondah	33	12	396	12,970	4	5	3,048	3	4	—	—	—	19,275	—	—	5,464	—	—	815	4	6
16 Muddugseerah	45	10	450	6,995	15	11	2,957	8	—	—	—	—	14,575	—	—	8,004	—	—	937	6	1
17 Dhurmavarum assumed	65	20	1,300	4,546	4	6	10,208	5	4	740	10	8	15,576	—	—	15,119	—	—	2,299	13	9
18 Jahghur of Narriah-daunkerry	7	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,726	13	—	93	15	3
			13,056	136,359	2	10 [7	155,529	9	1	6,673 [6,646]	—	8	367,998	—	—	246,648	14	—	17,039	7	2
Kurnool Pasheush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
grand total			13,056	136,359	2	10 [7]	155,529	9	1	6,673	—	8	367,998	—	—	246,648	14	—	17,039	7	2

1. *Year*—1809, 1827
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(192) TABLE No. 4—*Statement of population in the Bellary Division of the Ceded districts for the year* 1827

divisions	number	names of the talooks	males			females			total			Remarks
			old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	Adowanee	30,014	14,217	44,231	29,356	10,903	40,259	59,370	25,120	84,490	
	2	Goollem	11,444	6,059	17,503	10,820	5,076	15,896	22,264	11,135	33,399	
	3	Punchapollem	26,947	13,532	40,479	25,451	10,873	36,324	52,398	24,405	76,803	
	4	Gootty	22,737	11,045	33,782	21,934	8,396	30,330	44,671	19,441	64,112	
	5	Yaduckee	16,884	8,698	25,582	16,281	6,193	22,474	33,165	14,891	48,056	
Principal Collectors' Division	6	Raidroog	20,745	9,854	30,599	19,248	8,191	27,439	39,993	18,045	58,038	
	7	Taudepurtee	18,787	10,817	29,604	18,140	7,862	26,002	36,927	18,679	55,606	
	8	Anantapoor	22,386	12,472	34,858	22,192	9,930	32,122	44,578	22,402	66,980	
	9	Pengandah	20,612	9,817	30,429	18,835	8,121	26,956	39,447	17,938	57,385	
	10	Kodeconadah	15,888	7,376	23,264	14,702	5,217	19,919	30,590	12,593	43,183	
	11	Muddugseerah	14,183	6,743	20,926	13,170	5,583	18,753	27,353	12,326	39,679	
	12	Dhurmavarum	26,969	11,550	38,519	24,626	8,741	33,367	51,595	20,291	71,886	
		Total	247,596	122,180	369,776	234,755	95,086	329,841	482,351	217,266	699,617	
	1	Baellary	22,369	11,572	33,941	22,422	9,097	31,519	44,791	20,669	65,460	
Sub-Collector's Division	2	Kamplu	9,877	4,505	14,382	10,521	3,633	14,154	20,398	8,138	28,536	
	3	Hurponhully	15,303	7,792	23,095	14,658	55,00	20,158	29,961	13,292	43,253	
	4	Koodleghee	20,110	9,287	29,397	19,504	7,475	26,979	39,614	16,762	56,376	
	5	Howenhudgully	16,773	8,508	25,281	17,027	6,062	23,089	33,800	14,570	48,370	
		Total	84,432	41,664	126,096	84,132	31,767	115,899	168,564	73,431	241,995	
		grand total	332,028	163,844	495,872	318,887	126,853	445,740	650,915	290,697	941,612	

Sd/—F.W. Robertson,
Principal Collector.

Bellary District,
Adownee
31st December, 1827.

1. *Year*—1827-28
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(193) TABLE No. 5—*Statistical tables of the population and agriculture of the Ceded Districts of Madras communicated to Major T.B. Jervis by the late principal collector, Mr. Robertson—contd.*

sl. no.	division	name of the talooks	extend to each talook			villages					extent of land capable of cultivation				
				detail							dry land				
			in square miles	hills	plains	mouzah or principal	mazras or hamlets	busty or inhabited	beecherag or ruinded	total	black	mixed and red	total	garden and wet land	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1		Adwani	924	135	789	214	43	231	26	257	243,295	236,336	479,631	8,262	4,87,893
2		Goollam	720	105	615	106	6	106	6	112	326,054	61,777	387,831	737	388,568
3		Punchapollam	1,200	173	1,027	196	124	295	25	320	101,694	511,154	612,848	9,486	622,334
4		Gootty	920	131	789	127	91	197	21	218	181,326	294,490	475,816	12,384	488,200
5		Yadky	380	67	313	66	97	153	10	163	36,143	138,286	174,429	15,296	189,725
6	principal collector's	Raidroog	1,012	77	935	167	75	210	32	242	132,238	418,952	551,190	30,699	581,889
7		Tarputtry	448	91	357	76	98	165	9	174	65,344	134,897	200,241	12,980	213,221
8		Anantpoor	792	93	699	124	157	250	31	281	3,067	382,771	385,838	30,226	416,064
9		Pengondah	660	153	507	127	233	304	56	360	—	252,153	252,153	34,329	286,482
10		Codicondah	396	29	367	98	282	325	55	380	—	193,158	193,158	25,104	218,262
11		Mudugserah	450	18	432	159	171	277	53	330	—	246,410	246,410	18,383	264,793
12		Dhurmavarsm	1,300	194	1,106	196	172	297	71	368	—	606,928	606,928	36,057	642,985
		sub-total	9,202	1,266	7,936	1,656	1,549	2,810	395	3,205	1,089,161	3,477,312	4,566,473	233,943	480,416
1		Bellary	936	72	864	168	15	169	14	183	350,236	186,212	536,448	6,739	543,187
2		Kampli	330	58	272	99	36	90	45	135	5,720	150,900	156,620	9,931	166,551
3	sub-collector's	Harponhully	840	96	744	245	14	215	44	259	75,207	384,508	459,715	4,497	464,212
4		Koodligi	1,000	100	900	403	33	312	124	436	28,431	503,209	531,640	17,048	548,688
5		Howmergully	720	67	653	177	44	166	55	221	47,061	354,259	401,320	6,170	407,490
6		Narraindevarkery	28	—	28	10	3	8	5	13	—	9,100	9,100	3,100	12,200
		sub-total	3,854	393	3,461	1,102	145	960	287	1,247	506,655	1,588,188	2,094,843	47,485	2,142,328
		grand total	13,506	1,659	11,397	2,758	1,694	3,770	682	4,452	1,595,816	5,065,500	6,661,316	281,428	6,942,744

1. *Year*—1827-28

2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(193) TABLE NO. 5—*Statistical table of the population and agriculture of the Ceded Districts c/ Madras communicated to Major T.B. Jervis by the late principal collector, Mr. Robertson*—contd.

sl. no.	division	name of the talooks	lands in tillage				land					
				rate of			paying direct taxes			paying no direct taxes		
			on average of 3 years from fusly 1216 to 1218	increase	diminution	on average of last 3 years from fusly 1235 to 1237	houses	families	persons	houses	families	persons
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1		Adwani	293,036	7¼	—	314,158	13,071	12,331	59,786	6,764	6,536	25,197
2		Goollam	213,968	8¼	—	231,471	5,222	4,825	24,171	2,497	2,000	9,228
3		Punchapoollom	306,460	2	—	312,859	12,134	11,039	56,202	5,563	5,378	20,601
4		Gootty	245,064	¾	—	246,857	8,918	8,621	42,698	5,791	5,781	21,414
5		Yadaky	125,413	6¾	—	133,891	7,350	7,274	38,933	2,422	2,429	9,123
6	principal collector's	Raidroog	221,660	—	6¼	207,802	9,836	9,631	35,823	3,852	3,610	12,251
7		Tarputtry	176,782	3¾	—	182,652	9,059	8,696	45,832	2,387	2,410	9,774
8		Anantpoor	192,203	—	7½	178,016	9,169	9,017	48,428	4,894	4,945	18,552
9		Pengondah	105,324	—	9½	95,608	9,755	9,365	46,293	3,323	3,277	13,376
10		Codicondah	66,318	7½	—	71,194	6,906	6,432	34,034	3,616	3,451	12,654
11		Nudugserah	43,851	73¾	—	76,141	7,924	7,282	36,204	2,657	2,605	8,507
12		Dhurmavarsm	138,342	51½	—	209,396	11,991	11,576	56,601	4,449	4,435	15,285
		sub-total ..	2,128,421	6	—	2,260,045	111,335	106,089	535,005	48,215	46,857	175,926
1		Bellary	268,203	1½	—	272,205	9,958	9,381	45,792	5,370	5,174	19,168
2		Kampli	58,439	8¾	—	63,524	5,053	4,728	19,816	2,920	2,906	9,139
3	sub-collector's	Harponhully	172,670	—	17¾	141,934	8,896	7,978	37,049	1,918	1,876	6,204
4		Koodligi	143,179	—	15½	121,144	10,477	9,594	41,696	2,313	2,222	6,720
5		Howmergully	173,423	—	8	159,667	11,215	9,405	42,939	1,867	1,838	5,431
6		Narraindevarkery	7,000	—	—	7,076	1,551	1,527	5,210	930	927	3,802
		sub-total	822,914	—	7	765,550	47,150	42,613	192,502	15,318	14,943	50,964
		grand total	2,951,335	2½	—	3,025,595	158,485	148,702	727,507	63,533	61,800	226,890

1. *Year*—1827-28
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(193) TABLE No. 5—*Statistical table of the population and agriculture of the Ceded Districts of Madras communicated to Major T.B. Jervis by the principal collector, Mr. Robertson*—contd.

sl. no.	division	name of talooks	proportion					population							
								rate of			rate of			difference between 1216 & 1237	
			proportion of dry soil to the total culturable land	proportion of wet soil to the total culturable land	proportion of the land in tillage to the total culturable land	no. of acres of cultivated land for every person	proportion of persons directly taxed to the whole population	no. of inhabitants in fusly 1216	increase	diminution	no. of inhabitants in fusly 1229	increase	diminution	no. of inhabitants in fusly 1237	increase of persons	decrease of persons
1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1		Adwani	98	2	64	3¾	70	55,853	35	—	75,606	12	—	85,083	29,230	
2		Gollam	99	1	60	7	72	26,805	34	—	36,019	—	7	33,399	6,594	—
3		Punchapollom	98	2	50	4	73	66,111	25	—	82,557	—	7	76,803	10,692	—
4		Gootty	97	3	15	3¾	67	57,946	2	—	58,969	9		64,112	6,166	—
5		Yadky	92	8	71	2¾	81	36,290	21	—	43,739	10	—	48,056	11,766	—
6	principal collector's	Raidroog	95	5	36	3½	79	64,500	—	9	58,779	—	1	58,038	—	6,462
7		Tarputtry	94	6	86	3½	82	46,418	7	—	49,675	12	—	55,606	9,188	—
8		Anantpur	93	7	43	2½	72	66,717	7	—	71,350	—	6	66,980	263	—
9		Pengondah	88	12	33	1½	78	59,208	—	10	53,289	12	—	59,669	461	—
10		Codiondah	88	12	33	1½	73	42,065	1	—	42,383	10	—	46,888	4,623	—
11		Mudugserah	93	7	29	1½	81	27,061	48	—	40,080	12	—	44,711	16,650	—
12		Dhurmavarsm	94	6	33	2¾	79	65,932	6	—	70,118	3	—	71,886	5,954	—
		sub-total	95	5	47	3¼	75	614,906	11	—	682,564	4	—	711,031	102,587	6,462
1		Bellary	99	1	50	4½	70	53,956	24	—	66,998	—	2	65,460	11,504	—
2		Kampli	94	6	38	2¼	68	27,616	—	5	26,255	10	—	28,955	1,339	—
3	sub-collector's	Harponhully	99	1	31	3¼	86	54,713	—	15	46,393	—	8	43,253	—	11,460
4		Koodligi	97	3	22	2½	86	51,998	8	—	56,088	—	14	48,416	—	3,582
5		Howmergully	98	2	39	3¼	89	37,700	31	—	49,559	—	2	48,370	10670	—
6		Narraindevarkry	74	26	58	3¾	58	11,250	—	100	—	100	—	9,012	—	1,238
		sub-total	98	2	36	3¼	79	236,233	4	—	245,293	—	1	243,466	23,513	11,280
		grand tota	96	4	44	3¼	76	851,139	9	—	927,857	3	—	954,497	126,100	22,742

1. *Year*—1827-28
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(193) TABLE NO. 5—*Statistical table of the population and agriculture of the Ceded Districts of Madras communicated to Major T.B. Jervis by the late principal collector Mr. Robertson*—contd.

sl. no.	division	name of talooks	detail for fusly 1237							
					males			females		
			no. of houses inhabited	no. of families	men	boys under 16	total	women	girls under 12	total
1	2	3	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1		Adwani	19,835	18,867	30,372	14,378	44,750	29,405	10,928	40,333
2		Goollam	7,719	6,825	11,444	6,059	17,503	10,820	5,076	15,896
3		Punchapoollom	17,697	16,417	26,947	13,532	40,479	25,451	10,873	36,324
4		Gootty	14,709	14,402	22,737	11,045	33,782	21,934	8,396	30,330
5		Yadky	9,772	9,703	16,884	8,698	25,582	16,281	6,193	22,474
6	principal collector's	Raidroog	13,688	13,241	20,745	9,854	30,599	11,248	8,191	27,439
7		Tarputtry	11,446	11,106	18,787	10,817	29,604	18,140	7,862	26,002
8		Anantpoor	14,063	13,962	22,386	12,472	34,858	22,192	9,930	32,122
9		Pengondah	13,078	12,642	21,463	10,190	31,653	11,626	8,390	28,016
10		Codicondah	10,522	9,883	16,907	8,219	25,126	15,844	5,718	21,562
11		Mudugserah	10,581	9,887	15,766	7,957	23,723	14,905	6,083	20,988
12		Dhurmavarsm	16,440	16,011	26,969	11,550	38,519	24,626	8,741	33,367
		sub-total	159,550	152,946	251,407	124,771	371,178	238,472	96,381	334,853
1		Bellary	18,328	14,555	22,369	11,572	33,941	22,422	9,097	31,519
2		Kampli	7,973	7,634	10,040	4,559	14,599	10,691	3,665	14,356
3	sub-collector's	Harponhully	10,814	9,854	15,303	7,792	23,095	14,658	5,500	20,158
4		Ioodligi	12,790	11,816	17,130	8,209	25,339	16,493	6,584	23,077
5		Howmergully	13,082	11,243	16,773	8,508	25,281	17,027	6,062	23,089
6		Narraindev	2,481	2,454	3,395	1,177	4,572	3,534	906	4,440
		sub-total	62,468	57,556	85,010	41,817	126,827	84,825	31,814	116,639
		grand total	222,018	210,502	336,417	166,588	503,005	323,297	128,195	451,492

1. *Year*—1827-28
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

(193) TABLE NO. 5—*Statistical table of the population and agriculture of the Ceded Districts of Madras communicated to Major T.B. Jervis by the late principal collector, Mr. Robertson*—concld.

sl. no.	division	name of talooks	total of persons: men and women	total of persons: boys and girls	total of persons: total	proportions: no. of hindoos	proportions: no. of mussalmans	proportions: no. of inhabitants to the sq. miles	proportions: extent of each village	proportions: no. of inhabitants in each village	proportions: no. of persons to each house	proportions: no. of persons to a family	proportions: proportion of males to females as 100 to	proportions: proportion of hindus to mussalmans as 100 to	no. of troops in garison and of persons attached to the military bazars	no. of inhabitants in the principal towns of each talook: name of the town	no. of inhabitants in the principal towns of each talook: persons
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1		Adwani	59,777	25,306	85,083	76,072	9,011	92	4¼	368	4¼	4½	90	12	—	Adwani	10,988
2		Goollam	22,264	11,135	33,399	31,414	1,985	46¼	6¾	315	4¼	5	91	6	—	Holalgondi	1,388
3		Punchapollom	52,398	24,405	75,803	71,872	4,931	64	6	264	4½	4¾	90	7	—	Puttekondah	2,226
4		Gootty	44,671	19,441	64,112	59,851	4,261	69¾	7½	335	4¼	4½	90	7	5,300	Gootty	4,997
5		Yadky	33,165	14,891	48,056	45,031	3,025	126½	6	314	5	5	88	7	—	Yadkey	4,341
6	principal collector's	Raidroog	39,993	18,045	58,038	56,044	1,994	57¼	6	277	4¼	4½	90 [92]	3	—	Raidroog	4,003
7		Tarputtry	36,927	18,679	55,606	51,234	4,372	124	6	341	4¾	5	80	8	—	Tarputtry	5,232
8		Anantpoor	44,578	22,402	66,980	62,720	4,260	85½	6¼	268	4¾	4¾	92	7	—	Anantpoor	5,132
9		Pengondah	41,089	18,580	59,669	56,504	3,165	90½	5	197	4½	4¾	80 [89]	6	—	Bookkapatam	3,840
10		Codicondah	32,751	13,937	46,688	44,684	2,004	118	4	144	4½	4¾	86	4	—	Hindoopoor	3,456
11		Mudgserah	30,671	14,040	44,711	43,751	960	99½	2¾	161	4¼	4¾	89	2	—	Muduserah	3,040
12		Dhurmavarsm	51,595	20,291	71,886	69,718	2,168	55¼	6½	242	4½	4½	87	4 [3]	—	Dhurmavar	5,074
		sub-total	489,879	221,152	711,031	668,895	42,136	77¼	5½	253	4½	4½	89	6	5,300		53,717
1		Bellary	44,791	20,669	65,460	59,317	6,323	70	5½	387	4¼	4½	91 [93]	1 [11]	23,700	Bruce Pett	12,157
2		Kampli	20,731	8,731	28,955	26,226	2,279	87¾	3¼	322	3½	4	98	11 [10]	—	Kampli	7,544
3	sub-collector's	Harponhully	29,961	13,292	43,253	41,489	1,764	51½	3½	201	4	4½	87	4	—	Harponhully	
4		Koodligi	33,623	14,93	48,416	47,078	1,338	48½	2½	155	3¾	4	91	3	—	Iottoor	2,977
5		Howmergully	33,800	14,570	48,370	46,543	1,917	67¼	4	291	3¾	4¼	91	4	—	Howmergully	2,942
6		Barraindevarkery	6,929	2,083	9,012	8,042	970	322	2½	1,126	3¾	3¾	96 [97]	12	—	Hospett	4,600
		sub-total	169,835	73,631	243,466	228,425	15,041	63¼	3½	254	4	4¼	92	6 [7]	23,700		34,636
		grand total	659,714	294,783	783,954	497,320	57,177	73	4¾	253	4¼	4½	90	6	29,000		88,353

Anantpoor, 20th October, 1828

(Signed)
F. W. ROBERTSON,
Pl. Collector

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

5. *Methods*—

[There are two sets of tables. The first set complied by F. R. Robertson, Principal Collector, Bellary Division, for the year Fusly 1215 and Fusly 1236 containing revenue figures and for 1827 A.D. containing population was forwarded by him to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue in a letter dated Adownee the 31st December, 1827 stating that "with reference to your Deputy Secretary's letter of 5th instant, I have the honour to forward a statement of the population of Bellary District for the present year there called for which has been prepared according to form sent your Board on the 28th January, 1822." The return of population was presumably collected through administrative agencies at the taluk level, but an enumeration of population does seem to be undertaken for collecting such detail.

It appears, Robertson used earlier data which might have been based on some detailed investigation and complied a series of useful tables communicated to T.B. Jervis for publication.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (3) : 1. *general description*]

The Ceded Districts... occupy the centre of what is improperly termed the peninsula, which inland position seems to occasion the frequency droughts experienced in these territories. The northern boundary is well defined, and the Toombbudra river affords a sure protection for many months of the year. It also fills some water courses which fertilize the country about Bijanagar, the ancient Hindoo capital, and about Rampoor in Adoni. Owing to the eleveted surface of this region it has no large rivers except the Krishna and Toombudra, which mark its boundaries to the north. The southern portion of the Ceded Districts consists of villages lying between the Eastern Ghaut mountains, which extend from Colar to Gurrumcondah, and from thence stretch inland as far west as Sera. To the north of these divisions are Cuddapah, Goot, and Bellary, which lie lower than the mountain vallies to the south, but are intersected in different directions by many ranges of low hills.

This revenue and judicial subdivision of the Balaghaut territories, ceded by the Nizam in A.D. 1800, occupies the western section of the province, but its limits have not yet been defined with sufficient accuracy. Besides the lands attached to Bellary, it comprehends Harponelly, Adoni, Raidroog, Gooty and Curnool. The principal towns are Bellary, Bijanagar, Harponelly, Adoni, Gooty and Curnool; the cheif rivers the Krishna, Toombudra, and Vadavati.

[2. *soil and fertility*]

The soil of these territories is generally good, especially the black land, which when cleaned and properly ploughed requires nothing more than a harrowing for the next 20 years; in fact, a farmer may cultivate a field of this description for his whole life without perhaps ploughing it more than once. The black soil is most common in the western divisions, where a noble plain of this description is seen, from the top of Adoni hill, stretching north-west and south-east from Gooty to the Toombudra, 50 miles long by from 16 to 20 broad, which whether it be considered as an object of agriculture or as landscape presents a grand prospect. This rich soil appears to be pure black mould from two to twelve feet deep, but how and when first collected remains unknown.

[3. *method of farming in black soil*]

The labour and expense of cleaning black land are very great. Having cut down the shrubs and bushes on 100 acres, the farmer proceeds to plough east and west for one month, and then north and south for another. The succeeding month is employed in grubbing up the roots, after which it is harrowed by a ponderous machine for one month and a half. This last mentioned implement is so heavy as to require 12 or 16 bullocks, which work from morning until noon and then rest. After the first great harrowing they again harrow with two smaller machines and six bullocks for a fortnight, and finally with a still smaller, drawn by two bullocks. The work however, does not finish here, for labourers are required two weeks longer to clear the ground of roots after which light harrows are again employed. This previous preparation being completed, cotton and koraloo are sown together by a drill machine, after which it undergoes repeated harrowing, hoeing, and drilling, and about three or four months after the crop is ripe, when it is reaped by there or four gatherings in the course of another month. If it be taken care of there will be no occasion to plough a field prepared in this manner for twenty years, but it must be annually harrowed with four bullocks before the seed is scattered, if this be neglected, the great plough and heavy machinery must be again brought out. There is still much waste land in this province where poverty cramps and deadens the efforts of the cultivator. In some parts the seed is put into ground without any prior process and pressed down by a bush on which a large stone has been placed instead of a harrow.

[4. *method of farming in red soil*]

The red soil requires turning up and ploughing, 10 or 12 bullocks being necessary for 100 acres. It is first cleared by hand labour with the hoe and hatchet, and then well ploughed. It is in gerneral full of stones, which in some places they do not attempt to move. Sometimes they manure by folding sheep, 1,000 being necessary to manure six acres, when kept on it ten nights, which process, however, must be annually repeated. At other times they manure with ashes, dust, and the refuse of the village, which is thinly spread

*Materials are extracted from *Hindostan*, V. 2. Hamilton describes Ceded Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah together—*ed.*

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

after a shower and ploughed in, this will last four years. The seed is then deposited by a drill of a simple construction, consisting of three shares which make three furrows about three inches deep. Three hollow bamboos are placed directly over the shares joined at the top in one cup, from whence the seed drops through the bamboos into the furrow. A woman follows the plough holding a hollow bamboo perpendicularly, with a cup at the top, into which she pours seed of a large size. This bamboo is dragged along by the drill machine , to which it is fixed by a string five or six feet long, the female holding it steady with one hand while she pours in the seed with the other. The plough with a horizontal share drawn by two bullocks follows, cutting the earth horizontally and filling up the furrow. To manage the drill and horizontal ploughs four persons and four bullocks are necessary. One person drives the bullocks, another pours in the seed of which eight different kinds are frequently sown together, a woman conducts the hollow cylinder dragged after, and a man or boy drives the bullocks that follow with the horizontal plough. Before they begin to work, the machine is painted and consecrated.

[5. *account of wells and lands rent*]

According to the survey accounts there are 50,258 wells in the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, of which, in 1807, above 13,914 were out of repair. Garden produce was then supposed to pay only about 6 per cent of the land rent.

[6. *manner of living*]

The bare rocks and absence of wood give the surface a rugged and savage appearance, which well agrees with the character of the people, who are more laborious and hardy, and at the same time more ferocious than the natives below the Ghauts. Their food, dress, and weapons are also more manly than those of their low-land neighbours, and on the first acquisition to the territory, every inhabitant not only carried but was accustomed to the use of arms while every village was fortified. At that year they were also probably the poorest under the British government. So far were they then from having any property in the soil, like the landholders of Canara and Malabar, they were seldom even fixed tenants, but mirgated from farm to farm, and from village to village, where they clubbed together to carry on their cultivation. Even the houses were government property, and the only proprietors of land were the Enaumdars. The enaum or charity lands of the village were established during the Hindoo empire of Bijanagur, and tolerably well tilled. These lands had been reserved and measured by Tippoo, who laid his hands on every thing, but the ingenuity of individuals rendered the resumption little more than nominal.

[7. *Poligary, the main cause of diminution of population and revenue*]

War, famine, and bad management, all combined for many years to depopulate the Ceded Districts and diminish their revenue, but the incessant rebellions of the Poligars seem to have been the main cause of their decline. These Poligars were originally either public officers of government who held villages for their personal maintenance, or they were renters who set up for themselves, or lastly they were usurpers. Some were merely potails or head farmers, who taking advantage of the strength of the country and the weakness of the government, withheld the revenue and levied troops. These self-created chiefs kept up all the state and were installed with all the formality of legitimate sovereigns, although their incomes did not exeed 2 or 300 pagodas per annum, and their pretentions were never acknowledged by any of the different governments that preceded the British in the administration of the province. Neither the Cuddapah Nabobs, however, nor the Maharattas, could keep them in subjection or compel them to pay their tribute with regularity, while the struggles to enforce it on the one side and to resist it on the other, produced unceasing broils, and distracted the country during the whole of the 18th century. In fact, neither Hyder, Tipoo, or the Nizam, made the slightest progress in restoring tranquillity, and anarchy had attained its utmost perfection when they were transferred to the British government. During this period of distraction the Poligars withheld the revenues in order to raise a force to defend themselves; the army sent against them plundered on all sides, so that their rebellion and reduction were equally destructive to the miserable cultivators.

[8. *state of the Ceded districts at the time of the British acquisition*]

In 1800, the British functionaries entered the Balaghaut Ceded Districts, where they found confusion worse confounded. The inhabitants had been plundered not only by the revenue officers, but by every person who could pay a bribe for the privilege of trying to extort money. The chief inhabitants had been not only permitted, but encouraged to carry on a predatory warfare against each other on the same terms. The indolence and corrupton of the Nizam's officers influenced them to abandon the collection of the revenue to Poligar zemindars and potails (headmen of villages). Every village was a garrison, the inhabitants' of which frequently turned out and fought a pitched with the village nearest to them. The Nizam's troops were always engaged in the siege of some place, while the exactions of those thus armed with authority, and the habitual obstinancy of the village people, made it difficult to say which was in the fight. Murders were so common that few families of any note had escaped assassinations, or were themselves unpolluted with blood. In those times the head man acted the part of a little potentate in his own village and the anarchy that pervaded the province might in some measure justify his taking upon himself the dictatorship of his little republic, but the impunity which a few hundred rupees secured for the most atrocious crimes, tempted every man who could afford it, to indulge his rapacity, malice, or ambition. In most parts, the head man of the village, the head cultivator, and the village accountant, so peaceable in the Company's old territories, had here become leaders of banditti, and chiefs of robbers garrisoning dens and castles. To the eastward matters were still worse, for there the Poligars had generally resumed their former

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

situations and depredations. The impotence, in short, of the Nizam's officers, the predatory and military habits of the natives, so frequently overrun by large armies, the frequent transfers from one government to another, and the frontier situation which enabled offenders to escape, had introduced a state of anarchy scarcely ever excelled in the annals of India.

[9. *the drought and the consequences*]

In 1800 the strong arm of the British power established a reluctant tranquillity, and the country was beginning to recover from its state of desolation, when a severe drought in 1803 greatly injured it. In many places the failure of the dry crop was so complete, that the blade never appeared above ground, in others it never produced an ear, but withering, was abandoned to the cattle. Unfortunately the same drought which prevailed in 1803, continued with unabating severity throughout 1804, when the evils were infinitely aggravated. The continuance of the drought for two years had parched up the ground, there was no grass in the pastures, straw was enormously dear, a great proportion of the cattle perished, and many of the poorer inhabitants were forced to quit their houses. During this year the drought was so severe, that nothing but the prudent measures adopted by the principal collector (Colonel Thomas Munro) to alleviate, and more particularly his abstaining from all the measures which so frequently aggravate a scarcity, could have saved the country from the horrors of a famine, such as then desolated the Nizam's country and such as had in former seasons, not so bad, desolated the Ceded Districts. The rice here, in June 1804, was eight seers per rupee, while on the opposite side of the Krishna, at the distance of only 30 miles, it was five seers. The soil and produce of Adoni, in the British territory, and of Raichoor, in that of the Nizam, are nearly the same, and they are only separated by the Krishna; yet in Raichoor there was a famine when in Adoni there was only a scarcity, and both were equally protected by the army under General Campbell. In 1805, a great increase of revenue took place in consequence of a favourable season following the two preceding years of dearth, and ever since, these districts have greatly improved, notwithstanding the recurrence of bad seasons and other serious obstacles from a turbulent population.

[10. *collection of revenues*]

The Ceded Districts when obtained in 1800, were placed under Colonel Thomas Munro, and were valued in the deed of cession at 1,651,545 star pagodas, including all heads of revenue. The collector, in the first instance, fixed his rents at a rate much below what had been the former demand, increasing it only as the means of the cultivator, and the state of the country improved. In the course of seven years, the land revenues alone increased from 1,006,593 to 1,517,272 pagodas, and under the able management of Colonel Munro, the inhabitants of the province, from disunited hordes of lawless freebooters, became as far advanced in civilization, submission to the laws, and obedience to the magistrates, as any other subjects under the Madras presidency. In 1817, the total gross collection of the two districts (Bellary and Cuddapah) into which this province was divided amounted to 1,740,304 pagodas.

[11. *population*]

In 1806, after the survey of the province was completed instructions were circulated to make out new returns of the number of inhabitants in every village, as far as was praticable by actual muster, except with those castes who seclude their women from public view. The total number of inhabitants according to the lists returned, amounted to 1,917,376, which shewed an increase of one-fourth of the population in five years of tranquillity, partly arising from the return of persons who had emigrated during the Nizam's domination; but the remained must be attributed to the falsity of former returns. These records of the population tended to prove that the males exceeded the females in number one-tenth.

[12. *cattle and sheep*]

The number of cattle and sheep could not be ascertained with the same accuracy, not only because the owners averse to giving true reports; but also because herds and flocks more frequently migrate from one part of the country to another for the sake of pasture, and many herds are actually wild. The number of black cattle in 1806 was estimated at 1,193,613; buffaloes, 493,906; sheep, 1,147,492; and goats; 694,633. The actual number of the two last was probably more, as their owners have a superstitious prejudice against their being counted by others, or even by themselves, and it is therefore more difficult to obtain correct statements of them than of the larger cattle.

[13. *production*]

Indigo is here raised and exported in considerable quantities, and the coarse sugar manufactory is also on the increase. Cotton is one of the chief productions, which although it at first languished, is now rapidly on the increase, the peasantry generally being a very industrious race and most of them cultivators by caste. Diamond mines are found in many parts of the Ceded Districts, especially in the eastern and central divisions. In the Chinoorpollam, not far from Cuddapah, there are two places named Condapetta and Ovalumpally, where these gems are found, and in the next talook, at Lamdoor and Pinchetgapadoo, as also in the Gooty division. All the diamond mines in this part of India, with a very few exceptions, lie between the Krishna and Pennar rivers, from which tract the famous Golconda diamonds were procured, the country so called not producing any.

8. Editorial Comment

Walter Hamilton mentioned an enumeration of population in 1806-07. The total population of all the Ceded Districts was returned at 19.17 lakhs. Perhaps the figure cited by Robertson for 1809 for the Bellary Division was extracted from the above enumeration. Hamilton mentioned that this enumeration "shewed an increase of one-fourth of the population in five years of tranquillity, partly arising from the return of persons who have migrated during the Nizam's domination, but the remained must be attributed to the falsity of former

1. *Year*—1809, 1822, 1828
2. *Place*—The Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts

returns..war, famine and bad management, all combined for a many years to depopulate the Ceded Districts....but the incessant rebellions of the poligars seem to have been the main cause of their decline." The view of the Britishers about the role of poligars has been ascertained by Hamilton. But poligar affairs may not be the main determinants of population. Any how, the tract was infested repeatedly by forces retarding a population growth.

It has not been possible to construct a time series exactly on a unit area due to difficulties in identification. It appears that population increased annually by 0.69 per cent between 1809 and 1822, by 0.48 per cent between 1822 and 1828. But the rate was slightly more than one per cent between 1828 and 1871 and declined by 17.13 per cent between 1871 and 1921. A growth rate of 1.97 per cent per annum was obtained between 1921 and 1961. The following table shows the trend.

(194) TABLE No. 6 (S-111)—*Variation in population of the Bellary Division of the Ceded districts*, 1809, 1822, 1828, 1871, 1921 and 1961

Year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1809	851,139	—	—
1822	927,857	+76,718	+9.01
1828	954,497	+26,640	+2.87
1871	1,373,461	+418,964	+43.89
1921	1,138,189	—235,272	—17.13
1961	2,033,679	+895,490	+78.68

9. MADURA, DINDIGUL, COIMBATORE AND TINNEVELLY, 1810-11

1. *Year*—1810-11
2. *Place*—Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly
3. *Source*—

Madras

Description of the Dindigul Province, dated 22nd September, 1816. MRL Collectorate Records, Madura District. General No. 19621. Serial No. 1258.

[TNA/MSS]

4. *Materials*

(a) **Geographical location—**

[Nothing was stated in the main source]

geographical identification

It was not possible to obtain boundary or area of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly with any reasonable degree of accuracy for the years around 1810. Area furnished in the official reports of a census taken by the Collectors in obedience to a Circular Order dated 28th January, 1822, has been reproduced along with the population for the year 1810-11. It is presumed that taken the present districts together, area will represent the old tract approximately. Subsequently there occurred considerable changes in the jurdisdicton. Without going into details, tracts covering these districts have been traced for the years 1871, 1921 and 1961 in the table presented below.

(195) TABLE No. 1 (S-112)—*Area of the Tract represented by Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly (as in* 1810-11) *in* 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

district	1811	1871	1921	1961
	area in sq. miles.			
1	2	3	4	5
Madura . . .	6,932	9,502	4,901	4,910
Dindigual . . .	4,500	—	—	—
Ramand . . .	—	—	4,838	4,849
Coimbatore . .	8,280	7,432	7,225	6,018
Tinnevelli . . .	5,700	5,176	4,325	4,419
total . . .	25,412	22,110	21,289	20,197

(b) **Particulars of Population**

(196) TABLE No. 2. (S-113)—*Summary table of population of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly,* 1810-11

srl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	25,412
2	number of villages	—
3	population : pesons	1,828,610
	males	—
	females	—
	number of families	—
	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	72
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

(197) TABLE No. 3(S 114)—*Population and Epidemic Mortality in the Districts of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly,* 1810-11

sl. no.	place	period of epidemic	population	deaths	percentage of deaths to population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Madura	12 months-May 1809 to April 1810	245,654	24,626	10.00
2	Dindigul	12 months-April 1810 to March 1811	298,654 [295,654]	21,510	7.31 [7.28]
3	Coimbatore	16 months-January 1810 to April 1811	589,606 [596,606]	22,451	3.76
4	Tinnevelly	17 months-February 1810 to June 1811	690,696	38,202	5.53
	all		1,828,610	106,789	5.84

NOTE : Figures have been corrected after verification of the same data from other sources keeping the total unchanged.

5. **Method—**

[It is presumed from the details presented that population data might have been estimated on the basis of some kind of enumeration or return from a lower level].

1. *Year*—1810-11
2. *Place*—Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly

6. *Explanation*—

When the garrison was totally dismantled owing to a malignant and epidemic fever that raged in the Southern Provinces towards the year 1810, the Collector of Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore having brought the predominancy of the malignant distemper which caused a great mortality among the inhabitants and cattle in their respective districts, to the notice of Government. A committee of medical officers consisting of one president and two members were in consequence appointed in the month of March, 1811 for the purpose of investigating the cause of the disorder so much complained of the following gentlemen were nominated to this arduous and perilous task.

White Law Ainslie Esq. M.D.S.S. of the S.D.—President

A.L. Smith Esq. Surgeon—Member

M. Christy Esq. M.D., Assistant Surgeon—Member

[They], after visiting the different districts in which the fever had appeared, and making minute enquiries from the best informed inhabitants, assembled at Courtallum in the Tinnevelly Province, and made out as circumstantial report in which were inserted every paricular relative to the cause and rise of the fever, and their opinion towards rendering every possible precaution against its infection, as well for the preservation and welfare of the inhabitants of the country. This report of the committee was submitted to Government in September, 1811.

About the year 1812 the ravages of the fever began to abate considerably that no vestiges of its remained, but in the beginning of the year 1816 the fatal destemper returned in the Dindigul and Madura districts and swept away a great number of souls.

7. *Gaps*—

[The data presented were compiled to assess the ravages of epidemics, and therefore, nothing about methodology is mentioned.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

There exists a large volume of literature on this epidemic. Almost all contemporary reports are available at Tamil Nadu Archives. All writers of the time and subsequent historians noted its consequences. In a Revenue letter to Fort St. George, dated 6th June, 1814, there were reflections on the situation in reply to the letter from Fort St. George of 29th February, 1812. Excerpts from the letters are reproduced below (*East India Papers*. V. 1. p. 536–548) :

"It appears that, in the course of the year 1810 and the early part of 1811, an epidemic fever prevailed to a very fatal extent in the provinces of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, and that in the course of sixteen months 106,789 persons fell a sacrifice to the disease, being about five and three-sixteenths per cent of the whole population. The Committee of medical gentlemen, whom you very properly appointed to investigate the nature and causes of the malady, and to suggest the most effectual means of arresting its progress seem to have been of opinion that the primary cause of the disease was an unnatural state of atmosphere, produced by the unusual humidity and sultriness of three successive seasons; and that in certain situations, particularly in the fort of Madura, its extraordinary fatality was to be ascribed to stagnant water, vegetable putrefaction, and the fifth both of the streets and dwellings. The committee likewise represented that is ravages had been most destructive among the lower orders of the people, who, from poverty of diet, deficiency of clothing, and want of cleanliness, were most liable to catch the infection and least able to resist its attakcs; and this representation was strongly pressed upon your attention by the Medical Board, apparently for the purpose of inducing you to adopt some system for improving the general conditon of the inhabitants."

"Although it is the duty of every Government to consult the happiness and propserity of its subjects, it is obviously beyond the competence of the ruling power, either to provide necessaries for a large population, or to effect any sudden change in their mode of living; you judged wisely, therefore, in confining your attention to such of the suggestions of the Medical Board as were practicable, and not inconsistent with the usages if the natives; and we were truly gratified to learn, that the disorder had abated upon the return of clear and dry weather. This gratification however, has been considerably diminished by the accounts contained in a letter from the Collector of Madra, dated 17th February 1812, in which he states that the fever had again made its appearance in that district with all its former malignity."

"We are concerned to find that the calamitous visitation of an epidemic fever was succeeded, in fusily 1221, by a failure of the usual rains; and that the *drought* had been so severe in several of the provinces subject to your Government, as to occasion considerable alarm respecting a scarcity of grain, and some apprehensions of a loss of revenue, particularly in the Carnatic and southern districts. Considering the adversity of the season, we fully concur in the propriety of suspending the duties on the importation and transportation of grain, and of obtaining an exemption from duty in favour of all grain exported from the Mysore and Travancore countries to the territories under your Government. We also approve of the directions which were given to the Commissary-General, for the supply of the troops with grain at those stations where a scarcity was apprehended."

1. *Year*—1810-11
2. *Place*—Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly

The following table shows the trends of population between some selected points :—

(198) TABLE No. 4 (S-115)—*Movement of population of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly*, 1810-11, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961*

[district]	1810-11		1871		1921		1961	
	area (sq. miles)	population	area (sq. miles)	population	area (sq. miles)	population	area (sq. miles)	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madura . . .	6,932	245,654	9,502	2,666,615	4,901	2,007,082	4,910	3,211,227
Dindigul . . .	4,500	295,654	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad . . .	—	—	—	—	4,838	1,721,837	4,849	2,421,788
Coimbatore . .	8,280	596,606	7,432	1,763,274	7,225	2,219,848	6,018	3,557,471
Tinnevelly . . .	5,700	690,696	5,176	1,693,959	4,325	1,901,396	4,419	2,730,279
total .	25,412	1,828,610	22,110	5,723,848 6,123,848	21,289	7,850,163	20,196	11,920,765

*In 1810-11, Ramnad was in Dindigul, in 1871 Dindigul and Ramnad were in Madura.

(199) TABLE No. 5 (S-116)—*Variation in population of Madura, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly*, 1810-11, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1810-11 .	1,828,610	—	—
1871 . .	5,723,848	+3,895,238	+213.92
1921 . .	7,850,163	+2,126,314	+37.15
1961 . .	11,920,765	+4,070,602	+51.85

Changes in population as shown above are not based on an exactly unit area. Considering these changes also on the basis of population per square mile, a similar trend is obtained. The population of 1810-11 seems to be a gross under estimation as the growth rate obtained in the pre-census period seems not plausible considered in the light of subsequent changes.

10. THE DISTRICT OF PALNAUD, 1829

1. *Year*—1829
2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

3. *Source*—

Moorland, H.

Geographical memoir of the districts of Palnaud in the Zillah of Guntoor, compiled from the materials of the survey record in the Surveyor General Office, Madras 1829. (Survey of India Memoir No. 37, p. 7-23, 130-135).

4. *Materials*— [*NAI/MSS*]

(a) **Geographical location**—

situation extent and boundaries

Its greatest length from East to West is 48½ miles and from North to South 26 miles, altogether including an area of about 1,046¼ square miles; to the North and West it is bounded by the River Kistna and the Hyderabad Territories. On the East by the District of Guntoor, and to the South by a chain of hills which separate it from the Districts of Doopad and Guntoor, the South and Eastern boundaries of the District are mountainous and woody; the features to the Northern and Western boundaries along the course of the Kistna, are in general ranges of low table hills covered with a dwarfish jungle; the interior of the District, with the exception of a few detached hills, is open and presents a succession of long gradual swells or slopes.

geographical identification

Palnaud was mentioned as a district under the Guntur Zillah in 1829. The territory more or less is represented by the Palnad taluk in the district of Krishna in 1871 and by the Palnad tehsil in the district of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh in 1961. The area mentioned is 1046 square miles in 1829, 1096 square miles in 1871 and 1041 square miles in 1961.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(200) TABLE No. 1. (S-117)—*Summary table of population of the district of Palnaud*, 1829

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	1,046
2	number of villages	152*
3	population : persons	65,852
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	14,094
5	number of houses	14,093
6	population per square mile . . .	62.96
7	average size of a village . . .	433.24
8	average size of a family	4.67
9	average size of a house	4.67
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

*only principal villages are taken.

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1. *Year*—1829

2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

(201) TABLE No. 2—*Total population of the pergunnahs dependant on the district of Palmaud in the Guntoor circar for the year* 1829—Contd.

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the sub-divisions	smartavooloo [smriti-followers, brahmin]	arvaila neyogooloo [brahmin administrator]	vistnavooloo [vaishnaba]	mardhooloo [N.A.]	chettreeloo [kayastha, *military service*]	numbevauroo [temple servant]	komutloo [trading class]	tumbalavanloo [te]rmepiest]	jungaloo [lingayat priestly class]	linga bullajalloo [trader & cultivator]	tellunga bullajaloo [trader]	bondaleeloo [rajput, cultivator and petty trader]	rajapootrooloo [military and cultivator)	kumsalavanloo [gold and silversmith]	kummurvanloo [worker in brass, bronze and allied metal]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	Timmericottah	171	158	—	5	2	12	450	17	8	23	409	6	—	172	23
2	2	Goorjal	738	388	16	—	8	39	763	54	14	—	1,507	18	—	163	46
3	3	Macherlah	327	458	—	—	—	33	748	38	35	200	2,605	26	—	152	127
4	4	Tungada	1,129	645	14	14	38	35	997	55	44	40	2,248	13	—	177	109
5	5	Karumpoody	289	326	7	4	—	22	452	20	21	61	1,020	3	4	107	19
total			2,654	1,975	37	23	48	141	3,410	184	122	333	7,789	66	4	771	324

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the sub-divisions	kunchurvanloo [worker in brass, bronze and allied metal]	vudlavanloo carpenter	reddyvauroo [cultivator]	mootarasooloo [agricultural labour]	kummavauroo [sudra agriculturist]	vellamavauroo [cultivator]	coorpavanloo [N.A.]	doodakoolavanloo [muslim cotton cleaner, quilt maker]	saluvanloo [weaver]	mungalavanloo [barber]	koommaravanloo [potters]	sakalavanloo [washerman]	gounlavanloo [toddy-tappers]	gollavanloo [shephard]	bogumvanloo [dancer]
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	1	Timmericottah	8	25	619	182	365	28	—	70	49	60	89	138	54	517	20
2	2	Goorjal	23	143	1,774	368	2,190	43	—	109	127	135	150	374	87	1,126	184
3	3	Macherlah	6	230	2,432	947	1,389	5	—	204	211	143	282	522	750	1,798	44
4	4	Tungada	—	182	2,529 [2,481]	539 [526]	1,682	24	35	281	91	187	230	626 [619]	120	1,557 [1,545]	218
5	5	Karumpoody	8	67	811	135	1,740	—	—	113	85	51	145	235	41	845	15
total			45	647	8,165 [8,117]	2,171 [2,158]	7,366	100	35	777	563	576	896	1,895 [1,188]	1,052	5,843 [5,831]	481

1. *Year*—1829
2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

(201) TABLE No. 2—*Total population of the pergunnahs dependant on the district of Palnaud in the Guntoor circar for the year* 1829—concld.

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the sub-divisions	mathervanloo [mat-basket maker]	satanloo [temple servant]	moochellavanloo [painters, leather workers]	geenegruvanloo [N.A.]	tokatavanloo [weaver]	rungeresooloo [cloth weaver]	dausarevanloo [beggar]	toorka pukkeerloo [muslim mendicants]	toorkaloo [muslim, agricultural labour]	bookavanloo [traders in cosmetic]	sanny bogumbanloo [prostitute]	wodavanloo [boatman]	perkavanloo [gunny bag weaver]	bovavanloo [palanquin bearer, hunter]	marevanloo [cultivator]
1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	1	Timmericottah	—	13	—	—	72	—	—	—	348	—	—	83	—	17	80
2	2	Goorjal	—	12	—	—	190	—	—	—	467	—	—	531	49	54	65
3	3	Macherlah	64	41	—	7	119	—	—	4	885	—	—	390	538	112	43
4	4	Tungada	17	69 [96]	7	—	—	1	11	9	1,232	—	19	405	45	172	80
5	5	Karumpoody	50	10	—	—	53	—	—	—	293	8	—	189	55	85	27
total			131	172	7	7	434	1	11	13	3,225	8	19	1,598	687	440	295

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the sub-divisions	butrajooloo [telling flattering stories]	talookoolavanloo [oil moneya]	lumbadeeloo [traders in salt, paddy]	yarekoolavanloo [wandering tribe, basket mekers]	arrvanloo [N.A.]	chenchoovanloo [wild tribe, hunting]	pitchekagoontavanloo [gypsies, entertainer]	janravanloo [lac worker]	katekavanloo [N.A.]	christians [agriculturist]	malavanloo [agricultural labourer]	madegavanloo [skinner, tanner]	total
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	51
1	1	Timmericottah	18	6	113	—	—	2	6	—	—	42	205	452	5,737 [5,137]
2	2	Goorjal	77	—	95	—	—	—	19	28	—	246	733	1,172	14,325
3	3	Macherlah	108	38	235	20	25	57	—	—	—	—	1,061	1,359	18,827
4	4	Tungada	68	5	200	15	—	11	—	10	6	—	980	1,596 [1,598]	18,844 [18,766]
5	5	Karumpoody	167	—	39	39	—	24	9	—	—	—	457	646	8,797
total			458	49	682	74	25	94	34	38	6	288	3,436	5,225 [5,227]	65,930 [65,852]

86-L[B(D)136]RGI—34(a)

1. *Year*—1829

2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

(202) TABLE No. 3—*Total Kannashoomaree of the pergunnahs dependant on the district of Palnaud in the Guntoor circar for the year* 1829

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the pergunnahs	villages: principal	villages: subordinate	villages: ruined	houses: tiled	houses: terraced	houses: thatched	population by families: cultivators	population by families: tradesman	population by families: public servants	population by families: labourers	population by families: manium or land holders	population by families: beggars	population by families: total	cattle: cows	cattle: bullocks	cattle: male buffaloes	cattle: female buffaloes	cattle: sheep	cattle: goats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1	Timmericottah	12	—	2	1	196	856	289	199	10	404	129	22	1,053	1,885	1,294	236	1,226	4,282	4,885
2	2	Goorjal	23	2	6	—	537	2,384	1,234	300	3	932	466	29	2,964	4,110	4,214	546	2,870	8,230	8,403
3	3	Mecherlah	54	18	28	—	514	3,081	1,810	143	4	1,406	250	95	3,708	5,848	5,822	1,038	3,948	12,101	21,189
4	4	Tungada	47	9	7	—	426	3,618	1,460	368	72	1,185	895	64	4,044	6,728	4,896	1,049	3,021	16,270	15,196
5	5	Karumpoody	16	5	7	—	148	2,168	1,281	96	—	523	297	119	2,316	2,151	2,611	298	2,355	7,426	3,248
		total	152	34	50	1	1,821	12,107	6,074	1,106	89	4,450	2,037	329	14,085	20,722	18,837	3,167	13,420	48,809	52,921

no. of sub-divisions	no. of pergunnahs	names of the pergunnahs	fortifications: tatoos	fortifications: asses	fortifications: total	water works: ploughs	water works: hill forts	water works: plain forts	water works: zemindar's anicuts	water works: kutwas or dams	water works: lunkas	water works: rivers	water works: nullahs	water works: tanks konta	water works: tanks or cherroos	water works: tanks with masonry	water works: large wells	water works: small wells	water works: kupp-ella wells	timber: tamarind	timber: mango tress	timber: cocoa-nut trees	timber: palmyra trees	timber: date tress	timber: toomba trees	timber: various trees
1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	1	Timmericottah	26	76	14,410	544 [552]	—	3	—	—	10	—	3	23	59	6	10	40	29	23	603	—	—	72	—	34	80
2	2	Goorjal	81	221	28,675	1,755	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	21	135 [154]	2	11	22	59	13	1,284	—	—	13	—	487	320
3	3	Macherlah	94	348	50,388	2,773	1	1	—	6	3	1	11	89	266	21	10	8	316	52	858	25	5	12,208*	72	449	549
4	4	Tungada	57	348	47,565	2,423	—	8	—	28	26	—	29	25	168	—	34	8 [7]	116	85	3,027	54 [26]	11	45	32	178	939
5	5	Karumpoody	54	169	18,312	1,436	—	1	—	6	9	—	9	16	150	—	9	1	41	11	1,052	190	7	12	1	105	142
		total	312	1,162	159,350	8,931 [8,939]	1	14	—	42	48	1	56	174	798 [797]	29	74	79 [78]	561	184	6,824	269 [241]	23	1,230 [12,350]	105	1,253	2,030

* The figure is likely to be incorrect, it might be 1,088 if the total at 1,230 is correct.

1. *Year*—1829

2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

(202) TABLE No. 3—*Total Kanaashoomaree on the perguunnahs dependant on the district of Palnaud in the Guntoor circar for the year* 1829—concld.

no. of sub-divisions	no. of per-gunnahs	names of the per-gunnahs	gardens		public buildings																	
			beetle gar-dens	lime gar-dens	zemi-ndars	cir-car cut-cherry	cathc-lic cha-ppels	mos-ques	eed-gahs	dur-gahs	nim-raz dur-gahs	fak-eer tuk-kas	pee-rla ko-tums	ass-oor kha-nas	moosa-fur kha-nas	shev-astul-lums	vis-tnoo stul-lums	var-ious stul-lums	*hills*	junga mutts	chou-*ltries*	bun-gal-ows
1	2	3	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	1	Timmericottah	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	18	18	46 [45]	—	—	—	1
2	2	Goorjal	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	27	29	55	—	—	—	2 [1]
3	3	Macherlah	4	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	30	39	159	—	1	—	—
4	4	Tungada	2	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	43	47	84	—	—	—	4
5	5	Karumpoody	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	15	18	43	—	—	—	—
		Total	11	14	1	7	2	5	—	—	1	—	73	—	1	133	151	387 [386]	—	1	—	7 [6]

1. *Year*—1829
2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

5. *Method*—

[It appears that an enumeration of population was conducted. The schedules of enquiry may be conceived from the set of tables presented under item 4(b). The following extracts from the *Historical Records of the Survey of India* (V. 3, p. 96-97, 119) show their operation in Palnaud.

"In 1825 the Collector of Guntur asked that Palnaud should be resurveyed". The map of Guntoor Cirkar only is so very good that really it would be a pity to make up....the country of Palnaud from the materials now available. This tahsil had been surveyed by Beatson as long ago as 1788, and only lately incorporated into Guntoor. It was not until 1829 that Morland with two assistants could be spared from Hyderabad, and the survey.. comprehending, 1,098 suqare miles, was completed by the middle of May,....

The whole of the records...were safely received yesterday, with the exception of the beautiful map, which has unfortunately sustained some injury from the rain.

I cannot but... express my entire approbation with the manner in which this small district has been completed...The features of the country appear to be faithfully and beautifully delineated, and the whole of the documents appear complete...The drawing and description of ancient tombs and pillars are valuable and interesting."

"Early in 1829, Morland, with Hill and Long, surveyed about 1,100 square miles of Palnaud, which has now become part of Guntur."]

6. *Explanation—*

divisions, and their boundaries

It is divided into two Tannahs or Tallooks, the Tannah of Datchapetty including all the eastern portion and that of Timmericotta, the western part of the District. These again are subdivided into five Pergunnahs, two of which, Carumpoody and Tungada, are included in the Eastern, and the others Macherla, Timmericotta, and Goorjal, in the Western Tallook.

Timmericotta Pergunnah

The Pergunnah of Timmericotta contains an area of about 72¼ square miles, of which, about 43 square miles are laid out in dry cultivation, about ¼ a square mile in rice fields, and the remainder generally borderirng on the Kistna is occupied by low barren ranges of hills; to the north it is bounded by the River Kistna, to the West and South by the Macherla Pergunnah, and on the East by the Pergunnah of Goorjal.

Macherla Pergunnah

The Pergunnah of Macherla which is situated principally in the Western part of the District, is of much greater extent than any of the others, comprising an area of about 440¾ square miles, of which, 119¾ is occupied by dry cultivation, 172 by rice fields, and the remainder 319½ [149] is taken up by hills and jungle; it is bounded on the north by the Kistna and Timmericotta Pergunnah, on the west by the River Kistna, on the south by a range of hills, which separate it from the District of Doopad, and on the East by the Pergunnahs of Goorjal and Carumpoody.

