

REPORT
ON
AJMEER AND MAIRWARA,

ILLUSTRATING THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE
AND THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF
THOSE DISTRICTS,
UP TO THE
COMMENCEMENT OF A. D. 1853.

BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,
COMMISSIONER, AJMEER AND MAIRWARA.

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PREFACE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DIXON, in his treatise entitled "SKETCH OF MAIRWARAH," has given an account of that country, and has described the various works of irrigation which were constructed, both there and in Ajmeer, for the purpose of facilitating agricultural operations, and guarding against the calamities of drought and famine. The narrative contained in that volume is brought down to the commencement of 1848.

The official documents which are now printed, contain a review of the Survey and Settlement of the Land Revenue, both in Ajmeer and Mairwarah, and of the means thus employed to give security to the tenures of landed property. The fiscal history likewise of both districts, down to the commencement of A. D. 1853, is added, in order to show the effects of the Settlement during the few first years of its currency.

The object of this publication is to facilitate the future management of these districts, by rendering easily accessible the details of the measures adopted during the most critical part of their history. The numerous works of irrigation had already imparted a value to land hitherto unknown, and it became necessary for the full development of the benefits thence anticipated, judiciously to determine in whom the proprietary right of the land

vested, and on what conditions it should be enjoyed. It also became necessary to limit the demand of the Government upon the land for the period of twenty years. The present volume will show how, and with what degree of success, these objects have been accomplished.

The details will not be interesting to the general reader, but they will be most valuable to all who are concerned in the administration of the districts treated of. They will also prove of use as showing how the Mouzawar System of Land Revenue Administration, which prevails in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, can be introduced into a wild country like Mairwarah, where no fixed system has hitherto existed.

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

No. 1.

PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

No. 35A OF 1846.

FROM J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces,

TO LIEUT.-COLONEL J. SUTHERLAND,

Commissioner of Ajmeer.

Dated the 29th December 1846.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,

Revenue Department.

* From Commissioner to Secretary, October 12th, 1846.
Secretary to Commissioner, October 26th, 1846.
Commissioner to Secretary, October 31st, 1846.
Commissioner to Secretary, October 30th, 1846, No. 77.
Secretary to Commissioner, November 17th, 1846.
Commissioner to Secretary, November 12th, 1846, No. 85.

I am now directed to communicate to you, such observations as occur to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor regarding the Revenue

Administration of Ajmeer, consequent on his late tour through that district.

2. The Land Revenue in the Khalsah villages is at present collected kham, *i. e.*, from each individual cultivator in proportion to the extent of his cultivation on the produce of his field in the year. The payments are in money, and consist partly of fixed rates on the fields (zubtee), and partly of commutations for a fixed portion of the crop, or determined by estimate (kun). The three tables annexed show the rates in each village. They are not uniform. There are no less than six rates, where a share of the crop is

* 1st or largest share taken, .. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{48}{100}$
2nd, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{32}{100}$
3rd $3\frac{1}{2}$, *i. e.* between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{34}{100}$
4th, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$
5th, $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{20}{100}$
6th, $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{16\frac{2}{3}}{100}$

taken by estimate. These are noted in the margin,* and the fractions are there reduced to a common denominator to show their relative amount.

3. It will be observed that $\frac{2}{3}$ is only demanded from certain classes whose lands are in full cultivation, and who have no claim to any particular favor. If the rate upon them be reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$, as proposed in your letter of 12th October, the whole scale must undergo a reduction, in order to keep it in accordance with the feelings and expectations of the people; and this will occasion a considerable sacrifice of revenue without any apparent object. There is good reason to believe, that the rates in Ajmeer are by no means higher than in any of the Rajpoot States, while much greater efforts are now being made by Major Dixon to supply the people with the means of irrigation, and to add to their prosperity, than have been elsewhere attempted.

4. The Lieutenant Governor is therefore decidedly of opinion, that so long as the kham system of management is maintained, there should be no alteration in the scale of rates.

5. His Honor's opinion, however, of the expediency of returning as soon as possible to the system of village settlements, has obtained the strongest confirmation since his visit to the district. Mr. Edmonstone's settlement failed partly no doubt from a succession of bad seasons, and defective appliances for lessening their evils by artificial irrigation. But the failure was also owing to the want of some definite rule for fixing the rights of each member of the community, and from a supposition that when once the demand had been fixed at a moderate amount, the people might be left to themselves without any further superintendence by the Collector, than consisted in enforcing payment of the demand.

6. There is now every facility for the formation of village settlements in Ajmeer. The biswahdars have heritable and transferable rights in known portions of land; they fully recognize the principle of joint responsibility; and their land, from the excellent means of irrigation which they now possess, has a higher and more uniform value than was formerly the case.

7. The present system of kham management is open to many objections. It is impossible but that in estimating the crops, previous to fixing the value of the Government share, there should be much opening to fraud, speculation and oppression. Major Dixon, from his knowledge of the country, of the people, and of the agents through whom he acts, is able by unwearied industry and activity to reduce these evils to the lowest amount; and to carry on the

system with advantage to the Government and the least possible evil to the people. But a mode of administration which depends upon the experience and energies of one man, is not fitted for general adoption. The system of village settlements is not only less laborious and less expensive than the kham management, but it rests on sounder principles, and is calculated to give a higher and more permanent value to landed property. It would be better now to introduce this system under Major Dixon's superintendence, and to take advantage of his superior attainments to give it a good beginning, and put it in such train, as may enable others to carry it on without much difficulty.

8. It may be true that Major Dixon may realise under kham management a larger revenue than in any other mode; but even when tried by this test the advantage may be less than is at first supposed. The stimulus to improved and increased cultivation is less under kham management than during the currency of long leases. In the latter case the full advantage of an unusually good season may be lost to the Government, but also the loss from a slightly unfavorable season may be less. Supposing the administration to be always equally efficient, the average receipts by Government in a course of years may be little less on the latter than on the former system, whilst the advantage to the people from long leases cannot fail to be very great.

9. So much has lately been done to methodize and explain the mode of forming village settlements, that Major Dixon will have no difficulty in giving effect to them. He is prepared to commence with those villages which are in a state best fitted to take advantage of the benefits that are likely to follow, and it may safely be left to him to carry out the measure, according to his discretion.

10. A revenue survey of both Ajmeer and Mairwarah would be of the greatest benefit, and the Lieutenant Governor has strong hopes of being soon able to organise such a survey. But in the mean time the settlement of the Khalsah villages need not be delayed. The steps to be pursued, and the several cautions which seem to be most requisite in the district of Ajmeer, are detailed in the accompanying memorandum.

11. The Lieutenant Governor has been glad to find, that the state of the istumrardars in Ajmeer has been lately so much improved. He is disposed to attribute the increase of cultivation, and the more easy circumstances in which they are placed, more to the spirit infused into them by Major Dixon's example, exhortations and considerate demeanor, than to any other cause.

It is most desirable that this course of conduct be encouraged and supported to the utmost. It is impossible but that his exertions to save some of the istumrardars from the embarrassments into which they have been plunged by their own improvidence, or the dishonesty of their advisers, should raise up opposition to his measures. All real complaints made by respectable persons should be immediately investigated, but groundless opposition should not be encouraged.

12. The Superintendent, as guardian on the part of Government of the interests of all minors, possesses a fine opportunity for conferring substantial benefits on such as may come under his guardianship. So long as the family are ready to perform their duty toward the minor, by carefully administering the estates, and bringing him up in a suitable manner, it is by no means desirable that the Superintendent should interfere. But he should consider it his duty to satisfy himself that this is the case, and he should be prepared to provide a remedy, when the necessity may be clear. The Lieutenant Governor has been glad to find that the interests of the young Rajah of Shahpoorah are well guarded by his family during the minority, and hopes that the Superintendent will continue to encourage the manager of that estate, to persevere in the course of improvement in which he is now engaged.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S CAMP, MUNDASORE, }

The 29th December 1846.

Statement showing the rates of Kham Collections in the Khalsah Villages of the Pergunnahs of Ramsur and Sreenuggur.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	SHARE OF CORN.					WELL LAND PER BEEGAH.					RAIN LAND PER BEEGAH.										INDIGO.																				
		Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patal and Putwaree.	Bhoorniah.	Buneah, Brahmin, Byregy, &c.	Ryut.	Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patal.	Bhoorniah.	Buneah, Brahmin, &c.	Ryut.	Cotton and Indian Corn.					Kodow, Kangnee, &c.					Khota or sowed last year.	Saonnoon or sowed present year.	Tobacco.																		
												Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patal.	Bhoorniah.	Buneah, Brahmin, &c.	Ryut.	Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patal.	Bhoorniah.	Buneah, Brahmin, &c.	Ryut.				Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patal.	Bhoorniah.	Buneah, Brahmin, &c.	Ryut.													
R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.														
1	Ramsur Proper,	3½	3½	0 3d	{ 8th or Panchdo.	2	0	2	0	2	4	2	4	2	12	1	4	1	4	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	1	6	1	4	1	12	0	14	4	0	
	Maosa,	3½	3½	0 3d		Ditto.	2	0	2	12	0	0	2	4	2	12	1	4	1	12	0	0	1	6	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0	
	Deolea and Buheran,	0	3d	3d 3d		Ditto.	0	0	2	12	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0
	Bhugwuntpoora,	0	3½	3d 3d		Ditto.	0	0	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0
5	Aheran and Soela,	0	3d	3d 3d		Ditto.	0	0	2	12	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0
	Dubrela,	0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0	
	Sudapora, Burol, Reengnot, Dhigara, Neepolee, Sanproda, Telana, Sunodh, Lohurwara and Teharee,	{ 0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	12	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0	
	Chandolae,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	{ 2 12 4 }	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	2	4	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0	
	Rampoora,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	12	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	4	0	14	0	14	4	0
10	Hunwuntea and Kurnpoora,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	12	2	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	1	12	1	6	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	4	1	12	0	14	4	0
	PERGUNNAH SREENUGGUR.																																									
1	Sreenuggur Proper, Hathee-buta, Jhilaora and Rampoora,	{ 3½	3½	3d 3d	Panchdo.	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	2	10	1	4	1	4	0	0	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	2
	Pharkea,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	10	2	10	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Lavera Modee,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Dhal,		0	3½	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Gadheree,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Danta Jatea,		0	3½	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Kanpoora,		0	3d	3d 3d	Ditto.	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	12	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

AJMEER, SUPERINTENDENT'S REVENUE OFFICE,
The 20th November 1846.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent.

PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

Statement showing the rates of Kham Collections in the Khalsah Villages of the Pergunnah of Raj Gurh.

99

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	SHARE OF CORN.	WELL LAND PER BEEGAH.						RAIN LAND PER BEEGAH.						WASTE LAND CULTIVATED.	NEW CULTIVATORS AND PAREKASHT, OR CULTIVATORS RESIDENT IN OTHER VILLAGES.
			Cotton and Indian Corn.		Poppy.		Tobacco.		Cotton and Indian Corn.		Goar.		Given half share more than the other Ryuts.	Given half share more than the other Ryuts.		
			Patails.	Ryuts.	Patail.	Ryut.	Patail.	Ryut.	Patail.	Ryut.	Patail.	Ryut.				
1	Rajgurh Proper,	3d & 3½ {	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 0	2 8	3 4	3 12	1 0	1 12	0 10	0 12	{ Half share more as abovementioned.	{ Half share more as abovementioned.	
	Kuklana and Nahurpoora,	3½	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	0 15	0 15	0 10	0 10	Ditto,			Ditto.
	Bithoor, Myapore, Bheempoora, Lucheempoora and Puchmuta,	Panchdo,	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	0 15	0 15	0 10	0 10	Ditto,			Ditto.
	Rutunpoora and Barea Sueyud Ulee,	5th	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 8	Ditto,			Ditto.
5	Jethana, Suradhna, Tubeejee and Mukrera,	3½	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 12	0 8	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Khapree,	3d	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	0 15	0 15	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Barea Shamla and Barea Uija Goojur,	4th	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	0 15	0 15	0 8	0 8	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	" Sheempoora,	6th	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	0 10	0 12	0 6	0 8	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Hutoondee,	3d	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 4	1 4	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
10	Nagelao,	3d	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 12	1 12	0 12	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Brigcheawas and Unsoree,	3½	2 2	2 10	2 2	2 10	2 2	2 10	1 1	1 5	0 8	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Barea Hindoo Patel.	6th	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 6	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Kesurpoora,	3½	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Doomara and Nandla,	3½	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	1 0	1 4	0 10	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
15	Bhaonta, including Barea Nuo,	3½	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	1 2	1 4	0 10	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Nooreawas,	3½	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 6	1 6	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Dowlutgarh,	3½	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 12	0 8	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Barea Hurespoora and Barea Ooma Goojur,	5th	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 12	0 12	0 6	0 6	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Nearan,	3d	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 4	1 4	0 12	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
20	Danta Kehra of Nearan,	3d	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Barea Mewa Goojur and Barea Goga Goojur,	4th	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	0 14	0 14	0 8	0 8	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Durathoo, Chat and Moteempoora,	3½	2 12	3 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	1 12	1 12	0 14	0 14	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Dhola Danta Kehra of Durathoo,	4th	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	1 4	1 4	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Jugpoora,	4th	1 14	1 14	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	Ditto,	Ditto.		
25	Bulwunta,	3d	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	1 12	1 12	0 12	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Kalesra,	3½	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Urjunpoora,	Panchdo.	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 2	1 2	0 10	0 10	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Nathoothula,	3½	1 12	2 0	1 12	2 0	1 12	2 0	0 11	1 0	0 12	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
	Gola,	3½	2 4	2 12	2 4	2 12	2 4	2 12	1 2	1 12	0 12	0 12	Ditto,	Ditto.		
30	Barea Nuo of Nagelao,	6th	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 8	Ditto,	Ditto.		

PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

AJMEER, SUPERINTENDENT'S REVENUE OFFICE, }
The 20th November 1816.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent.

Statement showing the rates of Kham Collections in the Khasan villages of the Pergunnah of Ajmeer.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	SHARE OF CORN.		WELL LAND PER BEEGAH.												RAIN LAND PER BEEGAH.					
		Chowdhurree and Chowkarat.	Patail, Bhooniab, Raj-poot, Buneah, Brahmin, &c.	Rynt.	Cotton, Indian Corn and Vegetables.				Roses.		Sugar-cane.		Tobacco.		Cotton and Indian Corn.		Goar.				
					Chowdhurree, &c.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.	Patail, &c.	Rynt.				
1	Ajmeer Proper,	3½	3rd	{ 8th or Panchdo. }	2	0 2	8 2	12 5	8 6	0 5	8 6	0 3	0 4	0 1	8 1	12 0	12 1	0			
	Burgong and Mugree,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	12 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	8 1	12 0	0 0	0			
	Kotra and Luheswa,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	4 2	8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	8 0	0 0	0			
	Ururka, Dhane and Tilornean,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	4 2	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	8 1	12 0	0 0	0			
5	Khanpoora,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	4 2	8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	4 0	0 0	0			
	Ghoogra, Makurwalee, Rusoolpoora, Narelee, Chacheawas Bubaecha, Hanseawas, Burla, Palran, Boodhol, Mohamee, Khodan, Bobanee, Goodha Goreawas, and Akhree,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	10 2	10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	12 1	12 0	0 0	0			
	Sohagul,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	6 2	10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	12 2	0 0	0 0	0			
	Chatree,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	8 2	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	8 1	12 0	0 0	0			
	Gultee,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	10 2	10 0	0 0	0 5	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
10	Kanus,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	8 2	8 0	0 0	0 4	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 1	10 1	10 0	0 0	0			
	Panslee,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	10 2	10 0	0 0	0 4	8 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
	Sooraj Koond,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	6 2	10 0	0 0	0 4	8 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			
	Jatlee,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	4 2	10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	8 1	12 0	0 0	0			
	Surana,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 2	12 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	8 1	12 0	0 0	0			
	Hoosheara,	0	3rd	Ditto.	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0			

PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

AJMEER, SUPERINTENDENT'S REVENUE OFFICE, }
The 20th November 1846.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, Lieut.-Col.,

Superintendent.

No. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Suggestions for the formation of the Village Settlement of Ajmeer.

N. B.—The numbers in the margin refer to the paras. in the Directions for Settlement Officers in which the subject is mentioned.

1. The first object is to prepare the district for Survey according to both the Scientific and European methods.
2. The list of all the mouzahs, Khalsah, Istumrardar and Jageerdar, can easily be formed.
Para. 7.
3. The adjudication and demarcation of boundaries should then be completed, and outline sketches of the boundaries of each village should be formed and verified and recorded. N. B.—The points where three boundary lines meet should be prominently marked.
Paras. 8-16.
Para. 15.
Para. 14.
4. Measures should be taken for the immediate formation of a body of skilful Native Ameens, qualified to form khusrahs and shujrahs.
Para. 29.
Two instructors will be sent over from Agra to assist in this work, but it is believed that some of the Superintendent's establishment have a knowledge of the system, which can be improved by means of the several treatises on the subject, which have lately been published.
5. As soon as competent Ameens can be procured, they should be deputed to make khusrah measurements and shujrahs of the villages now ready for Settlement.* They should only measure the cultivated and culturable land. The barren waste land need not be measured, but the village boundary should be sketched in by the eye, so as to show its general form and extent. The cultivated lands should be measured field by field, care being taken to explain and define what is meant by a field. The culturable land should be measured in convenient parcels. The best practicable definition should be given of the nature of the culturable land thus to be measured.
Para. 24.

* Villages in a good state of cultivation, where the proprietors are united, and of industrious habits, and are themselves anxious for a Settlement, are those which may be considered ready for it, and prepared to profit by it.