Goorjal Pergunnah

The Pergunnah of Goorjal comprises an area of about 134 square miles, which with the exception of about 99½ square miles is under a high state of cultivation, principally of dry grain. The rice cultivation only occupying about 1¼ square miles; this Pergunnah is bounded on the North by the river Kistna, to the West by the Pergunnah of Timmericotta, to the south by the Pergunnah of Macherla and Carumpoody, and on the East by the Pergunnah of Tungada.

Tungada Pergunnah

The Pergunnah of Tungada is bounded on the North by the river Kistna, on the West by the Pergunnahs of Goorjal and Carumpoody, on the South by a range of hills, and on the East by the District of Guntoor; it includes an area of about 263¾ square miles, of this 166 square miles are occupied by dry cultivation, 6¼ by rice fields, and the remainder 91½ square miles by low barren tables.

Carumpoody Pergunnah

The Pergunnah of Carumpoody is bounded on the north by the Pergunnahs, of Tungada and Goorjal, on the West by the Pergunnah of Macherla, on the south by the range of hills, and to the East by the Pergunnah of Tungada, it contains an area of about 117¾ square miles, of which 59 is occupied by dry cultivation, 3 by rice fields, and the remaining 55¾ by hills and jungle.

Capital, Cusbas, Droogs, Forts, Market places, and other considerable places

Each of the several pergunnahs have their Cusbas or capital towns, which give their names to the pergunnah, as that of Tungada which is the Cusba of the Pergunnah of the same name, of Macherla, Timmericotta, etc. The only Droog in the District, is that of Nagurjanaconda, situated north west of, and within a short distance of the village of Poolareddygoodum...There are no forts of any consequence in the District, there is a small one at Carumpoady, but at present in a ruinous state, and of no strength whatever. There are several small guddies scattered over the District, but generally in a very delapidated state.

No weekly or periodical markets are held in Palnaud. The Principal villages are Macherla, Timmericotta, Goorjal, Carumpoody, Tungada, Datchapully, Peddcogoorala and Doogee.

Macherla

Macherla is situated on the western bank of the Chundravunkavag Nullah; it is an extensive and well built village, and capital or Cusba of the Pergunnah of the same name; there is a pagoda of some celebrity, immediately north of the village dedicated to

1. *Year*—1829
2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

Chennakasawaraswamy, at which, a great feast is celebrated annually in the month of April, which attracts considerable numbers, from the surrounding districts.

Timmericotta

Timmericotta, the Cusba of the Pergunnah, and seat of the Western Tallook, is a tolerably well built town, has a guddy in very good repair, a mosque and a small Roman Catholic Chapel. The wells of the houses and enclosures of this, as well as of the generality of villages in the District, are composed entirely of varieties of shoty (?) lime stone, which is to be procured in great abundance through out the district. Iron ore of a very good quality is found in the hills west of the town, the remains of some diamond mines are also to be seen on a low jungly range of hills about 3 miles north west of Timmericotta, and within a short distance of the Kistna. The whole tract between the village and the Kistana presents an extremely wild and dreary aspect, and is very much infested by tigers and other beasts of prey.

Goorjal

Goorjal, is a well built large village, and Cusba of the Pergunnah. The greater part of the houses are tiled, and alotgether present a greater appearance of neatness and comfort than the generality of villages in the district, it has two or three small pagodas, one of them west of the village bears the appearance of great antiquity. Nitre is collected in considerable abundance in and about the village, and a considerable quanity is annually exported to Madras. Crystalized iron ore is also found on the surface of a rising ground about 3 miles north of Goorjal, but not in sufficient quantity or of good enough quality, to defray the expence of smelting it; there is a large tank south of the village which irrigates a small extent of rice ground but does not retain water through out the year : on the southern extremity of the Bund are two tombs to the memory of two Portugueze officers who died here (while in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic) about sixty years ago.

Carumpoody

Carumpoody, the Cusba of the Pergunnah is situated on the west bank of the Naguler river. It is a moderate sized village, but must at some former period have been of much greater extent, judging from the remains of houses and enclosures still to be seen in its immediate vicinity; there is a small fort on the nroth west angle of the village; it has no ditch and is greatly out of repair; there are some very ancient tombs north of the village, about which the inhabitants cannot give the slightest information. They are universally known amongst them as the tombs of the Giants or Ratcharyloo,....

Tungada

Tungada, the capital of the Pergunnah, was formerly the seat of the Eastern Tannah, which has been long since transferred to Datchapully; and Tungada has in consequence fallen off very much, and is at present in a declining state.

Datchapully

Datchapully a large and flourishing village situated on the high road from Madras is at present the seat of the Eastern Tallook. the Naguler passes through the centre of the village and irrigates a patch of rice fields on the Southern extremity; there are several Bunyas, and Soncars, who carry on a considerable traffic in salt, grain, and cloth with Hyderabad, and the Northern parts. There are the remains of a small fort and some pagodas west of the village. It has also a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. The high road for one or two miles, south of the village is very rough and rocky.

Peddoogooralla

Peddoogooralla is a large village on the high road from Madras to Hyderabad, it has a neat bungalow for the accommodation of travellers, and the villages, which is chiefly occupied by bunnias, is large and well built, There is a native vaccinator stationed here by the Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Eastern portion of the district.

Doogee

Doogee is a large and populous village, only remarkable for a collection of ancient tombs in its vicinity, there is a large tank south of the village, a small quantity of salt petre is also collected and prepared at this village.

lakes, tanks and reservoirs

The space occupied by tanks and reservoirs may be estimated at about 15 square miles, there are none in the district of any great magnitude. The larger ones are in general applied to the pruposes of cultivation, the smaller tanks or Koontas are formed principally for the convenience of the cattle.

soil, productions, and mode of husbandry

The soil in the interior of the District is generally a rich black loam, and particularly favourable to the growth of cotton; towards the hills it changes to a red gravelly earth. Cotton is the chief production, and cultivated to a very great extent, jauwarry, bajeera, koolty, chenna and yerrandee are grown in small quantities sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The implements and mode of husbandry are similar to those used throughout the Carnatic.

7. *Gaps*—

[According to Phillimore (*Historical Records of the Survey of India*, Vol. III), the whole of Palnaud was surveyed. The survey covered a comprehensive range of statistical enquiry.]

1. *Year*—1829
2. *Place*—The District of Palnaud

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The land use of Palnad in 1829 has been tabulated from descriptive materials and is being presented in the following table.

(203) TABLE NO. 4—[*Land use of the district of Palnaud*, 1829]

sl. no.	pergunnah	area	(figures in square miles) dry cultivation	rice field	barren, hills, & jungle
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Timmericotta	72.50	43.00	0.50	29.00
2	Macherla	440.75	119.75	172.00	149.00
3	Goorjal	134.00	33.25	1.25	99·50
4	Tungada	263·75	166.00	6.75	91.50
5	Carumboody	117.75	59.00	3.00	55.75
	total	1,028.75*	421.00	183.00	424.75
	percentage	100.00	40.92	17.79	41.29

*total area is mentioned under the 'situation, extent and boundary' as 1,046 sq. miles.

According to the return published in the District Census Hand Book 1971, out of a total area of 688.9 square miles for which land utilisation data were furnished. forest contained 20.84 per cent, area not available for cultivation 42.67 per cent, and area under cultivation including culturable waste 36.49 per cent, the irrigated area being 13.53 of the total land under crop.

The following table shows the variation of population between 1829 and 1961.

(204) TABLE NO. 5 (S-118)—*Variation in population of the district of Palnad*, 1829, 1871, 1921, *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1829	65,852	—	—
1871	120,658	+54,806	+83.23
1921	156,958	+ 36,300	+30.09
1961	228,002	+71,044	+45.26

There was a devastating famine by the closing years of 1870's. It is possible that the growth rate was higher in pre-census years than that of 1871-1921, but such a rate perhaps cannot exceed that of 1921-1961.

11. TINNEVELLY DISTRICT, 1815-17....1829-30

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

3. *Source*—

(1) **Madras** *Madras Board of Revenue*

Letters to the Board, 1822, 548p. MRO Collectorate records. Tinnevelly District. Vol. No. 4696 (MS).

(2) **Madras.** *Madras Board of Revenue*

Letters to the Board, 1821-6, 314p. MRO Collectorate records. Tinnevelly District. Vol. No. 4346, General No. 24894 (MS).

(3) **Madras.** *Madras Board of Revenue*

Letters to the Board, 1827-31, 390p. MRO Collectorate records. Tinnevelly District, Vol. No. 4365. General No. 24895 (MS).

(4) **Madras.** *Madras Board of Revenue*

Letters to the Board and Governments 1831. 240p. Tinnevelly District. Vol. No. 4705. General No. 25243 (MS).

[*TNA*/]

(5) **Madras**

Madras district gazetteers. Tinnevelly. By H.R. Pale. Vol. 1. Madras, 1917. p. 273-276, 316-317

[*WBSL*/*XI*-74]

(6) **Madras**

A Manual of the Tinnevelly District in the Presidency of Madras. Compiled by A.J. Stuart, Madras, 1879. p. 161.

[*BSL*/*XI*-71]

(7) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical statistical and historical description of Hindostan and adjacent countries. V. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 476-483.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*Source* (5)]

Administrative changes : In early times Mr. S.R. Lushington, when appointed Collector of Tinnevelly in 1801, still retained charge of the palaiyams of Sivaganga and Ramnad. His Head Assistant, Mr. Parish, was in 1803, appointed Collector of the newly formed 'Zilla of Ramnad', which included also the Zamindari of Sivaganga, the districts of Dindigul and Madura and also the zamindaris of Tinnevelly. In 1808 the district of Ramnad was abolished, and the twentyfive Tinnevelly zamindaris (of the original 31 palaiyams, three had been confiscated and sold, and three had been conferred on other zamindars) were incorporated in the Tinnevelly district.

Subsequent changes

When the English first came into possession of Tinnevelly, the district was divided into 19 taluks. These were afterwards reduced to eleven; and the redistributions of areas subsequently made are shown in the following table :—

(205) TABLE NO. 1—*Changes in the jurisdiction of taluks of the district of Tinnevelly*, 1821, 1838, 1860 *and upto* 1917

1821	1838	1860	since 1910
1	2	3	4
Nadumandalam	Sattur	—	Transferred to Ramnad
	Srivilliputtur	—	district
Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil
Alvartirunagari	Ottapidaram[1]	Ottapidaram	Koilpatti (1911)[2]
Srivaikuntan	Srivaikuntam	Tenkarai (name changed to Srivaikuntam in 1893)	Srivaikuntam[3]
Panchamahal	Panchamahal	—	Tiruchendur (1911)
Kalakkad	Nanguneri Valliyur	Nangundri	Nanguneri
Nellaiyambalam	Nellaiyambalam	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly
Vidugramam[4]	Vidugramam		
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	Tenkasi	Tenkasi
Sermadevi	Sermadevi		
Brahmadesam	Brahmadesam	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram

1. The new Ottapidaram taluk consisted of a portion of the Alvartirunagari taluk, the rest being incorporated with Srivaikuntam.
2. The other in the small estate of Pudur.
3. In the formation of these two taluks, 10 ayan villages of the old Ottapidaram taluk, including Tuticorin, and eight mitta villages were transferred to Sriviakuntam; and the common frontier of the Ottapidaram and Sattur areas also underwent change.
4. Headquarters, Murappanad-Pudugramam, now included in the Srivaikuntam taluk.

1. *Year*—1815-17...1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

[*divisional charges as in* 1917]

The existing divisional charges are as follows :—The Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks, consitituting the Tuticorin division, are under the charge of a Sub-Collector stationed at Tuticorin; a Sub-Collector at Tinnevelly is in charge of the Tinnevelly and Tankas; taluks, which form the Tinnevelly division; the Sermadevi division, comprising Ambasamundram and Nanguneri, from the division of the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi; the Koilpatti division, made up of the taluks of Koilpatti and Sankaranainarkoil, is under a Deputy Collector, whose headquarters is at Koilpatti.

[According to the Madras census report of 1871, there were "22 permanently settled estates (Zamindaries) and 25 minor estates termed muttahs." By assignment of the revenues by the Nobob of Arcot to the East India Company, its officers took the charge of internal management of the district. Tinnevelly was then held by 32 independent chiefs termed poligars.]

[*source* (7)]

A district of the Southern Carnatic,...and occupying the south-eastern extremity of what is usually called the peninsula. To the north it is bounded by the collectorate of Madura; on the S.E. it is separated from the Island of Ceylon by the gulf of Manaar and on the west it is bounded by Travancore, from which it is separated by a high ridge of woody mountains of extremely difficult access. Generally speaking however, Tinnevelly may be called an open country, as it contains few hills, and those insulated and detached; but it comprehends several tracts of waste and jungle, especially towards the cast, in the neighbourhood of Tuticorin. In the Punjmahal and Calacaud divisions, there are numerous palmira trees, growing in a sandy soil, and interspersed with dry grain cultivation. The elevation of the land above the sea increases as the country recedes from the gulf of Manaar; but the district on the whole is considerably lower than the adjoining ones. The principal rivers are the Tambarapurni and Sylaur. The first rises in the Travancore Ghauts, lat. 8° 35'N. and about 12 miles from its source forms the cataract of Pampanassum after which traversing a rich and cultivated country, it passes Palamcotta within a mile north and proceeds towards the sea, into which it falls at Permacoil, having been previsouly joined by the Sylaur.

The Sylaur rises in the hills immediately north of Pooliery, at the eastern opening of the Ariangawel pass, soon after which it is united with several rivulets, the most remarkable being that which creates by its falls the Courtallum cataracts, in lat, 8° 56' N. This last mentioned stream issues among the mountains that compose the southern side of a kind of recess formed by the retiring of the Great Ghauts, and which is noted for the singularity of its climate, This recess is in width above 20 miles, and its greatest opening to the Ariangawel pass into the Travancore country about half as much; the pass itself being very narrow, and about ten miles in length. The recess has of late years been tolerably cultivated, and from the loftiness of the hills the scenery is grand and picturesque, resembling certain romantic situations in Switzerland. Towards Cape Comorin there is another pass into Travancore, known by he name of the Arumboolie pass, about two miles in width, and as much in length, the eastern opening of which lies exactly in the meridian of Cape Comorin, at the distance of twelve miles.

Towards the southern and eastern exteremity of the coast there are many salt marshes, the largest being situated between Colsailpalnam and Vesiaputty, in Calacaud. These marshes were fomerly all distinct and separate, but owing to some recent inundations, four of them are now joined together. They are separated from the sea by high sand-hills, have no natural communication with it, and are at unequal distances from it of from four to 13 miles. Since the heavy monsoon of 1810, they have been filled to a depth of from five to ten feet, and the stagnant water, by its long continuance, has done infinite mischeif. In that year the inhabitants of the villages contiguous to these swamps complained that their houses were rendered uninhabitable, their cultivated lands flooded, and that the water had risen so high about their palmira trees, as to prevent their extracting the toddy. A cut was in consequence made from the united marshes to the river Gurryar, to drain off the waters, and for a time it answered, but the subsequent rains in February and March again choked up the opening.

geographical identification

A table of administrative changes has been presented already under *Geographical location*. The area of the district was mentioned as 5,700 square miles in 1821-22. The area given was not, however, based on scientific measurement for the entire territory represented. Subsequently, there occurred a series of adjustments. In early years, zemindaries were mentioned separately without mentioning area. In 1971, area of the district was given as 5,176 square miles. The area in 1921 and 1961, adding the area of two taluks Sattur and Srivilliputtur transferred to the present Ramnathapuram District, stands respectively for 5,340 and 5,346 square miles. The difference in area between 1823 and 1872 cannot be ascertained in details, the area in other points of time is broadly similar.

1. *Year*—1815-17...1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(b) Particulars of population—

(206) TABLE 2 (S-119)—*Summary table of population of the district of Tinnevelly*, 1815-17...1829-30

sl. no.	item	particulars				
		1815-17	1821-22	1823	1826-27	1829-30
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
1	area in square miles	—	5,700	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	1,181	—	—	—
3	population : persons	629,350	730,969	951,660	766,915	850,891
	males	—	368,418	473,708	386,258	430,142
	females	—	362,551	477,952	380,657	420,749
4	number of families	—	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—	—	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	128	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	619	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	—	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	991	994	994	980

(207) TABLE NO. 3—*Population of the district of Tinnevelly*, 1815-17...1829-30

sl. no.	talooks	population				
		1815-17	1821-22	1823	1826-27	1829-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tinnevelly district	629,350	564,957	788,740	766,915	850,891
1	Shevenmadavy	30,828	36,862	36,373	38,648	40,533
2	Nelliambalum	63,402	66,952	73,103	73,962	82,997
3	Vedoogramum	18,727	23,523	23,871	24,388	24,873
4	Branmadasum	28,607	31,922	34,819	34,941	40,396
5	Tencausey	23,092	31,858	59,492	32,158	36,653
6	Nadoomundalum	84,225	106,664	159,773	85,450	117,757
7	Shenkerninarcoil	33,708	42,538	77,393	41,503	53,587
8	Streevygoontum	61,834	70,321	146,979	68,288	73,440
9	Calacauad	58,514	59,069	72,195	71,204	71,754
10	Alwartinnevelly	29,700	32,273	34,982	32,766	33,055
11	Panjamahl	47,970	62,975	69,760	80,326	82,120
12	Jumindaries	148,743	—	—	183,281	193,726

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(208) TABLE No. 4—*Population by sex of the district of Tinnevelly*, 1821-22....1829-30

sl. no.	talooks	no. of villages	population							
			1821-22				1823			
			persons	males	females	females per 1,000 males	persons	males	females	females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Tinnevelly district		730,969	368,418	362,551	984	951,660	473,708	477,952	1,009
1	Shevenmadavy	138	36,862	18,814	18,048	959	36,373	18,410	17,963	976
2	Nelliambalum	131	66,952	33,824	33,128	979	73,103	36,486	36,617	1,004
3	Vedoogramum	52	23,523	11,908	11,615	975	23,871	12,147	11,724	965
4	Branmadasum	42	31,922	16,096	15,826	983	34,819	17,234	17,585	1,020
5	Tencausey	68	31,858	15,660	16,198	1,034	59,492	29,563	29,929	1,012
6	Nadoomundalum	228	106,664	52,769	53,895	1,021	159,773	79,110	80,663	1,020
7	Shenkerninarcoil	32	42,538	21,210	21,328	1,006	77,393	38,626	38,767	1,004
8	Streevygoontum	128	70,321	35,530	34,491	971	146,979	74,149	72,830	982
9	Calacauad	212	59,069	29,905	29,164	975	72,195	36,942	35,253	954
10	Alwartinnevelly	34	32,273	16,571	15,702	948	34,982	17,911	17,071	953
11	Punjamahl	116	62,975	31,432	31,543	1,004	69,760	34,906	34,854	998
12	Jamindaries	—	—	—	—	960	—	—	—	994

sl. no.	talooks	population							
		1826-27				1829-30			
		persons	males	females	females per 1,000 males	persons	males	females	females per 1,000 males
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Tinnevelly district	766,915	386,258	380,657	985	850,891	430,142	420,749	978
1	Shevenmadavy	38,648	19,740	18,908	958	40,533	20,836	19,697	945
2	Nelliambalum	73,962	37,072	36,890	995	82,997	41,786	41,211	986
3	Vedoogramum	24,388	12,495	11,893	952	24,873	12,708	12,165	957
4	Branmadasum	34,941	17,371	17,570	1,011	40,396	19,321	21,075	1,091
5	Tencausey	32,158	15,450	16,708	1,081	36,653	18,363	18,290	996
6	Nadoomundalum	85,450	41,727	43,723	1,048	117,757	59,406	58,351	982
7	Shenkerninarcoil	41,503	20,681	20,822	1,007	53,587	26,786	26,801	1,000
8	Streevygoontum	68,233	34,577	33,711	975	73,440	37,334	36,106	967
9	Calacauad	71,204	37,016	34,188	924	71,754	37,174	34,580	930
10	Alwartinnevelly	32,766	16,449	16,267	986	33,055	16,666	16,389	983
11	Punjamahl	80,326	40,112	40,214	1,003	82,120	41,466	40,654	980
12	Jamindaries	183,281*	93,518	89,763	960	193,726*	98,296	95,430	971

*population of villages in dispute between the honourable Company and the Travancore Govt. included.

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(209) TABLE NO. 5—*Statement showing the number of towns and villages at which prices are received of the talooks of the Province of Tinnevelly*, 1822

[*source* (*1*)]

names of the talook	total number of villages	number of principal towns in the talook	number of villages at which neruch prices are usually received	number of villages at which neruch prices are not received	remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sharenmadavy	138	—	1	137	The neruchs do not spend the prices of grain as by the merassidars merely the buzar without the amount carriage or profit of grain merchants.
Nelliambalum	131	5	5	126	
Vedoogramum	52	—	13	39	
Brimmadasem	42	1	1	41	
Tencausey	68	—	3	65	
Nadoomundalum	228	2	3	225	
Shenkenninar-coil	32	—	1	31	
Streevygoontum	128	—	1	127	
Calacand	212	1	1	211	
Alwar Tinnevelly	34	—	1	33	
Punjamahl	116	3	3	113	
total	1,181	12	33	1,148	

* Perhaps, 'neruch' stands for the word 'nirik, to mean standard and regulated market priceded.

(210) TABLE NO. 6—*Statement showing the result of previous censuses taken in the Tinnevelly district*, 1815-17 *and* 1821-22

[*source* (*6*)]

sl. no.	talkus	population in fasil 1225 (1815-17)	population in fasil 1231 (1821-22)
1	2	3	4
1 Tenkarai	Srivaikuntham	61,834	70,321
2 Ottaipidaram Alwar	Panchamal	47,970	62,975
3 Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	29,700	32,273
4 Sankaranainarkoil	Nellayambalam	63,402	66,952
5 Srivilliputtur	Vidugramam	18,727	23,523
6 Satur		33,708	42,538
7 Nanguneri	Nadayumandalam	84,225	106,664
8 Ambasamudram	Kalacad	58,514	59,069
9 Tenkasi	Valliyur Bramadesam	28,607	31,922
10 Zemindaris	Shermadevi	30,828	36,862
		23,092	31,858
		148,743	—
total		629,350	564,957

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(211) TABLE No. 7—*Statement of population in the district of Tinnevelly for fusly* 1231

[*source (2)*]

division	district	males			females			total		
		old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sharenmadavy	4,557	14,257	18,814	4,714	13,334	18,048	9,271	27,591	26,862 [36,862]
	Nelliambalu	10,833	22,991	33,824	10,711	22,417	33,128	21,544	45,408	66,952
	Vedoogramum	1,909	9,999	11,908	2,415	9,200	11,615	4,324	19,199	23,523
	Brummadasum	4,215	11,881	16,096	4,844	10,982	15,826	9,059	22,863	31,922
Tinnevelly	Tencausey	5,035	10,625	15,660	5,780	10,418	16,198	10,815	21,043	31,858
	Nadoomundalum	25,977	26,792	52,769	28,144	25,751	53,895	54,121	52,543	106,664
	Shenkernianarcoil	4,683	16,527	21,210	5,373	15,955	21,328	10,056	32,482	42,538
	Streevygoontum	6,943	28,587	35,530	7,658	27,133	34,791	14,601	55,720	70,321
	Calacaud	8,015	21,890	29,905	9,668	19,496	29,164	17,683	41,386	59,069
	Alwar Tinnevelly	1,651	14,920	16,571	2,474	13,228	15,702	4,125	28,148	32,273
	Punjamall	3,273	28,159	31,432	4,246	27,297	31,543	7,519	55,456	62,975
	total	77,091	206,628	283,719	86,027	195,211	281,238	163,118	401,839	564,957

(212) TABLE No. 8—*Return of population of the collectorate of Tinnevelly*, 1823

[*source (2)*]

[talook]	details of castes			details of sex and age				
	Christians	Hindoos	Mussul-men	adult males	adult females	made children under 10 years	female children under 8 years	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sharenmadavy	417	35,214	742	12,901	13,446	5,509	4,517	36,373
Nelliambalum	970	63,033	9,100	25,860	28,374	10,626	8,243	73,103
Vedoogramum	245	21,975	1,651	8,179	8,332	3,968	3,392	23,871
Brummadasem	278	33,545	996	12,781	13,783	4,453	3,802	34,819
Tencausey	427	53,257	5,808	19,681	21,881	9,882	8,048	59,492
Nadoomundalum	135	156,149	3,489	51,447	56,674	27,663	23,989	159,773
Shenkerninarcoil	162	76,420	811	24,537	27,093	14,089	11,674	77,393
Streevygoontum	6,320	137,300	3,359	51,929	52,454	22,220	20,376	146,979
Calacauad	4,192	64,210	3,793	27,277	27,157	9,665	8,096	72,195
Alwar Tinnevelly	1,105	31,187	2,690	13,690	13,565	4,221	3,506	34,982
Punjamahl	8,567	44,421	16,772	23,807	24,926	11,099	9,928	69,760
total	22,818	716,711	49,211	272,089	287,685	123,395	105,571	788,740

(213) TABLE No. 9—*Comparative statement of population in the district of Tinnevelly between fuslies* 1236 *and* 1239

[*Source* (4)]

[talook]	Fusly 1236									
	male			female			total			[female per
	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	1,000 males]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
lum	24,796	12,276	37,072	26,811	10,079	36,890	51,607	22,355	73,962	995
unm	8,633	3,862	12,495	8,721	3,172	11,893	17,354	7,034	24,388	952
	10,673	4,777	15,450	12,216	4,492	16,708	22,889	9,269	32,158	1,081
dalum	36,461	5,266	41,727	38,400	5,323	43,723	74,861	10,589	85,450	1,048
iarcoil	13,820	6,851	20,681	14,699	6,153	20,852	28,519	13,014	41,533	1,008
ntum	23,057	11,520	34,577	22,461	11,250	33,711	45,518	22,770	68,288	975
velly	12,621	3,878	16,499	12,749	3,518	16,267	25,370	7,396	32,766	986
	26,411	13,701	40,112	27,374	12,840	40,214	53,785	26,541	80,326	1,003
	155,472	62,141	218,613	163,431	56,827	220,253	319,903	118,968	438,871	1,007
y	13,390	6,350	19,740	13,892	5,016	18,908	27,282	11,336 [11,366]	38,648	958
sum	13,520	3,851	17,371	14,245	3,325	17,570	27,765	7,176	34,941	1,011
	26,841	10,175	37,016	26,043	8,146	34,189	52,884	18,321	71,205	924
	53,751	20,376	74,127	54,180	16,487	70,667	107,931	36,863	144,794	953
	210,223	82,517	292,740	217,611	73,314	290,925	427,834	155,831	583,665	994
run	17,233	6,964	24,197	17,451	5,965	23,416	34,684	12,929	47,613	968
ry	6,232	3,422	9,654	6,432	2,926	9,358	12,664	6,348	19,012	969
	5,109	2,940	8,049	5,207	2,490	7,697	10,316	5,430	15,746	956
utty	3,638	2,068	5,706	3,895	1,725	5,620	7,533	3,793	11,326	985
	270	155	425	272	114	386	542	269	811	908
	839	279	1,118	792	299	1,091	1,631	578	2,209	976

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(213) TABLE NO. 9--*Comparative statement of population in the district of Tinnevelly between fuslies* 1236 *and* 1239—contd.

Part—A[I]

[*Source* (4)]

Fusly 1236

[talook]	male			female			total			[female per
	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	1,000 males]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singumputty	649	341	990	707	255	962	1,356	596	1,952	972
Medoovacoorchey	456	326	782	490	297	787	946	623	1,569	1,006
Alagapoovy	394	336	730	440	246	686	834	582	1,416	940
Talavencottah	590	181	771	604	126	730	1,194	307	1,501	947
Avoodiapoorum	988	702	1,690	1,046	591	1,637	2,034	1,293	3,327	969
Mailmanday										
Colattoor	2,241	956	3,197	2,344	807	3,151	4,585	1,763	6,348	986
Cadulyoody										
Nagalapoorum	3,551	1,539	5,090	2,883	1,174	4,057	6,434	2,713	9,147	797
Autongaray	835	337	1,172	817	245	1,062	1,652	582	2,234	906
Maniatohy	1,627	966	2,593	1,639	789	2,428	3,266	1,755	5,021	936
Cadumboor	860	500	1,360	901	379	1,280	1,761	879	2,640	941
Munmarcottah	2,189	861	3,050	2,192	993 [793]	2,985	4,381	1 654	6,035	979
Sennelgoody	723	370	1,093	772	355	1,127	1,495	725	2,220	1,031
Pavaly	1,140	669	1,809	1,208	557	1,765	2,348	1,226	3,574	976
Vadymittah	1,167	586	1,753	1,206	498	1,704	2,373	1,084	3,457	972
Saittoor	2,199	713	2,912	2,585	605	3,190	4,784	1,318	6,102	1,095
Colungondan	299	298	597	342	178	520	641	476	1,117	871
Parioor	1,786	1,026	2,812	1,653	795	2.448	3,439	1,821	5,260	871
Yailoomaday	1,060	546	1,606	1,079	453	1,532	2,139	999	3,138	954
Saptoor	1,978	1,162	3,140	2,096	918	3,014	4,074	2,080	6,154	960
Sundiyoor	1,223	855	2,078	1,306	739	2,045	2,529	1,594	4,123	984
Sevelputty	1,528	980	2,508	1,582	759	2,341	3,110	1,739	4,849	933
Collaputty	1,177	765	1,942	1,151	641	1,792	2,328	1,406	3,734	923
total	61,981	30,843	92,824	63,092	25,719	88,811	125,073	56,562	181,635	957
village in dispute between the honourable company and the Travancore Govt.	495	199	694	527	225	752	1,022	424	1,446	1,084
grand total	272,699	113,559	386,258	281,230	99,258	380,488	553,929	212,817	766,746	985

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(213)—TABLE 9—*Comparative statement of population in the district of Tinnevelly between fuslies* 1236 *and* 1239—contd.

PART—B[I]

[talook]	Fusely 1239											
	male			female			total			[female per 1,000 males]	difference [1236 and 1239]	
	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	adults	children	total		increase	decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nelliambalum	28,488	13,298	41,786	30,361	10,850	41,211	58,849	24,148	82,997	986	9,055 [9,035]	
Veedoograunm	9,002	3,706	12,708	9,020	3,145	12,165	18,022	6,851	24,873	957	485	
Tencausey	12,175	6,188	18,363	12,657	5,633	18,290	24,832	11,821	36,653	996	4,495	
Madooumdalum	40,728	18,678	59.406	41,467	16,884	58,351	82,195	35,562	117,757	982	32,307	
Sankaranaiarcoil	17,747	9,039	26,786	18,748	8,053	26,801	36,495	17,092	53,587	1,001	12,054	
Streevygoontum	25,506	11,828	37,334	26,119	9,987	36,106	51,625	21,809 [21,815]	73,434 [73,440]	967	5,146 5,[152]	
Alwartinnevelly	13,008	3,685	16,666	12,859	3,530	16,389	25,867	7,188	33,055	983	289	
Punjamahl	27,326	14,140	41,466	27,352	13,302	40,654	54,678	27,442	82,120	980	1,794	
	173,980	80,535	254,515	178,583	71,384	249,967	352,563	151,913 [151,919]	504,476 [504,482]	982	65,605 [65,611]	
Shermadavy	14,184	6,652	20,836	14,169	5,528	19,697	28,353	12,180	40,533	897	1,885	
Brunmadasum	14,588	4,733	19,321	16,133	4,942	21,075	30,721	9,675	40,396	1,091	5,455	
Calacaud	26,959	10,215	37,174	26,325	8,255	34,580	53,284	18,470	71,754	1,075	549	
	55,731	21,600	77,331	56,627	18,725	75,352	112,358	40,325	152,683	974	7,889	
total	229,711	102,135	331,846	235,210	90,109	325,319	464,921	192,238 [192,244]	657,159 [557,165]	980	73,494 [73,500]	
Yettiapoorum	16,612	5,953	22,565	16,703	5,143	21,846	33,315	11,096	44,411	968	—	3,202
Shevagherry	6,926	4,017	10,943	7,447	3,637	11,084	14,373	7,654	22,027	1,013	3,015	—
Ootamalay	4,092	2,244	6,336	4,199	2,089	6,288	8,291	4,333	12,624	992	—	3,122
Chockum putty	3,135	1,915	5,050	3,344	1,530	4,874	6,479	3,445	9,924	965	—	1,402
Sorunday	363	228	5,091 [591]	320	185	565 [505]	683	413	1,096	854	285	—
Oorcaud	827	379	1,206	733	378	1,111	1,560	757	2,317	921	108	—
Singumputty	641	286	929 [927]	633	184	817	1,274	470	1,744	881	—	208
Nadoovacoorchey	590	312	902	544	267	811	1,134	579	1,713	899	144	—
Alagapoovy	313	209	522	351	166	517	664	375	1,039	990	—	377
Talavencottah	800	464	1,264	639	384	1,023	1,439	848	2,289 [2,287]	809	786	—
Avoodiapoorum	1,384	693	2,077	1,496	582	2,078	2,880	1,275	4,155	1,000	828	—

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(213)—TABLE 9—*Comparative statement of population in the district of Tinnevelly between fuslies* 1236 *and* 1239—contd.

PARE—B[I]

[talook]	Fusely 1239											
	male			female			total			[female per 1,000 male]	difference [1236 and 1239]	
	adults	children	total	adults	children	total	adults	children	total		increase	decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mailmanday Colattoor Cadulyoody	2,262	919	3,181	2,416	879	3,295	4,678	1,798	6,476	1,036	128	—
Nagulapoorum	3,693	1,585	5,278	2,962	1,205	4,167	6,655	2,790	9,445	790	2,098 [298]	—
Autongaray	865	365	1,230	833	252	1,085	1,698	617	2,315	882	81	—
Maniatohy	2,962	1,593	4,555	3,065	1,382	4,447	6,027	2,975	9,002	976	3,981	—
Cadumboor	682	297	979	732	267	999	1,414	564	1,978	1,020	—	662
Munmarcottah	2,287	791	3,078	2,354	741	3,695 [3,095]	4,641	1,532	6,173	1,006	138	—
Sennelgoody	843	393	1,236	813	363	1,176	1,656	756	2,412	951	192	—
Pavaly	1,040	628	1,668	1,126	523	1,649	2,166	1,151	3,317	989	—	257
Vadymittah	1,273	859	2,132	1,403	856	2,259	2,676	1,715	4,391	1,060	934	—
Saittoor	2,412	830	3,242	2,796	673	3,469	5,208	1,503	6,711	1,070	609	—
Colungondan	341	233	574	392	179	591 [571]	733	412	1,145	995	28	—
Parioor	1,853	1,221	3,074	1,763	891	2,654	3,616	2,112	5,728	863	469	—
Yailoomaday	1,762	1,198	2,960	2,056	970	3,026	3,818	2,168	5,986	1,022	2,848	—
Saptoor	2,995	1,553	4,548	3,283	1,302	4,585	6,278	2,855	9,133	1,008	2,979	—
Sundiyoor	1,417	973	2,390	1,724	607	2,331	3,141	1,580	4,721	975	598	—
Sevelputty	1,623	953	2,576	1,681	802	2,483	3,304	1,755	5,059	964	210	—
Collaputty	1,546	956	2,502	1,718	696	2,414	3,264	1,652	4,916	965	1,182	—
total	65,539	32,047	97,586	67,526	27,133	94,659	133,065	59,180	192,245	970	19,840 [19,702]	— [9,230]
villages in dispute between the honourable company and the Transverse Govt.	507	203	710	548	223	771	1,055	426	1,481	1,086	35	—
grand total	295,757	134,285	430,142	303,284	117,465	420,749	599,041	251,844 [251,850]	850,885 [850,891]	978	93,369 [93,237]	[9,230]

1. *Year*—1815-17....1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

(214) TABLE No. 10—*Statement of the number of native schools in the collectorate of Tinnevelly and of the number of scholars*, 1822

	[*source* (1)] no. of schools 532	[*source* (2)] no. of schools 607
Brahman Scholars		
males	1,921	2,016
females	—	—
total	1,921	2,016
Vyseah Scholars		
males	—	—
females	—	—
total	—	—
Sooderah Scholars		
males	2,708	2,889
females	—	—
total	2,708	2,889
All other castes		
males	3,003	3,557
females	107	117
total	3,110	3,674
Total Hindoo Scholars		
males	5,711 [7632]	8,462
females	107	117
total	5,818 [7,739]	8,579
Musalman Scholars		
males	327	796
females	2	2
total	329	798
Total Hindoo and Musalman Scholars		
males	6,038 [7,959]	9,258
females	109	119
total	6,147 [8,068]	9,377

5. *Method*—

[Several estimates of population have been presented. Nowhere method was mentioned clearly. It appears from a letter addressed to the Superintendent General of Vaccination, Fort St. George from I. Monro, Collector of Tinnevelly, dated the 22nd October, 1823 that a census was in progress for three years concluded by the middle of October, 1823. The detailed procedure of the census was not furnished. It was, however, mentioned that "the distinction between adults and children has been made at the age of ten for boys and eight for girls."

The table (No. 214) shows the number of schools and scholars. These two estimates are furnished to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Fort St. George by J.B. Hudleston, the Collector, respectively on the 18th October, 1822 and the 7th November, 1822. In the first statement it was mentioned that in most cases female scholars hailed from among dancing girls. It was stated about the second estimate that a complete account of the schools of the district was attempted except those of the talook of Punjamahal. The statement of population contained in both the estimates were erroneous.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2) *Cholera*]*

[According to the census report of Madras, 1871 "The Coast of Tinnevelly was wellknown to the ancient traders with India on account of the celebrity of its pearl fisheries." A severe cholera broke out in this Pearl Fishery in the month of March, 1822. The letter from J.B. Hudleston to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated the 25th March, 1822 shows how fatal was the disease at the time which carried off 57 per cent of persons attacked within 14 days from 11th to 25th March, 1822. Hudleston also pointed out that disease was chiefly confined to the people of the lower orders.]

[*source* (3) 1. *inundation*]

[The district of Tinnevelly was visited by a devastating inundation in the month of November, 1827. In a letter to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated the 5th Feburary, 1828 the Collector of Tinnevelly, N.W. Kindersley forwarded a statement showing the extent of loss incurred in consequence of the inundation.

The greatest loss was sustained in the talooks of Streevygooutum and Alwartinnevelly which were situated on the banks of the river. He reported "Tanks and water courses were almost obliterated and continuous extents of land consisting of many hundred seed cottahs the crops on which were a few days before in a more or less advanced state of maturity were left without a vestage of cultivation."

In four talooks of the district of Tinnevelly the number of breaches of the tanks, nullahs and banks of the river was 1,207; number of houses destroyed was 7,370,; number of cattle lost was 3,410 and that of human being was 123.]

[2. *drought*]

[The losses were not confined to the year 1827. N.W. Kindersley pointed out by referring to the sub-Collector's report on Jummabundy of fusly 1,235 and the

*materials under source (2) and (3) have been presented in a summarised form.

1. *Year*—1815-17...1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

Collector's report on that of 1,236 that the talooks of Alwartinnevelly and Streevygooutum suffered from a severe drought in the Peshanum harvest of the former and in the carr harvest of the latter fusly. The talooks also suffered from a most unseasonable rainfall during the Peshanum harvest of the fusly, 1236.]

[3. *population of Coilpatam*]

[The letter from G.D. Drury, Collector of the district of Tinnevelly to the President and the Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated the 9th June, 1828 mentioned the population of the town of Coilpatam. He wrote "Coilpatam is the principal sea port in the district, and the place from whence the company's investments are always exported to Madras,. The population consists of 7,344 persons, of whom 5,211 are of the Mussalman sect, commonly called Lubbies. The principal merchants among them, possess vessels with which they carry on trade throughout India..."]

[*source* (7)1. *commerce*]

The principal article of export of Madras, from the Tinnevelly and Ramnad divisions, is cotton, which is afterwards consigned for sale to China. In 1811, there was a great deficiency in the cotton crop. The next in value are the various assortments of piece goods, which are generally of a coarse discription, and a considerable quantity of jaggery, with, some indigo, dry ginger, and accounts. The imports received from Madras are inconsiderable, and consist of liquors and supplies from Europe, and China goods for the stations; besides which a few drugs and articles of small value in use among the natives, either medicinally, or for their numerous ceremonies, are received. The import, trade from places beyond the territories of Madras, is principally confined to large supplies of betel nut from Travancore and Ceylon. In 1811-12, the total value of imports from places beyond the territories of the Madras government, was Arcot rupees 292,113; and the total value of exports to [the same places], was 189,152 Arcot rupees. The principal seaports are Vypaur, Tutacorin, Coilpatam, and Colarascarapatam.

[2 *chief towns and manners*]

The chief towns in size and population are Tinnevelly, Alwartinnevelly, Shermadevy, and Guldacourchy. The Mahommedans here are very few, and the primitive Hindoo manners and customs are scarcely anywhere seen so pure and unmixed. Apparently the lapse of 20 centuries has made no change in their habits and customs. The Coillery tribe, on the western frontier, present nothing of the ugliness and deformity which generally characterize the inhabitants of the hills and wilds of Hindostan; on the countrary, they are tall, well made and featured, and are of a martial disposition. Before they were thoroughly reduced to order, their arms were lances and pikes, bows and arrows, lockets and matchlocks; but whether with or without other weapons, every man constantly carried a sword and shield. The present inhabitants of Tinnevelly seem to live in a style of superior comfort to those of the neighbouring districts.

[3. *housing pattern*]

Their dwellings are mostly well raised and constructed, especially in the towns lying along the fertile banks of the Tambarapurni, where tiled houses are seen, and wide, clean, and regular streets. In the northern and western tracts of the Shevelpatore estate, the houses are of a very inferior description, ill placed, damp, and unhealthy, concealing a gaunt, meagre, and unhealthy race. Blanckets in Tinnevelly are but little known, and truckle beds are used only by the affluent.

[4. *population*]

In 1810, the population of this district was estimated at 690,695 souls but in the years 1809, 10 and 11, it suffered greatly from an epidemic fever which prevailed, and between the beginning of February, 1810, and the 30th of June, 1811, destroyed 38,802 persons. It was accompanied by a great mortality among the cattle, which in India seem always to sympathize with the human race.

7. *Gaps*—

[Zemindaries were included in the enumeration of population in the year 1815-17. The methodology followed in 1817 and the authorities responsible for the enumerations are not known.

"Statement showing the number of towns and villages" shows the total number of villages as 1,181. It is not clear whether this number includes government villages, rent free villages, and zemindary villages. The number of villages were 1,824 in 1871. It is quite likely that the number of villages as given at 1,181 does not cover zemindaries and enam villages, perhaps not even all the government villages, that is, villages under direct control of the East India Company. In 1815-17, population of zemindaries were 23.6 per cent of the total population. It may be surprising to note that as late as 1871, 23.5 per cent of the population were found in zemidaries.

Population table of Fusly 1,231 dated the 18th August, 1822 obviously does not include the population of zemindaries. "Statement of the number of native schools and colleges," etc. dated 18th October, 1822 excludes one taluk and later on reported to be incomplete. Similar statement dated the 7th November was claimed to be a complete one.

"Return of population... in the years, 1801, 1817, 1823" actually contains population for the year 1823 and includes zenimdaries as per Collector's letter dated the 22nd October, 1823. Population tables for Fuslies 1,236 and 1,239 perhaps include zemindarie

1. *Year*—1815-17...1829-30
2. *Place*—Tinnevelly District

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population estimates as presented may be summarised as follows :—

(215) TABLE No. 11 (S-120)—*Tinnevelly, 1815-17...1829-30 : changes in population*

sl. no.	year	population including zemindaries	p. c. increase from the previous serial
1	2	3	4
1	1815-17	629,350	—
2	1821-22 (Fusly 1231)	713,700*	+13.40
3	1823	788,740	+10.51
4	1826-27 (Fusly 1236)	766,915	−2.77
5	1829-30 (Fusly 1239)	850,891	+10.95

*Population was givn as 564,957 with this the zemindary po pualtion of 148,743 of the year 1815-17 was added.

Area of Tinnevelly district is given as 5,700 square miles for the year 1823 (*Great Britain. House of Commons. Appendices to the third report from the Select Committee. London,* 1832. *p.* 330 *quoted in Report of the Population estimates of India,* 1820-1830. *p.* 114). The area is stated to be 5,590 square miles by R. M. Martin (quoted in the *Report on the Population estimates of India,* 1820-30. p. 115). The area of the district, according to the census report of 1871, was 5,176 square miles. It was mantioned in the census report of 1871 (*Report on the Census of the Madras Presidency,* 1871... By W.R. Cornish. Vol. I Madras, Govt. Gazettee Press, 1874. p. 310-11). that early censuses were not reliable, specially in the zemindary area. In view of a recognised under-enumeration and under-coverage, we are taking the highest population at 1829-30 for a comparison with the census period.

(216) TABLE No. 12 (S-121)—*Variation in population of the Tinnevelly District,* 1829-30, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	vaiation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1829 30 .	850,891	—	–
1871 .	1,693,959	+843,068	+99.08
1921 . .	2,370,244	+676,285	+39.92
1951 .	3,433,261	+1,063,017	+44.85

The arithmetic rate of increase per anum is 2.42 between 1829-30 and 1871, 0.80 between 1871 and 1921 and finally 1.12 between 1921 and 1961. In view of the factors operating in the region retarding a growth of population, an annual growth of 2.42 per cent in the first period seems absurd, population must have been higher in 1829-30. A scrutiny of village level and taluk level data may be useful to revise the estimate. The growth obtained between 1871 and 1921 is also higher than the all India average, rather the growth between 1921 and 1961 seems to be on a lower side compared to the all-India average and on a higher side compared to Madras region.

12. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT, 1825

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam District

3. *Source*—

Snell, C. (Captain)

Memoirs, triangles and village list of Vizagapatam District, 1825. Survey of India Memoir No. 8.1825. p. 1-24.

NAI/MSS]

4. *Materials*

(a) Geographical location—

position and extent

The Vizagapatam District is....one hundred miles in length, and varying from 40 to 60 miles in breadth, being much broader in the North than the South.

boundary

The District is bounded by the sea on the East and South, on the South West by the Rajahmundry District, on the North West and North by a high range of Mountains, and on the North East by the Ganjam Circar.

area

The area or superficial contents of this district, in square miles, is as follows viz., Dry grain 550 square miles, Paddy 640 square miles, Hills 770, the remainder Jungle, and uncultivated parts, making a total of 4914 square miles.

divisions

The Vizagapatam District is divided into 19 Divisions as follows :—

1. Anccapully; 2. Wooratlah; 3. Cassimcottah; 4. Nellemoocoo; 5. Naravah; 6. Tautitooroo; 7. Vizianagram; 8. Dawoopully; 9. Sauloor; 10. Bobbilly 11. Paurvataypoorum; 12. Rajam; 13. Honjaram; 14. Conadah; 15. Caulacondah; 16. Coopully; 17. Carasah; 18. Vizagapatam; 19. Vizianagrum.

Zemindaries and Hoondahs

And into 67 Zemindaries and Hoondahs as under :—

[*Hoondahs*]

1. Vizagapatam; 2. Ancapully; 3. Waltair; 4. Moonagapanca; 5. Cossimcottah; 6. Condakerlah; 7. Melloopauca; 8. Demelah; 9. Survasiddy; 10. Royawarum; 11. Nuccapully; 12. Sreerumpoorum; 13. Godeserlah; 14. Woorutlah; 15. Vamoolpoody.

[*Zemindaries*]

16. Relly; 17. Beemooneputnum; 18. Lacanarum cottah; 19. Naravah; 20. Sroongarapoocottah; 21. Gopalapully; 22. Sreesimmachelum; 23. Attoovah; 24. Cothacottah; 25. Cothoor; 26. Rozalah; 27. Velchoor, 28. Honjaram; 29. Serepooram; 30. Seepoorpully; 31. Pradamacandum Mocasaloo; 32. Coopully (Hoondah); 33. Woongaradah; 34. Sharoomahomedpoor; 35. Kentaly.

[*Pergunnahs*]

36. Bogapooram; 37. Potoonoor; 38. Dawoopully; 39. Gundradoo; 40. Vuddathe; 41. Sembam; 42. Ragoolavalsa; 43. Pentaseemah; 44. Lavaseemah; 45. Condah; 46. Vamagodoo; 47. Sreecoormum; 48. Heiamundalam; 49. Poondy; 50. Yellmuncholly; 51. Nundapooram; 52. Cotepully; 53. Saloor Zemindary; 54. Paulacondah; 55. Jayapooram; 56. Maranghy; 57. Cooroopam; 58 Sungumvalsa; 59. Chamoodoo; 60. Andvah; 61. Pauchepentah; 62. Madoogoolah; 63. Gollgondah; 64. Bobbely Zemindary; 65. Balagum Zemindary; 66. Cansepoorum Zemindary; 67. Surreepully Beemarum.

geographical identification

Considered by the description of location and boundary presented by Captain Snell, the district excluding the zemindary and hilly tracts more or less, remained unchanged over a long period from 1825 to 1961. The zemindary area of the district was very large. It has not been possible to trace the zemindary area in detail over the period. The following table shows the area of the district.

(217) TABLE NO. 1 (S-122)- *Area of Vizagapatam district in* 1825, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	area in sq. mile
1	2
1825	4,914
1871	5,722
1921	4,568
1961	5,200

(b) Particulars of population—

(218) TABLE NO. 2 (S-123)—*Summary table of the population of Vizagapatam district,* 1825

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	4,914
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	819,228
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	166
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam District

5. *Method*—Canashoomaree

6. *Explanation*—

number of inhabitants

The number of inhabitants as ascertained by the Canashoomaree is (819 228) giving an average of 166 persons to the square mile.

appearance of the face of the country

Besides the high and connected range of mountains of a rocky composition, which form the natural boundary of this district to the North West, the face of the country is varied by numerous small hills, generally in detached masses, and covered with jungle from the base to the summit, extending in some parts to the sea coast. The vallies are fertile, and well cultivated, being intersected by numerous villages, lakes, tanks, nullahs, and a few small rivers traversing the country from the mountains, to the sea coast. There are still large tracts of jungle, and uncultivated land, especially in the south west parts of the District. The sea coast is low, and is either composed of swamps, or sand hills, to some distance in land.

Moonsiff's Courts

Moonsiff's Courts are established at the following places :—

Vizagapatam; Vizianagrum; Royawarum; Seetanagram.

ports

The following places are sea ports under this district from whence the imports and exports of trade, are conducted, vizt., Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Conada, Coopully, Waulada, Poodumurraca, Pentacottah and Nellemoocoo, total eight. The import consists of different sorts of spices, &ca., such as, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, and nuts, common seeds, dates, raisins, silk of all descriptions, men and women cloth's turbands, Bengal handkerchieves, paper and Europe broad cloth's, iron & c., The exports are composed of salt, long cloth's salampores, rice, paddy, ivory boxes, wax and candles.

climate

The average temperature on the coast is 86 degrees of farinheit with little variation in land among the hills and jungles, the hot weather commences early in March, and continues oppressive until the setting in of the periodical rains in June, and varies from 100 to 110 of farinheit in the shade, the nights on the contrary are cold, the temperature at times being so low as 50 degrees. The winds blow from the south west and west from March till October, when the North East monsoon settles in that quarter, the rains generally commence in the middle of June in moderate showers, during this and two following months the greatest portion falls during the year. the N. Western portion of the district, which attract the principal masses of clouds from the vallies, and low ground.

nature of the soil productions &c.

The soil is diversified being along the coast of a light sandy description and in general unfit for the purpose of cultivation, without much labour and expence to the cultivators, it however gradually improves in land towards the hills, where it is of a rich loamy description, and black mould, and having the benefit of continual supplies of water, yields all kinds of grain, and other production in abundance, such as paddy, guntiloo, gram, cholum, oil plants, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, indigo &c. &c.

Salt is manufactured at the undermentioned stations vizt., Vizagapatam, Nellamoocoo, Conada, and Coopully, and is exported in large quantities, to Bengal as well as to Nagpoor, Jeyapoor, and a great number of places in the interori.

hilly country and native of the hill

This tract of country remains in a very savage state, being composed of hills, and impenetrable jungles, and pervaded by a pestilential atmosphere.

The inhabitants of the hilly country and parts adjacent, are composed of four castes vizt., Guddapah, Gytaloo, Condadoraloo, and Condavanloo, each has a distinct dialect, they are generally poor and miserable, and subsist for the most part on common kinds of grain, pulse, roots &ca. The people congregate in families of 10 or 12 huts, clearing away the jungle, for a short space only about their dwellings; they are very filthy in their habits, and appearance, and are generally of a mild, and tractable disposition, they are however easily irritated, and display on these occasions a savage and resentful temper and are not wanting in courage. They are armed with matchlocks, spears, swords, bows and arrows with the latter they are very expert.

This country is traversed in the dry season only by Brinjaries, who bring down cotton, wheat &c. &c. and return with large quantities of salt, which yield a great profit.

They use a small but hardy description of bullocks to carry their loads. This tract is infested with royal tigers, cheatas, bears and several other wild and fierce animals, on the whole this country is but thinly inhabited.

passes and ghauts

There are two passes or ghauts, thro' which the Brinjaries traverse the hills by Jeyapoor into the Nagpoor territory; the first enters the hill at Sungumvulsa (76 miles North of Vizagapatam), through a stony and difficult ghaut, and after passing numerous rivers, mountain streams, and ghauts, treads thro' Jeyapoor,

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam District

equidistant. The productions of this wild and mountainous tract, consist of honey, iron, wax. &c., which are brought into the adjacent districts, and bartered for grain, salt, cloth's &c.

roads

The principal road is the high Military one, which leads through the District, and enters it at Royakarowpetta, passes through the station of Vizianagrum to Chicacole, being a distance direct of 108 miles. This road has been planted with trees nearly through its whole extent, but, nothing else has yet been done for its improvement, is genereally in a bad state, and during the rainy season, scarcely availbale, for wheel carriages. The other roads or paths traversing the District in all directions, are merely communications from one village to another, can hardly be termed road, as nothing has ever been attempted for their improvement or formation.

*principal towns and villages**

Boobily

Lies North of Vizagapatam sixty miles... is a large and populous town, and the residence of the Zemindar, who lives within a square enclosure, at present there is only the site of the old Fort to be distinguished; which was assailed and taken by the French under Mr. Bussey in 1757; the country about this, possesses none of the characteristics described in those times, it being at present open and clear of jungle, and the place surrounded by cultivation. This country pays an annual Kist to the Hon'ble Company of 90,000 rupees. Total number of inhabitants 6,970. A weekly market is held here.

Bimlipatam

A town of the sea coast 15 miles North East of Vizagapatam. This place is situated at the foot of a small range of hills, and south of the Goosta nuddy which enters the sea here. There are still the remains of the Fort; formerly built by the Dutch. The town contains 4191 inhabitants. There are some indigo factories in the vicinity of this place, superintended by European merchants. The principal exports from this place consist of piece goods, grains and indigo. There is a Pagoda built on the side of the hill mid-way up, of some antiquity. A weekly market is held here.