6. The khusrahs and shujrahs must be carefully tested in all respects. They will only be needed for the khalsah lands and villages.

7. The scientific survey, as soon as it can be given, should be carried over the whole district, istumrardar and jagheer, as well as khalsah, and will show the village boundaries and the total cultivated and culturable area, as well as the geographical features.

8. If the khusrah survey is made before the scientific one, the khusrahs and shujrahs should be made over to the Surveyor, that he may examine them and compare them with his scientific Maps.

9. The professional survey need not perhaps be extended over the jagheer of Shahpoorah, unless the Rajah wishes it. It is not improbable he may do so, if the advantage to himself is made apparent to him. In that event the Government will bear the expense of the scientific survey, but any khusrah survey, which he or the istumrardars may desire, must be made at their own expense.

10. It will be necessary to take every precaution to prevent misconduct on the part of the European and Native surveyors. If the survey be discredited at first by their mal-practices, strong prejudices will naturally be entertained against survey in general.

11. Moderation in fixing the jumma will be very necessary. The present season promises to be a good one, and it is always dangerous to form a settlement after a good year. The jumma should be fixed with reference to average seasons and should not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the probable average rental of the estates during the period of settlement. The punctual realization of a jumma from the whole khalsah villages equal to Mr. Edmonstone's assessment, and yielding over and above that amount a moderate profit (say 10 per cent.) on the money invested in tanks and reservoirs, is a fair object to keep in view.

12. The settlement should be for a long period, 20 or 30 years.

13. The success of the settlement will depend mainly on the accuracy of the record which may be formed of the holdings and rights of the several proprietors. They all have a property in the soil, and consider themselves jointly responsible to the Government for the sum assessed on the whole village, but it will be necessary to lay down with precision the questions of village administration, which affect their rights. The points which most require to be provided for are the following :

1st. The power of the potails, and putwarrees, and village representatives (lumberdars), how appointed, how removed, how remunerated.

2nd. The right to take up culturable waste land. Whether such land is to be divided; if so, according to what law, and when; if not, who is to possess it, or how any one is to acquire the right of cultivating it.

3rd. The village *khewut* to be accurately formed, how long to last, liable to what modifications, how the demand is to be enforced from a refractory or insolvent proprietor. If liable to alteration, on what principle, or by what rule it is to be revised.

4th. The village expenses (*mulbah*) how to be audited, what items to be admitted. What items are to be credited and debited to the *mulbah* fund.

5th. The repair of tanks and embankments, by whom to be made, and in what proportions, and how the advantages from them are to be shared. N. B. It would be well to reserve to the Government the function of determining what repairs are necessary, and at what cost, the community only determining how the cost is to be made good.

14. Supposing all this to have been well arranged, and the assessment to have been equitably fixed, it will still be necessary that a vigilant superintendence be exercised over the village for some time. It will be necessary not only that the law should be laid down, which is to regulate the rights of the proprietors, but also that they should learn how to apply and enforce that law. Their exertions must still be encouraged, and they must be taught how they may not only support themselves, but even rise to affluence under the new regime. All the experience and influence of the present Superintendent, Major Dixon, will be needed to teach them these lessons: but if the lessons be once well learned under his teaching, it is not likely that they will be forgotten, or that they will cease to yield all the benefits that may be fairly anticipated from them.

(Signed) JOHN THORNTON,

Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P.

The 29th December 1846.

No. 3.

REPORT ON SURVEY.

*Extract of a Report from Capt. H. L. Thuillier, Offg. Deputy Surveyor General,
dated the 12th of February 1849, No. 12.*

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Hon'ble
the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., the report exhibiting the results
Para. 1. of the professional survey proceedings, carried on by Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen, of the Artillery, Revenue Surveyor in the districts of Ajmeer and Mairwarah, agreeably to the Resolution by His Honor in the Revenue Department, dated the 30th June 1847, No. 2811.

2. Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen was transferred from the Cis-Sutledge Survey, and entrusted with the formation of a complete double Establishment, with Lieut. F. J. Burgess, of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, as an Assistant. This party chiefly was equipped from the resources in the Bengal surveys, took the field about the 23rd October 1847, and carried on the survey operations until the end of April 1848, when the establishment retired for the recess to Ajmeer.

3. A grand area has been effected of $2661\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, comprising 19 Pergunnahs and 591 Villages of the two Districts of Ajmeer and Mairwarah; the latter in consequence of its hilly and jungly nature could not be surveyed in the ordinary way. The six Pergunnahs noted in the margin* therefore have been laid down trigonometrically. The jungle along the Marwar frontier over a length of above 80 miles being extremely dense, and the villages being from three to six miles distant from the exterior boundary, and there being no land to cultivate intermediately, a mouzahwar sub-division was found to be impracticable. The Pergunnah boundaries, together with the usual geographical details, perfecting a faithful delineation of the country, have been thus surveyed, amounting to 377 square miles. Of the above area, the Mairwarah district comprehends $602\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and that of Ajmeer 2059 square miles, as shown in the following Table:

- * 1. Chang.
- 2. Saroth.
- 3. Kot Kurana.
- 4. Bhailan.
- 5. Todgurh.
- 6. Dewair.

SEASON 1847 48.	Area Surveyed.	No. of Vil- lages.	No. of Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits.	Cost.	Rate per Square Mile.	Rate per Circuit.
	<i>Square Miles.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Or from 8th of July .. 1847 to the 31st October 1848 }	2661½	591	475	3077	41623 3 11	15 10 2	87 10 0

In addition to this, a further area of 197 square miles has been necessarily included within the triangulation for the purpose of connecting the different detached portions, but which cannot be accounted for on the Maps, although forming a portion of the season's labors.

4. The expense incurred from the date of the organization of the Establishment, viz. the 8th of July 1847 to the end of October 1848, was Co.'s Rupees 41,623-3-11. With reference to the rate persquare mile, Lieut. Vanrenen observes, "that it has been calculated from the time "the establishment was directed to be raised till the 1st of November 1847. "Of the gross amount Rs. 41,623-3-11, Rs. 5,243-15-7 were expended before "one square acre had been surveyed, and of the balance, about Rs. 4,000, "may fairly be deducted for the costs of the triangulation of Ajmeer, and "a portion of Mairwarah, by Lieutenant Burgess, who was exclusively set "aside for that duty, with Mr. Sanderson to aid him during two months of 1848."

"The only serious obstacle which for a time retarded the progress of the "survey, was met with in Pergunnah Mussodah, arising from a boundary "dispute between that Pergunnah and the Oodeypoor Territory."

5. The average cost per square mile is satisfactory, and below that of the Trans-Sutledge survey, and bears a very fair comparison with the general averages on the old North Western surveys, the large tracts of hills and jungle being favorable for this calculation. The circumstances under which Lieut. Vanrenen organized a new establishment, accomplished the survey of the two districts in question, furnished and lodged the maps and calculations, and repaired to a new scene of operations in Dehlie and Rohilcund districts, in accordance with the resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in the Revenue Department, under date the 11th May

1848, evinces great energy and zeal on his part, and is highly creditable to his professional character.

6. The extent of Pergunnah and Village Plans prepared and furnished to this office, and to the Superintendent of Ajmeer, amounts to an Index Map on the scale of 4 miles = 1 inch, 19 Pergunnah Maps on scale of 1 mile = to 1 inch, 581 Village Maps varying from 20 to 80 chains = to 1 inch in duplicate. Lieutenant Vanrenen states, that a comparison between the professional and Native Maps was made by him, and where discrepancies of boundary existed, a re-survey was invariably directed. All the professional and hodbust Maps underwent a thorough comparison, and as many of the khusrah as were ready at the time of the Survey Establishment leaving the district.

SEASON OF 1848-49.

Extract paras. 5 and 6 of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Dixon, Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah, dated the 17th April 1849, No. 121, to the address of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Para. 5. It has been said that, by the close of June we shall be in a position to enter on the settlement of the Ajmeer district, and in November to commence on that of Mairwarah. Had not insuperable difficulties supervened, our course would have been free of ambiguity, and the settlement would have been entered on as measures were matured. Our after-proceedings unfortunately have now become a question of doubt. It is within the knowledge of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that this section of the country is now suffering from the effects of drought, more severe indeed than that of 1832-33. With exception to a few well bullocks in each village, the districts are wholly denuded of cattle, which have been driven to distant countries possessing forage. It is affirmed that large portions of the herds have already died, from the fodder and water not agreeing with them. Such cattle as survive till the commencement of the rains cannot arrive at their respective villages under five or six weeks after the commencement of the rains; for until new grass is produced, no step can be taken homewards. If this deduction be true, we shall lose the first and best month of the rains, so far as refers to the early operations of agriculture. The cattle that still remain in the district are so impoverished from want of fodder, that their number in all probability will be further diminished before the ploughing season commences. The drought is by no means partial. Westwards from Marwar we can look for no aid in the replenishment of our cattle. To the eastward, to the distance of 120 miles, things are little better than they are here. Allowing therefore that tuccavee advances be granted from the Government, and assistance be given by the borehs, there is no promise of means offering for renewing our cattle until the first half of the rainy season is over. It is the absence of agricultural means which will paralyze our energies.

6. Under these inauspicious circumstances the question is, are we to proceed at once to enter on the settlement? or, are we to await the return of comparative prosperity? It is a fact, I apprehend beyond dispute, that it will take two, if not three good seasons, to enable the agricultural class to recover their losses caused by the present drought, and to place them in the same prosperous condition they were in during June last. The settlement is less likely to prove palatable to the people, immediately on emerging from the impoverishment inseparable from drought. As far as my own reputation is concerned, I should be ambitious of entering on a long lease with, at the least, a reasonable promise of our career being run clear of obstacles or impediments. It is still within the range of possibility, that the inconveniences adverted to may be so much diminished as to warrant our carrying out our first intentions; early and continued rains in June would allow of the return of the cattle in due time for the khurreef sowings, while opportunity would further be offered for the arrival of fresh bullocks to replace casualties. Viewing the subject in every light, I am inclined to the opinion that our ulterior proceedings should be regulated by circumstances. Should events favor the measure, the settlement of Ajmeer might be made to commence with the ensuing khurreef, a partial remission during the next two or three years being accorded to meet the reduced means of the people. The settlement of Mairwarah might be entered into, and completed by June 1850. We have plenty of work in hand to give us employment for the present. In the mean time I have to solicit the favor of your intimating to me the sentiments of His Honor as to our onward progress.

No. 5.

ORDERS REGARDING SETTLEMENT.

Extract paras. 2 and 3 of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah, dated the 27th of April 1849.

Para. 2. As regards the assessment of Ajmeer, you are aware that the Lieutenant Governor looks to no increase of the rent-roll. He is only desirous that the jumma of the last settlement be upheld, and such addition made to it as will replace the balances and yield a fair net return (say 5 or 6 per cent.) on the capital expended on the talaos. Special causes may require deviations from this rule, and they may be separately stated and orders solicited. As the jumma will not depend entirely on the present assets, it may be sufficient to determine the amount, and to leave it to the option of the community to terminate the kham management, and assume the direction of their own affairs whenever they feel disposed.

3. As regards Mairwarah, the Lieutenant Governor has no desire to embarrass you by any instructions. That district has been raised to its present state so entirely by your exertions and arrangements, that you are the best judge as to what should be done.

No. 6.

SEASON OF 1848-49.

No. 314 OF 1849.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

*Secretary to Government, of the North Western Provinces.**Dated the 22nd October 1849.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, a Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Khalsa villages of Ajmeer during the Fuslee year 1256, or A. D. 1848-49, as contrasted with the Decennial Settlement in Fuslee 1243, or A. D. 1835-36, and with kham collections during Fuslee 1255 or A. D. 1847-48.

2. It is an unusual circumstance for me to appear before the Government with a revenue return showing a decrease in the receipts of previous years. During the eight years that I have had charge of the Ajmeer district several of the seasons have been extremely inauspicious. We have from time to time suffered from frost, locusts, partial drought and mildew, yet notwithstanding these visitations the out-turn of the year has always proved comparatively favorable. This successful issue may be attributed to the circumstance of some places having been more fortunate than others in receiving more rain, or in escaping injury from agricultural vicissitudes, whereby the excess of produce more than counterbalanced the loss sustained at other places. During the past year 1848-49, our usual recourse to favored spots to recompense us for the loss of others, has

been denied us. Drought in its severest form has spread over all the pergunnahs. Out of about one thousand talaos in Mairwarah and Ajmeer, only one, the Jugpoora talao, adjoining the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, had the benefit of a smart shower. Our agricultural labors have therefore been restricted to well land and the bed of the tulaos; for no baranee or unirrigated crop was produced. I have been a careful observer of the seasons during the last thirty years in Rajpootana, and though that of 1833-34 was considered extremely calamitous, it has been wholly eclipsed in severity by the last year; for on the former occasion, some few showers did fall, which in a measure produced forage for the cattle. Under these untoward influences, there is a very considerable decrease in the revenue returns as compared with the jumma of the preceding year. Nor has the loss accrued solely to us. The cultivators have suffered far more widely: for to the loss of their crops is to be superadded that of three-fifths of their cattle. It is true, cows, buffaloes and all the bullocks beyond those required for well irrigation, were taken into Meywar and Malwa, where forage was more plentiful. Yet, but a small portion returned to the places from which they went. In respect to the cultivators, few left the district, beyond the families necessary to tend the cattle. Through the agency of wells and tulaos, every village had its limited cultivation. A portion of the inhabitants was, by these means, supplied with a subsistence; while the remainder was found in food by their borehs. The agricultural improvements which have been made during the last nine years by the construction of tulaos, and in the augmentation of wells, have materially tended to diminish the severity of drought, and hasten a return to prosperity; for our reservoirs are ready to receive and husband up for future use all the rain water which would otherwise pass out of the country. It is this improved condition of things which induced the borehs to subsist their assamees at a considerable outlay, in order to avail themselves of their services to till the soil on a return of more favorable times, rather than to allow them to quit the district when the recovery of their balances would be extremely problematical. The borehs have thus suffered a partial loss to secure a permanent gain. The benefit of this arrangement is participated in by us; for by having the majority of the cultivators on the spot, no delay ensues in immediately taking advantage of returning prosperity.

3. On referring to the enclosed statement it will be observed, that the return of revenue from all sources during 1848-49 amounts to Rs. 3,46,676-3-9, being a decrease on the preceding year of Rs. 59,297-5-4. It will be satisfactory to compare the jumma of 1848-49 with that of 1842-43, the first

⁶
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year a comparative statement similar to that now forwarded was submitted. The items stand thus :

	Jumma for 1842-43.			Jumma for 1848-49.			Increase.			Decrease.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
*Land Revenue, &c.,	236895	10	4	238215	2	2	1319	7	10	0	0	0	
Customs Duties,	60943	5	0	92220	14	4	31277	9	4	0	0	0	
Abkaree Collections,	3165	10	0	4414	7	3	1248	13	3	0	0	0	
Sale of Stamp Paper,	6055	0	0	11825	12	0	5770	12	0	0	0	0	
Total,	307059	9	4	346676	3	9	39616	10	5	0	0	0	

Notwithstanding the great deficit of last year, it is a matter of some consolation to find that the total land revenue of 1848-49 is a trifle beyond that of 1842-43; while in contrasting the grand totals of each year, it is shewn that we have a balance of nearly Rs. 40,000 in our favor. Ajmeer, therefore, during a season of extreme calamity, has yielded the land revenue it gave during a comparatively favorable season, before the increase consequent on agricultural improvements was developed; while including all items of income, we have a preponderating balance in our favor.

4. It may not be out of place to compare the income of last year with that of 1833-34, a season of drought. The accounts stand as follows:

Total jumma for 1848-49,	Rs.	3,46,676	3	9
Total jumma for 1833-34, after deducting				
Fouj Khurch and Bhoom Bab remitted	Rs.	2,87,387	3	6
by Government,				
Increase,	Rs.	59,289	0	3

Thus, whether viewing the subject in reference to the results of a previous year of drought, or as contrasted with the year 1842-43, the issue is alike satisfactory.

5. Great pains have been taken for some years past to improve the condition of the istumrardars, all of whom were deeply involved in debt. As time and opportunity offered, their monetary affairs came under consideration. The usual course observed was to farm out the estate to sahookars for such a period of years as would free the landholders from all pecuniary embarrassment; the thakoor receiving an equitable maintenance allowance in money or in land. Much care was taken in the selection of the farmer; for by his engagement he was required to improve the resources of the estate. The istumrardar on his part promised to contract no new liabilities until, through the annual towfeer the estate should be free from incumbrance. By this arrangement the management of a large portion of the istumrar

estates devolved on the sahookars. The advantages accruing from this plan have been made palpably manifest during the past calamitous year. Our kists have been paid up with punctuality, while the mass of the unemployed cultivators has been subsisted by the farmer. Thus these estates were in a position to resume their agricultural labors at once on the return of auspicious times. On no occasion has it come to my knowledge that a single individual died for want of food. In Ajmeer, the higher classes subscribed very largely for the support of the old and infirm, while several thousand hands were employed by public spirited citizens, in building bathing ghauts at the Ajmeer lake; a separate report of which good works shall be forwarded for the information of His Honor on the completion of the contemplated improvements. We have thus surmounted the protracted difficulties inseparable from a season of severe drought, without requiring aid from the Treasury, or without calling for the necessity for carrying on extensive public works. The reason of this immunity of assistance is alone referrible to the increased means and capabilities of the district through the agency of works of irrigation. The Government, with a liberality which cannot be sufficiently commended, set the example of constructing talaos on the khalsah lands. The plan has been extensively adopted by the istumrardars and jageerdars, whereby the value of landed property has been much enhanced. It has, on former occasions been shown that our talaos are the foundation of our prosperity during favourable seasons. It is therefore a source of much satisfaction to find, that they have been proved to be our stand-by and security during a time of unexampled distress.