Ankapully

It is a large neat and populous town, south west from Vizagapatam... distance 19 miles. Goday Sooreapracausah Row, the proprietor of an estate about this place; has several houses, and gardens here, laid out after the European manner, the town also contains several respectable inhabitants, the streets are spacious and upon the whole it is a better description of village than is generally met within these parts. The high northern road leads through this place, number of inhabitants 10,365.

Pollconda

The head town of a zemindary,... is 70 miles, North by East from Vizagapatam. This is a large sized town, and lies near the fort of the Pollconda range of hills. There are the ruins of a mud Fort here. This place is the head of one of the Police divisions; and holds a weekly market. Number of inhabitants 7,025.

Madagole

Lies North West 64° from Vizagapatam distant 35 miles, is a small town, at the foot of the high range of mountains. The zemindar resides here, within a small and neat fort. There is a weekly market held here. Number of inhabitants 3,500.

The kist paid by the zemindar to government is 50,000 or 60,000 rupees, per annum.

Vadathe

Is 30 miles North West from Vizagapatam a large and populous town. The country about this is fertile, and cultivated. There are the ruins of a mud fort here; number of inhabitants 8,640, and a weekly market, matchlocks. spears swords &c. are manufactured here.

Gollgondah

It is a small hill village 55 miles North West from Vizagapatam, this place lies in a wild and uncivilized tract, at the foot of a very high mountain; This is the head of a large hill zemindary, the proprietor of which Anuntacoopully generally resides here and pays a kist of 10,000 rupees per annum, the population amounts only to 4 or 500 people.

Sauloor

Is situated sixty miles north west... and head of a zemindary. The village is small and lies on the North bank of the Pauchepenta river. Number of inhabitants 3,513; and a weekly market held here.

Bellgaum or Parvatupooram

A moderate sized village seventy four miles North from Vizagapatam. This is the head of a division, and residence of the zemindar with exception of the zemindar's houses the village consists of mud huts, thatched with straw, number of inhabitants, 2,840. This place has a weekly market.

Coorpam

Is a small village situated near the hills and in a wild and jungly spot 80 miles north from Vizagapatam. This place is the head of a small zemindary number of inhabitants 1,541. The zemindar resides here.

Maringy

A small village and residence of the zemindar of a small district is...80 miles North from Vizagapatam. The country south of this is open and in a tolerable state of cultivation, to the North at a short distance are the hills, within which is a wild and desolate tract of country; number of inhabitants 409.

[* Vizagapatam, Vizianagrum and Jeyapoor are treated separately.]

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam District

Sroongarapucottah

A town of considerable size North West from Vizagapatam and distant from it 30 miles, this place is situated at the foot of the hills and contains 2,500 inhabitants.

Conada

A considerable town 29 miles North East from Vizagapatam on the sea coast, the high northern road passes through this place, which is situated on the north of the Vindavaty river. Salt is manufactured here for the Bengal market, and inland consumption. This is one of the ports in this district, and one of the divisions, number of inhabitants 2,045. The export from this consists chiefly of grain and salt. The Brinjaries import wheat, cotton &c. from Jeyapoor, Buster, and places in the interior and return with salt. There is a weekly market held here.

Pudmanabum

A town... 20 miles North East from Vizagapatam,... situated on the North bank of the Goosta-nuddy, there is a pagoda in a conical hill close to the town of considerable antiquity, 1280 stone steps to the top of it. Number of inhabitants 1,800.

Simachillum

..A town of much antiquity, six miles North West from Vizagapatam, .. is principally inhabited by Brahmins. There is a village and a pagoda of a great fame and sanctity near the summit of the hill; stone steps are regularly laid from its base up to the pagoda. There is a perennial stream of fine water, near the pagoda, which is conducted through stone reservoirs to a capacious rose garden below; the property of the Vizianagram Rajah, where there is also a bangalow, and other buildings, number of inhabitants 1,155.

Sreecoormum

A town of considerable size North East from Vizagapatam 56 miles there are several religious temples in this place of much celebrity and fame. Number of inhabitants 2,960.

Chodavarum

Is a large village north west from Vizagapatam 25 miles. There are the ruins of a mud fort here. This place is situated within a fine valley, and surrounded by cultivation. There is a weekly market here. Number of inhabitants 2555.

Sungumvulsa

A village at the foot of the high range of mountains, this is the head of a small zemindary. The village of Sungumvulsa is situated near the foot of a ghaut which leads in to the Jeyapoor country, the Brinjaries descent thro' this into the plains, the country is wild in this direction having large tract of jungle and uncultivated lands. Number of inhabitants 960. The revenue of this zemindary is 7500 rupees per annum.

Andhra

A town and head of a small Zemindary 50 miles North from Vizagapatam, ... This place is situated in a wild and disolate part of the country, being surrounded on all sides by hills and jungle. The present zemindar resides here, and is of the hill caste. There is a weekly market held here. Number of inhabitants 300.

Ramateertaloo

Is a small village North East 36 miles from Vizagapatam and situated near the hills, in a valley; this place is famous for having a pagoda of great antiquity and sanctity in its vicinity.

Panchepenta

The capital of a small zemindary 60 miles North West from Vizagapatam and is situated the base of the high range of mountains in a wild desert spot surrounded by this place, where it enters the hills. Number of inhabitants 1,220.

Cassimcottah

A large town 21 miles West from Vizagapatam, is situated on the high northern road. This is a halting place and was a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. The country about this is a picturesque, and well cultivated. Troops were formerly stationed here. Number of inhabitants 4,200.

Diviley

A large village... is 30 miles S.W. from Vizagapatam this place is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, and in the midst of cultivation. Number of inhabitants 2,294.

Oorutla

A large village 42 miles S.W. from Vizagapatam situated in a wild and jungly spot, and surrounded by hills on all sides. Number of inhabitants 1,131.

Causeepooram

Is a considerable town, 38 miles North West from Vizagapatam situated in a wild and jungly part of the country, this is the head of a petty zemindary number of inhabitants 1,217.

Mackoova

A large and populous town 67 miles North from Vizagapatam, and situated immediately on the South Bank of the Chicacole river. This town lies in a fertile, as well cultivated country there is the remains of a mud fort here. Number of inhabitants...

Seetanagrum

A considerable town North from Vizagapatam, sixty seven miles, and situated on the South bank of the Nagavaly river, and in a highly cultivated and pleasant spot, number of inhabitants 2,090.

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam District

Rajum

A large weaving village 57 miles N.E. from Vizagapatam, and situated in a fertile country. Number of inhabitants 2,485 and a weekly market held here. There are some pagodas of antiquity at this place.

The Jeyapoor Zemindary

The present zemindar Vicramadavoo Mahrauze is about 32 years of age, of the Wootumah Caste, the annual revenue of the zemindary paid to the Government is 16,000 rupees. The greatest portion of this zemindary is mountainous, covered with Jungle unhealthy and but thinly populated. The natives are poor and live nearly in a state of nature. The cultivated plains, and sea air, are said to be as fatal to these people, as the climate of the hilly region is destructive to the inhabitants of the Plains. They are a turbulent and restless race, and are generally engaged in hostilities with each other. There are two routes that lead to Jeyapoor from the Vizagapatam district.

Narrainporam

Is a large village situated in the Jeyapoor Zemindary 90 miles North West from Vizagapatam, and lies in the route to Jeyapoor. The country is wild and mountainous and covered with jungle. There is a weekly market held here. Number of inhabitants 7,642.

Roygudda

Is a large village 90 miles North by East from Vizagapatam. There is a mud fort here. Number of inhabitants 7,743 and a weekly market.

Goonoopoor

Is a large and populous town in the Jeyapoor Zemindary, and lies 95 miles North East from Vizagapatam. This place is situated on the banks of a river, in a hilly and jungly tract, there is a mud Fort here, and a weekly market. Number of inhabitants 16,413.

Nundapoor

A considerable village in the Jeyapoor Zemindary, is situated at the foot of a high range of mountains, this place is 75 miles N.W. from Vizagapatam and 32 from Jeyapoor. There are the remains of three mud Forts here. Number of inhabitants 1,437 and a weekly market.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population in 1825 based on a *khanasumari* or house census was 819,228. The area mentioned is based on measuremets. Out of an area of 4,914 square miles, 3,724 were hills and jungles. The area under paddy was 640 square miles and under dry grain 550 square miles. It gave a density of 166 persons per square mile. It appears that with an increase in cultivation, population gradually increased in spite of retarding factors like scarcity and famine. It is, however, doubtful whether the extent of increase from 8.19 lakhs in 1825 to 21.59 lakhs in 1871 was plausible. The earlier count might have the incidence of both under coverage and under enumeration. The population is apparently stagnant from 1871 to 1961. The following table shows the trend.

(219) TABLE No. 3 (S-124)– *Variatin in population of Vizagaptam district, 1825, 1871, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	variation in per cent
1	2	3	4
1825 . .	819,228	—	—
1871 . .	2,159,199	+1,339,971	+163.56
1921 . .	2,231,874	+72,675	+3.36
1961 . .	2,288,976	+57,102	+2.55

13. ZILLAH RAJAHMUNDRY, 1820, 1827

1. *Year*—1822, 1827
2. *Place*—Zillah Rajahmundry

3. *Source*—

(1) **Madras**

Letters to the Board of Revenue, 1822. M.R.O Collectorate Records. Godavari District. Vol. No. 4636. General No. 25175.

[*TNA/MSS*]

(2) **Madras**

Miscellaneous letters, 1827. M.R.O. Collectorate Records. Godavari District. Vol. No. 4641. General No. 25186.

[*TNA/MSS*].

(3) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan... Vol. II. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 78.

[ISI/915.4 H 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

The third district of the Northern Circars, proceeding from the north,... To the north it is bounded by the district of Vizagapatam; on the south by that of Masulipatam; on the east it has the sea; and on the west the dominions of his highness the Nizam. The limits of this district have undergone several fluctuations, and are at present but ill defined. Part of the original circar lies to the south, but the greater proportion to the north of the Godavery, which separates it from Ellore. This river divides itself into two great branches, 35 miles from the sea, with which it forms the island of Nagarum, a triangular space comprehending 500 square miles; but of very great value in proportion to its extent. From the Poliveram zemindary, on the west, the great range of hills limits this circar, and the small river Settieveram describes its northern boundary to Cicacole. In 1784 the whole circar of Rajahmundry included about 1,700 square miles of accessible territory. The intervening space between the small rivers Yelloric and Settieveram is subdivided by water courses to answer the purposes of irrigation in the two principal zemindaries of Peddapore and Pettipoor.

geographical identificaiton

The Census Report of the Madras Presidency, 1871, contains the following account of Godavari.

"This territory was ceded to the French in 1753 by Salabut Jung, the Subadar of the Deccan, and twelve years later was wrested from them by the victorious British. It was formerly called Rajahmundry, but received its present name after the magnificent river Godavery, ..."

The reorganisation of the third and fourth districts of Northern Circars namely, Rajahmundry and Mausalipatam, took place after 1859 due to administrative inconvenience.

The boundary between them had been inconveniently irregular. The Mausalipatam district extend to the very bank of Godavari. The three districts—Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor—was divided into two—Godavari and Kistna. The boundary between them was to follow the course of the Upputeru and Tamaleru rivers.

The area of this district as given in the *Appendices to the third report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons* (London, 1832) was 6,050 square miles in 1822; the area of Godavari district in 1871 was mentioned at 6,224 square miles in the census report; the combined area of the East and West Godavari districts in 1961 was 7,160 square miles.

It was found that the identity of the district considerably changed over time. The area of Godavari was 6,224 square miles in 1871, the taluks of 1871 were partly located in Kistna District in 1921. The combined area was 8,452 square miles. In 1961, the combined area of the East Godavari and West Godavari was 7,161 square miles although there was addition and subtraction of territories. Under these circumstances, the territory of the district as it was in 1822 could not be identified over subsequent periods.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(220) TABLE No. 1 (S-125)—*Summary table of population of zilla Rajahmundry*, 1822, 1827

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1822	1827
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles . .	6,050	6,050
2	number of villages . . .	-	-
3	population : pesons . .	738,308	661,066
	males . .	-	-
	females . .	-	-
4	number of families . . .	-	-
5	number of houses . . .	-	-
6	population per square mile .	122	109
7	average size of a village . .	-	-
8	average size of a family . .	-	-
9	average size of a house . .	-	-
10	females per thousand males .	-	-

1. *Year*—1822, 1827
2. *Place*—Zillah Rajahmundry

(221) TABLE No. 2—*Statement of population in the district Rajahmundry for fusly* 1231 [*A.D.* 1822]

[(*source* (*1*)]

sl. no.	division	males			females			total		
		old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Joonee . . .	5,616	3,680	9,296	6,262	2,441	8,703	11,878	6,121	17,999
2	Pettapoor . . .	23,464	14,388	37,852	25,897	9,376	35,273	49,361	23,764	73,125
3	Peddapoor . . .	28,398	18,406	46,804	30,560	11,426	41,986	58,958	29,832	88,790
4	Juggumpettah . .	10,881	6,460	17,341	12,673	4,398	17,071	23,554	10,858	34,412
5	Rajahmundry . .	32,131	19,181	51,312	32,442	11,338	43,780	64,573	30,519	95,092
6	Neelapilly . . .	12,303	7,729	20,032	13,456	4,369	17,825	25,759	12,098	37,857
7	Drackaramak . .	22,967	13,872	36,839	22,757	7,607	30,364	45,724	21,479	67,203
8	Amalapoor . . .	41,587	21,551	63,138	41,070	13,450	54,520	82,657	35,001	117,658
9	Narsapoor . . .	20,946	12,286	33,232	21,002	7,272	28,274	41,948	19,558	61,506
10	Pennagondah . .	31,584	17,062	48,646	30,745	10,193	40,938	62,329	27,255	89,584
11	Polavaram . . .	19,800	9,220	29,020	20,469	5,593	26,062	40,269	14,813	55,082
	total .	249,677	143,835	393,512	257,333	87,463	344,796	507,010	231,298	738,308

(222) TABLE No. 3—*Return of population of the collectorate Rajahmundry,* 1827

[(*source 2* (*1*)]

sl. no.	caste	males			females			total
		under 18 yrs.	above 18 yrs.	sub-total	under 18 yrs.	above 18 yrs.	sub-total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hindu	123,976	218,350	342,326	80,444	224,409	304,853	647,179
2	Mussalman	2,471	4,547	7,018	1,759	4,823	6,582	13,600
3	Christian	17	36	53	15	59	74	127
	total .	126,464	222,933	349,397	82,218	229,291	311,509	660,906

5. *Method*—

[No method is clearly mentioned. In a letter to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated Zillah Rajahmundry, Yernagoodem, the 31st March, 1822, Mr. T.W. Roberton, the Collector, said,

"Agreeable to your orders of the 28th January last I have the honour to transmit the accompanying statement according to the prescribed form of the population of the District under my charge."

"This abstract has been prepared from Returns furnished by the curnums of the different villages of the number of inhabitants in every village and as the instructions requiring them (sent upwards of a year and half ago) were very particular, there is reason to believe that they are tolerably correct."

1. *Year*—1822, 1827
2. *Place*—Zillah Rajahmundry

With regard to the population of 1827, in a letter to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated Zillah Rajahmundry, Cocanada, 13th September, 1827, Mr. John T. Anstey, the Collector, wrote,

> "The population accounts of this District having been received from the Talooks, I have the honour to transmit an abstract of the same agreeable to the order conveyed in your Secretary's letter of the 29th January last."]

6. *Explanation*

[*source* (3)]

The principal towns in the zillah are Rajahmundry, Igneram, Coringa, Bundermalanca, Peddapoor and Pettipoor; but there is little export trade carried on except from Coringa. Some of the villages in the Eastern quarter have rather a wilder character than the generality of the hamlets in the plains of the Northern Circars, consisting of small mud huts of a circular form, with only one aperture overgrown with creepers, their enclosures strongly fenced, with narrow sinding paths between them.

7. *Gaps*—

[The definitions of 'young' and 'old' are not given in the table for the year 1822. The boundary of the territory covered by the returns of population or the number of fiscal units such as tables or villages is also not mentioned].

8. *Editorial Comment*—

As territorial identification was not possible, it is difficult to find out changes in population subsequently. The following table shows the area and population of the tract with addition or substraction of territory.

(223) TABLE No. 4 (S-126)—*Variation in density of the tract representing the zillah Rajahmundry (as in* 1822) *in* 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	name of districts	area in districts	population sq. miles	population per	percentage variation in population per sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5	6
1822	Rajahmundry	6,050	738,308	122	—
1871	Godavary	6,224	1,592,939	256	+109,84
1921	Godavary & Kristna	8,452	3,604,177	426	+66.41
1961	Godavary . . . . . (East and West)	7,161	4,586,632	641	+50.47

The changes in the density of population increased by slightly more than 0.5 per cent per annum between 1822 and 1871, by 1.33 per cent per annum beween 1871 and 1921 and finally by 1.26 per annum between 1921 and 1961. These rates of increase seem to be plauslbe.

IV. ZEMINDARIES, TALUKS AND MAHLLS

B. CENTRAL REGION

1. TWENTY VILLAGES OF THE ALIGARH DISTRICT, 1823

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District
3. *Source*—

(1) **Mackenzie, Holt**

Memorandum explanatory of the settlements effected under Regulation VII, 1822 and to the measures necessary to give better effect to its provisions (*In* Bengal Territorial Revenue Proceedings, 19th October, 1826 with enclosures).

Part I Nos. 1-115
Part II Nos. 115-126

[*WBSA/MSS*]

(2) Mackenzie Memorandum (*In* Selection from the revenue records of the N.W.P., 1822-23. p. 114-120).

[*N.L./-*]

(3) Translation of the replies of the Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Ukburabad, Zillah Allygarh to the questionsin the Board's Perwannah regarding Mauza Nowbas Nerundgurhee (*In* Bengal Territorial Department. Revenue. Original Consultations, 28th August 1823. No. 40, enclosure to No. 34).

[*WBSA/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

geographical identification

Of the twenty villages, Nayabas Narendragurhi belongs to Koil Tahsil, Kheree Buzurg to Secundra Rao Tahsil and the rest of the villages to Hatrus Tahsil.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(224) TABLE NO. 1(S-127)—*Summary table of population of twenty villages of the Aligarh district, 1823*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	14.27
2	number of villages	20
3	population : persons	5,022
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	352
7	average size of a village	251
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

(225) TABLE NO. 2. (S-128)—*Area, land utilisation and population in twenty villages of the Aligarh district* 1823
(units of land are all in acres)

sl. no.	villages	area	cultivated	cultivable	total in cultivation	uncultivable	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7,	8
1	Khera Chouturbhuj	522	332	51	383	139	151
2	Jaffrabad	691	558	82	640	51	212
3	Nehree	340	297	9	306	34	165
4	Rudrapoor	305	251	34	285	20	119
5	Sarai Umarsing	298	207	30	237	61	94
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	402	306	40	346	56	221
7	Kheree Buzurgh	691	440	47	487	204	150
8	Gung Chowli	449	377	20	397	52	237
9	Gungowlee	594	479	44	523	71	350
10	Gurhee Belna	333	270	2	272	61	104
11	Mirghamaie	184	150	8	158	26	38
12	Mirzapoor	322	189	21	210	112	87
13	Rampur	403	273	50	323	80	237
14	Seetrowlee	595	438	28	466	129	447
15	Thulai	743	543	27	570	173	691
16	Paharpur	722	481	17	498	224	467
17	Rajnagar	262	234	10	244	18	113
18	Gurhee Khurtee	237	60	46	106	131	47
19	Buramai	552	367	63	425	127	361
20	Torh	493	376	3	379	114	731
	total	9,138	6,623	632	7,255	1,883	5,022

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1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

5. *Method*—

[The statistical data regarding twenty villages were collected from the unpublished enclosure to the *Memorandum* by Mackenzie contained in Source I, Part II, Nos. 116-125. The detailed method of settlement was collected for two villages—Kheiee Buzurg and Nayabus Narendragurhi. The method followed in the former village is being summarised below].

It appears that the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces sent *Parwannah* or order to the Collectors to make settlement of the villages. The Collector sent a detailed form to Tahsildar as prescribed by the Board. The Tahsildar filled it up and sent it to the Collector in Persian. The Collector then visisted the village, made on the spot enquiry in the presence of all parties concerned and confirmed the settlement on the basis of data furnished by the Tahsildars with or without modification.

W.I. Harding, Collector of Aligarh, wrote in his letter from *Kheree Boozoorg* dated 16 February, 1822 to H.H. Thomas, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, Dehlee.

> "I have the honour to submit foi the attention and order of the Board Persian copy of the Proceedings held by the Tehseeldars and public officers, together with those subsequently held by myself on the settlement of farmed village of 'Kheree Boozoorg' in the ceded Pergunnah of Secundra Rao." The Tehseeldar having reported the completion of the detail of his enquiries according to Persian *Parwanah* issued from your Board with the letter of instructions bearing date 24th October last, I proceeded to the spot, and commenced to verify Tehseeldar's statements and accounts, to determine disputed claims and having satisfied myself thereon, took engagements from those whom I considered ought to be admitted to the settlment-subject of course to the sanction of the Board and the confirmation of Government." (Bengal Territorial Revenue Proceedings, 28th August 1823. p. 621-635).

The detailed information furnished by Tahsildar contains the following important heads :

> (1) Name of the village; (2) boundaries; (3) disputed boundaries; (4) Ruqbah (assessed area) as per ancient *Mowazeenna* in the Canongoo's papers; (5) total *ruqbah* as per first settlement from 1210 to 1212 Fussilee; (6) total *ruqbah* as per 2nd settlement from 1213 to 1215 fusli; (7) total ruqbah as per 3rd settlement fusli 1216 to 1219, 4th settlement fusli 1222 to 1226, dividing land into *minhaee* or rent free and cultivated; (8) total *ruqbah* according to *jureeb* or the pergunnah dividing the land into *minhaee*, cultivated, uncultivated; (9) particulars of the standard beegah of the village; (10) classification of *minhaee* and other lands by utilisation, land for garden, land assigned to the village servants, *mafee* lands, *malgoozar* or revenue paying lands, lands not cultivated but fit for cultivation; (11) name of zemindars; (12) cultivator's right; (13) miscellaneous particulars; (14) number of houses by occupation and caste such as zemindars. Putteedars, Brahmins, Bhauts, Chamars, Uhdee, Bullahur, (15) number of inhabitants by caste into two groups; (i) cultivators (ii) settlers and artificers with division into men, women, boys and girls (16) ploughs with 2 bullocks; (17) number of zemindars; etc.; (18) share of village servants, wells; (19) roads; (20) weights and measures.

In addition, data on yield per bigha and prices were furnished for all major crops.

The village level data were consolidated in a tabular form (Bengal Territorial Department, 1823. The Governor-General-in-Council. Revenue. Original Consultations, dated 28th August, No. 26—enclosure to No. 24. p.647-666).

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2)]

The settlemens submitted by Mr. Harding, of Allygurh, may next* be noticed.

They refer generally to a part of the country in a more advanced state of cultivation, and with higher rents.

1st.—Mouzah Kheree Boozoorg, in the ceded Pergunnah Secundra Rao.

This village appears to belong to a family of Rajpoots, of whom two *thokedars* are the sudder malgoozars, and have the management of the village. Each thoke is divided into three puttees, charged with a sixth of the Government revenue, the parceners paying each a share thereof, proportioned to the land under his cultivation. They are stated to have the right of transferring their lands according to their pleasure. The lumberdars are stated to have formerly received nankar and khilatana from the Native Government. The advantages now enjoyed are not very clearly described, it being merely stated that whatever remains after discharging the Government revenue, the expenses of the village, and the shares of their relatives, is the profit of the malgoozars. An explanation was required from the collector on the subject; but the reply goes only to declare his opinion that the amount deducted from the gross assets on account of malikana should be wholly, or the greatest part of it, assigned to the sudder malgoozars, to maintain their influence and respectability, and in consideration of the risk and trouble to which they are exposed; and can scarcely be reconciled with the fact above stated, that the rents of he parceners are regulated by the Government demand, unless, what is not apparently meant, the gross assets be regarded as revenue, and the malikana allowance a mere assignment in favour of the managers. The ryots not of the brotherhood are said to have no fixed rights or title of occupancy. The collections follow the harvests. Pottahs are granted annually, according to the pergunnah officers. The Government

*previously, papers on Saharanpur was discussed.

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

revenue, when settled by a division of the crop is one-third from zemindars, one-fourth from ashrafs (or men of rank), one-half from ordinary cultivators (resident and payee), the resident paying, also, six seers per maund for village expenses.

The pergunnah money-rates vary according to the crops, the land being also distributed into two classes, irrigated and not irrigated (chahee and khakee), and each of these again subdivided into three sorts.

In the village rates three descriptions of soil, bareh, manjeh, and burkeh, are distributed into two classes, and sub-divided as above into sorts, according to quality.

The bareh is all classed as irrigated, and of the first sort. The rent is stated at six rupees a beegah. The manjeh has three sorts, under each of the heads chahee and khakee, the rents varying from 3. 12. to 1. The burkeh has six sorts, all khakee; the rents are from 1. 8. to 4. The pergunnah beegah appears to be a square of 18 gutteh, or 54 guz (2,916), each guz being equal to about 32/6 inches English. The village beegah is a square of 20 gutteh, or 60 guz (3,600), and according to this Mr. Harding made his measurement.

A plough with two bullocks is reckoned equal to the tillage of ten beegahs for the khurreef and seven for the rubbee harvest. Hired ploughmen get two ruppes a month wages, and a quarter seer of grain daily, besides 10 seers at harvest-time if grain is cheap, or 2½ when it is dear.

Other labourers get half an anna per day, or 2½ seers of grain. The putwarees receive half an anna per rupee on the money collections, and one seer per maund on bhaotee grain. The bullahur, also hereditary, has 6¼ beegahs of free land, and gets five seers of grain on each plough. There is no chowkeedar, but a person employed to trade thieves holds four beegahs of land.

The chumar receives one seer per maund.

The barber holds 1⅜ beegah, and receives five seers of grain for each plough.

Washerman, the same quantity of grain.
Potter, Do. Do.
Carpenter, ten seers grain at each harvest.
Iron-smith, Do. Do.

Kuraput, 6⅔ beegahs of free land, and one seer from every heap at harvest time. The bullahur does the duty of sweeper, and gets four annas at each birth, and eight annas at each marriage.

A pucka well with one wheel will water five beegahs.

Akham well, three beegahs.

The one costs from Rs. 600 to Rs. 300, the other Rs. 20. The road is repaired by zemindars.

The seer weighs 90 rupees, the maund 3,600.

86-M/B(D)136RGI—36(a)

Prices of cotton have varied in the past 10 years from 18 to nine seers.

Interest two annas the rupee from Assarh to Aughan. The estimated produce is as follows : in irrigated lands, wheat (with sursun) 1st sort, 10 maunds; 2nd sort, nine; 3rd sort, five. Barley, 12. 10. 16. Joar (with susamun), 10. 7½ .5. Cotton, 6. 4½. 3. Indigo, 30. 35, 30. Tagree. 9. In khakee lands, joar, susamun, mustard, 2½. 1¾. 1½.; grain and beghur, 3. 2½. 1¾.; bajra and mooth, 1¾. 1½. 1; cotton. 2. 1½. 1.; indigo, 15. 10. 5. The village is said to contain 773 beegahs under cultivation, of which 26 are of the first description, and all chahee (irrigated from wells), 252 of the second discription (113 chahee and 139 khakee, not irrigated), and 495 of the third description, all khakee.

Lands culturable not cultivated, 83. 6. The minhaee lands are site of village, 25. 8.

Roads,	36. 17.
Tanks, jheels,	7. 7.
Shor,	159. 17.
Burying-ground,	5. 6.
Gardens,	63. 11.
Village servants,	13. 13.
Maafee	44. 2.

The assets of 1228, and 1229, according to the putwaree's books, were Rs. 1,245, including 94. 14. sewaee. In 1225,1008.

The assets of village estimate are stated at 1,250, including 19.6. sewaee phulkur.

The canongoe's estimate gives a produce of 1,981; houses, 27; population, 150; ploughs 27, of two bullocks each.

The existing jumma is Rs. 900. Mr. Harding proposes as assessment of 920, on the following principles :—

Assets	1,250
Deduct malikana	230
	1,020
Village expenses	100
	920

The jummabundee on which the above is founded, contains a statement of the lands held by each of the cultivators, 37 in number, including zemindars, and the rents payable by them; and pottahs are said to have been signed by the collector.

This is the only village, among those of which the settlement has been submitted, wherein any trace of slavery has been found. One slave is employed in cultivating the fields of a brother of one of the lumberdars, and is found his food and clothing.

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

Mr. Harding gives a full detail of his jummabundee, specifying the land held by each of the cultivators (22), under three heads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for money-rent lands, and under each description of crop for bhaolee, the share of Government valued at the average of the past, ten years.

I do not observe that in this or any other instance of a jummabundee, formed upon the estimate produce, there is any allowance made in fixing the assessment for casualities of season, which should, I think, be considered in every settlement for a term of years.

The money-rent lands are 470 beegahs, the bhaolee 59. The soil is said to be very bad, and the zemindars very poor.

After the sale of the estate, it appears to have been held in farm latterly by one of the original proprietors, whom with the former malguzar, Mr. Harding originally proposed to admit to engagements. At the request of these two persons, he, however, associated two other of the zemindars with them, and thus, he says, gave general satisfaction, and terminated many bitter disputes. Mr. Harding appears to have recorded the names of all the parceners; but he seems to regard the four lumberdars as alone entitled to profit by the limitation of the Government demand, recording their names alone as proprietors in the settlement account. To the inferior parceners he appears to assign only the profits derivable from the lands they cultivtae, and a share in the bunkur.

He deemed it as inexpedient as unpopular to question the title of the several parties who hold the mafee and garden-land, stating their tenures to be of old date, and that the zemindars freely relinquished their claim to the land. He states that he settled all boundary and other disputes, and left the people, whom he found in "troubles, difficulties, and quarrels," perfectly satisfied and contended, with the rights of each ascertained and admitted.

The next settlements submitted by Mr. Harding are those of 18 villages in pergunnah Hattrass, formerly included in the talook of Rajah Dyaram, and let in farm on the forfieture of that person's property. (Letter, dated 19th June 1824.)

Mr. Harding, under orders of Government, made the settlement with the mocuddums, the nature and origin of whose tenure, and the advantages enjoyed by them, are not clearly explained.

The papers submitted in regard to each villge appear to show that Mr. Harding has gone into much detailed inquiry on the spot; and he represents the people as generally satisfied with what he has done and proposes.

He settled all boundary disputes where any existed, and fixed land-marks, nothing also the distance of the spots from a given centre. He measured several fields to prove the work of the Native Officers, which was generally correct, and settled the rates of rent in communication with the people, allowing, in a few cases, an inconsiderable abatement from the rental proposed by the tehsildar. Where the interchange of written engagements between the Government malgoozar and the ryots had not been usual, he ordered the practice to be introduced: where the charge on the ryots for the village expenses appeared to be excessive, he reduced them. He appears to have prohibited subletting; but on his point the report is not quite clear. He left unmolested the possessions of charity lands, which seem generally to be held in small parcels; and on the whole his arrangements appear to have been satisfactory to the people.

His inquiries, however, do not appear to have embraced ed all the points on which the Honourable Court desire to have information, and the result of them is presented in rather an artificial shape. The tabular statements are necessarily bulky; and, like those of some other officers, they are perplexed by the use of different expressions for space, quantity, or weight.

[*source* (3) : *Mauza Nayabas - Narendragurhee*]

Houses and Inhabitants—The inhabitants build their houses by the consent of the zemindars and do not pay any rent for the ground occupied by their houses. They can dispose of the materials of their buildings such as kurress, planks &c, but not the ground.

(226) TABLE No. 3 (S-129)—*Houses, population by caste and occupation in mauza Nayabas Narendragurhee, under tahasil Koil in the Aligarh district* 1823

particulars	number
1	2
Houses	
kothas flat roofed	17
thatched	94
total	111
Inhabitants*	
(a) cultivators of the soil	
Rajpoots	47
Brahmins	9
Chumars	8
Mehwatees	25
total	89
*(b) Settlers**	
Rajpoots	15
Chumars	49
Gurureeahs (Shepherds)	14
Bheetsees (Waterman)	11
Hajjams (Barbar)	16
Telees (Oilmen)	16
Kuhar (Bearers)	7
Lodhas	4
total	132
grand total	221

*including men, women and children.

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

(227) TABLE No. 4 (S-130)—*Number of ploughs in mauza Nayabus Narendragurhee, under tahsil Koil in the Aligarh district.* 1823

owners	number of ploughs*
1	2
zamindars	11
cultivators	12
paheekast cultivalors (from adjoining villages)	8
total	31

*a plough of two oxen generally cultivate 30 kuchha beegas khureef and 20 kutcha beegas rubee. 31 ploughs are of two oxen.

On inquiry it appeared that they are all in indigent circumstances. No slaves in the village.

7 Labourers are employed by 5 men to cultivate their land etc., and, receive for their labour 5 seers of grain each at the time of sowing, 2 Rupees per month while watching the fields, 10 seers grain at each of the harvests when reaped, and a blanket annually.

Paheekasht cultivators—Munsaram, Muharaj Sing, Roop Sing and Munsa Chumar have 8 ploughs and cultivate the lands of Futehgurhee Talooka Hurdeea and have done so far 5 years finding it more profitable to do so there, and in consequence of their not being allowed to cultivate any lands in this village.

Putwarree—Moteeram is the hereditary Putwarree of the village and receives 3 Rupees 2 annas per cent of money collections and 1 seer per maund on payments in kind.

Bullahir—10 Kutcha Beegas of land is assigned to him or 5 Rupees the year he does not cultivate, his duty is to report daily to the Thana the occurrence in the village.

Village Watchman—His duty is to keep watch in the village—receives the same allowance as the Bullahir.

Village Servants—Chumars 2. Their duties are to mend the watch buckets and to carry leads, receive annually at both harvests 30 seers grain for each plough and reside in the village.

Hujjams—Barbers. Their business is to shave the zemindars and attend on him receive annually for each plough 5 seers grain from the cultivators and from the other inhabitants 5 seers grain for each house, reside in the village.

Washermen—Receive annually from the cultivators for each plough 10 seers grain and for the other habitants 10 seers grain for each house, reside in the Gunge.

Koomhars—Potters. Furnish earthen pots, receive annually as the washermen.

Carpenters—Repair and make ploughs and other articles of husbandry; and receive from the cultivators for every plough 1¼ maunds grain and are paid by the other inhabitants for any work done for them, reside in the Gunge.

Blacksmith—Make and repair spades etc., and other implements of husbandry, receive from the cultivators for every plough 1¼ maunds grain and paid for any work done for the other inhabitants, reside in the gunge.

Sweepers—Sweep the village and make baskets to contain grains for winnowing and receive from the cultivators for every plough 10 seers grain and as much for every house from the other inhabitants.

Brahmin—Receive as charity for every plough according to the produce, and means of the cultivator.

(228) TABLE No. 5 (S-131)—*Number of wells in mauza Nayabus Narendragurhee, under tahsil Koil in the Aligarh district,* 1823

type of wells	condition	number
1	2	3
pucka . . .	requiring repairs and not worked	7
worked with 2 wheels. .	—	3
worked with 4 wheels . .	—	2
worked with 1 wheel . .	—	13
kuchha . . .	—	7
total .		32

[the total number in the manuscript is given as 20. It is not clear whether wheeled wells are all pucka, but normally, it should be so].

Kutcha wells cannot be made in the lands to the north, but the other three sides of the village; making a Kutchawell costs 5 Rupees—but it will not last above a year. To make a pucka well of brick and mortar will cost at about 250 Rupees. A well worked with 4 wheels will irrigate 4 kutcha beegas, one with 2 wheels 2 beegas and with 1 wheel 1 kutcha beega.

Main roads—It has not been customary formerly to repair the roads nor are there any orders to that effect now.

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District.

Markets—None in this village.

Weighing &c—Do.

The seer weights 28 takas or 56 pice Jhar sahee or 90 Rupees.

The Punsara	Rs. 450
The Mun	Rs. 2,600

Prices for 10 years as stated by Moteeram Putwaree per Rupee.

[*Table of prices omitted*]

The Bankers, who advance money to the zemindars reside at the Gunge—rate of interest 2 per cent per month and Rooquanan or Commission for paying 1 per cent.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The East India Company was interested in profits of trade as well as in extracting a substantial and regular income from cultivated lands. After the various ills following the permanent settlement, the Company was eager to have settlements of revenue based on objective enquiries.

In August 1822, "a Regulation for declaring the possibilities according to which a settlement of land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.... is to be hereafter made...." was passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th August, 1822 (Regulation VII of 1822).

The settlement operations were conducted through the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces. The Board operated through the collectors in several districts of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, as they were known, between 1822 and 1829. This Board was abolished by Regulation I of 1829.

Holt Mackenzie in his Memorandum dated 19th October 1826* said "The progress which has been made in the formation of settlements under Regulation VII of 1822, though but in considerable, may yet enable Government to come to a decision upon some points... the specimen which have been officially received are confined to the districts noted below.

Saharanpore, Meerut, Allygurh, Etawah, Gorruckpore, Azimgurh, Ghazeepore."

The settlement of Aligarh district was conducted by its Collector. The type of enquiry conducted at the village is well-illustrated in the proceedings of the settlement. The main point of interest was to maximise the revenue by keeping the wheel of production going on. Populatoin or other socio-economic data were collected as a part of enumeration of productive human, animal and material resources. In para 657 of the said Memorandum, it was stated about population statistics.

> "As to the populaton, I am not aware that in any quarter any dissatisfaction has been created by the inquiry as the number of people; and though probably the returns are not very accurate, they must still be nearer the truth than any calculation that could be formed from the mere specification of the houses. Possibly, to take a census of the people as a distinct measure, and on a general system, might excite alarm (though the alarm of the people is sometimes merely the laziness of our officers), and might give occasion to abuse. But combined with the settlement of the land revenue, which is of course the matter of paramount interest, and conducted village by village, the operation seems to be unobjectionable; and the opportunity of so conducting it ought not assuredly to be lost."

The data thrown up for hundreds of villages based on the enquiry connected with Regulation VII of 1822 are extremely valuable for a reconstruction of a socio-economic history of India in combination with data of other sources for the early period of the 19th century. The villages may be traced at many points of time between 1820's and 1980's to reconstruct a quantitative socio-economic maro-regional history based on micro-level data (Bhattacharya, Durgaprasad and Deb Roy, Rama. *On Records of Village Settlement under Regulation VII of* 1822. *In* Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Vol. XLVII, May 1981. p. 65-75).

An attempt was made to trace these twenty villages of Aligarh at several points of time from 1823. In a study on 15 villages (Bhattacharya, Durgaprasad and Deb Roy, Rama *with* Chattopadhyay, Kunal. *A Note on Population and Cultivation in Fifteen Villages of Aligarh,* 1822, 1972, Mimeo, Indian Statistical Institute, 1981), it was revealed that in these 15 villages, population increased at the rate of 1.4 per cent between 1822 and 1872, though a decline is on record between 1853 nd 1872. On the whole, there had been a growth in he 19th century from a population of 3,303 in 1823 to 6,064 in 1891. One century ending in 1972 shows a growth of 93 per cent following the trend of the district as a whole. There had been a distinct technological advancement through replacement of wells by canals and tubewells. Population per acre of cultivated land declining from 1.86 in 1822 to 1.24 in 1872 and further to 0.62 in 1972 shows an increasing poverty, when non-agricultural sector was stagnant or declining.

A set of tables were prepared to show the changes in land utilisation, cultivation, population and some other variables at six points of time from 1823 to 1971.

*The Memorandum was incorporated in the Bengal Territorial (Revenue) Proceedings of 19th October, 1826 and as such the date of final preparation of the said Memorandum should have been earlier.

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

(229) TABLE No. 6 (S-132)—*Area and land under cultivation in twenty villages of the Aligarh, district* 1823, 1872 *and* 1972
(unit of land are all in acres)

sl. no.	villages	1823 area	1823 cultivated	1823 cultivable	1823 total in cultivation	1823 uncultivable	1872 area	1872 cultivated	1872 cultivable	1872 total in cultivation	1872 uncultivable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khera Chouturbhuj	522	332	51	383	139	545	403	13	416	129
2	Jaffrabad	691	558	82	640	51	669	630	11	641	28
3	Nehree	340	297	9	306	34	388	337	17	354	34
4	Rudrapoor	305	251	34	285	20	316	296	13	309	7
5	Sarai Umarsing	298	207	30	237	61	324	227	41	268	56
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	402	306	40	346	56	476	352	32	384	92
7	Kheree Buzurgh	691	440	47	487	204	591	429	20	449	142
8	Gung Chowli	449	377	20	397	52	504	478	10	488	16
9	Gungowlee	594	479	44	523	71	558	477	25	502	56
10	Gurhee Belna	333	270	2	272	61	330	288	16	304	26
11	Mirghamaie	184	150	8	158	26	203	182	12	194	9
12	Mizapoor	322	189	21	210	112	352	243	55	298	54
13	Rampur	403	273	50	323	80	406	318	28	346	60
14	Seetrowlee	595	438	28	466	129	597	490	15	505	92
15	Thulai	743	543	27	570	173	789	585	41	626	163
16	Paharpur	722	481	17	498	224	689	521	23	544	145
17	Rajnagar	262	234	10	244	18	—	—	—	—	—
18	Gurhee Khurtee	237	60	46	106	131	303	173	112	285	18
19	Buramai	552	367	63	425	127	—	—	—	—	—
20	Torh	493	376	3	379	114	—	—	—	—	—
	total	9,138	6,623	632	7,255	1,883	8,040	6,429	484	6,913	2,721

sl. no.	villages	1972 area	1972 cultivated	1972 cultivable	1972 total in cultivable	1972 uncultivable
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1	Khera Chouturbhuj	550	434	49	483	67
2	Jaffrabad	674	590	24	614	60
3	Nehree	348	329	2	331	17
4	Rudrapoor	348	296	2	298	50
5	Sarai Umarsing	330	217	17	234	96
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	471	368	29	397	74
7	Kheree Buzurgh	589	350	138	488	101
8	Gung Chowli	511	457	19	476	35
9	Gungowlee	558	489	7	496	62
10	Gurhee Belna	335	296	27	323	12
11	Mirghamaie	209	165	32	197	12
12	Mirzapoor	353	328	9	337	16
13	Rampur	442	261	22	283	159
14	Seetrowlee	605	508	17	525	80
15	Thulai	778	642	27	669	109
16	Paharpur	689	137	78	215	74
17	Rajnagar	290	262	7	269	21
18	Gurhee Khurtee	303	186	17	203	69
19	Buramai	545	98	3	101	12
20	Torh	—	—	—	—	—
	total	8,928	6,413	526	6,939	1,126

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

(230) TABLE NO. 7 (S-133)—*Area, houses, population and persons in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in twenty villages of the Aligarh, district* 1823, 1851..1972 —*contd.*

(units of land are all in acres)

sl. no.	name of villages	1823		1851				1872				
		area	population	area	population	cultivators*	non-cultivators	area	houses	population	males	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Khera Choturbhuj	522	151	409	265	184	81	545	26	157	87	70
2	Jaffrabad	691	212	636	331	129	202	669	91	402	229	173
3	Nehree	340	165	645	484	370	114	388	22	268	124	144
4	Rudrapoor	305	119	253	194	169	25	316	36	142	80	62
5	Sarai Umarsing	298	94	246	125	91	34	324	12	61	38	23
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	402	221	567	259	99	160	476	83	375	190	185
7	Kheree Buzurgh	691	150	560	402	251	151	591	90	468	253	215
8	Gung Chowli	449	237	444	453	258	195	504	90	443	240	203
9	Gungowlee	594	350	509	474	217	257	558	49	359	200	159
10	Gurhee Belna	333	104	295	164	127	37	330	42	173	92	81
11	Mirghamaie	184	38	178	187	142	45	203	26	172	90	82
12	Mirzapoor	322	87	238	330	181	149	352	10	257	157	100
13	Rampur	403	237	333	299	163	136	406	73	249	131	118
14	Seetrowlee	595	447	486	829	402	427	597	169	697	393	304
15	Thulai	743	691	728	892	386	506	789	176	872	464	408
16	Paharpur	722	467	508	497	222	275	689	76	320	172	148
17	Rajnagar	262	113	273	265	152	113	—	—	—	—	—
18	Gurhee Khurtee	237	47	109	50	6	44	303	1	7	5	2
19	Buramai	552	361	399	427	249	178	—	—	—	—	—
20	Torh	493	731	424	934	475	459	—	—	—	—	—
	total	9,138	5,022	8,240	7,861	4,273	3,588	8,040	1,072	5,422	2,945	2,477

*Cultivator means total population dependent on agricult[illegible] to 1891 position in 1951, 1961, 1971 is shown in columns.

sl. no.	name of villages	1891				1951						
		population	cultivators	non-cultivators	labourers**	area	houses	population	cultivators	agricultural labourers	total agricultural population	non-agricultural workers
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Khera Choturbhuj	206	36	141	29	545	25	163	95	20	115	48
2	Jaffrabad	486	114	207	165	669	92	573	322	141	463	110
3	Nehree	241	27	152	62	349	37	249	143	36	179	70
4	Rudrapoor	243	96	107	40	314	50	409	217	120	337	72
5	Sarai Umarsing	61	17	17	27	327	33	164	45	55	100	64
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	456	127	120	209	476	59	405	213	102	315	90
7	Kheree Buzurgh	390	214	116	60	589	58	466	311	75	386	80
8	Gung Chowli	584	150	311	123	504	79	772	428	24	452	320
9	Gungowlee	641	123	334	184	558	138	937	464	213	677	260
10	Gurhee Belna	247	54	167	26	332	85	304	260	22	282	22
11	Mirghamaie	293	16	141	136	204	61	378	205	139	344	34
12	Mirzapoor	376	83	189	104	352	57	512	358	70	428	84
13	Rampur	488	44	302	142	406	157	876	178	39	217	659
14	Seetrowlee	575	127	308	140	509	103	671	287	132	419	252
15	Thulai	777	189	330	258	781	87	541	236	65	301	240
16	Paharpur	507	97	312	98	689	115	755	294	136	430	325
17	Rajnagar	334	118	157	59	283	58	512	222	167	389	123
18	Gurhee Khurtee	35	4	11	20	304	15	84	79	—	79	5
19	Buramai	224	37	138	49	545	39	285	211	41	252	33
20	Torh	1,039	313	406	320	500	120	776	374	141	515	261
	total	8,203	1,986	3,966	2,251	9,236	1,468	9,332	9,424	1,738	6,680	3,152

**included as cultivating workers in analysis

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

(230) TABLE NO. 7 (S-133) *Area, houses, population and persons in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in twenty villages of the Aligarh district, 1823,1851..1972*—concld.

(units of land are all in acres)

sl. no.	name of villages	1961 area	houses	population	workers	cultivators	agricultural labourers	total agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Khera Choturbhuj	545	34	198	84	51	25	76	8
2	Jaffrabad	669	98	563	190	116	56	172	18
3	Nehree	349	60	249	100	74	21	95	5
4	Rudrapoor	314	61	467	142	80	57	137	5
5	Sarai Umarsing	327	28	185	44	14	—	14	30
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	476	70	466	135	54	11	65	70
7	Kheree Buzurgh	589	115	615	190	112	54	166	24
8	Gung Chowli	504	146	922	293	142	—	142	151
9	Gungowlee	558	168	999	282	137	16	153	129
10	Gurhee Belna	332	61	335	113	102	9	111	2
11	Mirghamaie	204	78	400	146	77	1	78	68
12	Mirzapoor	352	131	668	256	107	43	150	106
13	Rampur	406	239	1,315	514	220	4	224	290
14	Seetrowlee	597	153	698	215	101	—	101	114
15	Thulai	781	142	679	195	105	14	119	76
16	Paharpur	689	120	768	266	140	83	223	43
17	Rajnagar	283	70	568	152	103	32	135	17
18	Gurhee Khurtee	304	29	187	59	55	1	56	3
19	Buramai	545	56	317	94	76	15	91	3
20	Torh	500	158	948	269	110	—	110	159
	total	9,324	2,017	11,547	3,739	1,976	442	2,418	1,321

sl. no.	name of villages	1971 area	houses	population	workers	cultivators	agricultural labourers	total agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Khera Choturbhuj	545	42	221	69	31	33	64	5
2	Jaffrabad	666	134	706	219	125	71	196	23
3	Nehree	348	79	385	95	90	—	90	5
4	Rudrapoor	315	86	636	183	85	92	177	6
5	Sarai Umarsing	327	17	115	25	4	—	4	21
6	Nayabas Narendragurhi	476	74	526	156	72	59	131	25
7	Kheree Buzurgh	589	88	663	172	101	58	159	13
8	Gung Chowli	504	272	1,110	308	171	91	262	46
9	Gungowlee	558	210	1,143	267	123	94	217	50
10	Gurhee Belna	366	56	399	108	87	13	100	8
11	Mirghamaie	204	72	516	144	85	46	131	13
12	Mirzapoor	353	132	779	212	173	31	204	8
13	Rampur	406	141	966	221	54	93	147	74
14	Seetrowlee	597	166	862	238	109	105	214	24
15	Thulai	781	124	818	210	119	41	160	50
16	Paharpur	689	142	942	270	120	94	214	56
17	Rajnagar	290	86	627	136	90	27	118	18
18	Gurhee Khurtee	303	44	244	66	52	9	61	5
19	Buramai	545	54	427	110	73	10	83	27
20	Torh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	total	8,862	2,019	12,085	3,209	1,764	967	2,732	477

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Twenty Villages of the Aligarh District

The following table shows the aggregate trend of population for twenty villages since 1823

(231) TABLE No. 8 (S-134)—*Variation in population of twenty villages of the Aligarh district, 1823, 1872, 1891 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1823	5,022	—	—
1872	5,422	+400	+8.00
1891	8,203	+2,781	+51.30
1961	11,547	+3,344	+40.76

C. WESTERN REGION

2. THE ISLAND OF THE PUCHUM, CUTCH, 1827

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Island of the Puchum, Cutch

3. *Source*—

Burnes, Alexandar

Report on the Island of the Puchum, Cutch a (*In* A Memoir, and supplementary memoir of map of the Eastern branch of the Indus... Bombay, Government Litho Press, 1828. p. 134--145).

[*NL*/—]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The Puchum is an island between the Bunnee and Runn extending from East to West about 14 miles and from North to South about 8. It is an unproductive country that part of it which is not intersected by hills being covered with jungle, sandy and poorly adapted to the purpose of cultivation.

There are two distinct ranges of hills, the "Kara," and "Cora," which run a little to the South of West and parallel to each other. The former is by far the highest and is even visible from Bhooj hill-foot in a clear day. It runs along the north side of the island. The latter runs along the South side at a distance of 10 miles from the Kara. At a distance they have the appearance of being overgrown with verdure but on a near approach they are found to be rocky mountains covered over with a thin soil. There are fourteen villages on the Island as follows :—

1. Kaora
2. Buttria
3. Dinnara
4. Drobana
5. Koeen
6. Dhorawur
7. Koomres
8. Joona
9. Sandara
10. Wudow
11. Karee
12. Dhalurarra
13. Corpoor
14. Looreeah

The largest of these is Kaora which is situated on the western extremity of the Island, No. 2 lies N.E. of Kaora about 3 miles, No. 6 is nearly in the centre of the Island, No. 7 lies Eastward 12 miles, No. 8 lies 3 miles S.E. of it, and No. 9 to 14 lie along the side and are close to the Runn.

geographical identification

The Puchum Island is now known as Khavda Mahal. The shapes of Puchum and that of Khavda considerably differs on maps. On the map of 1961, the Puchum Island (Khavda) is flat at the middle, thin at the bottom, and flatter on the top. Puchum in 1827 was like a square with a length of 17.25 miles and a similar breadth. Thus the estimated area of the island was about 297.56 square miles in 1827, 232 square miles in 1901 and 224 square miles in 1961. There were 14 villages in 1827. Sixteen villages are there in 1961. Some of the villages may be identified by names, though spellings differ. Even in 1961, most of the villages were unsurveyed, and, no area was available for individual villages.

(*b*) **Particulars of Population**—

(232) TABLE NO. 1 (S-135)—*Summary table of population of the Island of the Puchum*, 1827

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	297.56
2	number of villages	14
3	population : persons	2,584
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of familes	—
5	number of houses	717
6	population per square mile	8.68
7	average size of a village	184.57
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	3.60
10	females per thousand males	—

The number of villages has been already mentioned to be 14. The houses in each [of 9 villages only] are as follows :

(233) TABLE NO. 2—[*Number of houses in nine villages in the Island of the Puchum*, 1827]

sl. no.	name of villages	no. of houses
1	2	3
1	Dhalwarra	10
2	Karee	30
3	Koonrea	50
4	Buttria	110
5	Dhorawur	20
6	Sandara	30
7	Loona	45
8	Corpoor	10
9	Undow	80
10	total	385

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Island of the Puchum, Cutch

The villages that occur on or near the route are here statistically described and some conclusion may be formed of those throughout the island from them. These villages [a total of 14] give the number of houses as 717 in the whole island. There are also 1,197 souls in the five villages of 332 houses so that by a simple rule of three sum, we can form a very good idea of the population [(1197 : 332) 717 : 2585] and this is according to the natives, themselves, a pretty correct estimate of the population.

(234) TABLE No. 3—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in Lorezah in the Island of Puchum*, 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	horses	asses	camels	goats & sheep	shop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Megwar	7	9	5	6	7	27	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman :															
Somra	12	13	10	5	4	32	—	—	100	—	—	—	1	—	—
Noray	20	25	15	17	8	65	—	30	925	375	5	—	12	1,200	—
Hindoo	7	9	5	6	7	27	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman	32	38	25	22	12	97	—	30	1,025	375	5	—	13	1,200	—
total	39	47	30	28	19	124	—	35	1,040	375	5	—	13	1,200	—

Remarks—The village lies two miles S.S.E. of Kaora and is situated close to the westward of the Gora hills. There is a wand called Uglee about a mile from it where there are 25 kucha wells of good water dug like those at Bindiaro. There are six wells of good water at the village and the tank affords a supply during the monsoon. Nut is the common production. Sursuga a plant from which they extract oil is also reared.