I am happy to say the prospects of the present season are, on the whole, favorable. Want of agricultural cattle is the great difficulty with which we have had to cope, and hence the cultivation is less than it otherwise would have been with ampler means at hand. It is, however, probable that by the close of the rubbee, the cattle will have been replenished, and that no trace of drought will remain.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Superintendent.

AJMEER AND MAIRWARAH, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Camp Sindhna, in Ajmeer District,
The 22nd October 1849.

No. 7.
REVENUE STATEMENTS FOR 1848-49.

Abstract of Land Revenue.

Number.	Names of Tuhseels.	Names of Pergunnahs.	LAND REVENUE.			DECREASE.		INCREASE.	
			Decennial Settlement in 1243 Fuslee, or 1835-36.	Kham Collections, Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	Kham Collections, Khurreef and Rubbee, 1256 Fuslee, or 1848-49.	As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	As compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	As compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21	Rajgurh Tuhseel, ..	Rajgurh, ..	45936 0 0	62260 4 0	49783 4 0	2852 7 10	14166 0 10	6699 11 10	1689 0 10
34	Ramsur ditto, ..	Ramsur, Sreenugger and Kekree, ..	51225 12 6	69771 8 3	38481 2 1	14728 15 7	31290 6 2	1984 5 2	0 0 0
34	Ajmeer ditto, ..	Ajmeer, ..	31381 0 0	41262 5 0	26297 12 9	8365 3 10	16364 9 0	3282 0 7	1400 0 9
89	Total of Khalsa Villages, ..		128542 12 6	173294 1 3	114562 2 10	25946 11 3	61821 0 0	11966 1 7	3089 1 7
74	Total of Istumrar Villages including Shah-poor and Phoollea, ..		120813 10 7	120813 10 7	120813 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Miscellaneous Revenue, ..		0 0 0	524 7 3	2839 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	2839 4 9	2314 13 6
163	Grand Total of Land Revenue, ..		249356 7 1	294632 3 1	238215 2 2	25946 11 3	61821 0 0	14805 6 4	5403 15 1
Deduct Increase, ..						14805 6 4	5403 15 1		
Actual decrease as compared with the Decennial Settlement and with the Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48, ..						11141 4 11	56417 0 11		

Statement of Customs Revenue.

	For 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	For 1256 Fuslee, or 1848-49.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Customs Duties,	94134 2 *0	92220 14 4	1913 3 8	0 0 0	

Statement of Abkaree Revenue.

	For 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	For 1256 Fuslee, or 1848-49.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Spirituous Liquors,	3497 10 0	3204 4 3	293 5 9	0 0 0	
Drugs, Bhang and Ganja,	1349 10 0	1210 3 0	139 7 0	0 0 0	
Total,	4847 4 0	4414 7 3	432 12 9	0 0 0	

Statement of Stamp Papers sold.

	From June 1847 to May 1848.	From June 1848 to May 1849.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total Stamp Paper sold, ..	12360 0 0	11825 12 0	534 4 0	0 0 0	

Abstract of Land Revenue and Custom Duties, &c. &c. as detailed above.

Number.	NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	LAND REVENUE.			DECREASE.		INCREASE.		Total decrease as compared with the preceding year.	REMARKS.
		Decennial Settlement in 1243 Fuslee, or 1835-36.	Kham Collections, Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	Kham Collections, Khurreef and Rubbee, 1256 Fuslee, or 1848-49.	As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	As compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	As compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee, 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
89	Total Khaisa Villages, ..	128542 12 6	173294 1 3	114562 2 10	25946 11 3	61821 0 0	11966 1 7	3089 1 7		
74	Ditto of Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoora and Phoolera, ..	120813 10 7	120813 10 7	120813 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Miscellaneous Revenue, ..	0 0 0	524 7 3	2839 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	2839 4 9	2314 13 6		
163	Grand Total of Land Revenue. ..	249356 7 1	294632 3 1	238215 2 2	25946 11 3	61821 0 0	14805 6 4	5403 15 1	56417 0 11	
					For 1255 Fuslee, or 1847-48.	For 1256 Fuslee, or 1848-49.	Decrease.	Increase.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	Custom Revenue, ..	94134 2 0	92220 14 4	1913 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Abkaree ditto, ..	4847 4 0	4414 7 3	432 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Sale of Stamp Paper, ..	12360 0 0	11825 12 0	534 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Total, ..	111341 6 0	108461 1 7	2850 4 5	0 0 0	2880 4 5				
	Actual Decrease of the present year as compared with the preceding year, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59297 5 4	

REVENUE STATEMENTS FOR 1848-49.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

AJMEER SUPERINTENDENT'S REVENUE OFFICE, BRAUR, }
The 23rd September 1849.

Superintendent.

No. 8.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 3546 of 1849.

FROM

J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces,

To

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

*Superintendent of Ajmeer.**Dated Agra, the 3rd November 1849.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3140, dated 22nd ultimo, with enclosures, submitting comparative statement of the revenue of the Khalsah Villages of Ajmeer during the year 1848-49, as contrasted with the decennial settlement of 1835-36, and with kham collections during 1847-48.

2. In reply I am desired to observe, that under the peculiar circumstances of the year the result is far from unsatisfactory. The existence of severe drought is undoubted, and the means of irrigation you have provided have prevented any extensive or lasting injury from this cause. This is the subject of well-grounded congratulation. The Lieutenant Governor will be glad to receive the separate report promised in your 5th paragraph of Public Works constructed by individuals in order to give employment to the distressed poor.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. THORNTON,

Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

AGRA :

The 3rd November 1849. }

No. 9.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF AJMEER.

No. 42 of 1850.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. DIXON,

Superintendent of Ajmeer and Mairwarah,

TO

J. THORNTON, ESQ.,

*Secy. to the Gov., North Western Provinces, Agra.**Dated Beaur, the 28th February 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, a detail of the particulars, as far as present arrangements admit, connected with the Revenue Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa possessions. The Officiating Deputy Collector who accompanied me in my tour through the District of Mairwarah, was detached to the Ajmeer District immediately on the completion of the Revenue Settlement of the former District, for the purpose of commencing on the assameewar khewut arrangements of the Ramsur Pergunnah. This duty was entered upon on the 1st instant, and on its termination, the Pergunnahs of Rajgurh and Ajmeer will be successively taken in hand.

2nd. Your letter No. 35A, under date 29th December 1846, intimated that His Honor entertained a preference for a fixed Revenue Settlement of the Ajmeer Khalsa towns and villages, over the kham management system which then obtained, and orders were accordingly given for the unimpeded progress of the survey of the District, by a full and complete demarcation of all the village boundaries, and by the preparation of sketch maps denoting

the confines of each mouzah. The resolution of the Government, No. 8112, dated 30th June 1847, embodied the orders for the formation of a survey party for the professional survey of Ajmeer and Mairwarah under Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen; the khusreh survey being conducted by the Superintendent.

3rd. On the receipt of the orders conveyed in your despatch of the 29th December 1846, immediate steps were taken for defining the village boundaries. Although a large number of boundary disputes had from time to time been determined by the local authorities, still the cases settled bore a very small proportion to those which remained unadjusted. The external limits of no single village had been defined. Again in some instances where an adjustment had been effected, owing to the careless manner in which the work had been performed, by the omission of all particulars of the line determined and the absence of boundary pillars, the cases had to be gone through afresh. Generally speaking it may be observed that the district, with a few exceptions, was undefined, in respect to its internal and external boundaries. Here then was an amount of work, to be performed within a limited time, almost appalling to view. But the measure admitted of no delay, and plans were matured for bringing the duty to a close with all practicable expedition. To the Senior Sudder Ameen was confided the task of determining the limits of the villages in the pergunnahs of Kekree, Bughera, and Sawur. The duty was one of considerable extent and was involved in some difficulty, inasmuch as these pergunnahs were bordered by the principalities of Jaypoor, Meywar, Shahpoora, and Kishengurh. Seventy-five towns and villages were marked off by this officer, who performed the duty assigned to him in such a satisfactory manner as to reconcile all the parties to the adjudications made by the respective punchayuts. As far as respects the frontier line, this favorable result is traceable to the employment of respectable and sensible persons on the part of the neighbouring allied States. It is fortunate such was the case, for Lieutenant Vanrenen selected these pergunnahs the site for a commencement of his operations.

4th. The defining the village boundaries of the Pergunnahs of Bhinae, Mussooda and Khurwa, embracing 136 mouzahs, was entrusted to the Junior Sudder Ameen. This duty was discharged in the same satisfactory manner as characterized the proceedings of the Senior Sudder Ameen. The decisions of the various punchayuts were approved, and respected by the several

parties. This remark, however, only refers to internal demarcation. On the Meywar frontier, which borders with the pergunnahs of Mussooda and Bhinae, the same good fortune did not await his labors. For the settlement of the border line between Meywar and ourselves, an officer was detached by the Durbar of Oudeypoor, named Mokhun Singh. He did not wait on me until October 1847, when the greater portion of our labors had been completed, and when the surveyor was commencing operations. Although requested to proceed to the frontier and co-operate in the business in hand with the Junior Sudder Ameen, he delayed several months in reaching his post, when he intimated the purport of his orders, which he affirmed were to settle the claims of his state to some villages in the Ajmeer District, and not to mark off the frontier. The subject at length was referred to the Government, N. W. P., and it was only in June 1849, when, under the orders of the Government of India, the Minister of Oudeypoor waited on the Agent of the Governor General for Rajpootana, that the frontier was defined. As the proceedings of the case have been laid before the Government, it will be sufficient to observe that the question was adjudicated by assessors taken from the border villages in the ordinary manner adopted on such occasions, and that the hill of Reechmal, seized on and garrisoned by Meywar, was declared to belong to Ajmeer, the line of demarcation determined on, closely corresponding with that pointed out by the Superintendent as being the true boundary. As the falsehood and imposition of Mokhun Singh had become palpable to the Maharana and his Minister, he was imprisoned, fined 5,000 rupees, and dismissed from his master's service.

5th. The duty imposed on my late Assistant, Mr. E. L. Brandreth, was necessarily limited, owing to the call on his attention at Ajmeer; since it was deemed proper that one of the Judicial Officers should remain stationary at the capital. This gentleman, in conjunction with the Kishengurh authorities, defined the border between the Ajmeer and Ramsur pergunnahs and that principality. One point, the line between Chatree of Ajmeer and Nurwur of Kishengurh, still remains undefined. The case was first taken in hand during Mr. Middleton's administration in 1822, and the line was marked out, but as no record of this settlement was made, and no pillars were built, no advantage accrued from the decision. The subject

was agitated each subsequent year, and orders were repeated that the former decision was to remain intact. There were no data to guide the Superintendent in tracing off the line, and a new arbitration was not consented to by Kishengurh. At length the matter was taken in hand by Mr. Brandreth in 1847, and the putwaree of Nurwur, the former umpire, was called on to retrace the line, after a lapse of twenty-seven years; although time had marked its course on this individual by his having become blind, such a decision though effected by my Assistant, could not meet approval. Kishengurh would bear no proposal for making an equitable decision by appointing new assessors, and the case went up to the Agent, Governor General, who decided that the second decision of the putwaree should be binding. On referring to the case, it was however discovered, that no written record or khusreh of the line was made by Mr. Brandreth, and the stones which had been planted by him, had been removed by the Kishengurh people. Under these circumstances, the case has again been submitted to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, for final decision.

6th. The boundary settlement of the remaining pergunnahs, Pohkur, Ajmeer, Pesangun, Ramsur, and Rajgurh holding 146 mouzahs, with the exception to the frontier which bordered with Kishengurh, was made by the Superintendent. Each case was determined by arbitrators in the usual manner, and a full and complete record has been made of each boundary throughout the district, with exception to the case of Chatree Nurwur above noticed. Pillars of masonry have been built or large slabs have been planted in the ground as land-marks, except where the boundary is naturally marked by the water-shed line of ranges of hills. The work was completed in full time to admit of the progress of the professional survey.

7th. Although the measure of marking off the confines of each mouzah was not at first received with feelings of cordiality by the Istumrardars and Jagheerdars; still as the work of demarcation progressed, and disputes as to the proprietary right to land, many of which had been inherited by the forefathers of the present landholders, were from time to time terminated, the Istumrardars and Jagheerdars became more and more reconciled to the arrangement, which removed for ever one of the most prolific sources of litigation, alike harassing to the combatants, and embarrassing to the public authorities. Now, that the land-marks of each

village have been permanently defined, chief and cultivator are equally satisfied. The time, which was formerly devoted by the chiefs and people to an old standing boundary feud, is now more profitably employed in developing the resources of each estate and village. Nor is this the only advantage accruing from the measure in question. The feelings of ill-will which were generated and maintained by these disputes, have altogether ceased with the removal of the cause of irritation.

8th. The sum expended in the provision of ameens and in contingent charges, required for determining the boundaries of the istumrar and jagheer estates, amounts to Rs. 7161-15-7. As the benefit arising out of this measure would be more immediately enjoyed by the landholders, it was deemed equitable to call on them to defray the expenses. The proposition was readily accepted, and the whole sum has been liquidated; each Istumrardar and Jagheerdar paying his quota according to the area of each separate estate. No extra expense was incurred in defining the boundaries of the Khalsa possessions. The services of the Tehseel and Foujdaree establishments were engaged on this duty. The cost of erecting the pillars and land-marks were defrayed by the landholders and cultivators of the Khalsa towns and villages. Under these circumstances it appears that the external limits of 357 towns and villages have been defined, recorded in full, and permanently marked by pillars of masonry or land-marks of upright slabs, without causing any extra expense to the State.

9th. The professional survey of Ajmeer was commenced in October 1847. As the operations progressed satisfactorily, and as there was a prospect that the entire district would be completed before the working season came to a close, a portion of the establishment was detached into the Mairwarah district for its survey. Thus the work expected to occupy the time of the surveyors during a period of two years, was completed in something less than thirteen months; since Lieut. Vanrenen and his party of surveyors quitted Ajmeer on the 21st October 1848. In Ajmeer each distinct town and village has its map, the external boundary being marked, the locality of the habitations and tulaos shown, and hills and watercourses indicated, while the land under cultivation has been sketched. Thus the principal features of each mouzah have been delineated. These maps further contain the usual agricultural statistics. Pergunnah Maps, embracing the principal features of those of

the towns and villages, have also been prepared. It is to be regretted that no general map of the district* was furnished; for the utility of such a general record would be great and permanent, particularly on the change of the Superintendent or his Assistants. But from the information supplied to the Surveyor General's office, such a document would be easy of preparation. It is suggested that for the convenience of reference in foudaree cases, a map embracing both districts with the talooqua of Shahpoora and the adjacent towns and villages of Jeypoor, Meywar, Kishengurh and Marwar, similar to Colonel Hall's Map, published in 1820, be prepared for use in the office of the Superintendent.

10th. The khusreh survey commenced in December 1847. Owing to the paucity of hands and the difficulty of procuring experienced Native Surveyors, the work proceeded very slowly at the commencement, but in the early part of the succeeding year, our means were amply supplied through the kindness of the Secretary Sudder Board, under the directions of His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The field work was completed in June 1848, but owing to the extensive areas of some of the Qusbahs, as Ajmeer, Sreenuggur, Ramsur, Durathoo, Rajgurh and Kekree, the fair Khusrehs and Shujrahs of these towns were not altogether finished until the month of December. The greatest attention has been paid to the measurement and mapping of the land of each mouzah. The extent of the fields, the nature of the soil, and the general correctness of each document have been severally tested by the tehseeldars, the Officiating Deputy Collector, and by one of the Assistants, and every confidence exists as to their truthfulness. As circumstances admitted, a portion of the Native Surveyors was transferred from the Ajmeer to the Mairwarah district, while others entered on the Khuteonce accounts of each mouzah.

11th. Matters having thus far progressed satisfactorily, we were in a position to enter on the Settlement of Ajmeer in July 1848. It was, however, desirable, in order to insure an uninterrupted course of success, and to enlist the good feelings of the cultivators in the undertaking on which we were about to enter, that the certainty of a favorable season should be first ascertained. The cultivators had at all times expressed a sense of apprehension to enter on engagements for a fixed revenue. The

* Such a Map has been furnished on the scale of two miles to an inch.

measure emanated from, and was essentially that of the Government. It was therefore the more incumbent on us to time our arrangements with reference to propitiousness of season. It is well that we had been wary in our proceedings, for the months of the rainy season succeeded each other without one shower of rain being vouchsafed to us. The drought was complete, and more severe in its effects than that which occurred during 1832-33, from the total absence of forage for cattle. The labors of the cultivator were restricted to the culture of the beds of the tulaos and to well land. The cattle beyond immediate requirements were driven to more favored lands, as no means existed for their support. During the continuance of such a calamitous visitation, it was wholly out of the question to entertain the project of a settlement. A full detail of these unpropitious circumstances was reported to Government in my letter No. 360, under date 3rd September 1848, to Mr. Officiating Secretary Allen, and we were unavoidably forced to postpone ulterior proceedings until the return of prosperous times. The village survey establishment was in the meantime diligently engaged in prosecuting and completing the khusrehs, shujrahs and khuteonee of Mhairwara; such portion of it as circumstances allowed, being, from time to time, discharged.