(235) TABLE No. 4—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in Kaora, the capital of the Island of Puchum*, 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloos	horses	asses	camles	goats & sheep	shop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lohunn	108	129	120	86	60	395	7	108	163	19	1	—	3	80	14
Saraut Brahmin	10	18	11	8	7	44	1	2	26	5	1	—	1	9	1
Pokurno	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Bhatteea	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sonar	2	5	4	4	1	14	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	4	2
Sootar	2	1	2	2	1	6	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	1	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleed	2	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
Byraggie	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meywar	10	13	11	7	9	40	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mussulman Kutree	14	22	17	13	21	73	—	—	16	16	—	11	—	36	—
Maimun	3	6	2	6	1	15	1	8	6	—	—	—	—	4	3
Koomar	3	4	4	5	3	16	—	—	19	1	—	23	—	1	—
Hujjam	3	4	3	1	3	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Suma	5	7	5	4	3	19	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	10	—
Tailee	3	3	2	4	3	12	—	—	6	2	—	—	3	5	—
Soomra	10	13	9	9	3	34	—	—	13	14	1	—	—	44	—
Raoma	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Sucynd	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fuqueer	4	5	2	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—
Loonija	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lohar	1	2	2	—	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
Paradee	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinjara	4	2	4	2	—	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kosa	7	11	9	5	8	33	—	6	100	5	6	—	—	45	—
Hindoo	138	176	154	110	80	520	10	122	216	29	3	—	4	99	17
Mussulman	62	84	64	49	47	244	2	24	169	38	14	34	3	162	3
total	200	260	218	159	127	764	12	146	385	67	17	34	7	261	20

Remarks—The village is situated on the Western extremity of the island about 2 miles from the Bunnee and 12 miles North of Bindiaro. The tank water lasts six months after the monsoon. The water of all the wells is indifferent. They raise a little mut. Cotton also is reared. They send ghee to Bhooj. There is however merchant of consequence. There is a small square gurry to the Eastward of the village with a low tower at each angle and a gateway on the North side. It is about 160 feet square. The wells are built without mortar and at about 7 feet high. The towers and gate are 10. A heep of thorns has been thrown on the tap of the wall. The walls are about 2 feet thick and afford no defence. It was built by Futtih Mohommed to protect the people from the Parkur plunderers There is at present a detachment of 40 Auxiliary Horse and 35 Infantry belonging to the Rao.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Island of the Puchum, Cutch

(236) TABLE No. 5 – [*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in Dinnara on the Island of Puchum*, 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	horses	camels	asses	goats & sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lohamn	1	1	1	1	2	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Megwar	5	9	7	6	3	25	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman :—															
Suma	30	52	30	18	2	102	—	20	220	20	7	2	—	300	—
Koomar	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Hindoo	6	10	8	7	5	30	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mussulman	31	54	31	18	2	105	—	20	220	20	7	2	7	300	—
total	37	64	39	25	7	135	—	30	231	20	7	2	7	300	1

Remarks—It is situated to the North of the Sookul River 3.1/2 miles North and East of Kaora. It is a small village with round huts. The well contains good water, that is the only [sources of irrigation] for grain produced. The villages do not cultivate cotton as their 'peer has forbid them to pull up the roots of any tree. The country around it is close never having been cleared of jungle.

(237) TABLE No. 6—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in Drobana on the Island of Puchum*, 1827]

cases	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	goats and sheep	horses	asses	camels	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Megwar	3	6	3	2	2	13	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman :—															
Soomra	3	6	4	3	—	13	—	6	50	—	60	—	—	—	—
Suma	34	41	26	7	2	76	—	28	300	—	250	8	—	5	—
Hindoo	3	6	3	2	2	13	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman	37	47	30	10	2	89	—	34	350	—	310	8	—	5	—
total	40	53	33	12	4	102	—	38	353	—	310	8	—	5	—

Remarks :—This village is a mile East of the Misree well which is 2.1/2 miles North of Dinnara. They depend on this well for water and have built their village at so great a distance from it from fear of Plunderers from Sind who always halt in crossing to or from Cutch. Their present situation enables them to take to the huts and save their cattle. The tank is small. This well was built by a Lohan. It is not very large but rather deep and contains a good supply of water.

(238) TABLE No. 7—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in Korun on the Isalnd of Puchum* 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	horses	asses	camels	goats & sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sodas	10	20	10	5	3	38	—	15	40	—	2	—	—	250	—
May	4	6	5	3	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Maywar	2	3	2	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoo	16	29	17	10	6	62	—	15	40	—	2	7	—	250	—
Mussulman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	16	29	17	10	6	62	—	15	40	—	2	7	—	250	—

Remarks :—It lies 2 miles North East of the Misseea and the Runn is about the same distance North of it. A river runs past it and the villagers procure water by digging in it. The people of this place are singularly poor and plough their fields with asses instead of Bullocks.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Island of the Puchum, Cutch.

(239) TABLE No. 8 (S-136) *Some particulars of five villages of the Island of the Puchum*, 1827

sl. no.	items	Looreah	Kaora	Dinnara	Drobgnas	Korun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	tanks	2	1	—	1	1
2	warees	—	2	—	—	—
3	produce per an. in kulsees of grain	15	20	5	10	3
4	consumption per an. in kulsees of grain	40	369	21	16	15
5	no. of Prajas of lands	32	60	30	70	22
6	wells puka	1	4	1	1	—
	wells kucha	30	—	—	—	—
7	name of proprietor	Noray, Sama	Rao	Suma, Dhornt	A Suma.	Soda, Maysa

Kulsee = 10 maunds.—*ed*

5. *Method*—

[Some sort of counting for the number of houses in nine villages and a complete enumeration for population in five villages was undertaken; from these data, total population has been estimated by multiplying the average size of the house by the total number of houses in fourteen villages].

6. *Explanation*—

[*general description*]

The remote situation of this country from Cutch has always rendered property insecure and much attention has not been to its improvement. The jungle has never been cleared and the inhabitants are not like ever to do it as they gain a livelihood by tending their flocks which on occasions of danger can be speedily removed to the hills beyond the reach of plunderers. Not so with their fields which became a prey to every intruder.

The inhabitants are chiefly Sumas. Those of the small village of Korun are sodas, and as will be seen in the account of Kaora, it more approaches to the people who are generally found in Cutch Villages. The Sumas are present inhabitants, [they] came to the Puchum after the Rao's ascended the throne and expelled the tribe of Mai (who then held it) to Kattywar. They came from Nuggur Tatta in Sind, or as they themselves call it, from Samee, and were originally Hindoos but although they retain many of their original customs they have become Mussulman.

The Chief of the Island is the [resident] of Koonrea of Suma; the present one, by name Gor, is a boy of 7 years of age. All the villages are small and the revenue is trifling. Kaora itself belongs to the Raos of Cutch and was given over to them in the reign of Bura Rao Gir's father. The only village now belonging to the Rao is Kaora the rest having been given in "inam" to different people.

Iron is found in the Puchum and close to the village of Kaora but since the intercourse between Bombay and Mandivee has increased, the Boras have ceased to work the mines, the Europe ['s] article being better prepared and even cheaper, so much for the effects of Europe trade. One garee of the Ore, that is 45 maunds produced about 10 maunds of iron and it must have been of rather a super or quality as it was even sent to Nerona in Cutch where it is to be had in abundance.

[*house type*]

The houses in all the villages, except Kaora, and Koonreea, are thatched grass huts. Those of Kaora are, with some exceptions, terrace roofed, low, and bedaubed with white earth like those at Jooreea in Cutch

[*irrigation*]

Each village has got a well, many of them are salt and irrigation is but little known. They only cultivate during the monsoon though some of the villagers on the southern side of the Island attempt a little irrigation. Poverty is the drawback to this place and the villagers of Korun are actually obliged to till the ground with asses from not being able to purchase oxen.

[*advantages of pasture*]

On due consideration however the ground is not misapplied in being given over to pasture as the neighbouring country of Sind produces grain, at so cheap a rate, that their soil is turned to better advantage in feeding their cattle as they can sell the ghee and procure clothes and the other necessaries of life. So much does this seem to be the existing opinion of the country that in many of the villages they have not even a name for an acre or "praja" of land, and the only division which they make is by [telling] such a field as belonging to such a village.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Island of the Puchum, Cutch.

The soil of the Puchum is not unfavourable to cultivation but taxes, carriage and every expense included grain may be had cheaper in Sind than they can rear it. Their fields too are in much danger it being the high road for every plunderer into Cutch. The villagers have on this account huts on the hills and they rarely bring their cattle at a great distance from them and never at a time of danger.

[fortification]

The former fort [a ruined fort near Kaora] was built by Rao-Lakka to protect the Puchum from the invasions of the Sindians. Except the samall gurries of Kaora and Koonreea, there is not another fortified place on the island except itself. Considerable expense would be required to put such a place in repair and there is very little probability of its ever being in a different state from what it now is.

[insects]

The insects (flies and mosquitoes) mentioned as so annoying at Bindiaro during the Monsoon are equally so here and many of the more opulent natives withdraw to Cutch during this period.

7. *Gaps*—

[Detailed statistical tables are available for five villages only.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The soil of the Island of the Puchum was not unfit for cultivation, but grains were produced at a lower cost in Sind. The working population was almost wholly engaged in pasture. The situation gradually changed, specially after the partition, and cultivation increased. In 1961, there were 67 per cent of workers engaged in cultivation in Khavda Mahal. The following table shows the variation in population :—

(240) TABLE No. 9(S-137) *Variation in population of the Island of the Puchum, 1827, 1901 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1827 . .	2,584	. . —	—
1901 . .	4,486	. . +1,902	+73.61
1961 . .	7,707	. . +3,221	+71.80

It appears that on an average population increased at the rate of 0.99 per cent per year between 1827 and 1901, and, at the rate of 1.20 per cent between 1901 and 1961. Earlier population might have suffered an under-estimation as the average size of a house was as low as 3.60 against 5.5 in 1961.

86-M/B(D)136RGI—37

3. THE VILLAGES OF BINDIARO, DHOREE, GUDDRA, KOONREEA, LODRANEE AND LOONA IN CUTCH 1827

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch.

3. *Source*—

Burnes, Alexander

A Memoir and supplementary memoir of a map of the eastern branch of the Indus...Bombay, Govt. Litho Press, 1828. Various pages.

[*NL*/-]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

1. *Bindiaro*

The Wand of Bindiaro is the largest one in the Bunee. The Bunee is a tract of grass land lying between the Puchum and Cutch and separated from both by a narrow belt of the Runn. It is covered with pasture and frequented by herds of cattle the proprietors of which live in 'Wands' or 'Jils.'

2. *Dhoree*

It is the last village in Cutch and lies 2.5 miles from Koonrea and about 14 miles from Bhooj camp.

3. *Guddra*

Entering the Island of Khureer at a distance of a mile and a quarter a small tank is met with on the right, and four miles and a half in advance lies Guddra, the capital and indeed now the only village on the Island. So that its total distance from Wunnooee is only nineteen miles.

4. *Koonreea*

[Koonreea is situated on the East Bank of Karee river.]

5. *Lodranee*

Passing from Khureer into Cutch the first village met with is Lodranee about a distance of 5 miles from the belt of Runn westward and lying almost parallel to Guddra and nearly of equal importance with that place as an outpost.

6. *Loona*

Loona is situated in the Bunee, or Grass lands, ten miles East North-East of Nurra, but the more usual road to it from Bhooj is, by Nerona, to Chachla... The wand of Loona is rather extensive...

geographical identification

1. *Bindiaro*

The Wand Vindiaro is located around a distance of 28 miles from Bhuj in Burne's Map. It is perhaps in the area surrounding and adjacent to Bherandiara situated at a distance of more than 20 miles in a map of Kathiawar (Hind 5,000 sheet NF 42 6th ed. Survey of India). Two places named by Burnes are situated in this area in the map of the taluk given in the 1961 District Census Handbook namely Bhirandiara and Dumado. Both the places are located between the Dry Runn and Khavda Mahal. It is, however, not possible to identify the exact area described by Burnes.

2. *Dhoree*

Dhoree is at present located in Bhuj Taluka bearing the same name as appears from the description by Burnes and its situation in the map is shown in the 1961 District Census Handbook.

3. *Guddra*

Khureer Island is at present named as Khadir Mahal. Guddra was the only village and capital of the Island. It has not been possible to identify the village either from name or from location. There were 10 villages in the Island in 1961.

4. *Koonreea*

It appears from the map contained in the 1961 District Census Handbook that Koonreea is the same village now named as Kunaria Nana Mote. One cannot be certain, but the former must have been in the vicinity of the latter even if they may not be identical.

5. *Lordanee*

Lodrani as spelt in 1961 is situated in the Rapar taluk. Area of the village is not given as it was not surveyed.

6. Loona

Loona is located at Bhuj Taluka. This location is almost identical in the map of Alexander Burnes (1829) and in that of 1961.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

4. (b) Particular of Population—

(241) TABLE NO. 1 (S-138) *Summary table of population of the villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea Lodranee and Loona in Cutch,* 1827

sl. no.	item	particulars						
		Bindiaro	Dhoree	Guddra	Koonreea	Lodranee	Loona	Total
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	196	456	783	222	841	250	2,748
	males	106	262	430	140	480	144	1,562
	females	90	194	353	82	361	106	1,186
4	number of families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	65*	95	158	55	213	77	663
6	population per square mile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	3.01	4.80	4.95	4.04	3.95	3.25	4.14
10	females per thousand males	849	740	821	586	752	736	759

*huts.

(242) TABLE NO. 2—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village Bindiaro in Cutch,* 1827]

castes	huts	men	women	boys	girls	total	quarries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	goats and sheep	horses	asses	camels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
May	4	5	4	3	2	14		—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Megwar	2	3	2	2	2	9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman :—														
Halee Pootra	59	57	48	36	32	173	—	100	3,225	250	—	2	—	—
Hindoo	6	8	6	5	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Mussulman	59	57	48	36	32	173	—	100	3,225	250	—	2	—	—
total	65	65	54	41	36	196	—	100	3,225	250	—	2	14	—

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

(243) TABLE No. 3—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village Dhoree in Cutch*, 1827.]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	gurries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	horses	asses	camels	goats and sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aheer	20	51	40	30	22	143	25	80	85	100	4	—	—	—	350
Lohana	8	12	10	5	4	31	1	14	15	6	—	—	2	6	7
Sootar	2	2	3	1	2	8	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ateed	1	1	1	3	1	6	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sonar	1	3	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prejia Brahmins	2	2	2	2	2	8	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rawul	1	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Megwar	15	21	16	7	6	50	3	10	20	2	—	—	—	—	4
Mussulman:															
Kosa	10	25	20	12	8	65	2	10	50	15	10	—	2	—	250
Myanna	12	20	12	8	5	45	—	—	5	2	—	10	—	—	300
Sumaija	10	17	11	6	4	38	2	10	8	6	2	—	—	—	500
Shaikh	6	7	6	4	2	19	1	2	10	15	1	—	2	—	50
Fuqueer	1	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Koomaur	3	3	3	3	1	10	—	—	2	—	—	15	—	—	—
Lohar	2	3	3	3	3	12	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunga	1	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hindoo	50	95	76	50	37	258	31	110	132	112	6	—	2	6	363
Mussulman	45	80	57	37	24	198	7	26	77	38	14	25	4	—	1,150
total	95	175	133	87	61	456	38	136	209	150	20	25	6	6	1,513

(244) TABLE No. 4—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village Guddra in Cutch*, 1827.]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	houses	asses	goats and sheep	camels	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
V. S. Bunya	9	16	9	8	7	40	3	12	15	16	—	—	15	—	6
Aheer	11	18	15	10	11	54	10	32	57	45		—	—	—	—
Lohana	4	9	3	—	—	12	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lohar	3	5	3	4	4	16	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sootar	2	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—		—	—	—
Sindeel Rajpoot	60	113	100	80	65	358	52	215	432	45	13	—	225	—	—
Ateed	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rehbaree	4	5	5	2	2	14	—	3	40	—	—	—	560	—	—
Megwar	18	31	25	20	15	91	6	36	35	10	—	—	—	—	—
Kolee	15	25	15	10	11	61	—	20	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bhoru	7	12	8	3	3	26	5	22	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman Belooch	15	20	21	15	10	66	2	20	420	35	12	—	420	—	—
Koomar	6	10	8	4	4	26	—	4	9	—	—	30	—	—	—
Hujjam	2	4	2	—	2	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailee	1	1	1	2	2	6	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoo	134	237	185	137	118	677	78	352	686	136	14	—	800	—	7
Mussulman	24	35	32	21	18	106	2	27	430	39	12	30	420	—	—
total	158	272	217	158	136	783	80	379	1,116	175	26	30	1,220	—	7

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

(245) TABLE No. 5—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village Koonreea in Cucth,* 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	house asses	camels	goats and sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aheer.	26	50	31	32	12	125	24	52	110	24	1	—	—	100	—
Lohana	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goozur Bunya	6	8	6	4	3	21	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	5
Saib Jhareja	3	5	3	4	1	13	3	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ateed	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sootar	2	2	2	1	—	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Megwar	4	5	5	2	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mussulman Noray . . .	3	3	3	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Soomra	5	5	5	3	2	15	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koomar	2	3	2	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Lohar	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hujjam	1	1	1	4	—	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoo	43	71	48	44	18	181	29	63	131	24	1	—	—	100	5
Mussulman	12	13	12	12	4	41	4	9	6	—	2	10	—	—	—
total	55	84	60	56	22	222	33	72	137	24	3	10	—	100	5

(246) TABLE No. 6—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village Lodranee in Cutch,* 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	houses	asses	camels	goats and sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Whagella	4	6	11	—	3	20	4	14	15	21	4	—	—	—	—
Sindul Rajpoot	19	41	20	11	13	85	14	42	36	40	—	—	—	15	—
Baree	35	57	32	31	29	149	25	80	48	52	—	—	—	22	—
Goel	8	15	10	8	7	40	7	25	15	37	—	—	—	5	—
Chuwan	4	8	5	3	3	19	3	10	12	5	—	—	—	2	—
Syah	4	9	6	4	3	22	3	15	8	20	—	—	—	5	—
Kunurday	3	7	5	2	—	14	3	12	6	3	—	—	—	4	—
Bhoiday	1	3	3	1	—	7	1	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Daidis	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Barud	2	6	2	1	—	9	1	4	—	8	—	—	—	2	—
Daidoo	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ratore	1	1	1	—	2	4	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wuzeer	1	2	2	2	1	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Walund	3	4	3	1	2	10	1	4	2	7	—	—	—	2	—
V.S. Bunya.	12	21	15	7	6	49	1	6	15	20	—	—	—	5	—
Sir Bramin	25	28	23	8	2	61	15	50	32	30	—	—	—	10	—
Ondetch	3	4	4	—	5	13	3	6	4	7	—	—	—	2	—
Lohar	2	3	3	4	3	13	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Sootar	5	8	5	4	2	19	4	10	8	6	—	—	—	4	—
Sonee	1	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Charun	3	6	5	4	1	16	3	8	3	31	1	—	—	—	—
Ateed	2	3	1	—	—	4	1	2	10	1	—	—	—	2	—
Durroo	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Magee	3	6	4	2	2	14	2	10	3	2	—	—	—	4	—
Rehboree	8	12	10	7	5	34	2	4	60	—	—	—	—	2,500	—
Kolee	25	32	25	15	12	84	3	20	8	12	—	—	—	20	—
Megwar Bhell	10	15	12	6	8	41	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Megwar	20	25	20	12	10	67	12	40	18	20	—	—	—	20	—
Mussulman Koomar . . .	3	5	4	3	2	14	—	—	2	2	—	52	—	4	—
Tailee.	2	3	2	2	1	8	2	4	2	3	—	—	—	3	—
Fuquer	1	3	1	—	1	5	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Hindoo	207	330	230	134	120	814	112	378	306	335	5	—	—	2,648	—
Mussulman	6	11	7	5	4	27	3	6	4	6	1	52	—	9	—
total	213	341	237	139	124	841	115	384	310	341	6	52	—	2,657	—

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

(247) TABLE NO. 7—[*Houses, population and ownership of stock by caste in the village of Loona in Cutch*, 1827]

castes	houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	garries	bullocks	cows	buffaloes	horses	asses	camels	goats and sheep	shops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coharu	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Megwar	2	5	3	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muselman:															
Jet	30	40	35	20	10	105	—	30	400	600	10	—	—	350	—
Loonye	16	16	16	10	7	49	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	80	—
Suma	28	40	28	10	5	83	—	40	450	80	2	8	10	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoos	3	6	3	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mussulman	74	96	79	40	22	237	—	70	850	680	12	12	10	430	—
total	77	102	82	42	24	250	—	70	850	680	12	12	10	430	1

(248) TABLE NO. 8 (S-139)—*Some particulars of six villages of Cutch*, 1827

sl. no.	items	Bindiaro	Dhoree	Guddra*	Koonreea	Lodranee	Loona
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	tanks (no.)	1	1	1	1	8	1
	period of water (month)	—	—	6	—	6	—
2	warees	—	50	12	1	5	—
3	produce per an. in kulsees of grain	—	250	1,200	50	600	—
4	consumption per an. in kulsees of grain	—	200	400	80	470	—
5	no. of prajas of lands	—	80	300	100	860	—
6	wells pukka	—	14	22	1	10	—
	wells kucha	34	35	20	—	4	80
7	name of proprietor	Rao	Urjee	—	—	Whagall, Beebojee	Luddijee Rao

*the whole of the cultivated land of the Island is included as also the wells one half of which are in the immediate vicinity of Guddra.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro Dhoree Guddra, Koonrea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

5. *Method*—

[It appears that a survey-type investigation was conducted to make an assessment of resources for military purposes, houses or population were presumably based on some kind of enumeration.]

6. *Explanation*—

1. *Bindiaro*

The wand of Bindiaro is the largest one in the Bunnee and account of its people with the statistics of the place will give a very good idea of what is to be expected at a "Wand". The inhabitants are, however, of different castes at different wands those at Bindiaro are peculiar to itself.

This "Jill" or Wand lies 14 miles North of Soomraseer though the road distance is further. It is the halting place between the Puchum & Cutch. I was at first much struck with the tall and athletic appearance of the inhabitants when contrasted with the natives of Cutch but it does not appear that this is to be attributed either to their place of residence or mode of life, for they are emigrants from Sind, the people of which country are much stouter than the natives of Cutch. The simplicity however of their fare is worthy of remark and proves in an eminent degree that the human frame continues strong and powerful even on milk. These people entirely depend on their cattle for their subsistences and the chief means of their support is butter milk which they drink on all days, except at new moon and festivals, when they indulge in the pure beverage as it is taken from the cow.

This being their only consumption, they are entirely independent of the world further than concerns their clothes which they purchase in exchange for the ghee that is produced. Grain is scarcely known among them; the Bunnee itself produces none, and the only articles of luxury used among them are tobacco and a little opium.

Whether established from policy or economy does not altogether appear, but it is rather singular that except for the cooking of food....no lights are used in the Bunnee, a circumstance which the natives themselves attribute to the mandates of their peer Dadoo Adum. That such a precaution should be taken in a country where grass is an object of so much consideration is not to be wondered at, as the smallest spark might fire the surrounding country and be a source of much distress to the people. They also deny themselves the use of beds and repose in all seasons both wet and dry on the ground.

The Kalee Pootra caste are originally Fuqueers from Alijar-ka-tanda, a Town in Sind, about 150 miles from Kaora, and their stirct adherance to these customs and to the ritual part of their religion (Mahomedan) is not so remarkable considering that Sind is a Mahommedan country and that the people are much under the influence of "Peers" or Saints and further, that they have but so lately migrated from it as in the reign of he present Ex-Rao Bharmuljee, only 12 or 13 years ago.

This abstenious mode of life is attended with numerous advantages to them for while the natives of Cutch were compelled to flee to Sind, the people of Bindiaro continued in the Bunee and were not desired any of the comforts which they had usually enjoyed. The drought had no doubt considerable effect on the pasture but the dews are so heavy everywhere throughout this low tract of country, that they serve to keep it fresh and good for cattle.

The wells as a matter of course in such a season become sooner dry but by digging a few extra feet water is always to be had, and as the whole of them are "Kucha" and fall in almost every monsoon the trouble attending this operation in less irksome from being more frequent.

The water of Bindiaro is tolerable though some of the wells are a little salt and a good deal of sand is mixed with the water of all of them but the people always allow it to subside before using. It is found from 7 to 10 feet deep either by digging in the bed or side of the tank. The tank is large but shallow and without any "bunds" to retain the water which only last during the Monsoon. This tank is said to be very ancient and to have been dug by the Kattys when they had power over Cutch.

Camels and bullocks could pasture in the vicinity of the encamping ground, the grass on emergency would do for horses, altho' those along with me did not appear much to relish it. The water is plentiful and the bauble trees near Bindiaro would afford firewood for a day or two so that there are no obstacles to the passage of any Army to the Puchum in dry weather.

During the monsoon the Bunnee is under water and the mud is so deep in the other places that it becomes very difficult to cross it either before the Dewally or after the Hooly although the passage may be effected as late as May and as early as October. A detachment of Auxiliary Horse crossed over to Kaora in the beginning of October 1826 and there was no water and little or no mud. The monsoon of this season was unusually severe.

The grass of the Bunnee is in some places five or six feet high, but generally not above a foot. In most parts it is covered with a low blue shrub like heather and this with a few bauble and peeloo bushes are the only productions met with. The peeloo is a shrub with leaves of darkish green something resembling those of the almond tree tho' not so large. There are two kinds of it found in the Cutch and Sind side, only one on the Bunnee and Runn which is called the "Salt" peeloo by the natives. This sort affords an oil as also the other kind but the berry of that procurable in the Sind is used as food by the natives.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—The Villages of Bindiaro, Dhoree, Guddra, Koonreea, Lodranee and Loona in Cutch

The position of Bindiaro appears so low that it is unaccountable how human beings can reside at it but the water of the Runn, in common years, does not approach to within 6 miles South and two North, though the soil in the immediate vicinity becomes muddy.

2. *Dhoree*

The tank water lasts six months. Six of the wells only are drinkable. Nut and Bajree are the usual productions. Cotton is also reared. There are however no supplies. The best encamping ground lies eastward of the village. The country north of village is thick jungle. This village with three others viz. Koonreea, Tulna and Katah were given to the present proprietors about 50 years ago by Rao Gore.

3. *Guddra*

The village has been larger than at present but the huts which were thatched are widely scattered and the appearance of the place is mean in the extreme.

4. *Koonreea*

It is situated on the East bank of Karee river which is here a running stream of tolerably good water. There is 8 months water in the tank and well is good. Nut is the common production. There are low hills to the Eastward, the highest of which is called Wada... the country is thinly covered with bushes.

5. *Lodranee*

There is a ruined gurry in the village. The houses are chiefly thatched and there is a dry hedge round, there would be little difficulty in setting fire to the place. The number of Rajpoots has hitherto protected it from plunder.

6. *Loona*

The tank only contains rain water. Ten of the wells are drinkable but they are merely dug in the sand and fall in annually. The Inhabitants evacuate the place during the monsoon. The produce of Ghee varies from two to four maunds daily according to the season. The vicinity yields firewood though the forage is very indifferent. The road to Nerona is impassable from June to November for carts tho' foot passengers go all the year. There are twenty-nine Soldiers of the Rao's and ten of the Pona Auxiliary Horse stationed at this place it being the high road into Sind and a good look out position.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The six villages of Kutch contained interesting statistical materials which bear the test of accuracy in the light of internal consistency. Three villages could not be traced in 1971 District Census Handbook. The area of habitation might have changed. Of the three, the village of Bindiaro contained 65 huts with a population of 196 of which Muslims constituted about 90 per cent. The cattle population was more than 3,500. The village Guddra was at decline during 1827. It contained a population of 783 with a large number of stock. The third village Koonreea with a population of 222 was rather thinly populated.

It is interesting to note that the villages contained a large number of castes among the Hindu population. It appears that most of the people lived by rearing cattle. Large number of wells in each village indicates availability of drinking water.

The following table shows the population of 1827 and 1971 for three villages : Dhori, Lodhrani and Luna,

(249) TABLE No. 9-(S-140)—*Variation in population of three villages of Cutch, 1827 and 1971*

villages	year		variation	percentage variation
	1827	1971		
1	2	3	4	5
Dhori . .	456	1,698	+1,242	+272.37
Lodhrani . .	841	1,510	+669	+79.55
Luna . .	250	326	+76	+30.40

D. SOUTHERN REGION

4. MEDACOLUM, MURANGAPOORY, MELLOOR AND TREMDNGALUM TALOOKS OF MADURA PROVINCE, 1828-30

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum Murangapoory, Melloor Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province.

3. *Source*—

India. Survey of India

Medacolum, Murangapoory. Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province 1828-30 by Captain B. S. Ward (*In* Survey of India. Memoir No. 65, p. 1—253)

4. *Materials*—

[NA-I]

(a) Geographical location—

situation, extent and boundaries

1. *Medacolum Talook*

The Medacolum talook of which Madura is the capital town is bounded on the N.W. by the Dindigul District, the crest of the Siru... Mountains partly forming the limit for 39¼ miles, towards the West by the Melloo [Melloor] Talook for 44¾ miles, and S.E. by the Shevaganga zemindary 43 miles; South and west by the talook of Tememingalum for 63½ miles giving a peremeter of 190½ miles. In figure very irregular, its greatest length being 33 miles and a medium breadth of 10 miles. It is almost divided into two equal parts by the Vigay river running through the centre, from which numerous canals are carried away on either banks; which serve to fill many tanks and irrigating extensive paddy lands. It contains a superficial area including several zemindarships, assumed, and unassumed, also two tracts insulated in Tinnevelly of 367 square miles, 19 square miles cultivated with a variety of dry grains also cotton; 53 square miles under irrigation, producing various kinds of rice, and 15 square miles of water only during the periodical rains; the remainder consists of hills, jungles, pastures, and waste land.

2. *The Murungapoory Talook*

The Murungapoory talook is the most Northerly division of the Madura Province, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Coimbatore Province for 26 miles, to the North by that of Trichinopoly for 93 miles to the East by Tondunans country for 63 miles, to the S.E. by the Shevaganaga Zemindary for 19 miles, to the South by Melloor for 26 miles, and to the South and West by Dingigul for 37 miles; giving a peremeter of 285 miles and contains a superficial area of 735½ square miles, about 16 square miles is occupied by paddy fields, 227½ by dry grain cultivation, the remainder by pastures and waste, and about 260 square miles by hills, rocks and jungle; in figure very irregular, its longest side from S.E. to B.W. being 50 miles, and on an average breadth of 20 miles. The Trichinopoly district makes an indent for 12 miles between the Cuddiroor and Ramgherry zemindary, being a narrow slip of about 1½ miles in breadth; it may be as well here to mention that there are several village s of Trichinopoly insulated in 3 or 4 places within this district, and many villages belonging to Murungapoory insulates in Trichinopoly, as also to the Eastward in the Tondimans country.

3. *The Melloor Talook*

Melloor talook of Madura including Nullenn the northern division is bounded on the East for 71 miles by the Shevaganga zemindary, on the North by the Murangapoory talook 23¾ miles, the Palar a small river defines the limit partly; on the N.W. by Dindigul 21 miles partly by high ridges of Hills on the West and S.W. by the Maudacolum talook for 45 miles, the Vigay river is this space a few miles defines the limit, making its whole peremeter 166 miles containing a superficial area of 617½ square miles. In figure an irregular of long measuring from North to South 49 miles and a medium breadth of 25 miles. It is comparatively a plain country dotted with rocks and ridges of Hills over the surface, but becomes more mountanous to the N.W. The villages chiefly hamlets consisting of 20 to 200 huts are numerous, as also the tanks many being very small all serve to irrigate tracts of paddy land under their banks, the ground yearly cultivated with dry grain may be estimated at 73 square miles. The wet or paddy cultivation 58 square miles, the other portion occupied by waste lands, jungles and hills.

4. *Tremungalum Talook*

The Tremungalum talook is bounded on the N.W. by Dindigul by the range of hills West of Dodapanaikenur for 22½ miles, to the East, by the Medacolum talook for 64½ miles, S. and W. by Shevaganga 7½ miles, Ramnad 10¼ miles and by the Province of Terrnevelly 61 miles, making a peremeter of 165 miles. In figure very irregular, its extreme length from S.E. to N.W. being 34 miles with a medium breadth of 14 miles, and contains a superficial area including 5 unassumed, 2 assumed zemindaries, also 12 insulated tracts scattered in Tinnevelly, and one village in the Melloor District, to 512½ square miles, of which 172 sq. miles is cultivated with a variety of dry grain and cotton; 15¾ square miles of wet cultivation producing several kinds of rice; 9 square miles of water and the remainder by Hills, jungle waste and pasture lands.

geogra phical identification

It was not possible to identify all the taluks in the census period. Two taluks—Melloor and Tremungalum were found in the census reports of 1871, 1921 and 1961, though no area figures were given for 1871. The former contained an area of 484 square miles in 1921 and 1961 and the latter an area of 783 square miles in 1921 and 721 square miles in 1961. These two taluks togethe contained an area of 1,129 square miles in 1828-30.

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province,

(b) Particulars of populatiod—

(250) TABLE No. 1 (S-141)—*Summary table of population of Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum talooks of Madura Province,* 1828-30

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,232
2	number of villages	2,995
3	population : persons	354,087
	males	181,171
	females	172,916
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	86,277 [86,516]
6	population per square mile	158.64
7	average size of a village	118.23
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	4.10 [4.09]
10	females per thousand males	945

(251) TABLE No. 2—*Dàzajadda table of four districts of Madura,* 1828-30—contd.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	villages					inhabitant				
		principal villages	subordinate villages	inhabited villages	uninhabited villages	total	principal morasdorrs	subordinate morasdorrs	inhabitants	awvandy or renters	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12
1	Maudacolum	252	167	286	133	419	863	846	5,879	2,994	10,582
2	Mellore	290	421	498	213	711	410	125	9,967	7,603	18,105
3	Tirrumungalum	189	520	552	157	709	74	676	11,762	4,746	17,258
4	Marungapoory	191	965	968	188	1,156	1	—	4,746	1,746 [1,745]	6,492
	total	922	2,073	2,304	691	2,995	1,348	1,647	32,354	17,088	52,437

number of talooks	name of the talooks	village officers						water works				
		conocopallays	cowvilcarse	tondelor nattam corrs	madapullors	[others]	Total	dams	channels of irrigation	nullahs loading to reservoirs	slucices or acquiducts	bridges
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Maudacolum	200	269	405	155	218	1,247	15	1,445	109	36	36
2	Mellore	190	28	585	134	272	1,209	14	13	66	12	11
3	Tirrumungalum	176	220	385	189	278	1,248	34	1,465	44	9	2
4	Maurngapoory	216	82	767	92	303	1,460	45	7	41	3	2
	total	782	599	2,142	570	1,071	5,164	108	2,930	260	60	51

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Trumungalum Talooks of Madura Province

(251) TABLE No. 2—*Dazajadda table of four districts of Modura*, 1828-30—contd.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	water works							forts
		reservoirs dependent on the periodical rains	small tanks and ponds	ruined reservoirs	outlets	sluices of irrigation	reservoirs faced with stones	wells of different description	total	ruined forts
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Maudacolum . .	139	654	45	42	320	—	1,633	4,474	8
2	Mellore . . .	293	2,986	288	20	2,714	—	1,033	7,450	17
3	Tirrumungalum . .	170	1,615	106	39	340	—	1,863	5,687	22
4	Marungapoory . .	534	1,295	150	26	806	10	3,291	6,210	49
	total	1,136	6,550	589	127	4,180	10	7,820	23,821	96

nnumber of talooks	name of the talooks	dry grain lands				gardens			
		cultivated	uncultivated	waste	total	betel	sugar cane	tobacco	vegetable & ca.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Maudacolum	31,574	42,449	56,901	130,924	43	2	149	2,119
2	Mellore	33,763	45,953	40,882	120,598	16	2	298	1,138
3	Tirrumungalum . . .	69,257	44,917	35,056	149,230	61	1	922	3,209
4	Marungapoory	41,291	62,912	77,527	181,730	17	29	189	13
	total	175,885	196,231	210,366	582,482	137	34	1,558	6,479

number of talooks	name of the talooks	trees of different kinds								schools		accommodation for travellers		
		cocoanut	suparry	jack	mango	tamarind	eloopa	various sorts of trees	palmyrahs	tamil	sanskrit	choultries	dhutt rums	water pandauls
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Maudacolum .	21,708	219	54	3,098	11,578	983	88,900	13,220	98	5	60	10	53
2	Mellore .	5,023	867	333	1,212	14,490	1,056	79,597	680	58	—	23	3	5
3	Tirrumungalum .	486	4	—	334	42,087	2,318	57,026	653	71	—	47	3	22
4	Marungapoory .	1,130	67	267	1,848	21,813	1,590	50,738	10,605	30	—	10	17	21
	total . .	8,347	1,157	654	6,492	89,968	5,947	276,261	25,158	257	5	140	33	101

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province

(251) TABLE No 2—*Dazajadda table of four district of Madura*, 1828-30—contd.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	festivals fares and other considerable places: car festivals	Yearly festivals	weekly markets	pattahs	bazars	cloth bazars	betel bazars	arrack distills	toddy shops	butchers shambles	putnoosvaur weaving looms
1	2	53	54	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Maudacolum	12	24	5	12	298	31	147	34	21	16	2,086
2	Mellore	15	112	3	2	172	20	167	101	14	—	—
3	Tirrumungalum	3	11	3	9	208	9	269	79	1	1	5
4	Marungapoory	10	220	15	2	83	9	8	36	—	1	—
	total	40	347	26	25	761	69	591	250	36	18	2,091

number of talooks	name of the talooks	festivals fares and other considerable places: palla shalliaw weaving looms	kykoliao weaving looms	shalliaw weaving looms	illaovur chamar weaving looms	mussulman weaing looms	puller &purrayer weaving looms	looms for weaving gunnies	looms for weavving matts	oil pressers	lime kilns	smelting places	smiths forgos
1	2	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1	Maudacolum	—	222	208	2	—	471	5	42	59	15	7	146
2	Mellore	—	2	—	—	—	344	2	7	12	31	18	105
3	Tirrumungalum	53	2	446	27	59	755	7	24	27	30	7	120
4	Marungapoory	2	—	30	—	1	960	—	13	18	29	55	76
	total	55	226	684	29	60	2,530	14	86	116	105	87	447

number of talooks	name of the talooks	festivals fares and other considerable places: clay pitts	carpenters yards	goldsmiths shops	braziers	artisans shops	potters wheel	barbers cases	bleaching places	bullock carts	bullock cooches
1	2	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1	Maudacolumn	14	98	94	18	—	157	186	160	458	77
2	Mellore	11	103	42	2	—	138	144	121	70	—
3	Tirrumungalum	—	123	144	2	—	133	155	165	124	7
4	Marungapoory	3	96	72	5	—	80	166	117	30	5
	total	28	420	352	27	—	508	651	563	682	89

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province

(251) TABLE No. 2—*Dazajadda table of four districts of Madura*, 1828-30—contd.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	houses				agriculture	cattle and other animals				
		terraceed houses	tiled houses	thatched houses	total	agricultural implements	bullocks	cows buffaloes	sheep	goats	
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1	Maudacolum	466	2,611	17,862	20,939	66,341	17,734	18,064	10,320	76,441	10,857
2	Mellore	2	48	27,098	27,148	9,289	19,520	31,959	18,319	21,404	35,313
3	Tirrumungalum	104	247	19,760	20,111	17,347½	20,793	33,009	11,640	18,844	71,127
4	Marungapoory	3	49	18,266	18,318	5,482	16,877	36,232	11,221	24,066	32,602
	total	575	2,955	82,986	86,516	98,459½	74,924	109,264	51,500	140,755	149,899

number of talooks	name of the talooks	cattle and others animals			paddy lands				temples and places of worship dedicated to the Hindoo deities				
		horses	asses	elephants	cultivated	uncultivated	waste	total	principal pagodas	sovon	vistnoo	soobromanice	vickkmaswerer
1	2	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
1	Maudacolum	364	967	7	19,476	6,216	3,018	28,710	10	35	79	8	292
2	Mellore	130	360	—	23,669	11,142	4,307	39,118	3	18	30	10	134
3	Tirrumungalum	436	1,777	—	8,685	3,684	578	12,947	—	38	171	12	301
4	Marungapoory	34	527	—	2,769	5,072	537	8,378	15	15	82	8	541
	total	964	3,631	7	54,599	26,114	8,440	89,153	28	106	362	38	1,268

number of talooks	name of the talooks	jyanaur	temples and places of worship dedicated to the Hindoo deities										
			durmarajah	ammonpadaurey	tombs of immulated widows	paicoils	sunmassy madom	tirmalinga madom	pundoroo madom	madom	sundia madom	mundogiun	
1	2	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	
1	Maudacolum	182	159	149	22	125	2	2	17	19	6	137	
2	Mellore	248	25	198	7	323	—	—	1	8	—	19	
3	Tirrumungalum	244	210	461	66	80	1	—	4	12	3	10	
4	Marungapoory	58	447	399	66	7	—	—	1	2	—	23	
	total	732	832	1,207	161	535	3	2	23	41	9	189	

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province

(251) TABLE No. 2—*Dazaladda table of four districts of Madura*, 1828-30—concld.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	mussulman places of worship				church	temples of inferior castes	
		musjid	pully vassel	fakeers groves	mohrium choultries	christain churches	Illavour shauar cavile	puller purra-yer cavile
1	2	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
1	Maudacolum	6	29	33	48	8	4	45
2	Mellore	7	23	5	12	6	—	8
3	Tirrumungalum	4	2	1	3	—	12	73
4	Marungapoory	22	18	7	14	14	3	79
	total	39	72	46	77	28	19	205

number of talooks	name of the talooks	public buildings							
		talook cutcherry	commis-sioner's court	choukies	vycha-ries	conoco-pillay's cutcherry	grana-ries	old places	total
1	2	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
1	Maudacolum	2	4	2	7	20	—	13	48
2	Mellore	1	—	1	2	55	—	1	60
3	Tirrumungalum	1	—	1	4	64	—	3	73
4	Marungapoory	1	—	3	7	28	—	2	41
	total	5	4	7	20	167	—	19	222

(252) TABLE No. 3—*Khanashumaree table of four districts of Madura*, 1828-30

number of talooks	name of the talooks	Hindoo bramins									
		sunna-gay bramins	smorrta gontoo bramins	smorrta tamil bramins	strives-tnoo bramins	morrtha-va tha-thuvathy	sholies bramins	sheva-mmby bramins	vistonoo nnmby bramins	canorry bramins	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maudacolum	1,554	1,277	659	228	205	242	247	43	241	4,696
2	Mellore	159	115	106	52	34	6	40	38	—	550
3	Tirrumugalum	598	225	1,030	36	12	—	27	70	—	1,998
4	Marunngapoory	115	32	161	5	10	51	70	14	70	528
	total	2,426	1,649	1,956	321	261	299	384	165	311	7,772

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Maudacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tramungalume. Talooks of Madura Province

(252) TABLE No.3—*Khanashumarce table of four districts Mudura, 1828-30*—contd.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	chuttries				vyshier	sudras				
		vadaoga rajhh	rajapot	tamil rajah	total	Bairy chetty	madapady cawvey pundarrom	koorkul	maulaycutty paundarrom	aundy and thauthen	vyrovey comonaundy
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Maudacolum	76	102	—	178	921	115	13	70	227	77
2	Mellore	123	11	22	155 [156]	45	22	—	42	608	10
3	Tirrumungalum	185	5	—	190	1	6	26	37	452	188
4	Marunngapoory	223	—	38	261	1,188	—	19	295	560	142
	total	607	118	60	785	2,155	143	58	444	1,847	417

number of talooks	name of the talooks	sudras				Hindoos of various castes			
		sautho thavan	molacarren	dossy or dancing girls	total	paundy vellaler	madapathy vellaler	korracautoo vellaler	Sholia vellaler
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Maudacolum	163	124	460	1,249	768	286	589	5,588
2	Mellore	36	149	45	912	1,632	13	188	368
3	Tirrumungalum	201	139	157	1,206	458	12	652	92
4	Marunngapoory	89	586	147	1,838	19	—	364	3,215
	total	489	998	809	5,205	2,877	311	1,793	9,263

number of talooks	name of the talooks	Hindoos of various castes								
		thirlaocodycaul vellaular	thondamendalatoo moodely	kuyray naikamaur	narthern moodelys	valamanackamaurs	bangle chetties	vellaun chetties	yadian yermurs	valayadians
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Maudacolum	4,317	444	2,846	262	1,484	548	492	4,780	2,548
2	Mellore	1,210	95	787	82	83	170	730	8,081	93
3	Tirrumungalum	1,896	465	6,685	82	2,815	528	666	1,954	1,005
4	Marunngapoory	695	175	782	2	45	451	1,313	4,303	81
	total	8,118	1,179	11,100	428	4,427	1,697	3,201	19,118	3,727

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangaapoory, Melloor and Trumungalum Talooks of Madura Province

(252) TABLE No. 3—*Khanashumaree table of four districts of Madura, 1828-30*—contd.

number of Talooks	name of the Talooks	Hindoos of various castes									
		yella-veuneers	vauniers	putnool-caur shaders	kykolu-rs	shall-ians	vunny-ers	kotully-mara-vens	konday-encotai-mara-vens	ageunba-dy mar-avens	shembay nautoo agatu mara-vens
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1	Maudacolum	100	7,003	7,752	1,064	83	21	170	259	5,985	298
2	Mellore	—	269	3	32	—	537	10	19	943	78
3	Tirrumungalum	—	452	1,788	9	701	73	—	155	7,525	332
4	Marunngapoory	—	139	68	26	—	79	236	—	70	—
	total	100	7,863	9,611	1,131	784	710	416	433	14,523	708

number of talooks	name of the Talooks	Hindoos of various castes									
		serroo-tallycu-tty mara-vens	ilunney-coddey umby-nairy-mara-vens	kauran-curunthy mara-vens	reddier	thotti-ers	gollo thotti-ers	anapura-napur	kullers	paunain	shalun-pen
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1	Maudacolum	752	493	130	1,298	693 [698]	710	84	6,631	229	907
2	Mellore	33	—	—	35	712	6	204	22,319	—	96
3	Tirrumungalum	729 [749]	123	1,181	3,554	909	3,366	2,038	20,102	7	1,254
4	Marunngapoory	10	—	—	2,308	3,559	389	—	122	—	1,212
	total	1,544	616	1,311	7,195	5,878	4,471	2,326	49,174	236	3,469

number of talooks	name of the talooks	Hindoos of various castes									
		autoo-vaunien	mao-totries	cadacay-andy punny shaven	mixed caste of chetties	mixed caste of sudras	punja-lurs	potters	barbars	washer-men	dyers
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1	Maudacolum	7	27	175	41	5,630	3,258	832	864	907	123
2	Mellore	—	—	—	3,326	16,627	146	753	688	691	10
3	Tirrumungalum	32	—	26	1,933	2,701	2,566	728	1,099	1,039	323
4	Marunngapoory	—	—	—	12,563	11,436	—	384	593	648	30
	total	39	27	201	17,863	36,394	5,970	2,697	3,244	3,285	486

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Trnuemgalum Talooks of Madura Province

(252) TABLE No.3—*Khanashumaree table of four districts of Madura, 1828-30*—contd.

Number of talooks	name of the talooks	Hindoos of various castes			moors	christians of various castes			
		total	puttans	lubbays	total	vellaulers	marareurs	mixed caste of christians	illaovurs
1	2	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1	Maudacolum	71,483	1,273	3,680	4,953	166	35	—	16
2	Mellore	61,069	98	4,567	4,665	9	—	—	—
3	Tirrumungalum . . .	72,075	108	1,145	1,253	—	— (15)	—	—
4	Marunngapoory . . .	45,317	125	1,793	1,918	126	3	3,229	—
	total .	249,944	1,604	11,185	12,789	301	53	3,229	16

number of talooks	name of the talooks	Christians of various castes		inferior castes of sudras								
		purra-yers	total	illaovurs	shauna-rs	matt weavers	tank diggers	punna-vers	shuna-nmboo para-veins	shava-lacar-rens	ooren-nbey carr-ens	kar-aven condu-nggy
1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
1	Maudacolum .	1,093	1,310	362	1,694	3	91	—	19	54	—	88
2	Mellore . . .	654	663	1,087	466	—	42	21	3	—	17	40
3	Tirrumungalum . .	29	44	403	4,919	6	26	—	8	15	62	217
4	Marunngapoory . .	278	3,636	94	733	4	802	—	18	56	30	243
	Total .	2,054	5,653	1,946	7,812	13	961	21	48	125	109	588

number of talooks	name of the talooks	inferior castes of sudras		low castes							houses	
		vella-vens	total	pullers	vulla-ovurs	purray-ers	chuck-lers	pather waher-men	total	malashers	castes	*Houses
1	2	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
1	Maudacolum . .	—	2,311	10,154	58	6,060	1,305	19	17,596	—	82	20,876 [20,939]
2	Mellore . . .	—	1,676	6,450	141	9,713	573	69	16,946	—	70	27,112 [27,148]
3	Tirrumungalum . .	—	5,656	7,929	22	3,588	2,299	19	13,857	—	75	20,113 [20,111]
4	Marunngapoory . .	—	1,980	4,380	160	3,881	1,275	66	9,762	—	76	18,176 [18,318]
	Total .	—	11,623	28,913	381	23,242	5,352	173	58,161	—	303	86,277 [86,516]

*Meaning of the col. heading not clear, so it is kept as separate column.

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Trenumgalum Talooks of Madura Province

(252) TABLE No. 3—*Kganashumaree table of four districts of Madura, 1828-30*– concld.

number of talooks	name of the talooks	abstracts				
		males	females	boys	girls	total
1	2	100	101	102	103	104
1	Maudacolum	37,167	37,286	16,162	14,082	104,697
2	Mellore	27,352	27,887	17,000	14,443	86,682
3	Tirrumungalum . . .	31,056	31,155	18,577	15,492	96,280
4	Marunngapoory . . .	23,020	23,255	10,837	9,316	66,428
	total	118,595	1119,583	62,576	53,333	354,087

5. *Method—*

[As the investigation is a part of survey of India programme it appears to be based on some kind of an enumeration.]

6. *Explanation—*

division, sub-division, population and casts

1. *Medacolum Talook*

The Medacolum talook... consists of 419 villages. 162 (sic) are principals, 257 subordinates, and of the above 133 are in ruins at the present peiod: many of the villages before the settlement of these districts were given over to the principal temples. but the whole of these have been assumed and the Government allowed certain sums for the performance of the ceremonies at most of them. There are three zemindaries in the district, two of these on the North. viz., Vullyaputty, Sirruwalls, are unassumed [to] contain 86½ square miles. Cautctracut has long been assumed but the zemindar receives a small moiety of the revenues.

The total population of this district [Medacolum Talook] amounts to 104,697 persons, 4,696 are Bramins, 4953 Musselmen, and 1310 Christians of various persuasions, the remainder of Sudras and Hindoos divided into 79 classes of high and slow casts. One-third of this population are residents in and near Madura, the other 2/3 are scttered among the villages all over the country, could give 200 individuals to each square mile, and will allow a little more than 3 square acres to each individual, but as there are only 10,582 persons who farm the land, 21 acres is the portion of each individual coming under this denomination.

2. *Murangapoory Talook*

This division of the country originally consisted of 6 zemindaries or poligarrships, the whole of them have been assumed for many years, with the exception of Cuddaraor, the revenue of which is realized by the present zemindary, this division occupies an area of 140½ square miles. it is very hilly, and the whole of the country in a state of decay from the ill management of the zemindar's servants.

There is a capital village in each zemindary being in general the residence of the Zemindar, but are not on that account any way superior to the other villages which are very small, most of them consist of from 5 to 10 houses and enclosed by a hedge or mud wall, of these including principals and subordinates and a great many ruined. There are no less than 1156 [villages] in the district....

The population of the district is divided into 76 casts and the detail including males and females of all ages amount to 66,428—and would give 90 individuals to the square mile, but the number actually employed in the cultivation of the land is 6,492 hands, which would give something more than one square mile to 10 cultivators. The Brahmins amount to 528, one eighth of these have from time to time become possessors of the best part of the land and retain the revenues of the same on the strength of grants they hold and which were extorted from the former zemindars on account of performing the ceremonies of the Pagodas, and keeping up large establishment. The Christian population amount to 3,634 and are composed of some of the higher but most of the Parier caste. They are however industrious and the land they occupy are in a better state of cultivation than most parts of the country. The Mussulmen or Lubbays who are in general merchants and keep Bazars, reside only in some of the larger town [s], a few of them have lands, their whole number only amount to 1918.

3. *Melloor Talook*

The district originally consisted of two distinct districts. On the assumption of the Nuttom Zemindary it was connected to Melloore and now forms one Tahsildary, or is it divided into sub-divisions, but consists of 711 villages or hamlets 219 being principal and 421 subordinates of the above 213 are now uninhabited and many of these have been so for a considerable period.

The town of Melloor situated N.E. 16 miles from Madura is the capital of the country, at it the tahsildar holds his cutcherry, where all the revenue affairs are transacted. The town consists of a street of Bazars with several lesser ones from it, the population may be averaged at 3,000 souls of various casts; and denominations. It is built on high open ground and at all times

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province

considered a healthy situation, a 1/4 mile to the N.E. was a mud fort scarcely any remnants of it is now to be seen, with that square are two bunglows, built for the accommodation of travellers in good condition, scattered about the town are few insignificant Pagodas but nine of note, a market is held here on Saturdays, the articles exposed for sale consists of the manufactures and produce of the neighbouring villages, as cloth coarse, and fine, pottery, mats, vegetables and other culinary articles.

Nuttom situated N.W. 14 miles from the above and N.N.E. 22½ miles from Madura is the next market town of consequence in the district it was once much more extensive, and at present has a population of about 2000 souls, mostly of the Lubbay cast or Mussalmen, it is an open town with two streets of Bazars....

The aggregate amount of the population including males and females of all ages is by a census estimated at 86,652 individuals of various casts and denominations,.... The population is more dense in the Melloor division, than in Nuttum, and on an average it will give about 130 to the square mile.

4. *Tremungalum Talook*

The district [Tremungalum Talook] is not divided into Hoblies or Sub-divisions but contain[s] 189 principal villages, 520 subordinates and of this number 157 are now in ruins. There are 7 zemindaries in the district; two of them N.W. of Trimungalum viz., Dodapanaikenur and Jotynaikenur, and 3 others to the South viz., Needdekotatz, Keelkotah and Proliancolawn are unassumed, and contain an area of 36½ square miles, the other two lying south of Trimungalum have been assumed and contain an area of 31¼ square miles, the insulated portions in Tennivelly &ca., contain 92¼ square miles, the whole of which tract is included in the general superficial area of the district.

Trimungalum the capital lies S. 56½ W. 11½ miles from Madura, and on the high road to Tinnevelly, an extensive and populous town containing about 1000 houses both tiled and thatched with a few regular streets and one of Bazars. A weekly market takes place on Fridays attended by numbers of the surrounding inhabitants and traders; here is also a bombproof bunglow for the accommodation of travellers, and a Pagoda in the N.W. quarter, the *Casmdar* flows on the south a small stream 30 yards wide, the country around is open and highly cultivated.

The population in this district is unequally divided, being more dense in the central and southern parts and consists of 75 casts. The total population being 96,280 of both sexes and of all ages, this would on an average [to] give 119 individuals to the square mile; the Hindoos and Sudras form the largest body. The Brahmins and Mussulmen 1/30, the inferior casts and Christians may constitute 1/8 of the whole. There are only 75 Merasdars or Head renters, and 676 subordinates who employ among them 16,507 individuals to cultivate the land; which is only 1/5 of the whole population.

7. *Gaps*—

[There is very little gap in the report either in descriptive materials or in tables.]

8. *Editorial Comment*—

These types of surveys were conducted primarily with a view to collecting data on natural resources, socio-economic investigation was ancillary. The following table has been compiled from descriptive memoirs. Figures always do not agree with those presented in the statistical tables.

(253) TABLE NO. 4—[*Land use of four taluks of Madura,* 1828-30]

taluks	area (in sq. mile)	area (in acres)	land (in acres)		
			dry grain	under	
				paddy	others*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medacolum	367.0	234,880	12,160	43,520	179,200
Murangapoory	735.5	470,720	145,600	10,240	314,880
Melloor	617.5	395,200	46,720	37,120	311,360
Tumungabun [Tremungalum]	512.0	327,680	110,080	10,080	207,520
total	2,232.0	1,428,480	314,560	100,960	1,012,960

*the lands under waste, pasture, hills, rocks and jungles are taken together under *others*.

1. *Year*—1828-30
2. *Place*—Medacolum, Murangapoory, Melloor and Tremungalum Talooks of Madura Province

It may be noted that land under wet cultivation is very small, dry cultivation being about three times of wet cultivation, 'waste' including pasture is very large. It is possible to look into the pattern of variation of population in respect of only two taluks which were identified in later period.

(254) TABLE No. 5 (S-142)—*Variation in population of Melloo and Tremungalum taluks of Madura district, 1828-30, 1871, 1921 and 1961*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1828-30 .	182,932	—	—
1871 . .	370,198	+187,266	+102.37
1921 . .	595,675	+225,477	+60.91
1961 . .	653,202	+57,527	+9.66

A growth of 2.5 per cent per annum between 1828-30 and 1871 is not seemingly plausible even under normal conditions. The growth between 1871 and 1961 at around 1.2 per cent per annum is also on a higher side than macro-level averages obtained for the region.

5. NEELGHERRY MOUNTAINS 1812, 1821, 1826

1. *Year*—1812, 1821, 1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

3. *Source*—

(1) **William, Keys**

A Topographical description of the Neela gherry Mountains from a letter to W. Garrows Collector of Coimbatore, 1812 (*In* Grigg, H.B. A Manual of the Nilagiri district in the Madras Presidency. Madras, Govt. Press, 1880, Appendix No. 17. p. xlviii-li)

[*ISI*/915. 487 G 857]

(2) From Lieutenant Evans Macpherson, Superintendent, Neelgherry Road, to John Sullivan, Esq., ated Neelgherry, 12th June, 1820 (*In* Grigg, dH.B. A Manual of Nilagiri district... Appendix No. 19. p.lv-lx).

[*ISI*/915-487 G 857]

(3) **Ward, B.S. (Capt.)**

Geographical and statistical memoir of a survey of the Neelgherry mountains in the Province of Coimbatore, 1821 (*In* Grigg, H. B. A Manual of Nilagiri DAistrict... Appendix No. 20. p. lx-lxxviii)

[*ISI*/915.487 G 857]·

(4) **Hough, James**

Letters on the climate, inhabitants, production etc. of the Neilgherries, or blue mountains of Coimbatore, South India. London, 1829. p. 1-110.

[*NL*/163 D 13]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

This tract of the country, forming the elevated division of the Danaikencota Taluk, is situated on the extensive range of the Neelaghery or Blue Mountains, which stretches westward, and is separated by an adjoining high and lofty ridge called the Coonda and Neddimullay hills, terminating the eastern limits of the Wynaud country.

It extends in length from east to west 30 miles, and in breadth 16½ miles, containing a superficies of 495 square miles. and is bounded on the north by the lands of Davaroyputnum and the Mysore Province; west by the Wynaud country in Malabar; and south and east by the lowlands of Sattimungalum and Danaikencota.

[*source* (3)]

This mas of mountains...is bounded on the north by the table-land of Davaroypatam, a narrow tract divided from the table-land of Mysore by the windings of the Moyar river at the bottom of a deep narrow-wooded valley; to the south and east by the open country of Coimbatore; to the south-west a branch of the Bhowany, called the Maunar, divides it from the unpopulated mountains of Khoondahs dependent on Malabar; on the west by the chain of ghats, defined by the Murkurty peak; to the north-west by the windings of the Bukkary river, one of the sources of the Moyar from the table-land of Wynaad, its greatest length being from east to west 36 miles, and a medium breadth of 15 miles, in figure an irregular oblong, and contains on the whole a superficial area of 469¼ square miles, of which only 14 square miles may be said to be under cultivation.

geographical identification

According to the suvey by Keyes and McMohon during 1812-1813, the Nilgiri Mountains were contained in the Denaikencota taluk....This survey mentioned three divisions—Porunganaud, 'Maicanud' (Mekanad) and 'Kothanaud' containing 41 principal and 119 sub-ordinate villages.

James Hough in his work on Nilgiri published in a series of 6 letters in 1826 also mentioned 3 nads, two of them—Peringanaad and Maikanaad, being identical with the former survey and the third was named as Thodawarnaad.

According to the survey of B.S. Ward during 1821 there were 3 divisions—Peranganad, Mekanad and Todanad containing 51 principal and 109 subordinate villages.

From descriptions of the above surveys and observations it appears that the surveyed tract of 1812 or 1821 was contained within the present Coonoor and Otacamund taluks. Paranginad was contained in the eastern part of the present district with Moyar river as the northern and North-eastern border, the Rangaswami peak being one of the eastern points and Daddabetta hills and Kettery river forming the western boundary and separating it from Mekanad. Coimbatore district formed the southern boundary. Mekanad being the western most portion extended around Nanjanad valley on the north and around Lovedale valley on the north-east. The third nad called Kothanaud or Todanad or Todawar Naad would therefore occupy the whole of the plateau north-west of other two nads—Moyar river forming the northern and north-western boundary and the western boundary forming a line from Mysore boundary along Teppakadu on the Moyar river coming downward across Naduvattam range upto the Nilgiri peak.

It is naturally diffcult to make a proper demarcation of the western border where new territory has been subsequently amalgamated. It is also difficult to draw the internal boundaries of the three nads or divisions on a recent map. An attempt has been made

1. *Year*—1812, 1821,1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

to ascertain the position from a map of the Nilgiri district published by the Government of Madras in 1968.

It appears that Kundanad, which existed as an administrative territory in the West and South of Kunda river separating it from Mekanad by the stream of Bigule or Kunda was not within the jurisdiction of Nilgiri in the period 1810-1830. James Hough mentioned south-western boundary of the district terminated by a river called Mannar, a branch of the Bhavani river, which divided the Nilgiri from the mountains of Kunda.

The area of Nilgiri was mentioned as 495 square miles in 1812 and 469 square miles in 1821. Computing the area as given by H.B. Grigg in a manual of the Nilgiri District (1880), it appears that total area of the three nads mentioned in survey documents of 1812 and 1821 was 520 square miles. This seems to be the nearest approximation considering physical boundaries and situations of the surveyed area as traced in 1880 and in recent maps.

(b) **Particulars of Population—**

(255) TABLE No. 1 (S-143)—*Summary table of population of Neelgherry Mountains, 1812, 1821 and 1826*

sl. no.	item	particulars		
		1812	1821	1826
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3
1	area in square miles	495	496.25	—
2	number of villages .	160	160	40*
3	population :			
	persons . .	2,516	4,353	5,970
	males . .	—	2,323	3,271
	females . .	—	2,030	2,699
4	number of families .	—	—	—
5	number of houses .	—	—	1,839
6	population per square mile . . .	5.08	9.28	—
7	average size of a village . . .	15.73	27.21	149.25*
8	average size of a family	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—	3.25
10	females per thousand males . . .	—	874	825

*inhabited villages only.

(256) TABLE NO. 2—[*Villages, houses, population by sex and caste by nads or divisions of Neelgherry district*, 1821]—contd.

sl. no.	name of the nads	number of villages			no. of munds*	no. of peons	husbandmen								
							lingavunts			budagers			torayens		
		principal	subordinate	total			males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Peranganad . .	32	25	57	3	62	59	62	121	621	532	1,153	80	70	150
2	Mekanad . .	7	37	44	2	34	12	11	23	446	411	857	27	21	48
3	Todanad . .	12	47	59	39	55	23	15	38	696	647	1,343	10	9	19
	total . .	51	109	160	44	151	94	88	182	1,763	1,590	3,353	117	100	217

*munds meant sites or villages, the significance of these numbers is not clear—*ed.*

sl. no.	name of the nads	husbandmen											
		kycolens			muhu-cu-rum-bers			baders			hordsmen		
											thodawars		
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Peranganad . .	—	—	—	17	10	27	—	—	—	13	7	20
2	Mekanad . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
3	Todanad . .	12	9	21	—	—	—	3	2	5	120	70	190
	total . .	12	9	21	17	10	27	3	2	5	140	82	222

1. *Year*—1812, 1821, 1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

(256) TABLE No.2—[*Villages, houses, population by sex and caste by nads or divisions of Neelgherry district*, 1821]—contd.

sl. no.	name of the nads	husbandmen									no. of ploughs
		artificers			cussuvers			total population			
		cothurs									
		males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Peranganad . .	69	57	126	—	—	—	859	738	1,597	166
2	Mekanad . .	22	22	44	—	—	—	514	470	984	81
3	Todanad . .	81	66	147	5	4	9	950	822	1,772	161
	total .	172	145	317	5	4	9	2,323	2,030	4,353	408

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

[Keys and McMahon are said to be the first surveyors who entered the Nilgiri hills. They worked during 1812 and 1813 in that area. They submitted a map of the tract, but it was not based on any traingulation or systematic survey. They were supposed to collect information about the people, but it is not clear how they arrived at the population figure. Moreover, some doubt was expressed whether Ootacamund plateau was surveyed by them (*Phillimore, R.H. Historical Records of the Survey of India,* Vol. II, 1800-1815. p. 148-49)].

[*source* (3)]

[Capt. B.S. Ward moved up to the mountains in March 1821. It appears that an enumeration of popualation was conducted. Determination of the height of the plateau and the peaks was an important part of the work. (*Phillimore, R.H. Historical Records of the Survey of India,* Vol. III. 1815-1830, p. 111-113)].

[*source* (4)]

[According H.B. Grigg, a "census" was conducted in 1825. He thinks that more reliance may be placed on this "census", It is not clear whether James Hough himself conducted an enumeration or he quoted the "census" figure conducted by a different agency].

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) : 1. *division and villages*]

Poruganaud, Maicanaud (Mekanad), and Kothanaud are three divisions or mootahs on the hills, containing in the whole 41 principal and 119 subordinate villages. These villages are chiefly small, consisting of hardly more than five to ten houses, built quite low and confined, and generally placed in one or two rows, presenting the appearance of a few straggling huts rather than a village.

The population, male and female, in the three nauds amounts to 2,516 individuals, of which number 1,647 are Buddagurs, 292 Lingbund or Shevaacharas, 268 Thorayers, 179 Thothavurs, and 130 Cothurs.

[2. *caste and occupation*]

The Buddagurs, so called from their having settled on the mountains from the northward, speak the Cannady language, and are the principal inhabitants as well as cultivators of the land. The Lingbund and Thorayers likewise speak the same language and cultivate the land. The Thothavurs, said to be the first that peopled this mountainous tract, have a distinct dialect, which is unknown even to their neighbour sects. They cultivate no land, but only attend their flocks of buffaloes, with which they live about the most retired parts of the mountains by some spring or stream of water, on a part of the country in the Thothanaud Division, appropriated as pasture-lands, being from its sterile quality unsusceptible of cultivation. Their chief subsistence is the milk of their cattle. Lastly the Cothurs, or the lowest class of inhabitants, who have also a peculiar idiom of their own, but converse mostly in the Cannady language, not only cultivate the land, but serve as artificers in the capacity of the gold, silver, and brass smiths, carpenter, blacksmith, potter and wicker worker, also dresser of hides and skins. Independently of these there are the Irelurs, whose number is not very large and who blend the Malabar with the Cannady language. They inhabit and cultivate the deep valleys on the sides of the mountains (dependant to the low-lands), and, unlike the inhabitants on the height of the hills, are induced to undergo the arduous labor of preparing their fields with a small instrument resembling the hand hoe, on account of the steep and stony nature of the soil, which however is extremely fertile. These are likewise expert in bringing down the large honey-combs or bee-hives that are abundant about the rocks and precipices, as also in felling large trees and conveying the timber down to the plains.

[3. *manner of living*]

The whole of the inhabitants are very unclean in their persons and dress, as they have no barbers or washers among them, and more so, as they imagine it an boamination to the deity Neelagherry Rungaaswmy, presiding over these mountains, either to have their clothes washed, or their faces shaved by a barber, but the latter they effect among themseves; nor do they wear anything

1. *Year*—1812, 1821, 1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

for the protection of their feet, probably on the same account. In short they have altogether an uncommonly rude appearance, more especially the Thothavurs, who hold it as a sacred and inviolable custom never to keep their heads covered, whether under the scorching heat of the sun or heavy showers of rain or frost; and custom even forbids them to shave at all, wherefore they suffer the hair of their heads to grow, only cutting it from time to time, so as not to remain too long.

[4. *fortification and trade*]

The surface of the country is very unequal and wavy, and abounds with springs. There are only two small forts, one called Oolicul Guggenchoky doorga, upon a high hill on the south, and the other Mullayacota, upon a gentle eminence on the north; they are built in the simple manner that fortifications are generally seen about this country, consisting of a common mud wall faced with rock stones and surrounded by a ditch, and it is evident that they had been constructed in order to check the restless disposition of the neighbouring countries in former times. There are no other buildings deserving notice. There are no manufactures on the hills and much less of trade.

[5. *soil and produce*]

The soil of the cultivated lands is very fertile, and may be accounted as being prevalently loam, in some places rather light and inclining to gravel. A few spots of ground contiguous to the villages are manured on account of growing poppy plants and wheat.

The principal produce of the mountains is opium, poppy seeds, wheat, mustard and garlic, and beside these there are the following articles of produce, *viz*, ventheum (seeds used for culinary purposes) black peas (a kind of pulse called Mysore dhall), gaunji (a grain resembling wheat), vussomboo or country gentian, ghee, honey, and bees' wax. The only kinds of dry grain that they grow on the mountains are two sorts of shaume, which article is used as the food of all classes of the inhabitants.

[6. *cattle*]

With respect to cattle there are immense flocks of buffaloes, very large, and bordering much upon the wild kind; these are chiefly kept by the Thothavurs as observed above, but the Buddagurs and others also have a few of their own about the villages. It is the milk of these animals that they get in abundance, there being but very few cows (in comparison to the above), which are kept by the most opulent, and although they are breed of the highlands, yet they suffer severely from the cold, frost, and dews, if kept in the nights exposed as the buffaloes. The bullocks are used in ploughing the fields, much after the manner in the low countries. There are no sheep or goats bred on the hills, and very little of poultry.

[*source* (2) : 1. *diseases*]

I have been partiuclar in my inquiries relative to the diseases of the natives, and whether or not epidemics or infectious maladies are ever prevalent amongst them; the result has been most satisfactory; their appearance indeed bespeaks them not a sickly race; no epidemic was ever known amongst them but the small-pox, of which they stand in much fear, and which occasionally makes dreadful ravages amongst them and causes a great waste of population. The scourge of the low lands, the cholera morbus, has never extended to these hills. More instances of fever have occurred in the hills within the last two years than was ever known before, but I believe for one case of fever here more than thirty occur below.

[2. *marriages*]

A singular custom prevails amongst the caste [Todewars] the brothers of a family having but one wife in common. They serve her on all occasions, and carry her on their shoulders when she journeys or chooses to visit. She selects whom she pleases as her companion at bed and board; in short her sway is universal in the family, and her orders not to be disputed. Neither the men nor women ever wash their clothes which they wear until it drops off from age and filth.

The marriages of this [Buddagurs] caste remind one of what is called bundling in Wales. The bride and bridegroom being together for the night, in the morning the bride is questioned by her relatives whether she is pleased with her husband elect; if she answers in the affirmative it is a marriage; if not the bridegroom is immediately discharged, and the lady does not suffer in reputation if she thus discards half a dozen suitors.

[*source* (3) : 1. *divisions and villages*]

It [Nilgiri] is divided into three Nauds, viz., Parunganaud, Maikanaud, and the Thodawanaud, and contains 160 hamlets or villages independent of the temporary habitations of the Todawars in Mullanaud with a population of above 4,000 souls. Parunganaud lying on the east is by far the most populous. Next to it is Maikanaud occupying the south-west portion and Thodawanaud including Mullanaud to the west, though the largest division is far inferior to the others including the Thodawar population. The hill hamlets are in general small, composed of from two to twenty houses, arranged in one or two lines, sometimes forming a street; they are built of mud and covered with thatch, low and excessively filthy, the entrance or doorway generally facing the east and situated on the slopes of the lower ridges.

[2. *implements and mode of husbandry*]

The agricultural instruments in use here are precisely the same rude machines seen in the low country; the plough, &c., are all constructed by the Cotters. The agricultural season commences with April; after a few heavy showers of rain, the lands undergo the operation of ploughing three or four times.

1. *Year*—1812, 1821, 1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

[3. *imports and exports*]

A coarse cloth wore by both sexes may be considered the only article imported, excepting bars of iron for implements, tobacco and other requisites being purchased by the inhabitants at the weekly markets held at a few large villages in the low country; the exports consist of wheat, poppy seed, opium, honey, wax, garlic, onions, mustard, fenugricks, vasambu, ghee and little of the superior kinds of dry grain.

[4. *mines and minerals*]

Iron ore is found on many of the ridges impregnated with stones, a small hill to the south-west of Trichaguddy is remarkable for it; much of it is also to be seen mixed with sand of the different streams washed down the slopes of the hills; none of it is, however, smelted here, it being imported in bars from the low country.

[*source* (4) : 1. *infanticide*]

[A] barbarous practice, that of infanticide, was formerly prevalent here. The boys were always preserved, and divided between the brothers according to seniority, but the girls were put to death;...when these shocking facts came to the knowledge of the Collector, he immediately instituted an inquiry into their cause. Poverty was the reason assigned; but it will be gratifying to every friend of humanity to know, that they have for some time discontinued the custom...On the birth of the first daughter, which was about the close of 1819, they held a long debate, which ended in the unanimous decision, that since the Sirdar had informed them that it was wrong to put their children to death, she should live. They affirm that not one has since been destroyed; and having ascertained that there is now an almost equal number of young children of each sex, we may hope that they speak the truth.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It is extremely difficult to locate the actual area of 'census ' in early periods. H.B. Grigg wrote in 1880, "The total area, exclusive of Ouchterlong Valley has been hitherto shown in the official report as 749 square miles or 479,360 acres. From more recent calculations by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Lieutenant Colonel Cloete, this figure seems to be excessive. Colonel Cloete estimates the area exclusive of the Ouchterlong valley approximately 695 square miles, or 444, 800 acres." (Grigg, H.B. *Comp.* and *ed.* A Manual of the Nilagiri District. Madras, Govt. Press, 1880. Cloetie placed the following area which was shown for three Nads mentioned in the tables for 1821.

(257) TABLE NO. 3—[*Area of the three nads (in sq. miles) as mentioned by Coloneel Cloete*, 1821]

nads	plateau	slopes	total
1	2	3	4
Mekanad . . .	58.88	33.71	92.59
Todanad . . .	163.00	135.00	298.00
Peranganad .	90.00	40.00	130.00
total .	311.88	208.71	520.59

The area of the three nads did not include the area of the settlements.

The area given for 1812 and 1827 are respectively 495 and 469 square miles. Without a proper identification of the tract, it is difficult to tell about the trend of population. The following table shows the population for 1812, 1821, 1826, 1871, 1921 and 1961. The census period data from 1871 onward represent a common area :

(258) TABLE NO. 4 (S-144)—*Variation in population of Nilgherry District*, 1812, 1821, 1826, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812 . .	2,516	—	—
1821 . .	4,353	+1,837	+73.01
1826 . .	5,970	+1,617	+37.15
1871 . .	49,501	+43,531	+729.16
1921 . .	126,519	+77,018	+155.59
1961 . .	409,308	+282,789	+223.51

No trend of population is revealed in the above table. Grigg gave his own observation on population:

"After making every allowance for the incorrectness of the earlier statistics, the increase in the number of some of the hill tribes is very satisfactory. There is no evidence in support of the assertion that the Todes are gradually dying out. In the case of the other wild tribes and the Kotas, the defectiveness of these early figures is manifest, but as regards the Badagas, the returns are probably not so incorrect." He placed the following table and conducted the low rate of the growth obtained between 1821 and 1847 as compared to the growth of preceding and succeeding years were due to the fact that Ouchterlong's census was rigorously restricted to plateau, while that of Ward in 1821 and the return of 1856 seemed to include the slopes also. He considered the census of 1825 as more accurate conveying the following results. (Madras. A Manual of the Nilagiri District in the Madras Presidency. *Comp.* and *Ed.* by H.B. Grigg. Madras, 1880. p. 29-30).

1. *Year*—1812, 1821, 1826
2. *Place*—Neelgherry Mountains

(259) TABLE NO. 5—[*Population, villages and houses of Nilgiri mountains in* 1825]

sl. no.	description	number
1	2	3
1	Men	1,668
2	Women	1,696
3	Boys	1,151
4	Girls	632
	total	5,147
5	Villages	35
6	Houses	1,651

6. RAMNAD ZEMINDARY, 1814

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

3. *Source*—

India. Survey of India

Statistical and geographical memoir of Ramnad Ramaserim, etc., 1814. By Thomas Turnbull (Survey of India Memoir No. 92).

4. *Materials*— [NAI]

(a) Geographical location—

Situation and extent—Ramnad the largest Zemindary in the southern Provinces, anciently conducted under a despotic Government of the reigning Rajahs called Saidee buddee.* The great Moravar. This Zemindary is at present attached under the Collectorate, in the Zillah of Madura and the authority is at present vested in Shevagamy Natchyar, the hereditary Raunee of the Zemindary.

It is bounded in the north by the Provinces of Tanjore and Poodoocottah, south and east by the sea coast, and west by the Districts of Tinnevelly, Madura and Shevagunga. Comprehending an area of nearly 2500 square miles, the most part of which is diversified with tanks, which are very beneficial to the country, as upon them chiefly depends the cultivation of paddy. This high plains exhibit a variety of dry grain fields, and the northern tallooks abound with extensive groves of palmyra trees scarcely a vestage of jungle being visible, excepting that in part towards the S.E. near the Coast, (which abounds with a low thick jungle), and a few other places interspersed with the same, being too distant for view from the capital.

The Zemindary is principally divided into seventeen Talooks vizt., 1st Cottahpatam; 2nd. Worioor; 3rd. Annamentagoody; 4th. Kootaganaud; 5th Arnootmungalum; 6th Rausingamungalum; 7th. Shaulagraumum; 8th. Cusbah or Ramnad; 9th. Keelacaud; 10th. Caumencottah; 11th. Vaindony, 12th. Moottuoutlatoor; 13th Shekul; 14th Paupan Colum; 15th. Kaumooree; 16th Abramum; and 17th. Pullimuddum Talooks.

geographical identification

According to materials extracted from "Mackenzie Collection" and published in *the Madras Journal of Literature and Science* (V.5, p. 371), "It lies between ninth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the seventy eighth of east longitude." The area, according to Turnbull's survey under Colonel Mackenzie, was placed at nearly 2,500 square miles around 1814. According to the census of 1881, the area was 2,112 square miles. In 1921, Ramnad taluk under Ramnad District contained an area of 2090 square miles which included taluks of Tiruvadanai, Paramayudi, Aruppukottai and Mudukulattar. A glance at the first map of Ramnathpuram District in the *District Census Handbook of 1961* indicates that broadly, the Ramnad Zemindary of 1814 may now contain the following taluks.

(260) TABLE No. 1 (S-145)—*Area of the corresponding taluks in the Ramnad zemindary (as in* 1814*) in the year* 1961

sl. no.	taluks	area in (sq. mile)
1	2	3
1	Tiruvadanai	548.0
2	Paramakudi	439.9
3	Ramanathapuram	334.2
4	Aruppukottai	617.7
5	Mudukulathur	643.6
	total	2,583.4

(b) Particulars of Population

(261) TABLE No. 2 (S-146)—*Summary table of population of the Ramnad zemindary,* 1814

sl. no.	item	particular
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	2,500
2	number of villages	2,498
3	population :	
	persons	151,998
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	41,016
6	population per square mile	60.80
7	average size of a village	60.85
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	3.70
10	females per thousand males	—

*The word Saidee is a title of dignity, instituted only to the reigning Rajah or Zemindars of Ramnad from an original claim enjoyed by their ancestors, together being the Guardian of Saidee, or cluster of Rocks that extend from Thunnuscody on the Island of Rameserum to Manar, wellknown by the name of Adam's Bridge, and buddee signifies a King.

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

(262) TABLE No. 3 (S-147)—*Villages, houses and population of the Ramnad zamindary by taluks*, 1814*

sl. no.	talooks	villages					houses and population		
		mouza or principal	muzra or subordinate	busti or inhabited	bachyrank or ruined	total villages	houses	population	average size of houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cusbah Ramnad	159	46	140	65	205	5,648	19,352	3.43
2	Keelacaud	57	28	71	14	85	2,811	9,513	3.38
3	Caumencottah	185	71	144	112	256	3,679	12,112	3.29
4	Vaindonry (Purmagoody)	46	10	48	8	56	1,485	4,603	3.10
5	Arnootmungalum	188	—	147	41	188	2,533	9,623	3.80
6	Cottahpatnam	17	—	17	—	17	543	2,114	3.89
7	Arnamentagoody	185	4	133	56	189	1,867	6,596	3.53
8	Moodoocullatoor	86	5	54	37	91	1,115	3,712	3.33
9	Paupancolum	115	—	65	48	113	1,492	5,228	3.50
10	Kaunooree	134	—	71	63	134	2,931	13,347	4.70
11	Shaulugraumum	77	1	64	14	78	1,228	5,150	4.19
12	Shockull	142	—	75	67	142	2,035	6,582	3.23
13	Woorioor	115	3	85	33	118	1,995	7,335	3.68
14	Rausingamungalum	76	57	102	31	138	1,506	5,564	3.69
15	Kootagaynaud	86	12	82	16	98	897	2,765	3.08
16	Ubramum	167	27	146	48	194	2,607	7,413	2.84
17	Terruchooly/Pullionuddum	214	75	223	66	289	6,644	30,989	4.66
	total	2,047	339	1,667	719	2,386	41,016	151,998	3.70

*The headings of this and subsequent tables are inserted by the editor. The village data of this table contained in columns 3 to 7 are compiled from the abstract appended to the *Memoir* and the rest of the data in columns 8 to 10 from Register of villages of the Ramnad Zemindary, April, 1814. The data in the subsequent tables are also compiled in a similar manner. Village-wise data are not presented. Number of villages as found from the village register is higher by 112 than the number contained in the summary table as appended to the *Memoir*.—*ed*

(263) TABLE No. 4 (S-148)—*Villages, houses, and population of the Ramnad zemindary by divisions*, 1814—contd.

sl. no.	talook/divisions	mouzas or principal	muzra or subordinate	busti or inhabited	bachyrank or ruined	joomla or total	houses	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cusbah Ramnad :							
1	Cusbah Ramnad	1	—	1	—	1	2,460	8,718
2	Thonarray or Sooruncottah	14	7	16	5	21	207	790
3	Vuddacurray or Thoravaloor	9	9	13	5	18	343	1,106
4	Kullioor	18	—	18	—	18	425	1,369
5	Pillenogoody	41	11	29	23	52	557	1,601
6	Chuckracottah	2	11	12	1	13	225	1,102
7	Vigay	72	1	44	29	73	1,274	4,120
8	Cuttaree	2	7	7	2	9	157	546
9	(1-8) sub-total	159	46	140	65	205	5,648	19,352
	Kellacaud :							
10	Keolacudor Antancurray	5	—	5	—	5	419	1,231
11	Ragoonadapooram	14	—	10	4	14	590	2,071
12	Taumbracdum	15	—	13	2	15	298	817
13	Ullagoncolum	8	12	13	7	20	759	2,877
14	Vaulanthoray	4	3	6	1	7	198	566
15	Paulcolum	11	13	24	—	24	547	1,951
16	(10-15) sub-total	57	28	71	14	85	2,811	9,513

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

(263) TABLE No. 4 (S-148)—*Villages, houses and population of the Ramnad zemindary by divisions*, 1814—contd.

sl. no.	talook/division	mouzas or principal	muzra or subordinate	busti or inhabited	bachyrank or ruined	joomla or total	houses	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Caumencottah :							
17	Caumencottah . . .	16	5	16	5	21	787	2,759
18	Aucramaishee . . .	34	26	40	20	60	1,029	3,236
19	Yettevial	9	1	9	1	10	317	986
20	Pootoor	65	11	31	45	76	636	2,116
21	Woolayoor	40	22	30	32	62	468	1,485
22	Maunjoor	21	6	18	9	27	442	1,530
23	(17-22) sub-total . . .	185	71	144	112	256	3,679	12,112
	Vaindonry :							
24	Purmagoody	12	6	17	1	18	676	2,102
25	Cant Purmagoody . . .	3	1	4	—	4	170	603
26	Oyelgoody	9	1	9	1	10	230	696
27	Shelloor	10	—	6	4	10	109	284
28	Munnaloor	12	2	12	2	14	300	918
29	*(24-28) sub-total* . . .	*46*	*10*	*48*	*8*	*56*	*1,485*	*4,603*
	Arnootmungalum :							
30	Arnootmungalum . . .	22	—	19	3	22	470	2,012
31	Goodloor	27	—	22	5	27	301	1,280
32	Pedurinyainthel . . .	39	—	27	12	39	444	1,752
33	Shalugay	46	—	41	5	46	672	2,433
34	Pillagoody	38	—	31	7	38	424	1,443
35	Munnagoody	16	—	7	9	16	222	703
36	(30-35) sub-total . . .	188	—	147	41	188	2,533	9,623
	Cottah Patnam :							
37	Cottahpatnam . . .	2	—	2	—	2	92	355
38	Codycolum	1	—	1	—	1	74	276
39	Pennamungalum . . .	2	—	2	—	2	24	66
40	Cuttavum	3	—	3	—	3	44	136
41	Chettycoor	5	—	5	—	5	98	418
42	Vellaunoor	1	—	1	—	1	77	389
43	Kurkamulum . . .	1	—	1	—	1	65	245
44	Rettiaulum	2	—	2	—	2	69	229
45	(37-44) sub-total . . .	17	—	17	—	17	543	2,114
	Annamentagoody :							
46	Annamentagoody . . .	22	1	17	6	23	275	1,051
47	Elapagoody	23	3	18	8	26	280	983
48	Tripacottah	23	—	23	—	23	260	1,230
49	Mootunard	48	—	28	20	48	275	916
50	Autancurray	23	—	14	9	23	138	546
51	Cuppaloor	46	—	33	13	46	639	1,870
52	(46-51) sub-total . . .	185	4	133	56	189	1,867	6,596
	Moodoocullatoor . . .							
53	Moodoocullatoor . . .	19	1	19	1	20	276	892
54	Yalunjamboor . . .	16	3	8	11	19	74	277
55	Ahapanoor	30	—	15	15	30	348	1,143
56	Shittringoody . . .	11	—	7	4	11	153	485
57	Parayoor	10	1	5	6	11	264	915
58	(53-57) sub-total . . .	86	5	54	37	91	1,115	3,712

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

(263) TABLE No. 4 (S-148)—*Villages, houses and population of the Ramnad zemindary by divisions*, 1814—contd.

sl. no.	talook/division	mouzas or principal	muzra or subordinate	busti ro inhabited	bachyrank or ruined	joomla or toeal	houses	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Paupancolum :							
59	Paupancolum	18	—	15	3	18	271	807
60	Covilcolum	21	—	14	7	21	219	776
61	Shoylagoody	37	—	12	25	37	219	712
62	Thurragoody	23	—	13	10	23	290	1,471
63	Pernallee	14	—	11	3	14	493	1,462
64	(59-63) sub-total	113	—	65	48	113	1,492	5,228
	Kaumooree :							
65	Kaumooree	39	—	16	23	39	956	4,278
66	Mooshatcoorchy	18	—	10	8	18	212	883
67	Poolauncaul	14	—	9	5	14	294	890
68	Parallache	15	—	5	10	15	291	1,493
69	Mundagashaulay	9	—	8	1	9	346	1,972
70	Kella Ramanudlhe	39	—	23	16	39	832	3,831
71	(65-70) sub-total	134	—	71	63	134	2,931	13,347
	Shaulagraumum :							
72	Shaulagraumum	17	1	16	2	18	468	1,832
73	Veshauvanoor	18	—	16	2	18	253	969
74	Veeravunni	15	—	15	—	15	253	1,321
75	Aurcancottah	15	—	11	4	15	195	783
76	Autangoody	12	—	6	6	12	59	245
77	(72-76) sub-total	77	1	64	14	78	1,228	5,150
	Sheckull :							
78	Sheckull	21	—	18	3	21	719	2,429
79	Shirrovothe	29	—	15	14	29	334	1,105
80	Keddaurum	42	—	17	25	42	408	1,247
81	Shelvanelloor	50	—	25	25	50	574	1,801
82	(78-81) sub-total	142	—	75	67	142	2,035	6,582
	Woorioor :							
83	Woorioor	20	—	13	7	20	333	1,478
84	Auckaloor	41	3	31	13	44	642	2,209
85	Unjeecottah	29	—	20	9	29	337	1,203
86	Serucumboor	16	—	13	3	16	367	988
87	Mungalagoody	9	—	8	1	9	316	1,457
88	(83-87) sub-total	115	3	85	33	118	1,995	7,335
	Rausingamungalum :							
89	Rausingamungalum or Vuddacuray	21	30	41	10	51	605	2,097
90	Thoncurray or Thoomuddicottah	8	27	28	7	35	230	976
91	Sholundoor	34	—	21	13	34	529	2,068
92	Pottavial	13	—	12	1	13	142	423
93	(89-92) sub-total	76	57	102	31	133	1,506	5,564
	Kootagannaud :							
94	Tailcottah or Tharelapoor	10	7	12	5	17	149	375
95	Shaumaganaud	18	—	16	2	18	226	734
96	Yaravachairy	26	1	20	7	27	252	893
97	Moovanaud or Vengaloor	32	4	34	2	36	270	763
98	(94-97) sub-total	86	12	82	16	98	897	2,765

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

(263) TABLE NO. 4 (S-148)—*Villages, houses and population of the Ramnad zemindary by divisions*, 1814—concld.

sl. n.o	talook/division	mouzas or principal	muzra or subordinate	busti or inhabited	bachyrank or ruined	)ooffila or total	houses	population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Abramum :							
99	Abramum	25	10	28	7	35	824	1,460
100	Coodamanoor . . .	56	3	47	12	59	753	2,013
101	Naurtacoorchy . . .	24	5	24	5	29	395	1,190
102	Coodaulowoornay . . .	25	1	17	9	26	218	750
103	Verasholen	23	—	11	12	23	156	1,050
104	Annacolum	14	8	19	3	22	261	950
105	(99-104) sub-total . .	167	27	146	48	194	2,607	7,413

5. *Method*—

Thomas Turnbull conducted the survey of Ramnad Zemindary according to the plan of Colonel Mackenzie. Population data were collected through some kinds of enumeration, and was physically measured.

6. *Explanation*—

[*bad seasons*]

From the unfavourableness of the season in the two last years as well as in the present agriculture has been greatly on the decline, and the total failure of the Crops placed the inhabitants in so critically embarrassed a state, as to render every expedient for collecting the Revenue almost unsuccessful. But by the judicious interposition of the collector R. Peter Esqre., and the liberal indulgence held out to the Zemindar to leave a considerable part of the kist of the last year in arrears, payable in equal shares in the present and ensuing Fusly's with a view of supporting the country and the inhabitants in general; and likewise the encouragement of the free importation of Grain that had been established for the last three years, has tended in a great degree to moderate the injurious consequences which would otherwise inevitably ensue; and a general amelioration is now anticipated.

[*the economy* (1) *manufacturing centres*]

As a commercial province and for manufactures, Ramnad is distinguished beyond many others and principally for the manufacture of cotton cloths, the first of which is at Purmagoody where the chief occupation of the inhabitants is making printed cloths, chentzes, silks, elegant silk carpets, cotton red and blue striped carpets, muslins, Doopettas, turbans, Demittys, Izuries, Gindams, cambrics, &ca., the whole carried on in an extensive scale. Keelacurray and Devipatnam are fine ports, which make the traffic very considerable, and consequently is the resort of many reputable merchants from all parts, whereby these places have become rich and populous. Keelacurray is reckoned next to Purmagoody for the manufacture of fine cloths, muslins & ca., A few other places are noted for long cloths of good qualities, viz., Kaumoorco, Abramum Arpoocottah, Paulayemputty, Kuddelaudee, Yekoogoody, Punnacolum, Chittarcottah, Numboothullay, Fondey and Cottahpatam; and that of a coarse quality which are commonly worn by the inhabitants are made almost in every village in the District.

[(2) *other activities*]

Salt is manufactured in great plenty along the sea coast towns and villages, and which is solely under the management of the Circar servants appointed by the Collector. The following are places where salt is manufactured in the Salt pans, vizt.; Codiycolum, Teetaunum, Vuttaunum, Numboothullay Sholoagoody, Mannagoody, Hoopoor, Vullaumanoor, Morocolum, Vaulimookum, Nurripoor, Mooturaganaudapooram, Mookoor and Thurragoody, and at Autancurray. Besides the manufacture this article is prodigiously gathered from the extensive salt marshes, in which, on the evaporation of the water, a thick incrustation of salt is left on the surface is very white. Salt-petre is manufactured nowhere, besides pundlagoody in the Zemindary. The Chank fishery commences on the Eastern coast of Ramnad, in April, and continues till the month of September;... The imports are shawls, woollen cloths wheat, sugar, sugar candy, pepper, nut nutmegs, cinnamon cloves, cardamums, mace, brimstone, quicksilver, iron, pearls, corals, and a variety of precious stones from Ceylon; teak wood, black and Ceylon wood, red and yellow oche, and bangles. In the time of scarcity (as at the present season) grain is imported hither from the Western countries, as well from the Tanjore District. The chief trade of this Zemindary consists in the exportation of manufactured cloths of various kinds. The chanks are taken to Bengal, and the choyavair to the Northern countries, and at a plentiful season paddy and other ground is also exported. Salt is the principal commodity of export to the inland countries.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing is specifically stated. The method of enumeration is nowhere mentioned. These details are likely to be available in the general plan of the survey. According to information contained in the volumes of

1. *Year*—1814
2. *Place*—Ramnad Zemindary

the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*, the attempts of enumeration faced passive resistence and was sometimes modified or abandoned in several tracts surveyed under Mackenzie. An Undercounting is quite natural in the given circumstances.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The investigation conducted in the Ramanad Zemindary was thorough and painstaking. A volume of socio-economic data was collected at the village level. On the basis of identification particulars, the following table has been prepared.

(264) TABLE No. 5 (S-149)—*Variation in population of the Ramnad zemindary*, 1814, 1871, 1921 *and* 1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1814 . .	151,998	—	—
1871 . .	504,131	+352,133	+231.67
1921 . .	640,315	+136,184	+27.01
1961 . .	1,139,173	+498,858	+77.91

The identification of the territoy corresponding to the Zemindary tract of 1814 is based on approximation and therefore, may not be free from error. Population increased at the rate of 4.06 per cent per annum between 1814 and 1871. It is apparently exceptionally high. According to an article compiled from 'Mackenzie Collection,' "The soil in this province is composed of various sorts, and though generally fruitful, is not without some predominant disadvantages, a proof of which has been experienced by the continual emigration of the inhabitants from this to the neighbouring countries, especially within the last four years, during which period a scarcity and mortality has prevailed, arising from the failure of rain, and the number of inhabitants who have abandoned this province from indigence, and its concomitant evils, is estimated to be not less than 150,000 souls, or nearly half its population" (*Account of the Province of Ramnad, Southern Peninsula of India,* compiled from the Mackenzie Collection, and edited by the Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. *In* the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. Vol. V & VI, 1837. p. 371-393). Population presented in this article is identical with that of the survey. It appears that four years preceding 1814 were years of scarcity involving a high incidence of mortality. The average size of a house was 3.70 in 1814 against 5.23 in 1871. An under enumeration is inevitable. Under such circumstances, the normal population around 1814 would have been perhaps more than 3 lakhs. In that case, the rate of growth per annum between 1814 and 1871 would have been a little more than one per cent. Even this rate is much higher than that of the fifty years between 1871 and 1921.

V. CITIES AND TOWNS

A. NORTHERN REGION

86-M/B(D)136RGI—39(a)

1. THE CITY OF DELHI, 1820

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—The City of Delhi

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 412-423.

[*WBLS* 915.4/*H*222 or
WBSL XIIA-1.]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The ancient capital of the Patan and Mogul empires; . . . During the splendid era of Delhi, according to popular tradition, it covered a space of 20 square miles, and the ruins at present occupy nearly as great an extent.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(265) TABLE NO. 1(S-150)—*Summary table of population of the city of Delhi,* 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	175,000*
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses.	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

*population was stated to be between 150,000 and 175,000

5. *Method*—

Guess work of Walter Hamilton.

6. *Explanation*—

Notwithstanding its great antiquity, and the long period of time during which it has ranked as the first city of Hindostan, there is nothing in its locality particularly attractive, the adjacent soil being rather of a sterile than fruitful description, and the river unnavigable during the dry season for boats of any considerable burthen. Under these disadvantages, however, it had become a city of great fame and magnitude, prior to the Mahommedan invasion, when it was distinguished in the Hindoo books of mythological history, by the appellation of Indraprasth. In the year 1631, the Emperor Shah Jehan founded the city of New Delhi, on the west bank of the Jumma, which he named Shajehanabad. It is about seven miles in circumference, and is surrounded on three sides by a wall of brick and stone, but whithout artillery. The city has seven gates, viz. Lahore gate, Ajmeer gate, Turkoman gate, Delhi gate, Mohur gate, Cabul gate and Cashmere gate. Near the Ajmeer gate is a madrissa or college, of great extent, built by Ghazi ud Deen, the grandson of Nizam ul Mulk; but it is now shut up and without inhabitants.

Within the city of Jehanabad, or new Delhi, are the remains of many splendid palaces, which formerly belonged to the great Omrahs of the empire. Among the largest are those of Kummer ud Deen Khan, Ali Merdan Khan, Ghazi ud Deen Khan and Sefdar Jung. There are also, the garden of Coodseah Begum, mother of the Emperor Mahommed Shah; the palace of Suddet Khan, and that of Sultan Darah Shekoh. They are all surrounded with high walls, and take up a considerable space of ground, as they comprehend baths, stables for all sorts of animals, and music galleries, besides an extensive seraglio. In this quarter of Delhi are many very fine mosques, still in good repair, the chief of which is the Jumma Musjeed, or great cathedral, which was begun by Shan Jehan in the fourth, and completed in the tenth year of his reign, after an expenditure of ten lacks of rupees. Not far from the palace is the mosque of Rowshun ud Dowlah, where in 1739, Nadir Shah sat and saw the massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants; since which period this part of the town has been but thinly inhabited. Besides these there are forty other mosques, but of an inferior size.

The modern city of Delhi contains many good houses mostly of brick, the streets are in general narrow, with the exception of two; the first leading from the palace to the Delhi gate, which is broad and spacious, and had formerly an aqueduct along its whole extent; the second from the palace to the Lahore gate. The bazars of Delhi are but indifferently furnished, and the population much reduced since the region of Aurengzebe, when it is said to have contained two millions of inhabitants, an estimate in all probability very much exaggerated. The Chandery Choke used to be the best furnished bazar, but the commerce is trifling. Cotton cloths and indigo are still manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The chief imports are by the northern caravans which arrive annually, and bring from Cashmere and Cabul shawls, fruit and horses. Precious stones of a good quality are to be had at Delhi, particularly the large red and black cornelians and peerozas; beedree hooka bottoms are also manufactured here. The cultivation in the neighbourhood is chiefly on the banks of the Jumna, where wheat, rice, millet and indigo are raised. The

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—The City of Delhi

city is partitioned into 36 divisions, each named after a particular nobleman who formerly had his residence in that quarter, or from some local circumstance. The modern Delhi is principally built on two rocky eminence. The palace was erected by the Emperor Shah Jehan. It is situated on the west bank of the Jumna, and is surrounded on three sides by a wall or red stone, the circumference of the whole being about one mile. Adjoining to it is the fortress of Selimghur, now in ruins. The observatory is in the vicinity of Delhi, and was built in the third year of Mahommed Shah, by Raja Jeysingh, but has since been repeatedly plundered.

The gardens of Shalimar were made by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and are said to have cost one million sterling; but, like his other works, are now in ruins. They appear to have occupied about one mile in circumference, and were surrounded by a high brick wall. The prospect to the southward of Shalimar, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the remains of extensive gardens, pavilions, mosques, and sepulchres; all desolate and in ruins. During the reign of Jehangire, Ali Merdan Khan brought a canal from the Jumna, where that river approaches Carnaul, to Delhi, a distance of more than one hundred miles, which continued in existence until after the period of the Mogul and Afgan invasions, but was subseqently wholly choked up. In the suburbs of Mogul Parah, this canal extended three miles in length, and had small bridges erected over it, at different places. In 1810, the British government employed workmen to clear and repaired this portion of the canal.

Ever since the death of Aurengzebe its population had been decreasing, and under the Sindia family its decline was so uninterrupted, that the land within the walls became of little or no value to the owners, who carelessly disposed of their rights for any trifle of ready money, and frequently to escape extortion disclaimed their properties altogether. Of this supineness they had subsequently cause to repent; for no sooner had the city surrendered to Lord Lake, than the value of houses and lands within the walls instantaneously doubled, and it has been progressively increasing ever since.

Among the most magnificent and useful memorials of the taste and splendour of the Emperor Shah Jehan remaining at Delhi, is the well belonging to the Jumma musjeed (mosque) which was excavated, at an immense expense, out of the solid rock on which that edifice stands. The water is raised by a complicated machinery and a succession of reservoirs to the area of the mosque, where at the top of a grand flight of stairs it fills a small fish pond, and is of great utility to all ranks of persons, but more specially to the Mahommedans in the performance of their prescribed ablutions. For many years the decayed state of some of the principal wheels, and the ruinous condition of the machinery, rendered the supply of water both difficult to procure and extremely limited in quantity. At length, in 1809, it completely failed, and the consequences during the intensity of the hot season were extremely distressing to the inhabitants and excited considerable interest in the mind of the Emperor. Under these circumstances Mr. Seton, the resident at Delhi, conceiving that the repair of the well, at the expense of the British government, would be highly gratifying to the inhbitants, authorized its being put into a state of repair, and the expense incurred was subsequently sanctioned by the supreme government.

No regular census of the inhabitants of Delhi has ever been taken, and any attempt at an actual enumeration would be viewed with jealousy and distrust by a people naturally averse to innovation, or to any new arrangement which tends to bring them more under observation, or seems likely to impose on them either additional duties or expense. From a concurrence of circumstances, there is reason to believe that the total number is some where between 150,000 and 200,000 souls; and small as this estimate is for so great a capital, the amount more than doubles that of Agra, its former rival, the population of which is not now supposed to exceed 60,000. But notwithstanding its decayed condition an impression is still prevalent all over India, that the power which has possession of Delhi and the king's person is the virtual ruler of Hindostan; and under this idea many independent states have repeatedly applied to be received as subjects and tributaries, and complained of the refusal as a dereliction of duty on the part of the British government.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The City of Delhi was on a decay in and around 1820, "During the splendid era of Delhi," it covered a space of 20 square miles accordng to popular tradition and ruins around 1820 covered a similar area.

"The highest population of Delhi," according to a Cyclopaedia (Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia. V. 2, p. 41), was two millions in the time of Aurangzebe, that of Rome having been three milllions, and that of London being now somewhere between the two numbers. Three years before the mutiny, the number returned was upwards of 150,000. In 1853, Delhi contained a population of 152,426 and in 1868 it rose to 154,417 (Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. 3, p. 92).

Population of a city grows with an expanding economic and political activities besides with its spatial expansion.

In 1820, the *Jantar-Mantar* was situated in the suburbs of Delhi. Delhi in 1961 consisted of three town groups—Delhi (Delhi Civil lines, West Delhi, Shahadara, Red Fort, Narda, Mehrauli, Najafgarh being merged in Municipal Corporation in 1961), New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment. Delhi is rapidly expanding since 1951, the area being 85.17 square miles (220.50 sq. km.) in 1951, 126.13 square miles (326.55 sq. km.) in 1961, 172.38 square miles (446.25 sq. km.) in 1971. Lately, population is growing at a declining rate. The following table shows the position.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—The City of Delhi.

(266) TABLE No. 2 (S-151)—*Variation in population of the city of Delhi,* 1820, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820	175,000	—	—
1872	161,674	—13,326	—7.61
1881	183,944	+22,270	+13.77
1891	197,885	+13,941	+7.58
1901	214,115	+16,230	+8.20
1911	237,944	+23,829	+11.13
1921	304,420	+66,476	+27.94
1931	447,442	+143,022	+46.98
1941	695,686	+248,244	+55.48
1951	1,437,134	+741,448	+106.58
1961	2,359,408	+922,274	+64.17
1971	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54.57

2. HISSAR, 1815

1. *Year*—1815
2. *Place*—Hissar

3. *Source*—

(1) **Punjab**

Extract from a letter from Major Lumsdaine, Supervisor of the Hurrianah Establishment, dated the 11th October, 1815, addressed to the Board of Superintendence [contained in] a despatch from the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence dated 10th November 1815 [reproducedfrom], the Proceedings of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, No. 503, dated the 16th November 1815 (*In* Punjab Government Records. Vol. 1. Records of Delhi Residency and Agency. Lahore, 1911. p. 57-62.)

[*BSL/XXIV*—57.]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geograpical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 459-60.

[*WBSL/XIIA* 1.]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

The town of Hissar, once celebrated for its opulence and grandeur, is situated about 13 miles due west of Hansee.

[*source* (2)]

The ancient capital of the country now known by the name of Hurrianna, situated about 105 miles W.N.W. from Delhi,...

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(267) TABLE NO. 1(S-152) *Summary table of population of Hissar*, 1815

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	400
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses.	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1) 1. *cultivation and occupation*]

Here is the finest grass throughout Hurrianah, and especially that called *unjans*, which produces a seed on which the natives subsist in a great degree. This grows in the most luxuriant abundance between Hissar and a town called Agrowah, distant about 18 miles. At Agrowah we have a detachment of Cavalry permanently stationed. The soil around Hissar is favourable to cultivation, and very good crops of *mote, bajra* and *jowar* were on the ground. Cultivation is, however, very partial, the sole occupation of the inhabitants being that of pasturage. The riches of the country consist in large herds of cattle. The inhabitants manufacture *ghee*, which they export in every direction, particularly, however, to the Western States, which is of the highest importance to my future plans.

[2. *religion*]

The inhabitants are very few in number (about 400), and many of the villages around are deserted. This circumstance has tended to aid my operations by yielding a free selection of ground for every purpose of the establishment. The natives are almost entirely Mossulmans styled Ran Ghurs originally Rajpoots, who were converted to Mossulmanism.

They seemed rejoiced at the propsect of protection now held out to them, and the principal families in Hissar entreated my permission to reoccupy their deserted villages around, which I immediately granted.

[3. *present condition and re-occupation*]

The ancient city of Hissar is entirely in ruins, and the present inhabitants occupy the interior of the Fort. They, however, expressed their willingness to reoccupy the city, which could easily be cleared, and the Board will be happy to learn that *mahajuns* and bankers from Bikaneer, Raj Gurh, Betinadah, Bangeree and other places met me at Hissar and earnestly begged permission to settle in the town. I have little doubt that it will daily increase in importance, and we may indulge a hope of its again becoming an emporium for trade to and from the wastward.

The immediate vicinity of Hissar to Betindah and the Luckey Jungul will also, I trust, ensure me a choice of its produce. I should even hope that many of the breeders will bring their stock and settle under my protection around Hissar, where they will not longer be subject to the plunder of the Seikhs. The Board is probably aware that our finest breed of camels comes from Bikaneer; the existing prices will no doubt be materially reduced from purchases being made so near to the fountain-head.

1. *Year*—1815.
2. *Place*—Hissar

Hissar therefore seemed to me to be peculiarly recommended by its geographical position, by its ancient celebrity, and our knowledge that amongst the natives of India as much regard is paid to such as to their ancient customs; by its fertility even beyond that of any other part of Hurrianah, and by the actual appearance of its cattle, which are very fine indeed, by the *numerous* large *pucka* wells in and around the place, the water of which is excellent, and all of which can be opened at a very trifling expense (those required by me being already nearly finished); and not least by its strength.

The Fort of Hissar, which was built by Feroze Shah, was originally of stone; its foundation and a great part of the wall is still so, and where such had fallen to decay it has generally been repaired by bricks.

In a short time hence the entire wall will be in a state of perfect repair. The walls are from 30 to 40 feet high, and the repairs required are inconsiderable. I propose that horse merchants and others should gradually defray the expense, and am aware that they will willingly agree to do so. In four months I expect to see the whole completed.

[*source* (2)]

When Abul Fazel wrote in 1582, the town and district attached to it were described by him as follows : "Hissar was founded by Sultan Feroze, who dug a canal which brings the waters of the Jumna close to the city. A dervish predicted his accession to the throne, and at his request he dug this canal, which passes through the town of Sirsa, and losses itself in lake Bheda. Circar Hissar Ferozeh, containing 27 mahals; measurements 3,114, 497 begahs; revenue 55,004, 905 dams; Seyurghal 1,406,519 dams. This circar furnishes 6,875 cavalry, and 55,700 infantry. It has few rivers, and to procure water they are obliged to digwells to a great depth."

The remains of this city are of great extent, but now so utterly ruinous as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining its original limits. In 1806, it contained only 300 men, besides a garrison of 200 soldiers, which was soon afterwards withdrawn, and the departure of which would tend to accelerate the total desolation of this once flourishing capital. The palace of Feroze Shah stands in what was the centre of the city, and has very extensive subterranean apartments. Close to the palace is an iron pillar, rather less than that at the Joobut, near Delhi, called Feroze Shah's lath. There are also several large tanks, many wells; and vestiges of the Chittung nullah, or water course, may still be traced.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The ancient city of Hissar was completely ruined. The supervisor of Hurrianah Establishment found that only a few people lived in the fort of Hissar which was built by Feroze Shah. The superintendent found the whole inhabitants eager to re-settle in the town and a number of merchants and bankers sought permission to settle there.

It appears that as a result of planned efforts, the town became repopulated and gradually grew in importance. From a ruined town at the beginning of the nineteenth century the population reached more than 14,000 in 1871 and gradually increased. The growth accelerated only after independence. The following table shows the trend.

(268) TABLE No. 2 (S-153)—*Variation in popultion of Hissar*) 1815, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901..1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815	400	—	—
1871	14,133	+13,733	+3433.25
1881	14,167	+ 34	+0.24
1891	16,854	+2,687	+18.97
1901	17,647	+793	+4.71
1911	17,162	—485	—2.75
1921	21,415	+4,253	+24.78
1931	25,179	+3,764	+17.58
1941	28,618	+ 3,439	+13.66
1951	35,297	+ 6,679	+23.34
1961	60,222	+24,925	+70.62
1971	89,437	+ 29,215	+48.51

3. SIRSAH, 1820

1. *Year*—1820.
2. *Place*—Sirsah.