12th. Before entering on a detail of the particulars of the present settlement, it would be proper in this place to take a brief review of all anterior proceedings respecting the Khalsa possessions since the transfer of the district to British rule in 1818; since an acquaintance with the measures taken by the different authorities is essential to the full understanding of the subject, as well as to admit of the formation of an opinion as to what has now been done. Fortunately, the research and industry of the late Col. Sutherland, have placed the subject in a most intelligible light. His printed report dated 26th January 1841 conveys copious information on all points connected with the revenue arrangements of the district, and a reference to that record is respectfully solicited.

13th. The rainy season of 1849 being moderately favorable, a commencement of the settlement was entered on in the Ramsur Pergunnah in the month of October last. Although agricultural prospects had considerably brightened by a moderate share of rain, still the effects of the late severe drought were traceable in every village. The mass of the cattle, which constitutes the principal wealth in general, possessed by the Zemindars, had been swept away through disease and drought. It is true the spare cattle had been removed to countries where the season had been

more auspicious, but the change of water and food had proved fatal to the majority. It was therefore necessary on the setting in of the rains to afford considerable pecuniary aid to the cultivators by taqavee advances for the purchase of plough bullocks. The village Borehs were also urged to aid their constituents. But this united support was inadequate to suffice the wants of the people. The consequence was, much land remained untilled from the paucity of means available to bring it under cultivation. Again, some of the people, generally, of each village, who had accompanied the cattle to Malwa and Haraotee, had not returned in time to sow their lands. Moreover, the rains had been so light that no single tulao was filled to overflowing; while many were only partially replenished with water. The depression of spirits inseparable from a visitation of such severity, still lingered amidst the people, and they viewed the entering on fixed revenue agreements for a long period of years, with feelings of extreme apprehension. Had it entered into the views of the Government to make an assessment proportionate to the ability of the people, in reference to the capabilities of each mouzah, the time certainly would have been inauspicious. But the Government with its wonted liberality, had foregone much that it was entitled to, and had directed that the settlement should be so light as to be borne with ease and cheerfulness by each cultivator. The time was therefore favorable for entering on such a settlement, when, owing to the paucity of means and appliances, the full resources of the Khalsa villages had not been developed. The Zemindars of the villages in the vicinity of Ramsur were in due course assembled at the camp of the Superintendent. All the documents relating to the extent and nature of the land, the rent rate per beegah, the amount of revenue paid yearly during the last thirty years, the amount fixed as their assessment, and all other particulars contained in the village and pergunnah records, were carefully read and explained to the putails and principal men of the mouzah. This process was repeated to each village. Little was done during the first day beyond explanation. A few mouzahs intimated their assent to the terms proposed. The objections of the majority hinged on the badness and uncertainty of the seasons. Their land was pronounced unproductive, their reservoirs indifferent and insufficient, and the water of their wells brackish; while the wells were unprovided with unfailing springs. Every species of depreciation was resorted to, to diminish the amount of settlement. All objections were met by suitable replies, forcible and unanswerable, in respect to the experience of past years. On the second day the list of adherents was

much increased. In the course of a few days, all the towns and villages of this pergunnah signified their acquiescence in our terms.

14th. It had been intended to collect the several villages of the Ajmeer pergunnah at the Superintendent's Camp, while marching through the district as was observed in Ramsur; but the public officers and establishment were beginning to suffer from the sickness which prevailed during three or four months at Ajmeer. It was therefore deemed advisable to assemble them at Ajmeer: this was accordingly done in the early part of November. The same course was observed in making the putails and principal men of each mouzah acquainted with the information afforded in the village and pergunnah records. No pains were spared in pointing out the great advantage which would be gained by the people through the settlement, which was offered for their acceptance. But our labors to convince the people that their welfare and benefit had been mainly studied in the proposed arrangements, were unheeded. A recourse was had to the weapons of depreciation employed by Ramsur. From their own statements, the villages were so indifferent, as scarcely to be worth acceptance as a gift. As all the putails and headmen were of one mind, it is evident they had been instructed by some evil disposed people, who loiter in the vicinity of the Courts, to reject our offers. The dissentients were allowed one week for consideration and for communication with their families, at the expiration of which, in the event of dissent, the Regulations bearing on the present question (paragraph 138 of the Circular Orders by the Sudder Board of Revenue) would be put into force. The week allowed for cool reflection had been satisfactorily occupied. On being called on to intimate their intentions as to the acceptance of the terms proposed, every mouzah signified its acquiescence and signed the papers.

15th. No trouble was experienced in the Rajgurh pergunnah, though from the circumstance of the cultivators belonging chiefly to the Jat fraternity, much inconvenience was anticipated. It was, under this apprehension, taken the last in hand. The Jats, though good cultivators and of thrifty habits, had shown a marked indisposition to increase the revenue of their mouzahs. They had foreseen the advent of the settlement, and, as by general consent, had cultivated the least possible extent of land. The putails and principal men of the pergunnah were at length collected at the Superintendent's Camp on the 21st November. The ordinary course was taken of making them acquainted with all the accounts and capabilities of their respective villages, and contrary to all expectation, the people at once assented to our terms.

16th. That the Khalsa cultivators are perfectly satisfied in their own minds with our terms, and that they consider them light and equitable, there cannot, I think, be a doubt. They may perhaps have indulged a hope, that by showing their dissatisfaction, the proposed jummah might be lightened. The experiment of objection involved no outlay, and it was at all events worthy of a trial, for, should they not succeed in lowering the rents, no injury would accrue from this failure. It is, moreover, consonant to human nature for tenants to use all lawful means to make the best possible bargain for themselves, when entering into engagements for a long lease. Our lieges of Ajmeer have therefore not been singular in the mode of warfare adopted by them. It may here be noticed that the jummah of each village was determined upon cool and mature deliberation after a reference to the various records, and that, having once been fixed, its integrity was maintained.

17th. Several communications from your office having intimated that it was the desire of the Government that a fixed settlement should be reverted to, as soon as might be practicable, it was desirable to prepare for this contingency by settling all claims to rent-free tenures. The authority for carrying out these enquiries was conveyed in your letter No. 4311, under date the 28th September 1844. During the administration of Mr. Wilder, this subject received no attention from him, doubtless from the press of more important business consequent on the recent transfer of the district to British rule. Mr. Middleton only enquired into a few isolated cases. There was no systematic investigation during his superintendency. Mr. Cavendish's industry in this and other important matters connected with the rights of individuals, is deserving of much commendation. His measures embraced the decision of all questions as to rights and property. Each rent-free holder was called on to furnish a statement of the land he held and to produce the deeds of his tenure. The lands, thus indicated, were measured and recorded. The like course was observed towards the Bhoomaahs, while a full record of the rights of the istimrardars and jagheerdars, with those of their tenants, was prepared. A mass of most useful information, affecting various sections of the district, was thus collected. Had Mr. Cavendish continued for a longer period to maintain his position at Ajmeer, he would fully have completed all the enquiries on which he had made so laudable a commencement. He was, in like manner, with other Superintendents, preferred to a more responsible post, at the time when he had become intimately conversant with the affairs of the district, and when

with the experience thus gained, a further brief period of enquiry would have brought each subject to a favorable termination. It was unfortunate for the interests of Ajmeer that its chief officers were so frequently changed. Time was required for each new authority to become conversant with its affairs. Until this knowledge had been attained, no extensive measures of correction or improvement could be safely taken into hand or entertained. Thus the enquiries commenced by Mr. Cavendish have, until the last few years, remained in abeyance. The inconvenience which was experienced through so many years, has now happily been removed. The long period, during which the present Superintendent has continued to manage the affairs of Ajmeer, has been useful, inasmuch as affording him the means, through the aid of Government, of bringing to a satisfactory termination, all the numerous questions, which constituted a fruitful source of perplexity to the local authorities, and gave some trouble to the Government.

In conducting the investigation of the rent-free tenures, the instructions laid down in your despatch above referred to, have been closely followed. The enquiry embraced three divisions of *maafeedars*:

- 1st. Land granted by Sovereign Princes in perpetuity, as a reward for good service or as charitable bequests. Also land granted by inferior authorities which has remained in possession of the family of the grantee during three or more generations.
- 2nd. Land granted as endowments for religious purposes to continue in perpetuity, or as long as the religious edifices remain intact.
- 3rd. Land granted by subordinate authorities to continue during the lifetime of the holder.

In prosecuting this investigation the record of Mr. Cavendish has been of extensive use. It has been assumed as the standard in regulating the quantity of land to be assigned to each grantee. All land in excess of this standard, has been resumed, as being an encroachment on the Khalsa since the measurement was made by Mr. Cavendish in 1828. The enquiry was concluded about eighteen months since. As, however, the lands would be measured and tested by the *khusrah* survey, it was deemed advisable to await the completion of the survey and settlement before submitting the matter for the approval of Government. This will now be done with all practicable expedition.