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries, Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 525.

[*BSL/XIIA-I*].

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

This town is situated about 30 miles to the westward of Futtehabad.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(269) TABLE No. 1(S-154)—*Summary table of population of Sirsah, 1820.*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	600
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

This town is situated about 30 miles to the westward of Futtehabad, within which distance there are not above ten villages. From Sirsah it is 16 miles to Raneah, with two villages, Jemar and Raypoor, on the road. Forty-five miles to the westward of Raneah lies Bhatneer. At Sirsah there is a gurry or mud fort much out of repair.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The town is now situated in the district of Hissar in the province of Haryana. In early nineteenth century it was an insignificant town being a commercial centre with a mud fort. Gradually it became populated. It appears that it grew in importance after independence and doubled between 1951 and 1971. The following table shows the trend.

(270) TABLE No. 2 (S-155) *Variation in popuation of Sirsah, 1820, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971.*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820	600	–	–
1871	11,000	+10,400	+1733.33
1881	12,292	+1,292	+ 11.74
1891	16,415	+4,123	+33.54
1901	15,800	−615	−3.75
1911	14,629	−1,171	−7.41
1921	16,241	+1,612	+11.02
1931	18,909	+2,668	+16.43
1941	20,718	+1,809	+9.57
1951	24,980	+4,262	+20.57
1961	33,363	+8,383	+33.56
1971	48,808	+15,445	+46.29

4. SRINAGAR, 1822-23

1. *Year*—1822-23
2. *Place*—Srinagar

3. *Source*—

Moorcroft, Willam and Trebeck, George

Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kundu and Bobhara; from 1819 to 1825, prepared for the press from original journals and correspondence by Horace Hayman Wilson, Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1841, p. 83-217.

[*NL*/162*A*195]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

The city of Kashmir, or as it was formerly called, Srinagar, lies on either bank of the Behut, extending about four miles; the principal part, the north-west, lies mostly to the north of the river; on the south-east and south of the river is the suburb of Sher Gerh, attached to a fortress of no great strength or extent : at the same end, the eastern extremity of the city, is situated the hill called the Hariparbat or Kohi-maran, at the southern foot of which is the Lake or Dal, and immediattely to the south of that rises the eminence called the Takhti Suliman, or Throne of Solemon.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(271) TABLE No. 1 (S-156)—*Summary table of population of Srinagar*, 1822-23

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	240,000
	males	
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses.	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Estimate.

6. *Explanation*—

The population of the city of Kashmir, although much diminished, must be numerous. One hundred and twenty thousand persons, it is said, are employed in the shawl manufacture alone, and although this is the chief employment of the population, yet the other trades and occupations, essential to the support of a large city, must, at least, double the amounts [i.e. 240,000]; the population of the province is estimated at eight hundred thousand.*

The general character of the city of Kashmir is that of a confused mass of ill-favoured buildings, forming a complicated labyrinth of narrow and dirty lanes, scarcely broad enough for a single cart to pass, badly paved, and having a small gutter in the centre full of filth, banked up on each side by a border of mire. The houses are in general two or three stories high; they are built of unburnt bricks and timber, the former serving for little else than to fill up the interstices of the latter; they are not plastered, are badly constructed, and are mostly in a neglected and ruinous condition, with broken doors, or no doors at all, with shattered lattices, windows stopped up with boards, paper, or rags, walls out of the perpendicular, and pitched roofs threatening to fall. The roofs are formed of layers of birch bark covered by a coating of earth, in which seeds droped by birds, or wafted by the wind, have vegetated, and they are constantly overrun with grass, flowers, and seeds. The houses of the better class are commonly detached, and surrounded by a wall and gardens, the latter of which often communicate with a canal : the condition of the gardens is no better than that of the building, and the whole presents striking picture of wretchedness and decay.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The Kashmir valley and the city of Srinagar were on a decline for a long period. Pestilence, earthquake and famines occurred in 1821-30. During 1833-38, severe

*Baron Hugel states it to have declined to one-fourth or two hundred thousand. Journ. Geog. Soci: Vol. VI. p. 348.

1. *Year*—1822-23.
2. *Place*—Srinagar.

famines took place and a large number of people fled. It was estimated that at least three-fourths of the population were wiped out. It appears that population did not recover to the level of 1822 for more than a century. The following table shows the trend.

(272) TABLE No. 2 (S-157)*Variation in population of Srinagar*, 1822-23, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1822-23	240,000	—	—
1871	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—
1891	118,960	—	—
1901	122,618	+3,658	+3.07
1911	126,344	+3,726	+3.04
1921	141,735	+15,391	+12.18
1931	173,573	+31,838	+22.46
1941	207,787	+34,214	+19.71
1951	246,522	+38,735	+18.64
1961	285,257	+38,735	+15.71
1971	403,413	+118,156	+41.42

B. CENTRAL REGION

5. AGRA CITY, 1820

1. *Year*—1820.
2. *Place*—Agra City.

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter.

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 364-67.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

This city stands on the south west side of the Jumma, about 137 miles travelling distance from Delhi.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(273) TABLE No. 1 (S-158)—*Summary table of population of Agra city*, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	60,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses.	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

[*Nothing mentioned, presumably estimated from town duties and grain imported for consumption*].

6. *Explanation*—

The houses of Agra consist of several stories, like those of Benares, and the streets are so narrow as scarcely to admit a palanquin; but much the greater part of this once flourishing city is now a heap of ruins, and almost uninhabited. Six miles to the north of Agra is the mausoleum of Acber at Secundra. From the summit of the minaret in front of it, a spectator's eye may range over a great cirucit of country, not less than 30 miles in a direct line. The whole of this space is flat, and filled with the ruins of ancient grandeur; at a distance, the river Jumna is seen, and the glittering towers of Agra. In the month of June, the river Jumna at Agra is half a mile broad, and it is not fordable here at any season. The city rises from its banks extending in a vast semi-circle, and the fortress, in which is included the imperial place, is of great extent. In 1813, to promote objects of police, gates were erected at the different entrances, and at the heads of the streets and alleys.

The fort of Agra, or Acberabad, is of a very large size and strongly built of a kind of red stone of the hardness, and colour of Jasper, brought from the quarries of Futtehpoor. It has a ditch of great depth and a double rampart : the inner one being of an enormous height, with bastions at regular distances.

The extensive ruins which surround Agra, added to the celebrity of its name, probably gave rise to the exaggerated idea entertained of its presented magnitude and population; the portion of the town, however, which is inhabited, is comprehended within a very small compass. It does not appear that any enumeration of the inhabitants has ever been made, but if the amount of town duties on grain imported for their consumption, compared with Furruckabad and Bareily, may be taken as any criterion, the inference would be, that Agra is the least populous of the three. In 1813, these duties for agra were 16,251 rupees; for Furruckabad, 22,000 rupees; and for Bareily, 22,101 rupees. Upon the whole, this city may be considered inferior in population to Bareily; and the population of Mathura and Bindrabund in the Agra district are exceeded by those of Pillibeet and Shahjehanpoor, in that of Bareily. The present number of inhabitants is probably within 60,000; but this population may eventually be expected to increase, from the facility Agra affords to the commerce of the west of Hindostan, which is already great.

Agra was soon after its capture [1803] made the head quarters of a civil establishment for the administration of justice and collection of the revenue, subordinate to the Bareily court of circuit. A strong garrison is maintained in the fort and military cantonments; from the vicinity of which considerable incovenience has been experienced, by vagrants and offenders seeking refuge there, beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate or regular police. The efficiency of the latter is also impeded by the local position of Agra in the vicinity of independent native powers, being only 16 miles distant from the Raja of Bhurtpoor's territories, and the same from the dominions of the Rana of Gohud. The interior of the fortifications has recently been much improved both as to arrangement and cleanliness, and some of the bomb proofs and arcades cleared of the native huts by which they were encumbered, and rebuilt or repaired, the stone-masons of Agra being remarkably good workmen. The higher parts of the fort are from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the river, and as it is filled with buildings of brick, stone, and marble, the heat is excessive.

1. *Year*—1820.
2. *Place*—Agra City.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The city of Agra was on a decline for a long period. Hamilton mentioned that the greater part of the once flourisihing city was a heap of ruins and almost uninhabited. It was captured by the Britishers in 1803 and gradually grew in importance. The accuracy of Hamilton's population estimate at 60,000 cannot be ascertained, but there was a growth. The growth in the census period upto 1921 was less than one per cent. Perhaps the population in 1820 was higher than that estimated by Hamilton. The following table shows the trend.

(274) TABLE No. 2 (S-159)—*Variation in population of Agra city*, 1820, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901... 1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820 . . .	60,000	—	—
1871 . . .	149,008	+89,008	+148.35
1881 . . .	160,203	+11,195	+7.51
1891 . . .	168,662	+8,459	+5.28
1901 . . .	188,022	+19,360	+11.48
1911 . . .	185,449	—2,573	—1.37
1921 . . .	185,532	+83	+0.04
1931 . . .	205,487	+19,955	+10.76
1941 . . .	257,368	+51,881	+25.25
1951 . . .	333,530	+76,162	+29.59
1961 . . .	462,020	+128,490	+38.52
1971 . . .	591,917	+129,897	+28.12

6. BAREILLY TOWN, 1822

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town.

3. *Source*—

Glyn, Robert Thomas John

Enumeration of the various classes of population, and of trades and handicarfts, in the town of Bareilly in Rohilkhand, formerly the capital of the Rohilla Government. Read March 18, 1826. (*In* Transaction of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. 1. Part 1. London, 1821. p. 467-84).

[*4S* /]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The chief town of the very extensive and populous province of Rohilakhand.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(275) TABLE No. 1 (S-160)—*Summary table of population of Barielly Town*, 1822

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	67,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

(276). TABLE No. 2—*Statement of the number of houses and shops in the town of Bareilly in Rohilkhand, with a specification of the principal Mahomedan and Hindu tribes and castes, and a detailed enumeration of the various trades and professions therein existing. The survey from which this statement is taken was made in the year* 1822

sl. no.	types of houses and shops	no.
1	2	3
1	Number of houses and huts (brick and mud)	12,263
2	Number of shops	1,663
3	Total number of houses and shops	13,926
4	Mahomedan houses inhabited by families *not engaged* in manufactures, or in retail trades	1,964
5	Houses and shops inhabited by Mahomedan familes *engaged* in manufactures or in retail trades	3,152
6	Total amount of houses and shops inhabited by Mahomedan families	5,116
7	Estimated average of five persons to each family	5
8	Gives as the Mahomedan inhabitants	25,580
9	Houses inhabited by Hindu families *not engaged* in manufactures or retail trades	1,594
10	Houses and shops inhabited by Hindu families *engaged* in manufacture or retail trade	6,447
11	Total number of houses and shops inhabited by Hindu families	8,041*
12	Estimated average of five persons to each family	5
13	Gives a total of Hindu population	40,205
14	Total Mahomedan population	25,580
15	Total Mahomedan and Hindu population in the town of Bareilly	65,785
16	Add Christians	5
17	Grand total of inhabitants	65,790
18	Number of wells in the town of Bareilly, 640 :— Made of brick	562
19	Earthen wells	78
20	Sub-total	640
21	Of this number about 150 are out of repair, old and disused.	
22	*Here Mahomedan Houses and Shops inhabited are stated to be	5,117
23	Hindu Houses and Shops inhebited are stated to be	8,041
24	sub-total	13,158

*Above I have stated the total number of houses and shops in the town to be 13,926. This difference is owing to the former number (13,158) including those shops *only* which *serve also as dwelling-houses;* whereas the latter number (13,926) includes all *houses* a shops *whatsoever.*

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town.

(277) TABLE No. 3—*Principal Mahomedan families not employed in retail trade or handicrafts*

sl. no.	types of families	no. of families
1	2	3
1	Sayyids (claiming descent from the Prophet)	267
2	Sheikhs (of Arab descent)	623
3	Moghuls	167
4	Afghans (or Rohillas from Cabul)	856
5	Kunbohs (a mixed race, Mahomedans, but having Hindu blood in their veins, looked down upon with contempt by other Mahomedan tribes)	51
6	total	1,964

(278) TABLE No. 4—*Principal Hindu castes not employed in retail trade or handicrafts.*

sl. no.		no. of families	occupation
1	2		3
1	Brahmens	637	These follow a variety of occupation, both clerical and secular they are priests, merchants, land-holders, public officers, soldiers, &c
2	Rajputs	50	Merchants, landholders, soldiers, &c.
3	Bakkals	200	Employed in trade and banking. There are, besides these, more than 400 families of this tribe who are shop-keepers, and will be enumerated under their proper heads.
4	Kayasths, or Scribes	512	Employed in public offices, and elsewhere, as clerks and village accountants; also engaged in trade and agriculture.
5	Khetris	188	Landholders, merchants, soldiers, civil officers, &c.
6	Cashmerians	7	Merchants and factors.
	total	1,594	Hindu families not engaged in retail trades or handicrafts.

(279) TABLE No. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, &c.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Sarrafs or Shroffs, Money changers, and Brokers (Hindus)	65 shops	4 or 5 rupees (i.e. 8 or 10 shillings) to as high as 100 or more monthly	I have taken the average value of the Rupee to be 2$ English.
Nurbafs or Cotton-cloth-weavers (Mahomedans)	707 houses*	2 to 6	
Cotton-dressers (Mohomedans)	121 houses	3 to 4	
Carpet-weavers and Dealers (Mahomedans)	15 houses	4 to 5	
Bookbinders (Mahomedans)	7 houses	4 to 5	
Cotton-twisters and Rope-makers (Mahomedans)	1 house 1 shop	2 to 3	
Dealers in Silks and Muslins (Hindus)	191 shops	7 to 8	
Brocade-weavers (Mahomedans)	15 houses 3 shops	7 to 8	During the marriage season, from February to June they earn seven or eight rupees a month; at other times they earn a subsistence by going out to service

*For the most part, manufacturers and retail dealers have their houses and shops separate; but many, it will be observed, fabricate and sell retail in their own houses, instead of shops; others have shops and dwelling-houses united. When, as in the present example no shops are mentioned, or that the number of shops in proportion to the number of houses enumerated is very small, it must be supposed that the manufacture or trade is chiefly or entirely conducted in the private dwelling; when on the other hand, there are no houses, or very few houses in proportion to the number of shops mentioned, it must be inferred that the manufacturers or dealers reside in the back part of their shops, or in the upper story. The weaving of cotton cloths is carried on in the open air, in the yards adjoining their houses, or in the mango groves, or other open spaces in and about the town. This class is generally supposed to have been converted from Hinduism.

1. *Year* —1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town.

(279) TABLE NO. 5— *General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, &c.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Shoemakers and Slipper-dealers (Hindus)	15 houses 3 shops	5 to 10	They make shoes for Hindus of kid or sheep leather
Firework-artificers (Mahomedans)	8 houses 7 shops	4 to 5	Fireworks are exhibited at all feasts and shows; otherwise, for so small and so very poor a population, eight families of this description of artificers would be too many
Seal-cutters and Engravers (Mahomedans)	2 houses 3 shops	5 to 6	
Rang-saz, colour-makers (Mahomedans)	4 houses	4 to 5	
Fine leather-cutters and dealers (Mahomedans)	7 houses	5 to 10	
Kite-makers and dealers	4 houses	10 to 12	In the season of kite-flying they earn this sum; at other times of the year they go into service. Mahomedans in all parts of Asia are particularly fond of this amusement
Canvas-weavers (Mahomedans)	29 houses	3 to 4	
Torch-bearers (Hindus)	32 houses	3 to 4	
Sugar-refiners	28 Hindus 4 Mahom. 32 houses	50 to 100	This opulent class manufacture sugar by a very rude and imperfect process, and sell it wholesale and retail
Pansaris, Grocers and Druggists	45 houses 96 shops 141 136 Hindus 5 Mahom.	10 to 25	
Koseras, Copper Vessel-dealers (Hindus)	36 houses	10 to 25	Copper vessels for kitchen utensils and for dishes and platesare almost wholly manufactured in, and imported from Bengal
Braziers and Pewterers	43 houses 5 shops 48 44 Hindus 4 Mahom.	4 to 5	
Makers and Venders of Lak'h ornaments (Hindus)	4 houses 6 shops	4 to 10	They manufacture rings and bracelets plain, varnished or plated, from the stick-lac brought from the hills
Grass-sellers	46 Hindus 20 Mahom. 66 houses	4 to 6	
Dealers in Flour and Meal	339 Hindus 30 Mohom. 369 shops	5 to 50	
Ironmongers	24 Hindus 3 Mahom. 27 houses	4 to 20	

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE NO. 5—*General staement of the number of families engaged in rteail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*—contd.

trade &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Tobacco-sellers (Mahomedans) .	68 houses 65 shops	2 to 7	
Fruit-sellers (Mahomedans) . .	21 houses 19 shops	5 to 20	
Silver and Gold Lace-dealers (Hindus)	17 houses	10 to 12	
Mat-dealers (Hindus) . . .	15 houses 1 shop		They make mats, fine and coarse, of bamboo and of grass
Shoemakers (Mahomedans) . .	10 houses 41 shops	6 to 20	They make shoes, for the use of Mahomedans only of cow leather
Corn-dealers*	110 Hindus 26 Mahom. 136 shops	10 to 100	
Bhaats, Bards or Hymnsingers (Hindus)	36 houses	2 to 3	This caste of Hindus go about singing to the Hindu dieties, and earn thus much by begging
Calenders or Scourers (Mahomedans)	9 houses 2 shops	4 to 5	
Tinmen (Mahomedans) . .	10 houses 8 shops	5 to 12	
Linen and Cloth-plaiters (Hindus)	7 houses	5 to 12	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths (Hindus)	200 houses 90 shops	4 to 5	They make gold and silver ornaments of every description, for men, women and children; also table ornaments, cups, bowls, &c. and horse ornaments, &c.**
Carpenters	112 Hindus 11 Mahom. 123	5 to 10	
Polishers of steel, Armourers, &c.	13 houses 3 shops 16	4 to 5	
	14 Hindus 2 Mahom.		
Blacksmiths	63 Hindus 40 Mahom. 103 houses	5 to 20	
Oilmen (Hindus) . . .	150 houses	3 to 7	They make and sell vegetable oils of various descriptions, chiefly for food.

*Dealers in corn, as well as husbandmen, are almost universally Hindus. Indeed almost all concerned in the productions of the soil are of that religion. Mahomedans are found more numerous amongst the manufacturers of fine goods, as brocade, fine leather, &c.

**Gold and silver-smiths are rarely possessed of capital; nor do they often make large fortunes, as in Europe; but there is work enough to occupy even 200 families. The inhabitants of the upper provinces, both Hindu and Mahomedan, lay out the greater part of their savings in ornaments, and this is probably more the case now than in former times. They now wear gold and silver more, and bury less under ground than under the Native governments; both because there is now much greater security from robbers; and because the possessors of wealth are not so much as formerly exposed to the rapacity of insatiable Native officers. The investment of money in ornaments and jewellery, in proportion to the amount of accumulation, is probably greater in the upper than in the lower provinces of India; and this is owing to the wealthy classes in Bengal preferring to invest their capital in government funds or other securities. The great number of shops (considering the amount of the population and the puacity of wealth in this town) serves to show how vast is the consumption of gold and silver throughout India.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE NO. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Coarse Porcelain Manufacturers and Dealers (Hindus)	10 houses	4 to 10	A very inferior sort of manufacture, porous, and soon unfit for holding water; but by skill might be easily much improved
Bozgars, makers of Boza or Beer (Mahomedans)	14 houses 4 shops	5 to 6	They make palm-wine, and beer, of barley and of sugar
Makers of Leather Bags, and vessels for holding water (Mahomedans)	18 houses	4 to 5	
Dressers of Flour (Hindus) . .	4 houses 3 shops	4 to 5	They prepare fine wheaten flour moistened (dough) for sale.
Bow and Arrow-makers, and Dealers (Mahomedans)	6 houses 1 shop	4 to 5	
Glass Bracelet-makers and Dealers	44 houses	4 to 10	They make bracelets, rings, and other ornaments of glass, plain, varnished, and plated.
Atars, Perfumers and Druggists .	2 houses 11 shops	10 to 100	In this country perfumes, medicines, and drugs are always vended in the same shop
	13 8 Hindus 5 Mahom.		
Kahars, Palankeen-bearers (Hindus)	698 houses	3 to 4	They carry palankeens when wanted, and at other times gain a livelihood by fishing in pills or rivers, or by agriculture
Palladars, Bag-carriers or Porters (Hindus)	124 houses	4 to 5	
Sidu-kars, Setters of Jewels &c. .	4 Hindus 3 Mahom.	10 to 15	
	7 shops		
Beldars, Hoe and Mattack-diggers, Labourers (Hindus)	933 houses	4 to 5	Some hire themselves out as labourers; others cultivate little fields of their own
Masons . . .	25 Hindus 54 Mahom.	9 to 10	
	76 houses		
Dealers in Spirits (Hindus)	6 houses 8 shops	100, out of which the government duty is to be paid	The use of spirits being more strictly interdicted to Mahomedans than to Hindus, a Mahomedan publican is rarely found.
Tamers of Hawks, Falcons, &c. (Mahomedans)	10 houses	4 to 5	
Chob-dars, Javelin men and Silver-stick Bearers	8 Hindus 6 Mahom.	4 to 5	Employed in the retinue of public officers and noblemen and gentlemen
	14 houses		
Turban-makers and Venders .	2 Hindus 1 Mahom.		
	3 shops		
Ferriers (Mahomedans) . .	8 houses	4 to 5	
Naicha-bands, Hukka, snake Tobacco-pipe-makers and Dealers (Mahomedans)	16 shops	4 to 5	

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE No. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions, and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Lime-burners and dealers (Mahomedans)	10 houses 4 shops	7 to 15	
Bakers (Mahomedans) . .	11 houses 21 shops	4 to 5	They only supply Mahomedans and Christians with bread; the Hindus not eating bread prepared by strange hands
Carters, Owners of Carts for Hire	11 Hindus 4 Mahom. 15 houses	2 to 3	There are 116 bullock carts private and for hire, in this town
Elephant-drivers (Mahomedans) .	1 house	6	Native affluence and pomp is much reduced in the upper provinces. There were it is said, a great many more elephants in Bareilly some years ago than there are at present
Camel-drivers (Mahomedans) .	28 houses	4 to 5	
Gardeners	144 Hindus 1 Mahom. 145 houses	3 to 4	Here, as in all Asiatic towns, both within and around the town, are gardens and orchards without number
Embroiderers (Mahomedans) .	7 houses	5 to 6	
Horse-cloth-makers, &c. (Mahomedans)	14 houses	3 to 4	They make cloth-housings and trapings for elephants and horses
Tent-makers	21 houses	4 to 5	They make tents, &c. of cotton cloth
Water-carriers (Mahomedans) .	135 houses	2 to 4	Hindus are their own water-carriers, and do not buy water for fear of pollution. There are no waterpipes, pumps, fountains of cisterns in this town: the water is raised by the hand from wells
Lodas, a caste of field labourers	408 houses	3 to 4	Besides working in the fields, they winnow and clean rice
Mirdehas, Measurers of Lands (Mahomedans)	70 houses	4 to 5	Many are in the employ of Government; others find occupation in private measurements
Patwas, Pearl and Jewel-stringers (Hindus)	22 houses	4 to 5	
Tambolis, Dealers in Betel-leaf, &c. (Hindus)	55 houses 38 shops	4 to 10	The areca nut, lime and the inspissated juice of the catechutree, with the betel leaf, form an agreeable stimulant, and a favourite luxury of all who can afford it. The Tambolis prepare and sell it. The areca nut and the leaf of the betlel vine are mostly brought from the lower provinces
Saddlers and Harness-makers .	58 Hindus 60 Mahom. 118 houses	4 to 10	They make leather saddles and harness for horses, and pads for camels, and line haudahs for elephants
Milkmen (Mahomedans) . .	15 houses	5 to 6	They only supply Mahomedans. The Hindu will not buy milk for fear of pollution
Bhorchis, Grain-roasters (Hindus) .	147 houses	4 to 5	They roast (or parch) and sell to the Chabinafarosh roasted or parched wheat, millet, pease, Indian corn, &c. and the latter class sell it again retail

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE No. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions, and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of hosues, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	3	3	4
Calico-printers	39 Hindus 20 Mahom. 59 houses	4 to 10	
Pastry-cooks and Confectioners .	105 Hindus 15 Mahom. 120 shops	4 to 25	Sugar, honey, fruits, butter, and various oils are mixed up with the flour of rice, wheat, Indian corn, or pease; this is the most common composition of their sweet-meats and cakes
Turners (Mahomedans) . .	5 houses	7 or 8	The paucity of these artisans shew the little use there is of household furniture in India; we find no cabinet makers or upholsterers*
Mewatis, Watchmen, Runners (a Mahomedan tribe)	14 houses	3 to 4	Thieving is hereditary in this tribe; and according to the old proverb they make the best watch-men
Basatis, Cloth, Silk, and fine Carpet-dealers (Mahomedans)	48 houses 39 shops	5 to 8	
Tawaifs, Courtesans (Mahomedans)	125 houses	4 to 100†	Classes of this description are much under the control of the Police, who have the means of ascertaining their earnings
Khanagis, a superior sort of Courtesans (Mahomedans)	14 houses	10 to 150	Most of these are kept mistresses
Ramjanis, Courtesans (Hindus) .	18 houses	4 to 50‡	
Mukhannas, Eunuchs (Mahomedans)	1 house	5 to 6	They gain their livelihood by singing
Zanana, Eunuchs (Mahomedans) .	5 houses	5 to 6	They gain their livelihood by singing**
Rangrez, Dyers (Mahomedans) .	44 shops 18 houses	4 to 10	
Cot-makers (Hindus) . . .	26 houses	4 to 5	Cots or plain couches, made of wood plain or varnished and bamboo or cotton string bedding, are used to deep on by both the middling and higher classes; the common people sleep on the ground
Tailors	177 houses 6 shops 183 173 Mahom. 10 Hindus	4 to 7	
Washermen	101 Hindus 92 Mahom. 193 houses	4 to 10	

*Most English gentlemen have their own private carpenters and turners, hired by the month, to make tables, chairs, &c. for them. Bareilly is famous for the brilliant varnish of its chairs, boxes, &c.

†At Lucknow, the court of a Mahomedan prince, women of this description often earn above 1,000 rupees (£100) per mensem. Since the fall of Mahomedan power in these provinces, the gains of this class have greatly diminished.

‡The smaller number of Hindu in proportion to Mahomedan courtesans, is a proof of the greater libertinism of the latter class, as far as regards the population of this town.

Amount of Mahomedan Population	25,585	Amount of Hindu population	40,205
Houses of Mahomedan Courtesans	139	Houses of Hindu Courtesans	18

**That there are two classes of eunuchs is owing to there being two different modes of emasculation.

1. *Year*—1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE No. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*– contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Seal-engravers (Mahomedans) .	3 houses 5 shops	4 to 5	A poor trade; this shows want of wealth in the higher classes who ought to be their customers
Kanjars, a tribe of outcast Hindus .	6 Huts	2 to 3 : often much less	This class sell rope and string made of grass, and catch snakes; they lead a wandering life and eat the coarsest food, lizards and vermin of all sorts
Fakirs (Mendicants) . . .	69 Mahom. 60 Hindus 129 houses	Average earnings various, not specified	They gain their livelihood by begging; many hold charity lands. I should estimate their earnings at more than what many of the industrious classes earn.
Bamboo-splitters (Mahomedans) .	4 houses	3 to 4	
Wire-drawers (Mahomedans) .	5 houses	4 to 8	
Kan-mil, Ear-cleaners and Brush-makers (Mahomedans)	22 houses	3 to 4	
Hindu and Mahomedan Physicians	16 houses	4 to 50	Some of these physicains hold land tax-free, granted by Government; and most have other means besides their earnings by medical practice. Several practice gratis amongst the poor
Greengrocers (Mahomedans) .	51 houses	4 to 8	
Bhatyaras, a class of people attening strangers in caravanseras (Mahomedans)	151 houses	4 to 5	The Sarais or Caravanseras are square courts, containing twenty to forty small rooms unfurnished, with the ground for a floor, and more like cells than apartments. Each room has its attendant *Bhatyara*
Mirasis, Men, Women and Boy-singers and Musicians (Mahomedans)	41 houses	4 to 15	They are continually hired to sing and play at festival, &c.
Coarse- leather Stirrup and Harness-makers and Venders	6 houses	5 to 6	They make the rude harness used for country bullock carriages.
Barbers	150 Hindus 118 Mahom. 268 houses	4 to 8	In this country barbers also practise as surgeons; many of them are very expert in the application of healing plants, but they are very ignorant of the use of surgical instruments
Printers and Stampers (Mahomedans)	3 houses 2 shops	4 to 5	
Silk-thread Dealers (Hindus) .	2 shops	4 to 7	
Chabina-farosh, Roasted-grain-dealers (Hindus)	14 shops	4 to 5	The lower classes of people lunch on roasted or parched grain, as in Europe on a crust of bread and cheese. This class buy the parched grain or *chabina* of the Bhorchis above mentioned, and sell it retail
Kulals, Coarse Earthern Pot and Pan-makers and Venders (Hindus)	210 houses 5 shops	5 to 6	Mahomedans cook their food chiefly in metallic vessels Hindus use almost entirely earthen vessels.
Juts, a caste of Hindus employed as Watchmen, Servants, &c. (Hindus)	74 houses	2-½ to 5	In the interior of the district there are numbers of this caste, which includes numerous robbers
Cocoa-nut-dealers (Hindus) .	5 shops	4 to 5	Cocoanuts are chiefly produced in and imported from the eastern provinces, Bengal, Behar, &c.
Chuna-farosh, Lime and Mortal-dealers (Mahomedans)	8 houses 6 shops	4 to 5	

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE No. 5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions and agriculture*—contd.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Rope-dealers (Hindus) . .	16 shops	4 to 5	
Goat-skin-dressers (Hindus)	20 houses	5 to 6	The Hindus being prohibited the use of cow-leather, make their shoes or sandals book-bindings, &c. of kid deer, or sheep-skin
Kid-butchers (Mahomedans) .	34 houses 10 shops	5 to 6	The number of these butchers proves what a considerable article of food, kid and goat's flesh is,
Oxbutchers (Mahomedans) . .	147 houses 15 shops	5 to 6*	
Cotton-dealers (Hindus) . .	10 shops	4 to 5	
Shawl-menders (Mahomedans) .	8 houses 4 shops	5 to 6	
Gandhis, Perfumers (Mahomedans)	9 houses 7 shops	3 to 6	
Ink-dealers	1 house 2 shops	5 to 10	
Brass and Pewter-moulders . .	6 houses 4 shops	5 to 15	
Salt-dealers (Hindus) . . .	12 shops	4 to 8	The Pansaris, or grocers, also sell salt. The persons now mentioned are the importers, and sell chiefly by wholesale
Shirini-farosh, Dealers in Sweetmeats, offerings to Idols (Hindus)	1 shop	50 to 100	This profitable manufacture of sweet offerings to the gods appears to be a monopoly
Wood-merchants and dealers (Hindus and Mahomedans)	12 shops	10 to 40	
Rag-sellers (Hindus) . . .	27 houses	2 to 7	
Khatis, Bullock-carriage and Palankeen-makers (Hindus)	23 houses	3 to 4	There are 175 bullock-carriages, private and for hire in the town of Bareilly. They are a sort of covered cart drawn by two oxen abreast, in which the higher and middling order of natives travel
Bamboo-dealers (Hindus) . .	15 houses	5 to 10	
Bazigars, Tumblers and Rope-dancers (Mahomedans)	12 houses	2 to 4	
Refiners of Dross of Metals (Mahomedans)	4 houses	2 to 6	
Banjaras, Carriers and Bullock-drivers (Mahomedans)**	24 houses	4 to 10	They let out bullocks for the transport of military stores, and of private merchandize

*Bareilly being formerly the capital of a Mahomedan state, cows and oxen have from time immemorial been slaughtered and sold within the town. The Hindus are now constantly protesting, and petitioning against what they consider a great sacrilege.

**The tribe of *Banjuras* is very numerous, both in Hindustan and in the Deccan. Those in Rohilcund are all converts from Hinduism to the faith of Mahomed; they boast of being originally descended from some of the most noble of the Hindu tribes of Rajputs, as *Pawara, Chandels, Surya-vansi*, &c. In the Bareilly district, there are calculated to be about 14,000 inhabitants of this description. These people price themselves on the recollection of the warlike exploits of their Rajput ancestors. Many of them repeat from memory long poems recording their deeds of arms, of a period prior to the first Mahomedan invasion or more than 800 years ago. I have frequently heard them singing these traditionary poems, accompanied by the tambour and guitar. Besides carrying merchandize, the *Banjaras* find employment in cultivating lands, and in winnowing rice by contract for the neighbouring farmers. Their conversion from Hinduism was probably effected some centuries ago.

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

(279) TABLE No.5—*General statement of the number of families engaged in retail trades, manufactures, handicrafts, servile professions, and agriculture*—concld.

trade, &c.	number of houses, shops, etc.	average earnings per month rupees	remarks
1	2	3	4
Horse-breakers and Trainers (Mahomedans)	9 houses	4 to 7 when employed	
Chabuk-foarosh, Whip and Kora-makers and Dealers (Mahomedans)	7 houses	4 to 5	The kora is an instrument of severe corporal punishment, like the Russian *knoul*. A dexterous hand can inflict death with it at one blow. It is even now used for criminal punishment; but the breast and loins of the person to be flogged are always first covered with a thick leather waist-coat, to prevent fatal accidents
Khakrobs, Sweepers, Scavengers, &c. (Mahomedans or Hindu outcasts)	74 Huts	2 to 5	
Chamars, a Tribe of Hindu outcasts	120 Huts	2 to 3	They work in the fields as labourers or prepare cow-leather, and make shoes, or carry burthens. They drink arrack, eat cow's-flesh, and practice other things which the Hindus reckon abominations
Korwars, a caste of Hindus who sell grain in the markets and streets	25 houses	4 to 10	
Kisans, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	85 houses	2 to 6	They cultivate the fields and kitchen gardens around the town; this is a very industrious class. The same remark is applicable to the two following classes
Kurmi, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	24 houses	4 to 8	This class cultivate fields bearing the superior kinds of produce, as tobacco, cotton, roses, &c.
Omraos, a caste of Hindu Husbandmen	287 houses	2 to 6	They cultivate round the town; also winnow, clean, and grind corn and rice. The wives of the agricultural classes now mentioned share equally in their labours.
Joshis, a caste of Hindu Mendicants	15 houses	5 to 6	
Ahirs, Herdsmen (Hindus) . .	185 houses	2 to 6	
Kolars, Corn-factors and Dealers (Hindus)	134 houses	10 to 15	They are chiefly employed in the transport of grain from the country to the town, and its exportation to the provinces on the other side of the Ganges.
Buttermilk-dealers . . .	3 shops	4 to 11	

5. *Method*—

A residence of some years in an official capacity at the town of Bareilly, has afforded me an opportunity of procuring the statement now submitted. It was framed with a view to a more equal assessment of a tax or rate for the support of watchmen. Considerable care and diligence was employed in its formation; and, to the best of my information and judgement, it is as accurate as the nature of the undertaking, and the want of skill and practice of the native officers in collecting and arranging statistical information, admits of. The errors and deficiencies in the due classification of castes, trades and professions, which will be found in the following statement, must be attributed to the same cause. The incidental remarks adjoined to the statement are my own.

6. *Explanation*—

The degree of civilization attained by a nation may, in a great measure, be estimated by the progress which it has made in those useful arts, trades, and employments, by means of which the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life are formed, collected, and distributed. In order to judge the degree of this advancement, perhaps no better criterion need be sought than observing the divisions and subdivisions found to exist in its trades, manufactures, and other callings. By comparing these with the state of manufactures, trade, and commerce of other nations, a tolerable correct notion may be formed of the point which such people has actually attained in the scale of social refinement. Under this impression, I have considered that it might not be unacceptable to the Royal Asiatic Society to receive a

1. *Year*—1822.
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

statement of the various trades, manufactures, and other occupations existing in a principal town of Hindustan, and of the designations and estimated numbers of the castes and tribes, Hindu and Mahomedan, residing therein. Such statement appears calculated, not only to convey a notion of the degree of advancement in the useful arts as regards the urban inhabitants of the upper provinces of Hindustan, but also to illustrate their wants, habits, and peculiar usages, in relation to food, dress, amusements, and habitations.

The Mahomedan families here enumerated include the nobility and gentry living upon land-rents or pensions; priests, learned doctors, preceptors or students; persons employed in public offices; many are officers in the army; a few are merchants; and many of the poorer families serve as private servants and as soldiers.

In this, the more respectable part of the Mahomedan population, there are many very disaffected to the British Government. In addition to the loss of power, and decline of wealth, honour, and patronage, incident to the rise of British dominion on the ruin of Mahomedan sovereingnty, the difference of religion between the actual sovereign and the subject is a powerful motive of dislike and discontent, as the Sayyids and Rohillas of this town are peculiarly bigotted in their religious opinions, and easily excited to religious contention.

Another fertile source of discontent is the want of employment for Mahomedans following the profession of arms. The Sheikhs, Moghuls, and Rohillas of the town of Bareilly include numbers of this description of persons. They can rarely be induced to serve in our regular disciplined battalions; and the irregular Native cavalry and infantry, both in our service and in the service of our Native allies, having for the most part been disbanded, their families are reduced to almost the lowest point of penury. The classes above alluded to form, it is true, but a small part of the population; yet their active and warlike spirit, and the authority and respectiability arising from high birth, superior education, and the recollections of former power, give them great influence over the agricultural, manufacturing, and trading classes of the inhabitants, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

The Hindu inhabitants of Bareilly have reason to be glad of the change, from Mahomedan intolerance and violence to British liberality and justice; and, generally, the manufacturing and trading part of the community has reason to rejoice at no longer being burthened with such a variety of heavy and vexatious cesses, duties, and restrictions as were in force under both the Moghul and Rohilla Governments.

On a view of the detailed classificaton above exhibited, it cannot but immediately strike the observation how every backward and imperfect is the subdivision of labour: and how very few are the trades and manufactures in this, the chief town of the very extensive and populous province of Rohilkhand. The same remark is indeed applicable to all the principal towns of Hindusthan; the same indisputable signs of deficiency of capital, and want of industry, are found in all. Compare any town in the civilized parts of Europe, containing a population of 66,000 inhabitants, with Bareilly, and how many more varieties of trade and manufacture will be found in it, than this statement shews ! This is no doubt in some measure to be attributed to the nature of the climate, in which man has less occasion for quantity and variety of clothing, food, and household furniture than in Europe. The Hindu religion, that so strictly inculcates the dread of pollution, both in food and in dress, does also no doubt materially contribute to diminish the number of trades in Indian towns :* still although these circumstances do certainly tend to restrict the multiplication of handicrafts, the poverty of the people, and their low advance in civilization, must be admitted to be the principal cause. The very limited diffusion of wealth, and consequently the little demand for the conveniences and luxuries of life, limit the number of the trades and manufactures to a very insignificant amount. The nations of Europe have very little idea of the actual condition of the inhabitants of Hihdusthan : they are more wretchedly poor than we have any notion of. Europeans have hitherto been too apt to draw their opinions of the wealth of Hindusthan from the gorgeous pomp of a few emperors, sultans, nawabs, and rajas; whereas a more intimate and accurate view of the real state of society would have shown that these princes and nobles were engrossing all the wealth of the country, whilst the great body of the people were earning but a bare subsistence, greaning under intolerable burthens, and hardly able to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, much less with its luxuries. The statement of monthly earnings given in this enumeration is rather over than underrated : but it may serve to convey some notion of the comparative poverty of this people. The average rate of earnings appears to be from five shillings to eight shillings per month (taking the rupee at the exchange of two shillings). Wheat is the food of the higher classes in Hindusthan (by Hindusthan is meant the northern provinces of our Indian empire, between the Nerbada and the Setlej); but though wheat is three times cheaper in Hindusthan than in England, yet the earnings of both the middling and lower classes are too scanty to enable either class to live on such an article of luxury. The former mix with wheat, splitpeas, vetches, and other vegetable productions : the lower classes subsist upon barley, millets, maize, tares, vetches, &c. But this is luxury compared with the food of the lower classes in the villages; their earnings, rising only from four shillings to six shillings per mensem, force a recourse to the vilest food. The more scrupulous castes are obliged to mix with the coarse grains above-mentioned, wild roots, herbs, and insects; while the outcasts, as the numerous race of *Chamars, Kanjars, Dusads,* &c. scruple not to eat vermin, dead fish, and carrion.

*Actuated by this superstitious notion, the greater part of the Hindus cook their own victuals, make and mend their own clothes, and wash their own linen; and even the higher classes chiefly employ their own private servants in those officers, instead of resorting to shops for the supply of their wants. Hence butchers and bakers are wanting and taiſors and washermen not numerous, in the Hindu part of the community.

1. *Year* —1822
2. *Place*—Bareilly Town

The statistical information above given affords abundant proof of the superior industry of the Hindu to that of the Mahomedan. Of the Hindus nearly four-fifths are here found to be engaged in retail trade and manufactures : of the Mahomedan part of the population, only about three-fifths are engaged in the same pursuits. The Mahomedans of this part of the world have hitherto been little used to money-getting trades and professions : war and sovereign rule have been their chief occupations. On the other hand, accumulation of wealth has for ages been the darling passion of the Hindu; their maxims, and habits of life, peculiarly fit them for retail trades, commerce and manufactures.

It will be observed that, setting aside the Nurbafs, who are conjectured to have been originally converts from Hinduism, the industry of the Mahomedans in Bareilly is, for the most part, confined to manufactures having relation to war, as sword cutlery, bow and arrow making, saddlery, farriery, elephant, camel or bullock driving, horse dealing, & c. or to those fine arts, inventions and luxuries, which may be supposed to have been induced their forefathers from Persia or Arabia, as the manufacture of fine carpets, embroidery, hukkas, book-binding, and the trades of dyers, tobacco and beer dealers, engravers, turners, &c., or to trades which religious obstacles, prevent the Hindu from exercising, as those of shoemakers, curriers, butchers, bakers, tailors, water-carriers, milk-dealers, &c.

In the distribution of industry above exhibited, the political economist will not find much to gratify his ardour for social improvement. The amount of labour, applied to the production even of the conveniences of life, he will find very limited, and what is employed in the cultivation of the fine arts, or in the supply of the luxuries of civilized society, very small indeed; he will regret, that division of labour, ingenuity, and enterprize, should be so much impeded, not only by the fetters of caste and custom, but by want of capital; and will be inclined to wonder how, under the government of a nation so eminently civilized and skilled in arts and manufactures as Great Britain, the manufactures of India should still continue to be carried on in the rudest and most unproductive style of process.

On the other hand, he cannot fail to anticipate a great increase of the comforts and conveniences of life in India, and a most material improvement in the state of society, from the application of the arts and skill of Europe to the very imprfect manufactures of Hindusthan. The facility of such improvements will more particularly strike him with relation to those articles which may be considered the staple production of this part of India, and which are the chief subjects of its manufacturing industry in this town, such as cotton, sugar, leather, wood, stick-lac, glass, earthen-ware, &c. When will their rude wooden sugar-presses, their awkward, ill-fashioned tools and instruments, andtheir earthern pots and earthen furnaces, be exchanged for some portion of the machinery of Europe ? It is needless to observe how much even the smallest improvement in their rude machinery must assist labour and facilitate production.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The survey of Bareilly town in 1822 enumerated the number of houses and huts as well as shops. There were 12,263 houses in the town. A considerable number of upper-class people lived by profession other than trade or manufactures. Obviously, it was a flourishing town with a concentration of arts and manufactures. It was stated that there was very little demand for the conveniences and luxuries of life and it was the cause of a non-expansion of industrial activities. The town does not seem to have declined over time in spite of a fluctuation in its population due to usual factors of retardation. The following tables shows the trend.

(280) TABLE No. 6 (S-161)—*Variation in population of Barielly town*, 1822, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 ...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1822 . . .	67,000	—	—
1871 . . .	102,982	+35,982	+53.70
1881 . . .	113,417	+10,435	+10.13
1891 . . .	121,039	+7,622	+6.72
1901 . . .	133,167	+12,128	+10.02
1911 . . .	129,462	—3,705	+2.78
1921 . . .	129,459	—3	—0.00
1931 . . .	134,179	+4,720	+3.65
1941 . . .	180,526	+46,347	+34.54
1951 . . .	190,488	+9,962	+5.52
1961 . . .	254,409	+63,921	+33.56
1971 . . .	296,248	+41,839	+16.45

7. CHUNAR TOWN, 1824

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Place*— Chunar Town

3. *Source*—

(1) Herber, Reginald

Narrative of a journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcuta to Bombay, 1824-1825. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1828. p. 340-5.

[*NL*/162*G* 12].

(2) Hamilton, Walter

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan. Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. 312-13.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location.—

[*source* (2)]

The town of Chunar is situated on the south side of the Ganges, about 17 miles in a straight direction S.W. from Benares.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(281) TABLE No. 1 (S-162)—*Summary table of population of Chunar town*, 1824

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	15,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . .	—
7	average size of a village . .	..
8	average size of a family . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

Colonel Alexander drove me in a *gid* a little way into the country, which is really pretty. The European dwellings are all on the side of a steep slope, covered with wood and gardens, with their drawing-room varandahs opening for the most part on a raised terrace. Behind, and rising still higher up the slope, is the native town, the houses all of stone and mostly of two stories, generally with verandahs in front let out into shops, the whole not unlike a a welch market-town, but much larger, and probably containing 15,000 people. Beyond is an open country, intersected by a broad nullah, with a handsome Gothic bridge, and beyond this an open extent of rocky and woody country.

The inhabitants of Chunar will not admit that it deserves the character which it usually bears, of excessive heat, but if this day and night were a fair specimen, I have certainly felt nothing to equal it. It happily grew cooler towards morning, and I got a few hours good sleep, which I much needed.

Colonel Robertson called to take me to see the fort, which well repays the labour, though this is not trifling. The site and outline are very noble; the rock on which it stands is perfectly insulated, and either naturally or by art, bordered on every side by a very aweful precipice, flanked, wherever it has been possible to obtain a salient angle, with towers, bartizans, and bastions of various forms and sizes.

[*source* (2)]

In ancient times it was a place of importance. In modern times Chunar has lost both its consequence and territory, the fortifications having been allowed to go to decay, and the lands attached to the adjacent jurisdictions of Mirzapoor and Benares.

The fortress of Chunar is, or rather was, situated on a free-stone rock, several hundred feet high, which rises abruptly from the plain, and advances some distance into the river. It was fortified in the Hindostany fashion with walls and towers, one behind the other and was formerly a place of considerably strength. The prospect from its summit is one of the finest imaginable. The approach to the town from the north is marked by a chain of low hills, running parallel to the river on its right bank, which is covered with plantations and bungalows. The modern town is a straggling collection of native huts and European bungalows. The batteries completely commands the navigation of the rivers, and allow no boat to go up or down without examination. At certain seasons of the year Chunnar is excessively hot and very unhealthy...1763, this fortress, after repulsing a might attack of the British tropps, was, some time after, wards, delivered up without a seige, and has ever since remained in the Company's possession ; but since the

1. *Year*—1824.
2. *Place*—Chunar Town

British frontier has been carried so much further to the north and west, it has been superseded as a military depot by Allahabad.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It appears from Hamilton's description that the town was on a decline for a long period and its military importance was lost. Bishop Herber's estimate was nothing but an intelligent guess work. A decline or stagnation is evident from 1820's to 1971 with a marginal increase in population at one or two points. The following table shows the trend.

(282) TABLE NO. 2 (S-163)—*Variation in population of Chunar town*, 1824, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1824 . . .	15,000	—	—
1871 . . .	10,154	—4,846	—32.31
1881 . . .	9,148	—1,006	—9.90
1891 . .	11,423	+2,275	+24.87
1901 . . .	9,926	—1,497	—13.10
1911 . . .	10,096	+170	+1.71
1921 . . .	6,960	—3,136	—31.06
1931 . . .	8,050	+1,090	+15.66
1941 . . .	8,654	+604	+7.50
1951 . . .	8,176	—478	—5.52
1961 . . .	8,904	+728	+8.90
1971 . . .	10,240	+1,336	+15.00

8. FURRUCKABAD, 1811

1. *Year*—1811
2. *Place* — Furruckabad

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan Vol. 1. London, John Murray-1820. p. 378-79.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

The capital of the Furrackabad district, and one of the principal cities of Upper Hindostan. It stands at a short distance from the west shore of the Ganges, and is only 4 miles distant from the Nabob of Oude's reserved territories.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(283) TABLE No. 1 (S-164)—*Summary table of population of Furruckabad,* 1811

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	66,740
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	14,999
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	5
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

From an actual survey executed by the magistrate in 1811, it was ascertained that the town of Furruckabad contained 14,999 houses, of which number 13,348 were consistantly occupied, the remaining 1651 being shops occupied only during the day time. Allowing 5 to a house, the total population would amount to 66,740.

6. *Explanation*—

The town is surrounded by a wall, which has been kept in tolerable order by the magistrates. Some of the streets are wide, and many of the houses and open spots are shaded with trees. By the police arrangements the city is divided into 7 wards, which are again partitioned into 194 mohullahas, many of which are narrow; the buildings are lofty, and constructed of brick. They likewise appear at some period to have had gates, th gateways being still in existence, standing entire. There are also sundry courts with only one entrance, besides narrow lanes and passages, which if furnished with gates, and guarded by private watchmen, might be made perfectly secure against robbers. Many years have not elapsed, since every man possessed of property was under the necessity of relying for its protection solely on his own exertions; the number of private watchmen therefore then entertained at Furruckabad must have been very great.

The total population [of the town]...must be considerably increased by the temporary residence of travellers and foreign merchants. Furruckabad being considered the chief commercial emporium of the conquered and ceded territories, and the common resort of needy and dissolute characters from all parts of Hindostan, not to mention the vicinity of the British cantonments at Futtehghur.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial comment*—

The population of 1811 is based on an actual survey of houses. An average of 5 persons per house was assumed for estimating the population. An average increase to the order of one-third of one per cent between 1811 and 1871 may be plausible even after onslaughts of retarding factors in view of the peace and stability during the British rule. The trend for the 50 years ending in 1921 is one of decline. Population did not recover to the level of 1871 even in 1951. The following table shows the ternd.

(284) TABLE No. 2 (S-165)—*Variation in population of Furruckabad,* 1811, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1811	66,740	—	—
1871	79,204	+12,464	+18.68
1881	74,872	—4,332	—5.47
1891	78,032	+3,160	+4.22
1901	67,338	—10,694	—13.70
1911	59,647	—7,691	—11.42
1921	51,567	—8,080	—13.55
1931	56,503	+4,936	+9.57
1941	59,580	+3,077	+5.45
1951	74,205	+14,625	+24.55
1961	87,793	+13,588	+18.31
1971	102,768	+14,975	+17.06

9. MEERUT, 1824

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Place*—Meerut

3. *Source*—

Jackson, T.

General and medical topography of Meerut. (*in* Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, 1825. p. 292-98).

[*AS* /610.06 M 486 *t*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Meerut is. . .in the province of Delhi, and about 36 miles E.N.E. from that city. It lies betwixt the two great rivers Ganges and Jumna, and at about equal distance, or 34 miles from each.

(285) TABLE No. 1 (S-166)—*Summary table of population of Meerut*, 1824

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population persons	30,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

The city contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is walled round like all other India cities. The inside is mean and dirty: but Government has lately given up the town duties for its improvement, and the streets are assuming something like regularity, by widening &c.

The season at Meerut may be divided into three. The temperate, or cold, commences in October, and ends in March. In January and February, the thermometer sometimes sinks to the freezing point; consequently hoarforsts in the mornings are common, and small pools are occasionally covered with ice. The hot season commences in April and during May the westerly hot wind blows in full force; but by the use of taffies, the heat is kept down to 80° or 82°. In June, occasionally, when there is little wind, the thermometer rises to 90° or even 94°. The hot season terminates about the 20th June, when the rainy season commences: this continues till the beginning or middle of September, whent it is broken up by the equinoctical gales.

This climate is so favourable, that it produces nearly all the vegetables and fruits of Europe, as well as those of the tropics and the same fields which in the cool season are covered with crops of wheat, are, in the wet, bearing sugar-cane, indigo, or cotton.

The vicinity is generally under cultivation. The principal jungle is the Dhaak, (Butea Frondosa), which, when allowed to grow, is one of the most gorgeous trees of the forest, bearing large scarlet blossoms : but as this tree is in great demand for firewood it is generally disappearing. There are a few small swamps or snipe Jheels, but not near, or considerable enough to affect the health of the station. The neighbourhood abounds with game; hares, partridges, and quail, are most abundant.

The prevailing winds throughout the year are westerly. There is no disease endemial to Meerut. In the course of six years, it has been visited by two epidemics. In August 1819, the weather was cold and oppressive, the wind easterly, when spasmodic cholera morbus attacked H.M.'s 14th Regiment. It commenced in No. 1, or the most eastern barrack, and in twenty one days went on to No. 9, when it ceased; No. 10 escpaing with a few slight cases, none fatal.

Two hundred and forty men were attacked. Of these forty-two died.

In October 1823, an epidemic fever swept through the barracks. It was of an ardent type; and although the admissions, twenty-four per day, with severe symptoms, were alarming, it yielded to modern practice, V.S. purgatives, &c., only one man died.

Taking it altogether, I may safely say, Meerut is most advantageously situated for king's tropps. During the last three years, H.M.'s 14th Regiment has lost only 20 men per annum, although a very strong corps; present strength 1120. The Regiment has now been many years in the Presidency of Bengal, and has taken

1. *Year*—1824
2. *Year*—Meerut

its tour of duty at all the large stations, Ghazeepore excepted; and beyond all comparison, Meerut is the best.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

No method is given for the population estimated for 1824. The town was subject to an attack by epidemic occasionally. The decennial growth rate between 1881 and 1891 was to the order of 2 per cent per annum. Even at that rate, which cannot prevail for any long period, the population should have doubled by 1874. It appears that population was seriously under estimated in 1824. There was an overall decline of more than 8 per cent between 1881 and 1931. There are no reasons why population should treble between 1824 and 1881. The following table shows the trend.

(286) TABLE No. 2 (S-167)—*Variation in population of Meerut* 1824, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1824 . . .	30,000	—	—
1871 . . .	81,386	+51,386	+171.29
1881 . . .	99,565	+18,179	+22.34
1891 . . .	119,390	+19,825	+19.91
1901 . . .	118,539	—851	—0.71
1911 . . .	116,631	—1,908	—1.61
1921 . . .	122,609	+5,978	+5.13
1931 . . .	91,181	—31,428	—25.63
1941 . . .	117,182	+26,001	+28.52
1951 . . .	158,407	+41,225	+35.18
1961 . . .	200,470	+42,063	+26.55
1971 . . .	270,993	+70,523	+35.18

10. MIRZAPOOR TOWN, 1820, 1828

1. *Year*—1820, 1828
2. *Place*—Mirzapoor Town

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hamilton Walter**

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan...Vol. 1. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 311-12.

[*ISI*/915.4 H 222 (1)]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer...2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, WM. H. Allen and Co., 1828, 0. 233.

[*ISI*/915.4 H 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (2)]

A large and flourishing town in the province of Allahabad, district of Mirzapoor, situated on the south side of the Ganges, about thirty miles travelling distance W.S.W. from Benares ;

(b) Particulars of Population—

(287) TABLE No. 1 (S-168)—*Summary table of population of Mirzapoor town*, 1820, 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars 1820	particulars 1828
1	2	3	4
1	area in square miles	3.1	3.2
2	number of villages		
3	population : persons	60,000	75,000
	males		
	females		
4	number of families		
5	number of houses		
6	population per square mile		
7	average size of a village		
8	average size of a family		
9	average size of a house		
10	females per thousand males		

5. *Method*—

Estimate by author.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

In 1801, Mirzapoor, by the result of a calculation made from the number of houses, was found to contain 50,000 inhabitants; at present the total population probably considerably exceeds 60,000.

It is at present one of the greatest inland trading towns, has long been, and still continues, the mart for all the cotton of Agra and the Maharatta countries. The inhabitants are more remarkable for their active industry, than in any part of the Company's dominions out of the three capitals, to which they have been greatly stimulated by the energy and enterprize of the British indigo planters and merchants among them. A considerable quantity of filature silk is imported to Mirzapoor from Bengal, and passes hence to the Maharatta dominions and central parts of Hindostan. In the vicinity a very durable carpetting, and various fabrics of cotton, are manufactured. In 1813-14, the amount paid into the Mirzapoor treasury on account of customs collected was 305,073 rupees.

In 1801, the bankers and merchants of Mirzapoor having represented to the magistrate of the district, that they experienced much inconvenience from the scarcity of land for the erection of new buildings, the population having increased beyond the space allotted for their accommodation; sixty begahs (20 acres) of land, situated between the Duncangunge gate and the river Ganges, were in consequence allotted by government to furnish space for such persons as were desirous of settling in that quarter. As applications however were received for 1,200 houses, and the above extent could only contain 600, the preference was given to persons who undertook to construct houses of masonry, shops, warehouses, and good dwelling-houses, and for the accommodation of the less opulent class 40 additional begahs were appropriated. The modern town consists of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples, crowding the banks of the Ganges and, seen from the river, the whole makes a very lively and animated appearance. The soil of this town and the adjacent lands is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, as materially to injure buildings composed of brick and mortar. In 1801, Mirzapoor, by the result of a calculation made from the number of houses, was found to contain 50,000 inhabitants; at present the total population probably considerably exceeds 60,000, the town having since not only enjoyed a state of uninterrupted prosperity, but received a vast accession of trade by the opening of the commerce with Europe, and the increased demand for cotton. Although so remote from the sea, bales of this useful and valuable commodity are sent direct to Europe, being merely transhipped at Diamond Harbour from the boat on which they are embarked at Mirzapoor, without being landed in transit at Calcutta. In 1817,

1. *Year*—1820, 1828
2. *Place*—Mirzapoor Town

30,000 maunds of cotton and a great part of the town of Mirzapoor, were destroyed by an accidental conflagration.

[*source* (2)]

In 1801 Mirzapoor was found to contain 50,000 inhabitants, which have probably since then increased at least one-half.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing Mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The estimate for 1801 was based on a calculation of numbers of houses. Subsequent population was estimated on the basis of the growing trend of economic activities. The trend of population seemingly moved upward, the exact magnitude of increase may or may not be correct. This tract frequently suffered from famines and pestilence from 1801 to 1921. There was a diminution of population between 1871-1881, 1891-1901 and between 1901 and 1911. A stagnant or slightly declining population is plausible between 1828 and 1871. Perhaps population increased uninterruptedly up to 1831 and suffered a set back during 1832-34 when famine mortality in the N.W. Provinces was nearly to the order of 10 lakh. Other retarding factors were also in operation later on. The following table shows the trend.

(288) TABLE No. 2 (S-169)—*Variation in population of Mirzapoor town*, 1820, 1828, 1871,1881, 1891, 1901...1971

Year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820 . . .	60,000	—	—
1828 . . .	75,000	+15,000	+25.00
1871 . . .	67,274	—7,726	—10.30
1881 . . .	56,378	—10,896	—16.20
1891 . . .	84,130	+27,752	+49.22
1901 . . .	66,071	—18,059	—21.47
1911 . . .	32,332	—33,739	—51.06
1921 . . .	54,994	+22,662	+70.09
1931 . . .	61,184	+6,190	+11.26
1941 . . .	70,944	+9,760	+15.95
1951 . . .	86,528	+15,584	+21.97
1961 . . .	100,097	+13,569	+15.68
1971 . . .	105,939	+5,842	+5.84

86-M/B(D)136RGI—41(a)

11. SHAHJEHANPOOR, 1813

1. *Year*—1813
2. *Place*—Shahjehanpoor

3. *Source*—

(1) Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer...2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828, p. 528.

[*ISI*/915.4 S 222(2)]

(2) Hamilton, Walter

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan...Vol. 1, London, John Marray, 1820. p. 7-3

[*BSL*/XIIA-1]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (1)]

A large picturesque town, with a ruined castle and several mosques, in the province of Delhi, to which a fiscal subdivision of the enormous district of Bareily under a collector, is attached .... fifty miles S.E. from Bareily.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(289) TABLE No. 1 (S-170)—*Summary table of population of Shahjehanpoor*, 1813

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	50,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

In 1813 this town was esteemed more wealthy, and nearly as populous as Bareily, so that probably an allowance of 50,000 inhabitants does not exceed the reality.

[*source* (2)]

In April, 1815, the tranquility of Shahjehanpoor was disturbed by two marauders, named Madhoo Singh and Oodhu Singh, who at the head of a considerable body of followers, plundered and burned two villages, where they murdered a resident European who was engaged in commercial transactions. They subsequently advanced to Shahjehanpoor, and attacked the collector's treasury, but were frustrated by the joint magistrate.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial comment*—

There was a growth of the tract after the take over by the British. The town was populous in 1813 and since it was the fiscal headquarters of a subdivision, a growth was expected. It is not possible to say whether the growth was, as indicated, much higher than that in the census period. Forces retarding a growth were also in operation in the tract specially during 1831-40. The following table shows the trend.

(290) TABLE No. 2 (S-171)—*Variation in population of Shahjehanpoor* 1813, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1813 . . .	50,000	—	—
1871 . . .	72,140	+22,140	+44.28
1881 . . .	74,830	+2,690	+3.73
1891 . . .	77,528	+2,698	+3.60
1901 . . .	76,451	—1.077	—1.39
1911 . . .	71,778	—4,673	—6.11
1921 . . .	72,616	+838	+1.17
1931 . . .	79,316	+6,700	+9.23
1941 . . .	105,817	+26,501	+33.41
1951 . . .	98,949	—6,868	—6.49
1961 . . .	110,432	+11,483	+11.60
1971 . . .	135,604	+25,172	+22.79

C. WESTERN REGION

12. AURUNGABAD, 1825

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Aurungabad

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer... 2nd ed. Vol. 1. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828. p. 82-83.

[*ISI*/915.4 H 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The capital of the province [Aurangabad] ...

(b) Particulars of Population—

(291) TABLE No. 1 (S-172)—*Summary table of population of Aurangabad 1825*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	60,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

This city, originally named Gurka, stands a few miles from Dowletabad, which being taken from the transient dynasty of Mallek Amber, in 1634, the Moguls removed their head-Quarters to Gurka; which having subsequently become the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, it received a more sonorous appellation. It continued for some time a metropolis, after the modern Nizams became independent of Delhi, until they found its vicinity to the Poona Maharattas inconvenient, and migrated to Hyderabad. It is still within the limits of the Nizam's dominions, but, like many other famous cities of Hindostan, is greatly fallen from its ancient grandeur, presenting the usual symptoms of a deserted capital, a scanty population among extensive ruins.

The river Kowlah, a mountain stream, over which there are two substantial bridges, separates the city from its principal suburb, the Begum Poora; on the north side is marshy ground of some extent, in which rice is cultivated; and on the left, entering by the Delhi gate, is a considerable tank, overgrown with rank aquatic plants, from both of which unwholesome exhalations arise. The central parts of the city are also very low, indeed almost on a level with the marshy ground. For two-thirds of the year the winds here are from the W.S.W., while easterly winds prevail in November, December, and January, The range of the thermometer during these three months, is from 50° to 86°, during the twenty-four hours the alternations of heat and cold being as great as they are sudden. During the hot months the range of the thermometer is from 78° to 100° Fahrenheit. The average supply of rain may be taken at thirty-six inches; but for the three monsoons prior to 1826 there had not been even twenty-one inches. Intermittent fevers are here prevalent at all seasons. The military cantonments stand on a rocky plain about a mile to the south-west of the city, and is reckoned healthy, while the city itself is known to be the reverse. Tropical fruits of every description are produced here in abundance, the grapes and oranges being scarcely inferior to those of Europe.

Aurangabad is situated in a hollow, and when approached from the north-east, its white domes and minars are seen rising from below amidst a grove of trees. Its locality has been particularly favourable for ensuring an abundant supply of excellent water, which is brought in stone conduits from the neighbouring hills, and distributed through earthen pipes to the numerous stone reservoirs in every quarter, from some of which fountains spring up in the centre. The main street or bazar is nearly two miles long, of good width, and resembling in its architecture the principal street of Oojein; at one extremity is the spacious quadrangle of the Chowk, and at a short distance a handsome modern market, named the shahgunge. The ruins of Aurngzebe's palace still cover an extensive space, but they are rapidly disappering.

In the bazar, which is extensive, various kinds of commodities, European as well as native, particularly silks, are exposed for sale; and the population, although much reduced, is still considerable. In 1820, Rajah Govind Buksh (the brother of Rajah Chundoo Laul, the prime minister at Hyderabad) resided at Hyderabad as governor of the northern portion of the Nizam's dominions in this quarter. The population of Aurungabad gradually decreased until 1815, when without any apparent cause the city began to revive. In 1825 it contained about 60,000 persons, and covered a spot of ground about seven miles in circumference. Travelling distance from Poona 186 miles; from Bombay, by Poona, 284; from Hyderabad 295; from Madras 647; from Delhi 750; and from Calcutta 1,022 miles.

1 *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Aurungabad

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It appears that population of 1825 included that of cantonment which perhaps then contained a very small number. The series presented in the table shows the population of Aurungabad municipality and Aurungabad cantonment. It was stated that the city was on a decline upto 1815 and then began to grow. The population for 1825 as estimated is double that of 1881 figure. It is not possible to ascertain the reasons of decline over this period. The decline might be on account of a reduced administrative position of the place. Again, the estimate for 1825 might be of a high order. The following table shows the trend.

(292) TABLE No. 2 (S-173)—*Variation in population of Aurangabad* 1825, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1825 . . .	60,000	—	—
1871 . . .	—	—	—
1881 . . .	30,219	—29,781	—49.64
1891 . . .	33,887	+3,668	+12.74
1901 . . .	36,837	+2,950	+8.70
1911 . . .	34,902	—1,935	—5.25
1921 . . .	36,876	+1,974	+5.66
1931 . . .	36,870	—6	—0.01
1941 . . .	50,924	+14,054	+38.12
1951 . . .	66,636	+15,712	+30.85
1961 . . .	97,701	+31,065	+46.62
1971 . . .	165,253	+67,552	+69.14

13. BOMBAY, 1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hall, Basil.**

Fragments of voyages and travels. Second series. Vol. III. London, 1832 p. 2-78.

[*NL*/61*B*217(1)]

(2) **Bombay**

The Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island by S. M. Edwardes. Vol. I. Bombay, 1909. p. 159-61.

[*BSL*/*XI*-22]

(3) **Warden, F.**

Report on the landed tenures of Bombay Dated 20th of August,1814. Bombay, 1861. *In* Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. LXIV. New Series p. 73-102).

[*BSL*/*XXIVC*-64]

(4) **Hamilton, Walter.**

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 152-169.

[*ISI*/915.4*H*222(2)]

(5) **Hamilton, Walter.**

The East India gazetteer;...London, John Murray, 1815. p. 1571-68.

[*BSL*/915.4(*g*)H222]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

Bombay, as perhaps many people may never have heard before, is an island, and by no means a large one, being only between six and seven miles long by one or two broad. The area of Bombay island is about 18¼ square miles, being between 7 and 8 miles long by 2 or 3 in breadth.

[*source* (4)]

A small island, formerly comprehended in the Mogul province of Aurungabad, but now the seat of the principal British settlement on the west coast of India.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(293) TABLE No. 1 (S-174)—*Summary table of population of Bombay.* 1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816

sl. no.	item	particulars			
		1812-13	1814	1815	1816
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
1	area in square miles	18.25	16.00	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	236,700	240,000	220,000	221,550*
	males	—	—	—	—
	females	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	20,000	—	—	20,786
6	population per square mile	9,000**	11,250**	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	11.84	—	—	8.00
10	females per thousand males	—	—	—	—

*No. of floating population taken at 60,000.
**Taking permanent population only.

[*source* (1)]

(294) TABLE No. 2 [*Population of Bombay by religion* 1812-13]

sl. no.	religion	no. of inhabitants
1	2	3
1	Hindoos	103,786
2	Mussulmen	27,811
3	Parsees (worshipspers of fire)	13,156
4	Jews	781
5	Native Chiristians	14,454
6	Permanent native residents	159,988
7	European residents and the European officers and troops	17,000
8	Native troops	3,000
9	Average fixed population of the island	164,688
10	Migratory or floating portion of natives who come and go according to seasons and other circumstances	52,012
11	Total strangers driven into the island by the great famine of 1812 and 1813 appears to have been about	20,000
	Total	236,700

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

[*source* (5)]

(295) TABLE No. 3 [*Population of Bombay*, 1816]

sl. no.	religion	no. of inhabitants
1	2	3
1	British :	
2	non-military	1,840
	military+marine	2,460
3	Native christians, Portugese and Armenians	11,500
4	Jews	800
5	Mahomedans	28,000
6	Hindoos	103,800
7	Parsees	13,150
	[total]	161,550
	Floating Population	60,000 to 75,000

5. *Method*—

[It was stated that a census was taken in 1812. In 1813 a survey was made of the Fort Population. An enumeration of population was made by F. Warden in1814. A census was made by order of Government in 1816. Nothing given for the year 1815.]

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1): 1. *general description*]

Bombay, as perhaps many people may never have heard before, is an island, and by no means a large one, being only between six and seven miles long by one or two board. It is not, however, by geographical dimensions that the wealth of towns, any more than the power and wealth of nations, is determined. The harbour unites every possible desideratum of a great seaport; it is easy of access and egress; affords excellent anchoring ground; it[is] capacious beyond the utmost probable 'demands of commerce; and, owing to the great rise and fall of the tides, is admirably adapted for docks of every description. The climate is healthy; and the ground, being diversified by numerous small ridges and hills, furnishes an endless choice of situations for forts, towns, bazars and villages, not to say bungalows or villas, and all sorts of country houses, and some very splendid retreats from the bustle of business. The roads which intersect this charming island were beautifully macadamised, as I well remember, long before that grand improvement was heard in England; and as the soil of the island is made up of that rich kind of mould resulting from decomposed basalt or lava, the whole surface affords a good sample of the perennial verdure of tropical scenery which dazzles and surprises the new comer, while its interest seldom, if ever, fails to rise still higher upon a more prolonged and intimate acquaintance.

[2. *population*, 1813]

In 1813 a survey was made of the Fort Population, which showed that 10,801 persons were resident within the walls. Of these 250 were English, 5,464 were Parsis, 4,061 were Hindus, 775 were Moors, 146 were Portuguese and 105 were Armenians. Allowing twenty or thirty thousand to the Mahim district, it is probable that about one hundred and forty thousand resided between the Bazar Gate in the south and Parel village and the Mahalakshmi temples in the north. Warden puts the population in 1814 at 180,000 which probably does not include the floating population of that year, but may be accepted as a tolerably accurate estimate of the number of permanent inhabitants.

[3. *variety of population*]

The population of Bombay is about two hundred thousand and I think it may be said with truth, that we can see nothing in China, or Java, or the Philippine Islands, or along the Malay Peninsula, or even in the interior parts of India, any single caste, or dress, or custom, or form of superstition, or any thing else, belonging peculiarly to Eastern manners, which we may not witness at Bombay in as genuine and apparently unsophisticated a condition as on the spot to which it properly belongs. In twenty minutes walk through the bazaar of Bombay, my ear has been struck by the sounds of every language that I have heard in any other part of the world, uttered not in corners and by chance, as it were, but in a tone and manner which implied that the speakers felt quite at home. In the same short space of time I have counted several dozens of temples, pagodas, joss-houses and churches; and have beheld the Parsees, the lineal religious descendants of Zoroaster, worshipping fire; the Hindoos, with equal earnestness. bowing their heads of Baal in the shape of a well-oiled black stone, covered with chaplets of flowers and patches of rice; while in the next street the Mahomedan ceremonies of the grant Maharem were in full display; and in the midst of all a Portuguese procession hearing an immense cross, and other Roman catholic emblems, as large as life.

But the chief object of attraction, and I may well say of admiration, in this gay scene, was the appearance of the women, who are not only not concealed, but go about freely, and, generally speaking, occupy themselves out of doors in works not requiring any considerable strength, but a good deal of dexterity. Of course, this does not include in highest classes, who are kept quite secluded. The females appear to be the great water-carriers; ...The dress of these women consists chiefly of one strip of cloth, many yards in length. This narrow web is wound round the body and limbs with so much properiety, that while the most scrupulous delicacy could find nothing to censure on the score of deficiency in covering, it is arranged with such innate and judicious taste that even the eye of a sculptor could hardly wish many of its folds removed. The figure of the Hindoos, both male and female, is a small and delicate; and, although their features are not always handsome, there is something about their expression which strikes every stranger as singularly pleasing, perhaps from its being indicative of that patience, docility, and contentment, which are certainly their chief

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

characteristics. We see at least,, in every part of our Eastern empire, that with a little care, coupled with a full understanding of their habits and wishes, and backed by a thorough disinterestedness and genuine public spirit on the part of their rulers, the above mentioned qualities of the Hindoos may be turned to the highest account in all the arts of war, and many of the arts of peace.

Perhaps not the least curious sight in the bazaar of Bombay are the ornaments worn by the women and children, by which, with the most lavish profusion, and the most ill-directed taste, thy succeed in disfiguring themselves as much as possible. And this might lead us almost to suspect that their taste in the other parts of their dress, like the gracefulness of their carriage, is the result, not of choice and study, but of happy accident. The custom of carrying their water-vessels on the head requires an erectness of gait during the performance of that duty, which may become the easiest and most natural at other times. And probably some circumstance incident to the climate may, in like manner, direct the fashion in adjusting their drapery.

Most of the women wear nose-rings of great dimensions. I have seen many which hung below the chin; and certainly to us this seems a strange ornament. I forget whether or not the Hindoo women cover their fingers with rings as our ladies do, but their principal fashion seems to consist in loading the wrists and ankles with armlets and bangles, as they are called, of gold and silver. The virgin gold generally used for this purpose, is almost always rich and grateful to the eye. But, I imagine, no art can make a silver ornament look any thing but vulgar. Just as we sometimes see persons in Europe crowd ring upon ring on their finger till all beauty is lost in the heap, and all taste sacrificed for the mere sake of ostentation display; so, in India, I have observed women whose legs were covered with huge circles of gold and silver from the instep nearly to the knee, and their arms similarly hooped round almost to the elbow. The jingle made by these ornaments striking against one another gives ample warning of a woman's approach; a circumstance which has probably led to the notion that this custom of attaching, as it were, a set of bells to the heels of the ladies, may have been an institution of jealousy devised by the husbands of those warm latitudes to aid their researches after their gadding spouses. I cannot say how this theory squares with history; but I have never heard any hypothesis equally good to account for the still more ridiculous, not to say cruel, custom of covering the legs and arms of their poor little children with these rings. I have seen a girl three years old so loaded with them that she could not walk or hold out her arms; and I once counted no fewer than twenty heavy gold chains on a child's neck, besides such numbers of rings on its arms and legs that the little thing looked more like an armadillo of the picture-books than a human being. Such is the passion of some Hindoo parents for this practice, that I have been assured they often convert their whole worldly substance into this most useless form of the precious metals, and thus transform their progeny into a sort of moneychest. Small happiness is it for these innocent wretches, however, who as the head police-magistrate informed me, are not infrequently murdered for the sake of the property they carry about with them.

[4. *seasons and famines*]

I considered myself as very fortunate in having arrived in India just as a severe famine was beginning to make itself felt over a great part of the north-western portion of Hindoostan. It may not be generally known, that most of the rice crops of India, though not all of them, are dependent upon the actual quantity of rain which falls in the wet season for their very existence; so that when the rains prove scanty, which misfortune occurs at irregular periods, the inevitable consequence is not merely a scarcity, but an absolute famine. In some regions of India, where mighty rivers, such as the Indus and Cavery, are entirely sucked up in the process of artificial irrigation, that is to say, are drawn off at the sides by what are called, I think, 'anicuts,' this frightful evil may be averted. But, even in those cases, the most swollen rivers can supply but a comparatively narrow strip of verdure along with banks, when compared to the thousand of thickly peopled leagues of territory which must be left arid and hopeless when the windows of heaven remain unopened at their wonted season.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of those terrible scourges, the Asiatic famines, by which whole tribes are sometimes swept away, to be able to describe correctly, from personal observation, their immediate causes and consequences. I can only answer for what I saw, and from that some idea may be formed of what was passing in the interior. I have already mentioned that Bombay, being almost the only perfectly secure spot in that quarter of India, had drawn to it in the course of years many of the native inhabitants, together with much of the wealth of the adjacent countries, and that the possessors of these riches, being under no apprehensions of the jealousy or cupidity of the government, lived in happiness, and spent their fortunes freely. The natural consequences followed this extensive demand for the luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life; traders of all description flocked from the remotest corners of the world to reap the golden harvest, which only grew the faster and the richer for being well gathered in. Each year brought fresh and more wealthy settler and every sea-breeze wafted into the crowded and beautiful harbour of Bombay ships of every port from China to Peru. The resident population of all the native classes went on increasing under this prosperity, till, at the period I speak of (1812), it was rather more than a hundred and sixty thousand, though its numbers occasionally swelled to more than two hundred thousand at period of public excitement, or high commercial enterprise. But what strikes the imagination as curious, or at least instructive, is the fact that the produce of the whole island would not feed its ordinary inhabitants for more than a week; and yet there is not a spot, I will venture to say, on the earth's surface where the means of subsistence are cheaper, or in greater variety, and even profusion.

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

The explanation is almost too simple to require statement; but the consequences which followed the occurrence of the terrible famine in Guzerat, and other districts at no great distance, in 1812 and 1813,are not quite so obvious, though highly valuable. The produce of the island itself being so extremely small compared to the demand, it follows that Bombay must import all its grain, and as a matter of course, the corndealers from a most important set of men. These persons draw their supplies of rice, in oridnary times, chiefly from the Malabar coast, which lies between them and Ceylon, and not very far to the southward; while they import most of their wheat, maize, and some other grain, from the high grounds of the Maharatta state, lying directly to the eastward. The interest of these great cornmerchants induces them to keep at all times a considerable stock of grain on hand, enough to feed the population for a period of more than a year. I have also some obscure recollection of the Government requiring them to retain a certain quantity. Be the cause what it may, there was actually stored in the granaries of Bombay, in the autumn of 1812, rice enough to have kept the population alive for fifteen months, even had there not arrived in the port another corn-ship in the interval. This portion of things gave rise to one of the most tangibly interesting questions of political economy which I ever remember to have heard discussed.

The south-west monsoon, which blows from May to September, is the rainy season in that part of India; but it was now late in August, and no rain had fallen, nor was there much hope that if it fell so late, it would be in time to save the rice-crop; so that, independently of the reported destruction caused by a flight of locusts in the north of India, experienced observers began to predict a famine in Cutch and Guzerat. There is perhaps no barometer, in these cases, so certain in its indications as that of hunger, and, accordingly, it was soon discovered that all the ferries between the main land and the island of Bombay were crowded with half-famished natives, streaming in converging lines from all parts of the country towards this little island, which I have already mentioned, was not in itself capable of raising, in the whole year, one-fiftieth part of the food required by its own inhabitants.

The area of Bombay island is about 18 ½ square miles, being between 7 and 8 miles long by 2 or 3 in breadth; so that taking the ordinary, or average population, there are about 9000 residents for every square mile; while in times of pestilence and famine in the adjacent states, it reaches nearly to 13,000 for each square mile. The houses may be reckoned at more than 20,000, and there occurred frequent instances of fifty, sixty, and even a hundred persons sleeping under one roof. I remember hearing of upwards of 300 persons being stowed away within the narrow limits of one building.

[5. *prices*]

In all cases of approaching famine, there is another very sensitive test besides that of actual hunger, by which the true state of these political economical questions may be judged of. I mean the purses of those who have to supply the wants of families of women and children; it is then that the cornmerchants learn with wonderful precision what is likely to be the state of the demand. On this occasion it was observable at Bombay, that as each successive hour passed off without rain, up went the value of corn. But although in this way the price soon became very high, it was still so much lower than was eagerly given in the north, at Guzerat, and elsewhere in those countries where the prospect of famine was now almost certain, that the corn-dealers of Bombay hastened to load every vessel they could lay hold of, to export their rice to markets where it was in such superior demand. Of course, this exportation contributed to augment the price at Bombay, while fresh crowds of starving natives were pouring in very hour, and adding to the number of mouths, so as to give a most critical and interesting character to the situation of affairs.

It is fortunate for a country when such men as Mr. Warden are in high places at moments when great dangers press on the state, and mere routines and etiquettes will no longer carry round in safety the machine of public affairs. It is then that the vigour of an intrepid thinker makes itself irresistibly felt, and reclaims that ascendency over ordinary minds which, in seasons of national repose and security, the mass of a people are too apt to disregard.

[6. *recovery and effects of famine*]

It is only necessary to add, on this branch of the subject, that as Bombay, during the whole of the season which followed, was filled with grain, it became literally, as had been anticipated, the granary of all that quarter of India. It is very seldom, I suppose, that measures of public economy can be made to square so happily with the practice of the passing hour; and on this account I have given the details somewhat at length, but exactly as they arose.

The effects of the famine which was desolating the neighbouring districts soon made themselves visible at Bombay, by a very curious and painful sort of reflected, or rather what the opticians would call transmitted light. We were living on that island in the midst of peace and plenty, while the territories north of us had become a prey to absolute want and the fiercest tumults, accompanied by bloodshed in every variety of shape. As each day broke, the wharfs and roads of our happy spot were lined with crowds of wretched, half-starved objects who had with difficulty made their escape from the accumulated horrors of their own desolated homes. The whole of the eastern, or land side of Bombay, was strewed over with the dead and dying natives. I never saw misery on such an extensive scale, either before or since, except, perhaps, in some of the wretched villages of Spain, when the French dragoons had taught the poor inhabitants, at the edge of the sabre, to understand what the evils of war really are when brought close to their own altars and fire-sides.

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

[7. *mortality*]

In ordinary times the deaths in Bombay may be taken at 17 daily, or 1 for every 9,687 persons, making the annual mortality about 6,205 or 1 for every 26½ in habitants During the famine, the additional deaths in Bombay exceeded 15 a day, the whole mortality then varying between 30 and 40 daily. Sometimes the numbers amounted to three or four times as many, when accidental circumstances augmented the arrivals from the famine counties.

[*source* (3) : 1. *population and its growth*]

The permanent population may now be taken at 180,000 souls. The small space within the Fort alone contains at this period as many inhabitants as were in the whole island in the time of the Portuguese. The floating population I calculate at 60,000 making a total of 240,000 souls.

The extent of the island is about sixteen square miles, taking the permanent population at 180,000 souls; we have 11,250 inhabitants to every square mile,—an almost incredible population. In England the computations fall short of 200 to every square mile; and by Mr. Revitt's report of the 25th of June 1796, the population of Salsette averages 212 to the square mile.

The population of Bombay has increased more than tenfold in a century. In 1716 it was estimated at 16,000 souls; in 1814 it is reckoned at 180,000 and increasing.

[2. *value of buildings within the Fort*]

The buildings within the walls of the Fort, including the barracks, the arsenal, and the docks, may be valued at one crore and five lacks of rupees. Compare this picture with that afforded by Fryer. The houses in the town are low, and thatched with leaves of the coco trees; all but a few the Portuguese left, and some few the Company have built. The custom-house and warehouses are tiled or plastered, and instead of glass use panes of oyster-shells for their windows. If, in addition to these local improvement, we estimate the importance of Bombay in a national point of view in reference to the resources which it has afforded towards the extension and consolidation of the British Empire in India; to the means of promoting the vend of the manufactures of the mother country for upwards of a century and a half in every quarter of India, throughout Persia and Arabia; to the aid which it has afforded in upholding her military reputation, and in contributing to her naval power and resources, we cannot too highly extol the liberal policy which has acquired and cherished those advantages, and in viewing the commanding situation of this possession, either in a commercial or in a political light, on the security of which the permanency of our Eastern Empire mainly depends, we cannot be too cautious in preserving unimpaired the resources of the island by encouraging and conciliating not only its own subjects, but those of the surrounding country; to convert the floating population into permanent residents, that Bombay, and ultimately the adjacent Island of Salsette, may continue what it has hitherto proved—an asylum for those who seek for refuge and protection from the oppression of their own arbitrary governments.

[3. *causes of the great expense of building*]

The necessaries of life are exorbitantly dear in Bombay, and the wages of labour are consequently at least one hundred per cent greater than in any other part of India. The expenses of building therefore are proportionably great, and will account for the apparently moderate profit enjoyed by the builder.

[4. *the character of the floating population of the Island*]

I will submit the grounds on which I form that opinion. The floating population I have taken at 60,000 souls, composed of Camatees, Ghatees, Carwar, Marathas, Arabs, Persians, and Goa Portuguese, a great part of the seafaring men, with many Parsees. The four first mentioned descriptions remain in Bombay a few years, hoard their earnings, and having saved from two to three hundred rupees, return to their native country, where they obtain as much land as they require, little or at all assessed, by the cultivation of which they obtain a sufficiency for their future maintenance. It is true that their property is at the mercy of a despotic monarch. Their poverty, however, secures them from the rapacity of the State and of its officers, and they only estimate the advantages of a country by the easiest and cheapest mode of maintaining their existence.

To convert the floating population into permanent residents, suppose the Government were to allow these people to occupy lands free grant, and they should be encouraged to settle in Bombay, the sayer would derive a certain revenue of at least Rs. 80,000 a year from the arrack and tobacco they would consume. That population by becoming permanent would make room for others to supply the demand for labour, and so on, until the population of Bombay would spread over to Salsette, and half a century hence it would be time enough to establish a ground rent over the island on the principle that may prevail within the limits of the walls of the Fort.

[*source* (4) : 1. *physical features*]

This island is formed by two unequal ranges of whinstone rock, running nearly parallel to, and at the distance of about three miles from each other. The western range of hills is little more than five miles long; the eastern, exclusive of Colabba, may exceed eight in length. At their northern and southern extremities they are united by two belts of sand, now forming a kind of stone, rising but a few feet above the level of the sea. These natural boundaries were formerly breached in several places, where they admitted the sea, and according to Fryers's account of Bombay in 1681, about 40,000 acres of good land were then overflowed. It appears also that the Goper river, which rises among the hills of Salsette and disengages itself into the channel between that island and Bombay, when swollen by floads, used to enter the breaches at the northern extremity, and after traversing the whole extent of the latter, discharge itself into the ocean. In fact, Bombay was nothing originally but a group of small islands,

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

with numerous backwaters, producing rank vegetation, at one time dry, and at another overflowed by the sea. So unwholesome, in consequence, was the situation reckoned, that the older travellers agreed in allotting not more than three years for the average duration of life at this presidency.

[2. *permanent and floating population*]

The number of houses was 20,786, or about eight persons to each house. The above statement does not include the temporary sojourners and floating population, resorting to the island for transitory and commercial purposes, but not making it their permanent residence. The aggregate of these was computed by Mr. Warden, in 1814, at 60,000 persons, and by the missionaries, in 1816, at from 60,000 to 75,000 annually. The floating population above alluded to consists of Carnatas, Ghauties, Carvas, Maharattas, Arabs, Persians, Goa Portugueze, Parsees, and a great proportion of the seafaring men. The four first-mentioned classes remain in Bombay for a few years, hoard their earnings, and having saved a few hundred rupees, return to their native country, where they purchase land at a cheap rate, subject however to the caprices of a despotic sovereign and his officers.

[3. *agriculture, trade and commerce*]

The surface of the island is so circumscribed, rocky, and uneven, (except where a considerable part is overflowed by the sea,) that it does not produce a sufficiency of grain in the year to supply its population for one week, yet each spot that will admit of tillage is brought under cultivation... of some sort or planted with coco-nut trees. The vellard, which communicates between Beach Candy and Lovegrove, has prevented the ocean from making a breach through the centre. This substantial work, with smaller ones of the same construction, have preserved the low lands of the island from being inundated by the spring tides, which but for them would have destroyed all but the barren hills.

Bombay is literally a barren rock, and presents no encouragements to agricultural speculations; but its commercial and maritime advantages are great... This little island commands the entire trade of the north-west coast of India, together with that of the Persian gulf. The principal cargo of a ship bound from Bombay to China is cotton, in the stowing and screwing of which, the commanders and officers are remarkably dexterous. At Bombay, 1500 lbs. of cotton are screwed into 50 feet, or one ton; but at Calcutta 7 per cent more are put. The other part of their cargo consists of sandal wood, pepper from the Malabar coast, gums, drugs and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia and Persia; elephants' teeth, cornelians, and other produce of Cambay, shark fins, birds nests, &c. from the Maldives, Lackadives, and eastern islands....For the European market Bombay is an excellent place to procure gums and drugs of all sorts. Mocha coffee, barilla, cornelians, agates and also blue and other Surat goods.

[4. *houses and wages*]

Among the Europeans the rage for country houses prevails as generally as at Madras, and is attended with the same inconveniencies all business being necessarily transacted in the fort. The generality of the country houses are comfortable and even elegant, and although not so splendid as those of Calcutta and Madras, are better adapted to the climate, and enjoy more beautiful views; some of the rich natives have houses of great extent, the children of the family continuing to live under the same roof even after they are married. The lower classes have small huts mostly of clay, covered with a mat made of palmira leaves. Their wages are a great deal higher than in Bengal; but food is dearer; palanquin bearers receive seven and eight rupees per month.

[5. *division of population*]

The Armenians form a part of those eastern societies of Christians, who differ in point of faith, discipline and worship, both from the Greek and Latin churches, and have shewn an invoilable attachment to the opinions and institutions of their ancestors, under the severest trials of oppression. They are not numerous in Bombay, but form a very respectable class of Christians, and have one church within the fort.

The Parsee inhabitants possess nearly the whole of the island, and seem to have perfectly domesticated themselves in their new abode, since their expulsion from Persia by the Mahommedans. They are an active loyal body of men and contribute greatly to the prosperity of the settlement. In general they are a tall calmly race, athletic and well formed, and much fairer than the natives of Hindostan; the females are more remarkable for chastity than cleanliness. The girls are delicate and pleasing, but the blood of youth soon disappears, and before 20 they grow coarse and masculine, in a far greater degree than either the Hindoos or Mahommedans. In every European house of trade there is a Parsee partner, who usually supplies the largest portion of the capital. They wear an Asiatic dress, but they eat and drink like the English. In the morning and evening they crowd to the esplanade to pay their adoration, by prostration to the sun; on these occasions the females do not appear, but they still go to the well for water. Most of the original Parsee customs continue unaltered, particularly their mode of sepulture, which is as follows—The body of the defunct is deposited in a circular building, open at the top, about 55 feet in diameter, and 25 in height, filled up solid to within five feet of the top, excepting a well, 15 feet in diameter, in the centre, the part so filled being terraced with a slight declivity towards the well. Two circular grooves, three inches deep, are raised round the well, the first at the distance of four, the second at the distance of 10 feet from the well. Grooves of the like depth and height, and four feet distant from each other, at the other part of the outer circle, are carried straight from the wall to the well, communicating with the circular ones, to carry off the water. The tomb is by this means divided into three circles of partitions, the outer for the men, the middle for the women, and the inner for children. There they are respectively placed, wrapped loosely in a piece of cloth, and left to be devoured by the vultures; which is soon done, as numbers of these birds

1. *Year*—1812-13, 1814, 1815, 1816
2. *Place*—Bombay

are always seen watching and hovering round the charnel houses for their prey. The friends of the deceased, or the person who has charge of the tomb, come at the proper time, and throw the bones into their receptacle, the well in the centre. From the bottom of the well subterranean passages lead to remove the bones, and to prevent the well from filling. Men of large property sometimes build one of the above sort for themselves. The public tombs are five in number, but not all inuse, and are situated about three miles north-westerly from Bombay fort. The sun and the sea partake with fire in the adoration of the Parsees; their year is divided into 12 lunar months; but they have no sub-division of time into weeks.

[6. *character and habits*]

There is a great difference in the character and habits in society of the natives of our principal settlements and those of the interior. A person who has resided only at Bombay cannot have an intimate knowledge respecting the habits and manners of the natives in the interior provinces of India. Not many years ago, a widow at Bombay wanted to burn herself with her husband's corpse, which being prevented, she applied to the governor, who refused permission, upon which she crossed the harbour to the Maharatta shore and there underwent the ceremony. The European society is here less numerous, and the salaries of the public servants smaller, than at the two other presidencies; economy is consequently more attended to, but the style of living is frequently elegant, and always comfortable and abundant. Rice, the chief food of the lower orders, is often imported from Bengal, even in favourable years. A society has been for some years established at Bombay, on a plan similar to that of the Bengal Asiatic Society; but it intends to limit itself to the present state of manners among the inhabitants of the country.

[7. *diseases*]

The situation at Bombay ought to be healthy, but it is said to be the reverse, and that the liver is a complaint more frequent and fatal there than in any other part of India. Exposure to the land breeze which sets in every evening is frequently followed by a fever; moderate living and cautiously avoiding opposite extremes, of abstinence or indulgence, is found most conducive to longevity.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The foundation of the modern city of Bombay was laid according to S.M. Edwardes, between 1780 and 1814. By the year 1814, the circumstances of Bombay were most favourable for a growth with a stable military, political, administrative and economic base. In such a growing city, there is always a confusion about the total population because of the existence of a large number of floating people. It appears that population was nearly 225,000 around 1815. Floating population was estimated by different authorities. The large influx of Parsis commenced with the decline of Surat and the transfer of its trade to Bombay. At that time famines were instrumental in augmenting floating population. The city was growing as a cosmopolitan town with different ethnical and language groups gathering for economic persuits.

Cholera epidemic frequently visited the city during the opening years of the 19th century, the annual mortality was reported between 4,000 and 6,000 augmented occasionally.

Several surveys were conducted in Bombay and Salsette during the 18th century. The city was first expanding and land increasing in value. Accurate maps are available of these surveys.

Apparently, population increased by 172 per cent between 1812-13 and 1872 without taking into consideration the area of enumeration. It appears that there was a sharp rise in population between 1872 and 1891. The growth rate came down thereafter. Due to a large extension of area in 1951 it is not possible to compare population figures with those of earlier period. The rate of growth between 1951 and 1971 was lower than that of 1941 and 1951. The following table shows the trend.

(296) TABLE NO. 4 (S-175)—*Variation in population of Bombay, 1812,-13, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901...,1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812-13 . .	236,700	—	—
1814 . . .	240,000	—	—
1815 . . .	220,000	—	—
1816 . . .	221,550	—	—
1872 . . .	644,405	+407,705*	+172.24
1881 . . .	773,196	+128,791	+19.99
1891 . . .	821,764	+48,568	+6.28
1901 . . .	776,006	—45,758	—5.57
1911 . . .	979,445	+203,439	+26.22
1921 . . .	1,175,914	+196,469	+20.06
1931 . . .	1,161,383** 1,268,306	—14,531	—1.24
1941 . . .	1,686,127	+417,821	+32.94
1951 . . .	2,966,902	+1,280,775	+75.96
1961 . . .	4,152,056	+1,185,154	+39.95
1971 . . .	5,970,575	+1,818,519	+43.80

*variation from 1812-13 to 1872.

**The area of greater Bombay was 74.77 sq. km. in 1881 56.98 sq. km. in 1901, 77.70 sq. km. in 1941, 362.92 sq. km in 1951 and 437.71 sq. km. in 1961. The second figure of population in 1931 and subsequent population figures are based on 1961 area.

14. TOWNS OF ANJAR, JACKOW, LUCKPUT, MANDAVIE, MUNDRA, RADHANPUR IN CUTCH, 1827.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

3. *Source*—

(1) **Burnes, Alexander**

A Memoir and supplementary memoir of a map of the eastern branch of the Indus...Bombay, Govt. Litho Press, 1828, various pages.

[NL/]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer...2nd ed. Vol. 1. London, William H. Allen & Co., 1828.

[ISI/915.4 H 222(1)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[1. Anjar : source (2)]

Anjar [is] a small district in the Province of Cutch ceded to the British Government in 1816 and governed by a Commissioner....[The town of Anjar is] situated on the side of hill nearly ten miles from the gulf of Cutch....

[2. Jackow : source (1)]

Jackow is a sea port of some note situated in the South-Western Coast of Cutch clear of its Gulf, and on the Indian Ocean, upwards of sixty miles west of Bhooj.

[3. Luckput : source (2)]

Luckput Bunder is a town in the province of Cutch formerly situated on a salt creek or river, which communicated with sea, but navigable only for small vessels... seventy-five miles W. N. W. from Bhooj.

[4. Mandavie : source (2)]

The principal seaport and most populous town of the Cutch province, situated on the sea coast about thirty-five miles S.S.W. from Bhooj, the capital..

[5. Mundra : source (2)]

A seaport town in the province of Cutch, thirty-two miles south from Bhooj...

[6. Radhanpur]

[According to the map contained in the District Census Handbook, 1961, Rudhanpur [Raydhanpar] is located in the north-east direction of Booj about 10 miles away.]

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(297) TABLE NO. 1 (S-176)—*Summary table of population of towns of Anjar, Juckow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch*, 1827

sl. no.	item	particulars					
		anjar	jackow	luckput	mandavie	mundra	radhanpur
1	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
1	area in square miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	population : persons	8,018	2,116	5,839	30,000	5,000	15,000
	males	4,500	1,247	—	—	—	—
	females	3,518	869	—	—	—	—
4	number of families	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	number of houses	2,316	490	—	10,000	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	average size of a house	3.46	4.32	—	3	—	—
10	females per thousand males	782	696	—	—	—	—

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

5. *Method*—

In both instances [about Anjar and Mandavie], I speak from a minute census which I myself took in 1827. [Jackow is also presumably based on a census. Population of other towns in question were estimated by Burnes].

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* : (1) : 1. *Anjar*]

The town of Anjar in the Cutch contains 8000 inhabitants. Mandavie has upwards of 50,000 and in both instances I speak from a minute census which I myself took in 1827. Both places are increasing, but now that we have given up Anjar, it will no doubt lessen in importance. Its harbour, Toona, is much more inconvenient, from its being higher up the gulf than Mandavie and it never was used for any other purpose than the exportation of its cotton tho' a pier was built at it and many improvements made by that enterprising man, Futtih Mahomed, better known as tho' Jemudar, who usurped the authority of Cutch before we entered it.

The country was a wild and unproductive desert and from its being infested by wild beast was only frequented by charuns and other people for the sake of its pasture. The Rajpoots cleared the jungle....The walls of Anjar suffered so much from the earthquake in 1819 that when the Myaunas plundered it in 1825 they came in from all sides of the fort which had so much destroyed the confidence of the merchants and inhabitants that the Rao government have been induced to repair the walls so that they are once more the low in a defensible state.

Anjar is a thriving town and is certainly on the increase, there being now a greater populations than any time even in Futteh Mahommed's reign. In Captain Mc. Murdo's time three lacs of Cories revenue could be derived from it and its dependencies. It's trade is very considerable. From Bombay and Malabar they import rice, cocoanuts, sugar, sugar candy, gur, iron, etc.; from Muscat, dates dried and fresh, kismisses, almonds; from Kattywar wheat, bajree, jwevarree oil, til, grain, etc., from Guzerat, tobacco, cloth mushoor (silk stuffs); from Nawanuggur, cloth; from Parkur, ghee.

It's export is chiefly cotton which is sent to Bombay and Sind. Grain is also exported where a good market can be found cloth is sent to Bhooj and Moondra. The export trade of Anjar is carried on at Toones Bunder, a town ten or eleven Miles south of it but the imports exceed the exports. As cotton is the chief produce of this part of Cutch it is the grand article for exportation and alone brings in a handsome revenue. Since Futteh Mahommed built the bunder and fort of Toonea or Toons, the trade has been much more protected and encouraged so that it has increased considerably. Many transactions can now be carried on with Lucput, Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Kattywar as also with Malabar.

There are two schools at Anjar one taught by an Audetch Brahmin and another by a Sarsut.

(298) TABLE No. 2 (S-177)—*Pupils in two schools respectively taught by Audetch and Sarsut Brahmin*

sl. no.	caste	no. of pupils		
		Audetch	Sarsut	total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhatteea . .	9	40	49
2	Nidwana Brahmin .	5	4	9
3	Lohans . . .	10	30	40
4	Mainum/Menman .	8	10	18
5	D. Sirmalee . .	4	15	19
6	V. Sirmalee .	—	10	10
7	Osowar . . .	—	45	45
8	Kutree . . .	—	5	5
9	Rajput . . .	—	1	1
	total .	36	160	196

This is a good proof the industry of the peoples as the number of children at school is far beyond the proportion of other towns in Cutch.

Among the curiosities at Anjar Pinjrapol and an establishment of rats which are supported by the Banians of the Town. The Pinjrapol is a place for keeping old and wornout animals of every description but there are very few at present on the foundation. Not so with the rats. They are very numerous and kept in a small house under the Mahadeo temple to secure them from the attacks of cats and dogs. They are fed on flour, four seers being the quantity allotted daily but they are not restricted to this as many devout Hindoos give them extra feast from religious motives. They are in charge of a Gosein, who takes such care of them that they have become horridly tame and eat out of his hands. This is perhaps as strong an instance of human caprice as was ever met with. The expenses are defrayed by an extra pice being levied on each corie of tax. So much for the "Rats Rates" of Anjar.

[2. *Jackow*]

Jackow is a seasport of some note situated on the South Western Coast of Cutch clear of its Gulf, and on the Indian Ocean, upwards of sixty miles west of Bhooj. It is one of the fine bunders of the Province, belongs to the Rao and contains a population of 2,116 souls chiefly seafaring people and merchants. There are 490 houses, which from being built in a straggling manner and of stone and mortar give the town a greater appearance of respectability than it is entitled to.

The Bunder is barely three and a half miles from Juckow and bears to the West of North-West. The Creek on which it is situated is named "Goria" and runs in land Eastward terminating at the Bunder which is about five miles from the sea. In depth it varies from eight to twelve feet at high water while it is perfectly dry at low tide, and boats of heavier burden than sixty or seventy candies require spring tides to

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

approach the landing place. The bed of the creek is muddy and the country on its banks marshy having at the Bunder itself quite the appearance of Runn, and being so low as to be overflowed at high tides. The road between the Town and Bunder however is passable at all times.

The country around Jackow is flat and fertile but in the immediate vicinity, has a black and barren appearance. The district in which it is situated is styled the "Ubrassa" and is by far the richest and best part of Cutch. The only towns of any size (the Seaports and Capital excepted) are situated in this tract and its plains are cultivated to the waters edge.

Jackow, therefore, is, as may be supposed, very conveniently situated for that part of the Rao dominions, and were Cutch a more populous country than it is, would be a place of considerable commerce, for the natives have through its medium cheap provisions from Sinde as from its centrical situation, the rice, gor and other productions of that country which are imported from the banks of the Indus and are speedily circulated by carts among the neighbouring towns of Nullia, Tayra, Kotara etc.

But Jackow possesses other advantages than that of being simply a seaport town. At a distance of three miles from the Bunder a creek of the sea, distinct from that on which it is situated, intersects the land and following the curve of the coast runs up to near Catasir the Bunder at the Eastern Mouth of the Indus thus forming an inland navigation by a natural canal between Jackow and the productive banks of that classic river. This backwater, as it may be appropriately called, is known to the Natives by the name of "Buggara" and the narrow stripe of land which separates it from the sea, and which varies in breadth from one to two miles, by that of Bugturra. The tides rise in it daily to the height of from five to six feet and render the creek navigable for craft of 25 and 30 candies so that a communication can be kept up between Sinde and Jackow throughout the year and even during the violence of the South West Monsoon.

Several small rivers run towards this creek the largest of which (the one from Nullia) enters it two and a half miles North of Jackow but all [of] them are lost before reaching the sea. The mouths of some of them are affected by the tide and South of the Village of Ramwarra there is a passage through "Bugturra' called Nerany, by which boats of the same size as those that navigate the creek can enter it. The village of Peepur, a short distance North West of Ramarra, is said to have been a bunder in former time but it is four miles from the waters edge and half that distance is under cultivation, so that the sea has evidently receded from this part of Cutch as well as others and I should conceive it by no means improbable that "Buggara" was once three or four miles wide and approached the villages of Kosa, Nangora, Ukree, Hoteci, Pupur and Goer but of this the natives have no tradition and the only fact on which such a surmise is founded is the recession of the sea from Peepur. The earthquake of 1819 has had certainly no effect on this creek as, in the memory of man, it was never deeper than six feet or wider than sixty yards.

The boats from the Indus that frequent this creek are chiefly from Shah Bunder and Bee or Mughribee the latter a considerable place, the capital of the district of Jattee situated on the Seer near a fresh water branch of the Indus said to be twelve coss or twenty four miles beyond Rao Kanajee Kadem a temple laying nine miles West North West of Cotasir in all fifty coss or one hundred miles from Juckow. I learnt that the passage from Juckow to Cotasir by the"Buggara" creek generally occupied five days and that the boats were both trucked up and down but this is a very long time indeed the distance being thirty six miles and there being no current to contend with. The circumstance of the creek being dry at low tide accounts for the delay in some degree.

The trade of Jackow is considerable and, although it possesses only six boats, I ascertained that four times that number had entered the port during the two months that preceded my visit. They were chiefly from Sinde and had been laden with "Choka", a coarse red rice which from its cheapness, form the principal consumption of the people in the Western parts of Cutch. Dates, sugar, iron, oil etc., are imported from Bombay and now and then there is trifling traffic with Muscat and Demaun. It did not appear on enquiry that the people were much in the habit of carrying on commercial Communication with Sinde during the monsoon by the inland creek but this suspension of trade arises from no apprehensions of danger and is mainly to be attributed to the foresight of the inhabitants who generally lay up in the dry season such a store of grain as to supersede the necessity of a monsoon voyage.

The stripe of land called "Bugturra" is not a mere sand bank but covered with rushes, tamarisk and a stunted kind of grass which induces the Rehbarees to frequent it with camels and cattle and the pasture is of such a quality that number of the former are successfully reared on it and as the passage to the main land is dry at low water it becomes really valuable to the people. Major Rennell has remarked it as singular that camels should be reared in such numbers on the humed Islands at the mouths of the Indus and this may be contrast to the arid soil of Marwar where camels are so good and so abundant. The success which attends the rearing of these delicate animals in such marshy places is attritutable no doubt to their food which being salt and marine bushes....

South-East of Jackow creek at a distance of about two miles and in opposite direction from Buggara there is another back water called "Seearee" running inland to the Kastward for about six miles but perfectly useless for navigation being studded with rocks and oyster beds and having only one entrance from the West side. South of the village of Rapoor which is towards Mandavie and ten miles from Jackow there is another creek of the sea called "Goorbee" and the lowness of the country between it and "Seearee" suggests an opinion that they at one time must have been joined,

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

The sea beach which is muddy from the Indus to Jackow bunder undergoes decided change after leaving the latter and becoming sandy, continues so all the way to Mandavie the coast being lined with sand hills which are here [and] there broken through to give egress to the different streams that flow during monsoon. There is not however a sea port on all this coast except Jackow and the beach though sandy is not to be approached by boats on account of sunken rocks which are said to extend out into the Gulf more or less for a distance of twenty miles and some of which are visible at low tide. From Mandavie the coast becomes again muddy and continues so till it meets the Runn to the Southward of Butchow but the Gulf here too is studded with rocks. In the whole tract of coast from Cotasir to Cheeree in Wagur a distance of 160 miles there are only four principal seaports namely Jackow, Mandavie, Moondra, and Toona and except Mandavie which can be approcahed by the largest vessels, all of them may be said to be indifferent for commercial purposes although they greatly facilitate the landing of troops in those parts of Cutch where they are situated. Both Toona and Moondra can be entered during, the monsoon from any of the Bunders of Kattywar within Gulf such as Syria, Naonuggur and Jooreea. The trade of Mandavie is only suspended during the months of June, July, and August and a trifling prospect of reward will induce boats to go out and return even during that season. Jackow and Cotasir being exposed to the Indian Ocean are not frequented except at seasonable periods.

[3. *Luckput*]

The town of Luckput which has a bunder on the banks of the river is well known as a large mercantile place. It lies upwards of a mile and a half from the Koree from which it is separated by a low tract flooded in high tide. The fort was built not many years back by Futtih Mahommed who took eight years in completing it. It is the largest in Cutch being two and half a miles in circumference. The position is its greatest advantage and the ruins of a very ancient city, called Wagum Chaora Ka Gud, about six miles East of it, proves that the former rulers of the country were not ignorant of this.

The town is built entirely within the walls and there is sufficient vacant space to admit of the population being doubled or even trebled, but this is not likely to occur as the only people who would take up their residence would be merchants for there is no agriculture in the neighbourhood and there is already a population of 5,839 souls who are either of that description, or others who minister to their wants.

The walls of the town are well built though in some places rather low. Both the gateways are unfinished and so is the ditch. Although it could not stand against out system of warfare it would be a very formidable barrier to a Native Army.

[4. *Mandavie*]

Mandavie is a walled seaport town situated to the westward of the river which is affected by the tide. It is an irregular polygon, has 25 towers, three gates and two wickets. The wall has suffered considerably from the earthquake of 1819, but as it has been partially repaired since that time there are only now a few cracks in it. Its height is twenty six feet which includes a parapet wall of six feet but the bastions vary in size from 34 to 44 feet high. The south west tower, on which the flag is hoisted, is 44 feet high and very large.

The rampart varies in breadth from three to four feet nor does there appear to be much regularity in the size of the towers or height of the wall as all vary at different places.

There is no ditch either wet or dry to afford protection but there is a natural nulla extending along the whole of the northern face which contains water during the monsoon.

The Northern side : The eastern as far as the Bhooj gate and the western side from the tanks to the square tower are protected by hedges and trees which approach close to the walls. The only open space is the S. W. and N. W. angles and the part lying along the River. South of the Kanta gate there is an outworks extending along the bank of the river of 200 yards but the wall is very diminutive and the key-stone of the gateway has fallen down. The space between this wall and the palace is occupied by granaries and warehouses.

The whole circumference of the walls is 2,740 yards or a hundred yards more than a mile and a half and at no place is the town longer than 800 or wider than 600 yards.

There are 31 guns in the town, 28 of which are mounted and their carriages are rather in good repair. They are all native guns and it is difficult to tell their calibre but most of them are six and a half feet long, and there is one on the flag staff tower and another dismounted measuring 8-1/2 feet. There are several 7-1/2 feet long.

The river at Mandavie is very trifling, and comes from the centre of the Province, but the quantity of water brought down by the natural stream except during the monsoon, is small. It is also a creek of the sea and affected by every tide so that at spring tides vessels or rather boats of very heavy burden can approach within 500 yards of the town. At the mount of the creek the water at the period above mentioned is about 20 feet deep, but six hundred yards higher up it is not one fourth that depth. At the Kanta gate the river is upwards of 400 yards wide, but its channel, which is on the western side, is not more than half so that the Eastern part nearest the town is dry at all times but the monsoon when it is overflowed. The cart roads across it are firm and rather sandy than middy. Towards the sea the channel contracts considerably and is not above a hundred yards wide at the mouth. The breadth seems daily to diminish and if the sand bank increases much more in the mouth of the river artificial means must be used to assist nature. The boats lie in any place south of the outwork but more generally from the custom house downwards. Large vessels lie in the offing at a pistance of 3 miles where there is good anchorage.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

The town of Mandavie is well supplied with water, and chiefly from wells, many of which are inside the town. There is a large tank to the westward which is not too far for the troops encamped on that side of the town. There are many wells however much nearer.

Mandavie is by far the largest town as well as sea port place in Cutch and carries on as much trade perhaps as all the other bunders together. It has 214 boats....These carry on an extensive trade with Zanguebar, Arabia, Muscat, Sind, Bombay and the Gulf of Cutch. From Arabia they import honey, date fruits, sulphur etc.; from Malabar, wood, pepper, rice etc.; from Sind, rice, salt-petre etc.; from the Mattywar coast, gur, firewood and even grass; from Bombay sugar and Europe and China goods. Their chief exports are ghee and cotton. The whole revenue is estimated at Cories 8,75,000 and the town belongs to the Rao.

Mandavie is a very busy scene and altho' the natives assert that the trade has decreased considerably; still the number of boats at present building augurs well of its prosperity and the diminution complained of is rather to be doubted.

The population of the town is said to be 50,000 souls but this is much beyond the fact and from comparisions with other large towns in Cutch, it does not appear to me to contain more than 30,000; two-thirds of which are Hindoos. The power and prejudice of the Banians is however likely to prevent this fact being ascertained. By their influence they deprive a large Mussulman population of animal food and forbid a fish being caught within six miles of the tower. To eat an egg is even crime.

The town is said to contain 20,000 houses but one-half of this number would be more correct. The space however within the walls is well filled with houses, and there are also a good many on the east bank of the river which are chiefly inhabited by people connected with the shipping. The streets, even the principal ones, are narrow and more filthy than can well be imagined.

Excepting the palace, which is a ruined building on the works of the southern face of the town, there is no house of any consequence.

The beach is sandy and the surf on approaching it from the sea runs very high from the winds which always blow with violence. Boats however leave for Bombay in the beginning of September and some even attempt it in August. The country on both sides of Mandavie is sandy and undulating but there are many nicely cultivated spots in the neighbourhood which are however almost entirely dependent on irrigation.

Any attempt to appropriate Mandavie to outselves would be productive at once of complete ruin and paralyse all the efforts of the Cutch Government. The very sea customs of the place are formed for two and a half lacs of Rupees annually, and this is the principal revenue of the country.

[5. *Mundra*]

This town, one of the most considerable in the province is a sea-port situated on the Gulf and only inferior to Mandavie from being higher up that arm of the sea. It is a modern town, very regularly built the streets being generally at right angles with each other, and it is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry which is about twelve feet high. Its original name was Bhoojpoor bunder but the present town was built by the Rao Daisul about ninety years since, and contains a population something under 5,000 souls, one third of who are Mahommedans.

[6. *Radhanpur*]

Throughout the banks of the Runn there is not a town of any size or consequence situated and few places are more wild and deserted than its neighbourhood, for as the country has been in no way cleared it abounds in lions and tigers and the greatest caution is used even in travelling from village to village.

The only place of consequence in this line is Rhadinpoor, a town surrounded by a brick wall which is in excellent repair and which has a gherry on the Eastern face. It with several of the surrounding places belongs to a Nuwaub and its population cannot amount to less than fifteen thousand souls. The country around is exceedingly fertile and the place carries on a considerable trade with the neighbouring cauntries and all sorts of supplies are procurable so that it is an eligible situation for troops when called on the act in this part of the country and one on which reliance may be placed. Its water has been complained of but I think without cause.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of Anjar, Mandavi and Jackow was based on a census and that of the other towns was estimated Alexander Burnes himself stated elsewhere that 'though the population of Mandavi was said to be 50,000 and houses 20,000 the respective figures would, not exceed 30,000 and 10,000. Of the six towns, Anjar Jackow, Mandavie, Mundra increased and Radhanpur declined between 1827 and 1871. Luckput lost the status of a town. The general trend for a century from 1871 is one of stagnation. The tract suffered from famines and pestilences in the 19th and the early 20th century. The following table shows the trend.

1. *Year*—1827
2. *Place*—Towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch.

(299) TABLE No. 3 (S-178)—*Variation in population of towns of Anjar, Jackow, Luckput, Mandavie, Mundra, Radhanpur in Cutch 1827, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 ... 1971*

sl. no.	towns	population											
		1827	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Anjar	8,018	12,944	12,582	14,430	18,014	15,238	13,510	15,178	15,468	19,300	23,301	27,302
2	Jackow	2,116	7,592	4,937	5,122	4,745	4,436	3,430	4,157	3,460	3,699	3,048	3,058
3	Lickput	5,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Mandavie	34,593	35,988	38,155	38,980	24,683	24,235	25,442	22,638	27,028	29,305	26,609	27,849
5	Mundra	5,000	7,952	8,900	10,433	10,600	9,646	6,053	8,761	9,356	7,709	8,817	9,183
6	Radhanpur	15,000	13,910	14,722	14,175	11,879	11,567	9,902	11,225	11,959	11,970	15,058	18,360

sl. no.	towns	variation										
		1827-1871	1871-1881	1881-1891	1891 1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Anjar	4,926	—362	1,848	3,584	—2,776	—1,728	1,668	290	3,832	4,001	4,001
2	Jackow	5,476	—2,655	185	—377	—309	—1,006	727	—697	239	—651	10
3	Luckput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Mandavie	1,395	2,167	825	—14,297	—448	1,207	—2,804	4,390	2,277	—2,696	1,240
5	Mundra	2,952	948	1,533	167	—954	—3,593	2,708	595	—1,647	1,108	366
6	Radhanpur	—1,090	812	—547	—2,296	—312	—1,665	1,323	734	11	3,088	3,302

Sl. no.	towns	percentage variation										
		1827-1871	1871-1881	1881-1891	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931 1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Anjar	61.44	—2.80	14.69	24.84	15.41	—11.34	12.35	1.91	24.77	20.73	17.17
2	Jackow	258.79	—34.97	3.75	—7.36	—6.51	—22.68	21.20	—16.77	6.91	—17.60	0.33
3	Luckput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
4	Mandavie	4.03	6.02	2.16	—36.68	—1.82	—4.98	11.02	19.39	8.42	—9.20	4.66
5	Mundra	59.04	11.92	17.22	1.60	—9.00	—37.25	44.74	6.79	—17.60	14.37	4.15
6	Radhanpur	—7.27	5.84	—3.72	—16.20	—2.63	—14.39	13.36	6.54	0.09	25.80	21.93

D. SOUTHERN REGION

15. ALEPIE TOWN, 1817

1. *Year*—1817
2. *Place*—Alepie Town

3. *Source*—

Welsh, James Colonel

Military reminiscences; extracted from a Journal of nearly forty years' active service in the East Indies 3rd ed. Vol. 2. London, Smith Elder and Co., 1830. p. 98-100.

[*NL*/169*C* 23.]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The utmost extent of the town [is said] to be seven miles in circumference.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(300) TABLE NO. 1 (S-179)—*Summary table of population of Alepie town*, 1817.

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	26,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

From Cochin the back-water conducts along the coast as far as Quilon. The next station is Alepie, about forty miles south, and the approach from the back-water is through a very narrow canal, about three miles long with high banks; over which I counted, I think, eleven good bridges. The town is built on both banks, towards the sea, and contains a strange medley of people of all nations and languages. Near the sea shore it becomes more open, and Captain Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers, Superintendent of the Forests, had a capital house, built by the Rajah, on the skirt of the town. It is a very safe port, and ships might even weather the south-west monsoon in it's roads, from the excessive softness of the bottom; being a light mud, in stead of hard sand or rocks, as are to be found in every other part of this coast. The largest timber are also floated into the canal from different parts of the forests, particularly from Trichoor and Paulghaut, and kept ready for exportation in quantities on the sea-shore. The inhabitants of this place are said to amount to twenty six thousand, and the utmost extent of the town to be seven miles in circumference. It is a place of considerable trade, from not being subject to English duties; the only port belonging to the English being Cochin itself.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Captain Welsh was a knowledgable man of his time. His population estimate of the Alepie Town for 1817 also seems plausible. In the pre-census period, there was a slow growth in 1811-1821 and also in 1831 and a decline during 1871-81. Data presented reveal a stagnant population with a slight decline which may be in line with the general decline between 1871-1881. The trend of the census period is generally explained in the census reports of the relevant period. The following table shows the trend.

(301) TABLE NO. 2 (S-180)—*Variation in population of Alepie town*, 1817, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1817	26,000	—	—
1871	—	—	—
1881	25,754	—246	—0.95
1891	22,768	—2,986	—11.59
1901	24,918	2,150	9.44
1911	25,665	747	3.00
1921	32,074	6,409	24.97
1931	43,838	11,764	36.68
1941	56,333	12,495	28.50
1951	116,278	59,945	106.41
1961	138,834	22,556	19.40
1971	160,166	21,332	15.37

86-M/B(D)136RGI—43

16. COILPATAM TOWN, 1828

1. *Year*—1828
2. *Place*—Coilpatam Town

3. *Source*—

Madras

Letters to the Board [of Revenue, of Fort St. George]. 1827-31. Collectorate Records. Tinnevelly District. Volume No. 4365. General No. 24895.

[TNA/MSS]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Coilpatam is the principal sea port in the [Tinnevelly] district.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(302) TABLE No. 1 (S-181)—*Summary table of population of Coilpatam town,* 1828

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	7,344
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

The population consists of 7,344 persons of whom 5,211 are of the Musselman sect.

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

Coilpatam is the principal sea port in the district, and the place from whence the Company's invertments are always exported to Madras.

The population consists of 7,344 persons, of whom 5,211 are of the Musselman sect commonly called Hubbies. The principal merchants among them.... possess vessels with which they carry on trade throughout India.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

It was the principal sea port of the district. It appears that within a short period, it lost all its importance as a port. The population in 1871 was 11,197. All along, it stagnated, declined or marginally increased in size up to 1961. It is still predominantly a centre of trade and commerce where about 40 per cent of workers are employed. The following table shows the trends of population.

(303) TABLE No. 2 (S-182)—*Variation in population of Coilpatam town,* 1828, 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901...1961

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1828	7,344	—	—
1872	11,197	+3,853	+52.46
1881	11,806	+609	+5.44
1891	11,465	—341	—2.89
1901	11,746	+281	+2.45
1911	12,862	+1,116	+9.50
1921	13,105	+243	+1.89
1931	8,756	—4,349	—33.18
1941	9,931	+1,175	+13.42
1951	11,302	+1,371	+13.80
1961	13,432	+2,130	+18.85

17. GANJAM TOWN, 1815, 1818

1. *Year*—1815, 1818
2. *Place*—Ganjam Town

3. *Source*—

(1) **Madras**

The Ganjam district manual by T.J. Maltby. Madras. 1882. p. 40, 171-72.

[*BSL/XI*-62]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

A geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan.. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 68.

[*BSL/XIIA*-1]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (2)]

The Capital of the proceeding district [Ganjam] situated near the sea coast, in the Bay of Bengal,...

(b) Particulars of Population—

(304) TABLE No. 1 (S 183)—*Summary table of population of Ganjam town*, 1815, 1818

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1815	1818
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles .	—	—
2	number of villages . .	—	—
3	population : persons .	30,000	6,000
	males . .	—	—
	females .	—	—
4	number of families . .	—	—
5	number of houses . .	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—
7	average size of a village .	—	—
8	average size of a family .	—	—
9	average size of a house .	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

The population of the town, estimated at 30,000 in 1815, had in 1818 diminished to 6,000.

It....was formerly the chief town of the district. The handsome buildings that once adorned it have either fallen into ruins or been pulled down by the natives; and at the present day, with the exception of the picturesque looking fort, there is scarcely a vestige of its original splendour.

In August 1815, a most dreadful epidemic fever broke out in Ganjam, which had hitherto been the chief town of the district. The public buildings of the situation, as well as the houses and gardens of the Civilians are described as having been upon a scale of grandeur surpassing almost every other station in the Madras Presidency.* Under the influence of the malignant disease which attacked the inhabitants, Ganjam was reduced in a very short time from a populous town of 30,000 souls to one of less than 6,000. From 20 to 30 deaths occurred daily, and a panic seized upon the inhabitants who fled from the fever-stricken place in large numbers. All the principal merchants in the place died, and many Europeans. The deaths in the Collector's and Magistrate's Cutcherries were so numerous that public business was at a stand-still.

The severity of the fever which caused Ganjam to be given up as district head-quarters may be judged from the fact that the population of the town, estimated at 30,000 in 1815, had in 1818 diminished to 6,000. Many of the inhabitants abandoned the place, and the Civil and Military authorities removed to Berhampore, which lies 18 miles M.S. W. of it. Mr. Cherry first notices the prevalence of fever at Ganjam in 1802, but previous to that date it appears to have been as healthy as any other town in the Presidency.

The true causes of the epidemic of 1815 seem never to have been discovered, although a local committee was appointed to investigate them shortly after the outbreak. It seems clear that an utter want of all sanitary precaution had brought the town into a most unhealthy state at the item of the outbreak. Other reasons assigned were the brackishness and badness of the water-supply.

In November 1815 the troops were removed to Berhampore, whilst the Collector transferred his treasury first to Mansurkota, and afterwards to Berhampore as being more central. With the exception of Chicacole, which was entirely free from it, the fever seems to have overrun the whole district. About Sonnapur the people are described as being so weak from its effects, as scarcely to be able to reap the standing crops in their fields. The causes of the outbreak do not appear to have been clearly traced in spite of the enquiries made. Mr. Woodcock, the Magistrate, was of opinion that the fever was due to the low situation of Ganjam, and to the prevalence of standing water in the fields around. The filthy state of the town seems to have had a good deal to do with it, as Ganjam had previously been as healthy as any town in India.

* Statements such as these are difficult to realise at the present day, when ther escarcely remains a single habitable house in the station.

1. *Year*—1815-,1818
2. *Place*—Ganjam Town

Upon the present occasion [The epidemic of 1815-18] the fever proved fatal to between 20,000 and 30,000 people and continued throughout the district for more than three years.

[*source* (*2*)]

The fort here is a small pentagon on plain ground, strengthened in the native style, yet when properly garrisoned, capable of making a considerable resistance. Sugar and Jagary are produced in the neghbourhood, but the country to the north of Ganjam is very low, and under water during the rains.

About the middle of 1815, a very destructive fever broke out here, which raged with such violence, that in eight weeks 700 persons died of it, and provisions became very scarce in consequence of all the banyans having fled the place to save themselves. In December of that year, the fever continuing with undiminished violence, the town was nearly deserted, and the distemper spread to the neighbouring villages, in consequence of which the magistrate was authorized to remove the court of justice for a time to Cicacole.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Ganjam was formerly a trade centre and a seat of factory and fort. But since the removal of the Head Quarters to Berhampur in1815, Ganjam was declined in size and importance. At the same time an epidemic fever carried off a large proportion of the inhabitants (*The Imperial Gazeteer*, 2nd ed., 1885. Vol. 5, p. 9). The sharp fall in population was therefore from 30,000 in 1815 to 6,000 in 1818. The population did not recover even upto 1891 till the district existed. The following table shows the trend.

(305) TABLE No. 2 (S-184)—*Variation in population of Ganjam town*, 1815, 1818, 1871, 1881 and 1891

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . . .	30,000	—	—
1818 . . .	6,000	—24,000	—80.00
1871 . . .	4,163	—1,837	—30.62
1881 . . .	5,037	874	20.99
1891 . . .	4,695	—342	—6.79

18. HYDERABAD CITY AND SUBURBS, 1815, 1820

1. *Year*—1815, 1820
2. *Place*—Hyderabad City and Suburbs

3. *Source*—

(1) Hamilton, Walter

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan....Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 135-137.

[*BSL/XII A*—1]

(2) Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer....London, John Murray, 1815. p. 424-25.

[BSL/XI-36]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

[*source* (1)]

The capital of the province, and of the Nizam's dominions,...Hyderabad, or Baugnuggur, stands on the south side of the Musah river, which runs very rapidly in the rains, but in the dry season has scarcely two feet of water. It is surrounded by a stone wall, which no defence against artillery, but which formerly served as a protection against the incursions of predatory cavalry. Within the wall the city is about four miles in length and three in breadth.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(306) TABLE NO. 1 (S-185)—*Summary table of population of Hyderabad city and suburbs*, 1815, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars	
		1815	1820
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles	—	—
2	number of villages	—	—
3	population : persons	120,000	200,000
	males	—	—
	females	—	—
4	number of families	—	—
5	number of houses	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—
7	average size of a village	—	—
8	average size of a family	—	—
9	average size of a house	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

5. Method—
Estimate furnished by Hamilton.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

Of the latter [population] no very accurate estimate has ever been made, but from a combination of circumstances there is reason to suppose it approaches 200,000 inhabitants, including the suburbs.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved. The houses are mostly of one story, and built of wood or other combustible materials. Over the river Musah there is a large arched bridge sufficiently broad to allow two carriages to pass. The most remarkable buildings are the palace and mosques, of which last there are a considerable number, this city having long been the principal Mahommedan station in the Deccan. About six miles to the west is the celebrated fortress of Golconda, occupying the summit of a conical hill, and by the natives deemed impregnable. Secunderabad, where the subsidiary brigade is cantoned, stands about three miles north of the city, and is now a large and populous village. The country around Hyderabad has a barren rugged aspect, and the ranges of hills have a remarkably irregular and jumbled appearance. Vegetables and grapes grow in this vicinity to considerable perfection, which is more owing to the temperature of the climate than the goodness of the soil.

The last of the useful works that were projected by the Nizam's prime minister Meer Allum for the improvement of his country, was a tank about a mile to the westward of Hyderabad, which when full covers about 10,000 acres, and measures nearly 17 miles in circumference. It is filled by a canal formerly cut by him from the river, and is intended to supply the city with water, and also to bring under cultivation a large tract of land, which before lay entirely waste. This reservoir is formed like the other great tanks in the south of India by embanking the space between two hills, and filling with water the valley included. The bund, or embankment, is built entirely of granite, and consists of 21 horizontal arches, 19 of which are 150, and the remaining two, 100 feet in the span, with 150 feet of straight wall at the end; making the whole length of the bund, or embankment 3350 feet. In the middle it is nearly 50 feet high, and about 20 feet high at each end, and the foundation at one part is sunk 20 feet under the surface. This noble work was not more than half finished when Meer Allum died, after which the work was carried on by his successor in the ministry, Mooneer ul Mulk, and at length after some difficulty, completed at an expense of eight lacks of rupees. In July, 1812, the canal was turned into it with much pomp and acclamation.

Hyderabad being one of the few remaining Mogul governments, more of the old forms and ceremonies are retained at the Nizam's court, than at any other of Hindostan. Some of the higher and wealthier Mahommedans use a few articles of European manufacture in their dress, and in the furniture of their houses, but this has occurred principally among the ministers of the

1. *Year*—1815, 1820
2. *Place*—Hyderabad City and Suburbs

Nizam. These articles consist chiefly of glass ware, china, lustres, chintz coverings for sophas, and some articles of plate after the European fashion. The nobles at Hyderabad have been either bred up as soldiers or courtiers, and expend their fortunes in keeping up as large a retinue of servants and dependants as their wealth will allow, or they consume their property in the profligacy and corruption of the court where they reside. Within the city the Nizam possesses large magazines, in which are deposited the presents received at various times from the different natives and European powers. The rooms are filled from the floor to near the ceiling with bales of woollens, cases of glass, glass ware, china ware, clocks, watches, and other articles of European manufacture. These articles have been received as presents by the reigning Nizam, his father, and grandfather, some so far back as the time of Dupleix and Bussy. They have ever since continued locked up in the magazines, where they are likely to remain.

The late Nazim Ali transferred the royal residence from Aurungabad, which had hitherto been the capital, to this place; the former, owing to the fluctuation of his territories, being latterly placed in a corner of his dominions, and too near the Maharatta frontier. It has never since experienced any external molestation, and being the residence of the court has progressively increased in wealth and population.

Travelling distance from Calcutta by the Northern Circars 902 miles; by Nagpoor 1043; from Madras 352; from Bombay 480; from Delhi 923; from Nagpoor 321; from Poona 387; and from Seringapatam 406 miles.

[*source* (2)]

At present the number of inhabitants may be estimated at 1,20,000 including the suburbs.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The City, according to Hamilton, was formerly named Baugnuggur, founded by Mohamed Cooly Cuttub Shah. It was taken and plundered by the Mogul armies of Aurengzebe, A. D. 1687, the principal inhabitants having previously retired to the neighbouring fortress of Golconda.

In 1961, Hyderabad City, for the purposes of the Census, included Secendrabad Municipality, but no area was available for the latter. Hyderabad Municipality contained an area 72.20 square miles and Hyderabad Town Group including Secendrabad Municipality, Secendrabad Cantonment and 8 villages covered an area of 85.08 square miles.

Hyderabad City was all along a capital. Secendrabad in 1815 or 1820 was a village. The tank mentioned by Hamilton in 1815 remained in useful working condition in the late nineteenth century (Imperial Gazetteer. 2nd ed., 1885, p. 252). Over the 19th century, there were ups and downs in the population due to occasional play of usual retarding forces. It reveals an average annual growth of 1.40 per cent between 1820 and 1881 against an annual growth of nearly 1 per cent between 1881 and 1921. The slow growth is attributable to a decline of 19 per cent between 1911 and 1921. The following table shows the position.

(307) Table No. 2 (S-186)—*Variation in population of Hyderabad city and suburbs*, 1815, 1820, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1815 . . .	120,000	—	—
1820 . . .	200,000	—	+66.66
1881 . . .	368,169	+168,169	+84.08
1891 . . .	415,039	+46,870	+12.73
1901 . . .	448,466	+33,427	+8.05
1911 . . .	502,104	+53,638	+11.96
1921 . . .	405,630	—96,474	—19.21
1931 . . .	447,390	+41,760	+10.30
1941 . . .	720,032	+272,642	+60.94
1951 . . .	1,026,062	+306,030	+42.50
1961 . . .	1,118.553	+92,491	+9.01
1971 . . .	1,607,396	+488,843	+43.70

*During the census period, population of Hyderabad M.C. has been considered.

19. JEYAPOOR, 1825

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Jeyapoor

3. *Source*—

Snell, C. (Captain)

Memoirs, triangles and village list of Vizagapatam District, 1825. Survey of India Memoir No. 8, 1825. p. 1-24.

[*NAI/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

The Capital of [the] hill zemindary Jeyapoor... is 94 miles N.W. from Vizagapatam.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(308) TABLE No. 1(S-187)—*Summary table of population of Jeyapoor*, 1825

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	32,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Please see Vizagapatam District, 1825.

6. *Explanation*—

The town is large and populous containing 32,000 inhabitants and situated in a plain and level spot, and surrounded by the hills at no great distance, there are the remains here of two large mud Forts; in which the Rajah with his Dependants reside. This is a town of considerable thorough fare, and traffic, the Brinjaries passing through it from the Marhatta country, to the Company's territories, with Wheat, Wax, Rice, Horse, Gram, Silk Cloth's Kumlies, Iron, Honey, Oil seeds, Camels, elephants, and horses and return with salt. The Jeyapoor country is prolific in the growth of rice, which is very cheap, and sells at so low a price as six Rupees the Garee. There is a wkeely market held at his place.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Jeyapore zemindari in the Vizagapatam district of Madras contained an area of 11,526 square miles with 129,035 houses and a population of 589,119, in 1881. The town contained 1,046 houses and 4,321 inhabitants in 1881 (Manual of Madras Administration, Vol. I 189. p. 60-61). Both Koraput and Jeypore were agency tahsils containing respectively an area of 617 and 101 square miles. Jeyapore is now a town of the Koraput district in Orissa.

The decline of the town from an estimated population of 32,000 in 1825 to 4,321 in 1881 may partly be attributed to the fall of the status of the zemindars, but should be mentioned that the population of the district Vizagapatam as a whole increased substantially during the period. The following table shows the trend.

(309) TABLE No. 2 (S-188)—*Variation in population of Jeyapore* 1825, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901..1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1825	32,000	—	—
1871	—	—	—
1881	4,321	—27,679	—86.50
1891	—	—	—
1901	6,689	+2,368	+54.80
1911	7,800	+1,111	+16.61
1921	9,669	+1,869	+23.96
1931	10,525	+856	+8.85
1941	12,504	+1,979	+18.80
1951	20,352	+7,848	+62.76
1961	25,291	+4,939	+24.27
1971	34,319	+9,028	+35.70

20. MADURA, 1812

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—Madura

3. *Source*—

(1) **Hamilton, Walter**

A Geographical, statistical and historical description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 471-72.

[*WBSL/XIIA*—1]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer....2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828. p. 153-54.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222 (2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (1)]

An ancient city in the Southern Carnatic, the capital of the preceding [Madura] district.....130 miles N. by E. from Cape Comorin.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(310) TABLE NO. 1 (S—189)—*Summary table of population of Madura*, 1812

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	20,069
	males	9,762
	females	10,307
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . . .	1,056

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (1)]

Some years ago Madura was supposed to contain 40,000 inhabitants, but lately from various causes the population has decreased; and in 1812 amounted only to, men 5,430; women, 6,815; boys, 4332; girls, 3492: total 20,069.

The town stands low when compared with adjoining country, and the four sides nearly front the four cardinal points of the compass. During the Caranatic wars from 1740 to 1760, it sustained many sieges, and was often in the hands of refractory poligars, with which description of chiefs the district then swarmed. At present the fort, which is about three miles and three quarters in circumference, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which together with several tanks within the fort, are filled from the river; in the immediate vicinity also there are many tanks and rice grounds, supplied from the same source.

The natives, with a few exceptions, are miserably poor and their huts of the worst description. The streets are narrow, and filled with dirt and rubbish, and the old drains having been choked up, the rain stagnates everywhere in pools. Thousands of cattle are kept within the walls, where filth of all sorts accumulates. The fort is also too crowded with trees, which retard evaporation and infect the air with the exhalations from their decayed leaves, and the water in the fort tanks being seldom renewed becomes putrid and sends forth a deleterious effiuvia. In 1810., the fort ditch, which for years had been dry, owing to the profuse rains, was filled to repletion, and the level of the water within the fort, which in 1806, had been 20 feet below, rose to within three feet of the surface.

[*source* (2)]

An ancient fortified city in the Southern Carnatic... Its lofty walls are of stone, with square bastions, but in many places much dilapidated, but in some parts its ditch converted into rice fields. The streets are unusually wide and regular for an Indian city, but the private dwellings are very mean and wretched forming a striking contrast with the magnificience of the public offices. The principal remains of Madura have been delieneated by Mr. Daniell and comprise some of the most extra-ordinary specimens of Hindoo architecture now extant.

The civil station of Madura is about a mile and a half to the south of the city, on a spot embellished with one of the finest artificial pices of water in India embanked with masonry, and having an island in the centre.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—Madura.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of Madura was perhaps reduced to a half due to severe epidemic fever of 1809-10, but rose by two and half times in the next 60 years. As the region was generally a victim of recurring famines in the 19th century, the town may grow only as a result of immigration. Madura was the third most populous town of the Presidency in 1881. It was formally constituted as a municipality in 1865. It appears that the town was growing and now occupies the second position as a city. The following table shows the trends of population.

(311) TABLE NO. 2 (S-190)—*Variation in population of Madura, 1812, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812 . . .	20,069	—	—
1871 . . .	51,987	+31,918	+159.04
1881 . . .	73,807	+21,820	+41.97
1891 . . .	87,428	+13,621	+18.45
1901 . . .	105,984	+18,566	+21.22
1911 . . .	134,130	+28,146	+26.56
1921 . . .	138,894	+4,764	+3.55
1931 . . .	182,018	+43,124	+31.05
1941 . . .	239,144	+57,126	+31.38
1951 . . .	361,781	+122,637	+51.28
1961 . . .	424,810	+63,029	+17.42
1971 . . .	549,114	+124,304	+29.26

21. PONDICHERRY, 1823

1. *Year*—1823
2. *Place*—Pondicherry

3. *Source*—

(1) From J. Dent, Principal Collector, to Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Fraser, Special Agent for Foreign Affairs, Cuddalore, 23 January, 1832. Extract Fort St. George. Foreign Consultations, 17th February, 1832 (*In* Great Britain, House of Commons. Slavery. Vol. 51 of 1837-38. p. 82-83).

[*NL/Part* Paper]

(2) **Bevan, Major H.**

Thirty years in India, or, a soldier's reminiscences of native and European life in the to presidencies, from 1808 1838. Vol. 2. London, Pelham Richardson, 1839. p. 124-38.

[*NL*/162 *A* 227].

(3) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer...2nd ed. Vol. 2 London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828. p. 408-10.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(2)].

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (3)]

A city on the sea-coast of the Carnatic province, once the most splendid European settlement in Hindostan, but greatly reduced by its subsequent misfortunes; eighty-five miles S. by W. from Madras.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(312) TABLE No. 1 (S-191)—*Summary table of population of Pondicherry, 1823*

sl. no.	item	particulars	
1	2	3.1	3.2
1	area in square miles .	—	—
2	number of villages . .	—	—
3	population : persons. .	40,821	70,000
	males . .	—	—
	females .	—	—
4	number of families . .	—	—
5	number of houses . .	—	—
6	population per square mile	—	—
7	average size of a village .	—	—
8	average size of a family .	—	—
9	average size of a house .	—	—
10	females per thousand males	—	—

5. *Method*—

[*source* (1)]

On a former occasion, when Mr. Hyde was called upon for an estimate of the inhabitants of Pondicherry, Villanellore, and Bangore, and to state the average quantity of salt which on a sufficiently liberal provision of that article, he would deem it expedient to supply for the use of each individual, he computed the population at 40,821 and allowing each individual one measure per month which he considered very liberal, observed that the total annual quantity required would be 153 garce, 31 mar 4 mea.

[From Special Agent August, 1823 From Mr. Hyde 16 Nov. 1823, para 3].

[*source* (2)]

I have no accurate data for determining its extent and population, but I believe that the inhabitants of all classes within the bounds of the colony do not exceed 70,000.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2)]

Pondicherry is about one hundred miles south of Madras. It is pretty strongly fortified by a wall and ramparts, and is still further protected by a bound-hedge of thorns and prickly shrubs at a considerable distance beyond the walls, along the verge of which several fierce engagements took place between the French and English in former days. The governor of Pondicherry exercises a controlling power over the other French settlements in India, and also, I believe, over the Island of Bourbon. The chief trade of Pondicherry is with that island, and consists in the export of rice, and similar articles of consumption. Bourdeau is the chief, and almost the only port of the mother-country with which a commercial intercourse is now maintained.

The small amount of trade and commerce in the French colonies arises from the limited extent of their territories, their dependence for support on the country beyond them, and injudicious commercial restrictions.

So limited a trade would not pay the expenses of administration, though the French have no troops except a company of local militia at Pondicherry, though their police force is very small; but the deficiency of the revenue is made up by an annual bonus which the Company pays for their not interfering with the salt monopoly. It has been stipulated, that in consequence of this bonus, no salt should be manufactured in the French settlements, but that a quantity sufficient for their consumption should be supplied at a low rate. The salt so supplied is resold at a high rate, and the profit, together with bonus already mentioned, is applied to defray the expenses of government. Thus the salt monopoly, the crying sin of British rule in India, is

1. *Year*—1823

2. *Place*—Pondicherry

made profitable both to English and French. at the expense of the poor Hidoos, to whome salt is an article of prime necessity. The whole matter is quietly arranged without any reference to the natives, no more than if they had been so many paving stones: had they been cattle instead of human beings, some attention would have been paid to their interests, but now the government of Madras practically says to that of pondicherry, "If you will engage not to interfere in our system of public robbery, we will permit you to enjoy a fair share of the plunder."

In a manner so spirited, prompt, and high-mettled, between English and French all such matter are settled.

The town of Pondicherry is laid out more in the European style than any with which I am acquainted in India. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, the houses well built and uniform; there are several agreeable promenades planted with rows of shady trees, and great attention is paid to the cleansing and repairing roads and footpaths. The state of society in the town is far more agreeable than in the English settlements, intercourse between friends and neighbours is subject to none of those restrictions which the tyranny of fashion and etiquette has imposed on the Anglo-Indians. *Soirees* are given at most of the private houses, in a tacitly understood order. and any gentleman who pleases may enter them uninvited, with the certainty of receiving a cordial welcome from the host, and passing a pleasant evening with the company. At these social *reunions* each guest is permitted to choose his own style of enjoyment, dancing cards, or conversation are equally free, according to his fancy. The roadstead of Pondicherry resembles that at Madras, and is like it, exposed to terrific, but not so very dangerous rolling surf.

[*source* (3)]

This place stands on a sandy plain not far from seashore, producing only palm trees, millet, and a few herbs. upon the whole, however, it is better situated than Madras, as during the S.W. monsoon, which is the season of naval warfare, it is to windward, an advantage of which the French experienced the benefit during the hard contested wars of the last century. As a commercial town it has no natural advantages, and when it ceased to be the capital of the French possessions in India, it soon fell to decay.

Pondicherry however is still (1820) a handsome city, the streets being of a uniform breadth, build with remarkable regularity, and intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are of a good height, with flat terraced roofs, the walls stuccoed white and yellow, and the whole free from any intermixture of huts or other native habitations. Nearly in the centre is a spacious square, laid out in walks shaded by rows of trees, with the government house on the north side, and on the east open to the sea. The black town lies to the south of the city, separated from it by a sort of fosse. It covers a great extent of ground, and is laid out with nearly the same regularity as the European quarter.

In 1820 Count Dupays was governor of the French settlements on the coast of Coromandel. By treaty they (the French) are debarred from restoring the fortifications of Pondicherry, or from maintaining any force there beyond what is necessary for the purposes of police. The renewal of the intercourse with the mother country had, up to the above date, given very little stimulus to commerce; the British fiscal regulations opposing an effectual barrier to any traffic with the interior, mercantile operations were in consequence almost limited to the consumption of the place. There is still a mint here, where money is annually coined to the extent of nine lacks of rupees, rather of a superior standard to the Arcot rupee, but not received as such at any of the Madras treasuries. The principal places of worship now in use are, the church of the Jesuits, and the larger but less shewy church of the Capuchins, which belonged to monastery of that order destroyed by the Engilsh. The buildings of the ci-devant Jesuits college are now occupied as dwelling-houses by the bishop and clergy.

Travelling distance from Madras 100 miles; from Seringapatam, 260; from Hyderabad, 452; from Delhi, 1,400; from Calcutta, 1,130; from Nagpoor, 773; and from Poona, 707.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

In 1854 the 'District of Pondicherry' contained one town and 11 villages. No separate figure of population was available. Population of 92 villages of the settlement containing an area of 107 square miles was 96,716 (*Gazetteer of Southern India.* Madras, Phara and Co., 1825, p. 15). In 1872 the number of people was 143,488 for an area of 113 square miles. Population of the town was 27,448 in 1901 and 40,421 in 1961. The population of Pondicherry with adjacent villages covering an area of 131 square miles was 258,561 in 1961.

It is difficult to analyse the movement of population in absence of any comparable data.

(313) TABLE No. 2 (S-192)—*Variation in population of Pondicherry*, 1823, 1961 and 1971

Year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1823 . . .	70,000	—	
1961 . . .	51,762	—18,238	—26.05
1971 . . .	153,325	+101,563	+196.21

22. RAMNAD, 1812

1. *Year*—1812
2. *Place*—Ramnad

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

A Geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent countries. Vol. 2. London, John Murray, 1820. p. 474-475.

[*BSL/XIIA*-1]

4. *Materials*—

(*a*) **Geographical location**—

A town and large zemindary in the Southern Carnatic, situated about 123 miles N.E. from Cape Comorin.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(314) Table No. 1 (S-193)—*Summary table of population of Ramnad,* 1812

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population: persons	13,481
	males	6,441
	females	7,040
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	1,092

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

The town of Ramnad has an irregular appearance, and has of late suffered greatly from the epidemic which so greatly depopulated this quarter of the south of India. Here is a fort commenced many years ago by the Ranny's ancestors, but never completed. The palace adjoins to it, and is a gloomy building, with lofty walls, and no window on the outside. Near to it are the tomb of the Ranny's deceased husband, and a protestant church of very neat architecture. The walls of the town are completed externally, and are of massive stones, with loop holes at the top. It is still in good order, but without any cannon mounted. The great tank at Ramnad, where the river Vyar terminates its course, and which is usually not filled for seven years together, in 1810 owing to the redundant rains, burst its banks and run into the sea.

In 1813, the district court was removed from Ramnad to Madura, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the former station, where in 1821 the population was, men 4679; women, 5427; boys, 1762; girls, 1613-total 13,481 : out of which number 2307 died of fever bett ween December, 1812, and February, 1813. This great mortality was by some attributed to an infectious fever introduced by the pilgrims from Ramisseram; by others to the remote and immediate effects of scarcity or rather famine. These effects were not simply mere starvation and inanition, vast numbers having been carried off by bowel complaints and dropsies, in consequence of feeding on unwholesome roots and leaves to preserve life. Owing also to the destruction and migration of the inhabitants, many of the rice fields in the Ramnad zemindary had been allowed to run waste, and became covered with rank grass and weeds, generating infection and a malignant state of the atmosphere. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances it is remarkable that the sepoy garrison at Ramnad, consisting of one company, who were well clothed and fed, continued remarkably healthy. The imports to Ramnad are chiefly confined to supplies of betel nut from Ceylon, and red silk cloths from Bengal and to these places respectively piece goods, cotton, and chank shells are exported.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The town of Ramnad suffered severely from the epidemic of 1809-11 alongwith the other tracts of Southern India. In 1813, the district court was removed to Madura due to unhealthiness. Population of Ramnad seemingly suffered from epidemic and other disturbing factors in subsequent period. It appears that the growth of population did not exceed the natural rate of growth in course of more than 150 years. The following table shows the trend.

(315) Table No. 2 (S-194)—*Variation in population of Ramnad,* 1812, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1812	13,481	—	—
1881	10,519	—2,962	—21.97
1891	13,619	+3,100	+29.47
1901	14,546	+927	+6·81
1911	16,513	+1,967	+13.52
1921	15,281	—1,232	—7.46
1931	16,817	+1,536	+10.05
1941	18,152	+1,335	+7.94
1951	24,053	+5,901	+32.51
1961	26,890	+2,837	+11.79
1971	36,122	+9,232	+34.33

23. SERINGAPATAM, 1820

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Seringapatam

3. *Source*—

Hamilton, Walter

The East India gazetteer...2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828, p. 520-22. [*ISI*/915.4 *H*222(2)].

4. *Materials*—

(*a*) **Geographical location**—

A city in the province of Mysore, of which it was the capital during the short-lived Mahomedan dynasty of Hyder; This city is placed at the upper end of an island surrounded by the Cauvery... By actual survey, the island of Seringapatam has been found to be about four miles in length, by one and a half in breadth across the middle part... This fortified town occupies about a mile at the west end of the island.

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(316) TABLE No. 1 (S-195)—*Summary table of population of Seringapatam*, 1820

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	6
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	10,000
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	1,666
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Method*—

Nothing mentioned.

6. *Explanation*—

In A.D. 1800 the population of the city was estimated at 20,815 persons, and that of the suburbs at 11,080; but so rapid a decrease had subsequently taken place, that in 1820 the population within the walls was reduced to less than 10,000 persons.

In the Mysore province Seringapatam is usually called Patana or the City, but the name by which it is distinguished in the maps is a corruption of Sri Ranga, an epithet of Vishnu, the preserving power. This fortified town occupies about a mile at the west end of the island, and is an immense, unfinished, injudicious mass of building. In constructing the works Tippoo retained the long strait walls and square bastions of the Hindoos, while his glacis was in many parts so high and steep as to shelter the assailants. They are all now much dilapidated. On an eminence in the centre of the island, at some distance from the city, stands a large, busy, and handsome suburb, with wide streets lined with trees, and intersecting each other at right angles, called Sheher Ganjam, which has risen on the ruins of the old cantonments destroyed by Tippoo previous to the seige. In the gardens adjoining, amidst a group of buildings consisting of four choultries and a mosque, is the mausoleum of Hyder, where rest all that was royal of his dynasty, consisting of Hyder himself, his wife, and Tippoo. The palace in the city is an extensive pile of buildings, surrounded by a high and massy wall of stone and mud, the whole patched, irregular, unseemly, and going rapidly to decay. One portion was converted after the capture to an hospital, a second to private quarters for officers, and the whole variously appropriated; but the garrison having been latterly reduced to a single battalion, almost the whole is now (1820) neglected and untenanted.

The principal bazar of Seringapatam, extending from the Bangalore gate, is straight and spacious, and there is a good road under the ramparts encircling the city; but the other streets have a very indifferent appearance, and on the whole seringapatam must be denounced as a very mean capital. The houses are whitewashed externally, have tiled roofs, and generally an low second story. The public buildings besides the palace, are few and paltry; the most striking are the great mosque and the pagoda of Sri Ranga. Another Hindoo temple was converted by Tippoo into an arsenal, and is still used for that purpose. A manufactory of gun carriages (the only one under Madras presidency, and established here from the vicinity of teak forests) occupies the site of the ancient place of the Mysore rajas. The Dowlet Baugh, Tippoo's favourite residence, has been transformed to an Engilsh house, and all its uncouth frescoes have been obliterated, except a representation of Col. Baillie's defeat, and some other sketches on the wall of the eastern veranda.

During the administration of the Dewan Purneah, a bridge was constructed across the northern branch of the Cavery, which, however rude and deficient in principle, is certainly an extraordinary native work. It traverses the river in a winding direction, is entirely composed of granite, and without arches, being supported by three rows, each of sixty-seven square pillars, each pillar formed of a single mass of granite, fitted into the rock below, connected together by cross beams of the same material, and the road resting of slabs of granite thrown across above. An old structure of the same sort, across the southern arm of the river, serves the double purpose of a bridge and an aqueduct to convey the water of the little Cavery to the city and island.

1. *Year*—1820
2. *Place*—Seringapatam

Travelling distance from Madras 290 miles; from Hyderabad 406; from Poona 525; from Bombay 622; from Nagpoor 727; from Calcutta 1,170 and from Delhi 1,321 miles.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned

8. *Editorial Comment*—

The population of the City was mentioned as 150,000. when Tipu Sultan was at the height of power in early 1780s. *The Imperial Gazetteer*, (2nd ed., 1887, V. 12, 20.319). Francis Buchanan estimated the population of the City and Suburbs at 31,895 in 1800. Due to severe epidemic ravaging the South India in 1810-11, the British Military headquarters were removed to Bangalore. The population estimated at only 10,000 for 1820 seems to be plausible in view of the trend; retarding factors seemingly at work for a long period up to 1931. The population hardly recovered even in 1971.

The estimate of population at 150,000 may be an exaggeration. It is true that Tipu had to surrender a considerable portion of his territory in 1792. Mysore was conquered finally in 1799 leading to the disintegration of the Kingdom and removal of the capital. Inspite of all these factors a reduction of population by four-fifths does not seem to be plausible.

The following table shows the trend of population from 1820.

(317) TABLE NO. 2 (S-196)—*Variation in population of Seringapatam* 1820, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1820	10,000	—	—
1871	10,594	+594	+5.94
1881	12,734	+2,140	+20.20
1891	12,551	—183	—1.44
1901	8,584	—3,967	—31.60
1911	7,457	—1,127	—13.13
1921	7,217	—240	—3.22
1931	6,300	—917	—12.71
1941	7,678	+1,378	+21.87
1951	10,433	+2,755	+35.88
1961	11,423	+990	+9.49
1971	14,100	+2,677	+23.44

24. TUTACOREEN, 1818

1. *Year*—1818
2. *Place*—Tutacoreen
3. *Source*—

(1) **Madras**

Correspondence on political matters, 1785-1818. Collectorate Records. South Arcot. Vol. No. 147/2.

[*TNA*]

(2) **Hamilton, Walter**

The East India gazetteer. 2nd ed. Vol. 2. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1828. p. 689-90.

[*ISI*/915.4 *H* 222(2)]

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

[*source* (2)]

A large town in the Carnatic province and sea-coast of Tinnevelly, ninety miles N.E. from Cape Comorin;

[*source* (1)]

(b) **Particulars of Population**—

(318) TABLE No. 1 (S-197)—*Summary table of population of Tutacoreen,* 1818

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	4,881
	males	2,395
	females	2,486
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	1,152
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	4.2
10	females per thousand males	1,038

(319) TABLE No. 2—*Statement of the computed number of houses and population in Tutacoreen in the district of Tinnevelly*

name of the place		number of houses			inhabitants					remarks
		tiled house	thatched house	charity houses	men	women	boys	girls	total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tuta-coreen	Shealawoor :	186	950	—	1,344	1,515	1,017	935	4,811	This is the town of Tutacoreen transferred to the Dutch.
	Malawoor :	—	15	1	19	27	15	9	70	This is situated about a mile west of the town and not included in the deed of transfer.
	total	186	965	1	1,363	1,542	1,032	944	4,881	

5. *Method*—

Stated to be the computed number of houses and population.

6. *Explanation*—

[*source* (2)]

A great proportion of the native population here consists of Parrawars, a class of native Roman Catholics inhabiting thesea-coast of this neighbourhood, and engaged chiefly in the coasting trade.

At this place there is a pearl fishery, but the pearls are reckoned inferior to those found in the bay of Condatchy, in Ceylon, being stained with a blue or greenish tinge. In 1810, the fishery of the Toolayeram Paar pearl-bank was rented to two contractors, who were to have ten days complete fishing with fifty boats, for which they engaged to pay 34,300 star pagodas. This fishery produced 2,203,658 oysters, of which one-third went to the divers, and two-thirds to the renters; when completed it was relet.

For three days' fishing with sixty boats, for .. Pagodas 10,337

Seventy-five boats afterwards, for three days, sold for 15,787

Four hundred thousand oysters fished afterwards on Government account..7,045

1. *Year*—1818
2. *Place—Tutacoreen*

The charges amounted to 550 pagodas, and the Toolayeram bank was then considered so completely fished, that nothing could be expected from it for at least seven years to come. The conducting of this business required six weeks' constant attention on the part of the superintendent (usually the collector of Tinnevelly), and during its continuance the atmosphere is rendered insupportable by the exposure of so many millions of oysters (probably little short of forty millions) to putrify in the open air. The net produce of this fishery in 1822 was 1,41,886 rupees.

The pearl fishery at Tutacoreen is distinctly mentioned by Marco Polo, which establishes the interesting fact, that it has continued nearly in the same state during a period of five centuries, and consequently that with careful management it is likely to prove a permanent source of revenue. Its existence is also noticed by Ptolemy.

7. *Gaps—*

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment—*

Tutacoreen or Tuticorin as now spelt, was noticed by Ptolemy and its pearl fishery was mentioned by Marco Polo. According to the *Imperial Gazetteer* (2nd ed., V. 13, 1887, p. 385), Jessuits spoke of it in 1700 as having a population of 50,000 . In the 17th century, it passed to the hands of the Dutch from the Portugeese. It stood second in the Madras Presidency and sixth in India measured by the volume of trade. It doubled between 1818 and 1871. The following table shows the position.

(320) TABLE No. 3 (S-198)—*Variation in population of Tutac oreen* 1818, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1818	4,881	—	—
1871	10,565	+5,684	+116.45
1881	16,281	+5,716	+54.10
1891	25,107	+8,826	+54.21
1901	28,048	+2,941	+11.71
1911	40,185	+12,137	+43.27
1921	44,552	+4,367	+10.87
1931	60,395	+15,843	+35.56
1941	75,614	+15,219	+25.20
1951	98,866	+23,252	+30.75
1961	124,230	+25,364	+25.65
1971	155,310	+31,080	+25.02

25. VIZAGAPATAM, 1825

1. *Year*—1825.
2. *Place*—Vizagapatam

3. *Source*—

Snell, C. (Captain)

Memoirs, triangls and village list of Vizagapatam District, 1825. Survey of India Memoir No. 8, 1825. p. 1-24.

4. *Materials*—

(a) **Geographical location**—

Vizagapatam, the capital town of this District is situated on an arm of land inclosed by the sea on one side and a river and back water on the North and West.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(321) TABLE No. 1 (S-199)—*Summary table of population of Vizagapatam*, 1825

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons . . .	8,366
	males . . .	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile . . .	—
7	average size of a village . . .	—
8	average size of a family . . .	—
9	average size of a house . . .	—
10	females per thousand males . .	—

5. *Method*—

Please see *Vizagapatam District*, 1825.

6. *Explanation*—

Although a station for troops there are scarcely any remains of the Fort at present, the public buildings consist of Barracks, Hospital, Arsenal, Magazines & ca. The town is populous containing of 8366 inhabitants among which are a considerable number of Mahomedans. There are several Pagodas, and Mosques, situated on rocky eminences about the place. The station allotted to the troops is situated close to the sea and nearly at the foot of a hill, called the Dolphin's nose, from which it is separated by a river which enters the sea here from the Westward, this with the black water forms a commodious harbour for native craft vessels of from 3 to 400 tons [which] enter the bar at high water, and spring tides, for repairs, and remain for safety during the monsoon, this class of vessels is also built here. Across the ferry to the foot of the Dolphin's nose, is a light of steps which conduct to a battery about half way up the hill, where there are several large guns, mortars &ca., thence to the summit, where are the ruins of a large house and gardens, from this eminence nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea; the prospect is grand and commanding, embracing a view of the country in land to the Wesward, bounded by the high chain of mountains, and a bird's eye view of the town of Vizagapatam, the effect of which is grand and interesting.

The exports consist of piece goods, grain, salt, indigo, ivory boxes, wax &c.

The imports are silk cloth, chintz, carpets, iron, ivory, wheat &c.

The principal Europeans with their families, reside at Waltair, about 4 miles North East of the town, where there are several houses and bungalows, this situation being very near the sea, is considered a desirable and healthy abode.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Walter Hamilton noted that owing to its extreme insalubrity, "Vizagapatam has of late years been almost totally deserted, most of the European community having retired to Waltair, a village near the sea on the further declivity of the peninsula" (Hamilton, Walter. *The East India Gazetteer*, 2nd ed. V. 2. 1828. p. 699-700).

Municipality contained an area of 12.30 square miles in 1961 with a population of 185,020. It was formed an urban agglomeration with some addition of area.

During the days of Plassey, it remained quietly under English occupation. In the early 19th century, it had an appearance of somewhat deserted city. The town had an appreciable growth between 1825 and 1871, but grew moderately thereafter upto 1921. The following table shows the position.

(322) TABLE No. 2 (S-200)—*Variation in population of Vizagapatam 1825, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 ...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1825	8,366	—	—
1871	32,191	+23,825	+284.78
1881	30,291	−1,900	−5.90
1891	34,487	+4,196	+13.85
1901	40,892	+6,405	+18.57
1911	43,413	+2,521	+6.17
1921	44,711	+1,298	+2.99
1931	57,303	+12,592	+28.16
1941	70,243	+12,940	+22.58
1951	108,042	+37,799	+53.81
1961	211,190	+103,148	+95.47
1971	355,045	+143,855	+68.12

26. VIZIANAGRUM, 1825

1. *Year*—1825
2. *Place*—Vizianagrum

3. *Source*—

Snell, C. (Captain)

Memoirs, triangles and village list of Vizagapatam District, 1825. Survey of India Memoir No. 8, 1825. p. 1-24.

[*NAI/MSS*]

4. *Materials*—

(a) Geographical location—

A large town and capital of Vizianagrum Rajah's country is situated 30 miles North East...from Vizagapatam. This place is large and populous and situated in rather a low spot of ground near the hills.

(b) Particulars of Population—

(323) TABLE NO. 1 (S-201)—*Summary table of population of Vizianagrum, 1825*

sl. no.	item	particulars
1	2	3
1	area in square miles	—
2	number of villages	—
3	population : persons	32,597
	males	—
	females	—
4	number of families	—
5	number of houses	—
6	population per square mile	—
7	average size of a village	—
8	average size of a family	—
9	average size of a house	—
10	females per thousand males	—

5. *Methods*—

Please see Vizagapatam District, 1825.

6. *Explanation*—

The Rajah has a small and neat Fort here within which he chiefly resides, his own house and some others of his immediate attendants form the only buildings in the interior of the fort; numbr of inhabitants 32,597. There is a Monsiff's Court established here to enquire into, and decide petty complaints among the native inhabitants. The present Rajah Sree Narrain Gazapatty Rauze Mahorauze, is absent in Bengal and his country under the management of the Collector. The annual Kist paid by the Rajah to the Hon'ble Company amounts to 500,000 Rupees annually. There is a weekly market held at this place.

7. *Gaps*—

Nothing mentioned.

8. *Editorial Comment*—

Hamilton wrote "This place is situated in a rich, undulated country, at the foot of a group of hills, with the large masses of the Eastern Ghauts about twelve miles distant. It is an extensive town with a spacious, busy bazar, but the buildings, generally mean and village-like. A quadrangular stone fort, with four enormous round bastions, encloses the place of the Raja, an open square in the centre, an arcaded hall of audience, reservoir and fountains, but the whole in a neglected state and without any pretensions to magnificence. To the south is a fine artificial lake, and on the high ground beyond is a small cantonment, where a detachment of Madras sepoys is usually stationed. Oranges in great perfections are raised in the neighbourhood of Vizianagram." (Walter Hamilton. *The East India Gazetteer*. 2nd ed. Vol. 2. 1828. p. 700).

The following table shows the movement of population between 1825 and 1872, 1881 onward up to 1971.

(324) TABLE NO. (S-202)—*Variation in population of Vizianagrum 1825, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901...1971*

year	population	variation	percentage variation
1	2	3	4
1825	32,597	—	—
1871	20,169	—12,428	—38.13
1881	22,577	+2,408	+11.94
1891	30,981	+8,404	+37.22
1901	37,270	+6,289	+20.30
1911	37,550	+280	+0.75
1921	39,299	+1,749	+4.66
1931	44,696	+5,397	+13.73
1941	51,749	+7,053	+15.78
1951	67,104	+15,355	+29.67
1961	76,808	+9,704	+14.46
1971	86,608	+9,800	+12.76

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