The quantity of land held by the rent-free grantees is as follows:

	CHAHEE AND TULABEE LAND.		ABEE AND BURANER LAND.		TOTAL LAND.	
	Beegahs.	Biswahs.	Beegahs.	Biswahs.	Beegahs.	Biswahs.
In perpetuity,	9004	14	19566	5	28570	19
During life-time,	1301	12	1681	9	2983	1
Total,	10306	6	21247	14	31554	0
Resumed, as encroachments since 1828.	787	2	2069	5	2856	7

18th. The record made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish has also served as a standard in fixing the extent of the lands to be held by the Bhoomeahs, or Village Police: these individuals hold lands free of rent in lieu of service, which comprises the protection of property within the limits of the village. They hold no sunnuds or grants, and have continued in possession of their lands and in the discharge of their duties as handed over to us by the Mahrattas. All encroachments made on the Khalsa lands since the measurement in 1828 have been resumed. In 1841, it was brought to the notice of the Commissioner, that the utility of this class had been much impaired by the impledging of the lands set apart for its support. The system was strictly prohibited in Col. Sutherland's roobakaree, wherein it is declared, that all engagements for impledging Bhoom land will be held to be null and void after the promulgation of his orders, dated 9th December 1841. Little attention has been paid by Bhoomeah or Mahajun to this interdiction. The same system of mortgaging land in order to raise money, has been resorted to by the Bhoomeahs, and the Mahajun has experienced no reluctance in making the required pecuniary loan. To give a complete check to this unauthorized system, an enquiry has recently been made as to the quantity of land mortgaged since the interdiction published by Colonel Sutherland: all engagements entered into since 9th December 1841 have been cancelled; the mortgagee being told that other property, beyond the Bhoom land, will be available for the discharge of his claim on its establishment in the Civil Court. A separate report in respect to the greater efficiency of the Bhoomeahs, will be submitted for the consideration of Government, so soon as the plan has been fully matured. The

land at present set apart for the support of the Bhoomeahs in fifty-nine Khalsa mouzahs, is as follows:

	Beegahs.	Biswahs.
Well or Tulabee Land,	7245	7
Abee or Baranee Land,	23950	5
Total,	31195	12
Resumed, as encroachments since 1828,	4868	11

For the protection of the twenty-two Khalsa villages having no Bhoom lands, arrangements are now being made for the maintenance and support of the number of watchmen according to the Regulations.

19th. Statements* Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Appendix exhibit a Mouzahwar detail of the revenue of the Ajmeer Khalsa during the last thirty years from 1818-19 to 1848-49, accordingly as the assessment of each mouzah was fixed or variable arising out of the kham management, the amount remitted through that period, and the balance actually lodged in the Treasury.

Statement No. 4 indicates the number of hamlets which have been located, the average and largest amount of jumma, the amount of the present settlement, the total area, the land assessed and unassessed, together with the revenue rates per acre according to the present settlement.

Statement No. 5 shows the amount of the Decennial Settlement entered into by Mr. Edmonstone in 1835-36 and of the present assessment, including the sum to be set apart as a fund for the efficient repair and preservation of the reservoirs and the contribution of one per cent. towards the Road Fund.

20th. According to the khusreh measurement, the area of the Khalsa possessions is denoted by the following classes of land:

			Revenue rate per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahee or Well land, acres,	16139	.. .. .	4	6	0
Tulabee or Lake land,	8212	.. .. .	5	0	0
Abee or land submerged by water,	6331	.. .. .	2	0	0
Baranee or land watered by the rains,	53788	.. .. .	1	0	0
Total land under cultivation, acres,	84470	.. .. .		
Bunjur Judeed, or land lately thrown out of cultivation acres,	39458	.. .. .		
Bunjur Kudeem, or culturable waste, acres,	76265	.. .. .		
Total culturable unemployed, acres,	115723	.. .. .		
Bhoom land unassessed, acres,	12597	.. .. .		
Rent-free tenures, acres,	12466	.. .. .		
Total land free of assessment, acres,	25063	.. .. .		
Land barren, rocky or saline, acres,	125421	.. .. .		
Total area of the District, acres,	350677	.. .. .		

* These Statements have been printed in an abridged form, following this Report.

21st. The assessment of each mouzah has been fixed in strict accordance with the instructions conveyed in Mr. Officiating Secretary Allen's letter No. 1495, under date 27th April last. These orders enjoined that Mr. Edmonstone's Decennial Settlement be upheld, and that such addition be made to it as will replace the balances and yield a small percentage on the amount expended on the reservoirs. It will be shown in the sequel that some slight deviation from these instructions was called for under local circumstances. Experience has proved that in some mouzahs the Decennial amount was too heavy, while in others from the augmentation of agricultural means, through the instrumentality of new hamlets, or increase of wells and small zemindaree tulaos, a slight enhancement on Mr. Edmonstone's terms was admissible, at the same time that it was just. This partial increase has compensated for the remission accorded to the over-assessed mouzahs. The revenue rate of the land has in some measure been our guide in fixing the quota of each mouzah. But the criterion which has principally regulated our judgment, is the experience derived from kham management during the last eight or nine years. Although the soil differs materially in the different pergunnahs, and the revenue rates, which obtain in one division, could not with justice and propriety be applied to another, yet in making the basis of our decisions to depend on the result of past experience, while the mouzahs have been held kham, we are assured of the correctness of our inference; for the term experience comprises the result of the labors of the cultivator in all varieties of soil. The capabilities of each mouzah having been determined according to this standard, eight per cent. on the outlay of the reservoirs of each qusba or village has been added, seven-eighths of which are credited as revenue; while one-eighth, or one per cent. on the expenditure made on the reservoirs, has, subject to confirmation, been reserved for maintaining the tulao embankment, in a constant state of efficient preservation. One per cent. on the total jumma assigned to each mouzah has pending sanction, been set apart as a contribution to the fund for making and repairing the roads of the District. Statement No. 5 of the Appendix immediately refers to the subject matter of the paragraph.

22nd. It may be proper in this place to take a cursory view of the means and capabilities of each pergunnah, which will be noticed in rotation as the settlement was effected.

The pergunnah of Ramsur comprises three qusbahs and twenty-six villages. The soil in the vicinity of Ramsur is much impregnated with salt. About Sreenugger it is sandy; in other portions, though rocky, it is

productive. The fertility of this Pergunnah has been much increased through its reservoirs, of which it holds forty-four in number. The country is extremely level and the embankments of great length; the whole occupying a distance of about thirty-one miles in length. The depth is inconsiderable; but the spread of water great. Indian-corn, cotton, and sometimes rice are cultivated to the rear of the Bunds during the khurreef, while wheat and barley are raised to the rear, and in the beds of the tulaos as rubbee crops. The area is thus divided:

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Chahee or well land,	3966	.. .. .	5	2	0
Tulabee or lake land,	4895	.. .. .	5	12	0
Abee or land submerged by water,	2567	.. .. .	2	0	0
Baranee or land watered by the rains,	15826	.. .. .	1	0	0
Total land under cultivation,	27255				
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed,	13898				
Ditto ditto Kudeem,	42713				
Total capabilities,	56611				

The cultivators comprise the Jât and Goojur classes, with a small sprinkling of Deswalees (Mahomedans converted during the times of the Emperors) and Aheers, to which may be added Brahmuns, Rajpoots and Mahajuns, who cultivate through their servants. The business of the class denominated Goojur, is that of a grazier, they also till the land, and are orderly and industrious subjects. This remark is made to obviate their being ranged with the predatory class bearing this name in the Delhie territory.

It has been considered imperative to decrease the jummas of qusbeh Kekree, Nepolee, Pharkea, qusbeh Ramsur, Soeela and Teharee. The prosperity of Kekree is almost wholly dependent on the periodical rains: there is no under-current in the soil, and hence the paucity of wells. During seven years of kham management, the produce of only two seasons slightly exceeded the decennial jumma, though three tulaos had been constructed in the interim. It has therefore been equitably assessed by making a remission of Rs. 512 on the amount of the decennial jumma, plus share of tulao and road funds. The qusbeh has further gained to the extent

of Rs. 294 on account of land encroachments made by Bhoomeahs and Milkees, which have been resumed and returned to the town. Thus Kekree has received remissions to the amount of Rs. 806. The village of Nepolee is as indigent and unenergetic as its land is deficient in productiveness, even with the aid of two substantial tulaos and a new hamlet, it has been requisite to remit Rs. 58. The jumma of Pharkea is too high at Rs. 1500: its lands are very limited in extent. Though provided with two good tulaos the revenue on only two occasions out of seven years' kham management slightly exceeded the decennial jumma; it has been lowered to the extent of Rs. 158. Although qusbeh Ramsur has been improved by five embankments and aided by four new hamlets, a decrease in our demands to the extent of Rs. 568 was necessary. Soeela has indifferent land and indigent cultivators. It has received a remission of Rs. 68. The lands of Teharee are much impregnated with salt, and a deduction of Rs. 123 was judged necessary. In respect to the jumma of those mouzahs which have been increased beyond the assumed standard, it is sufficient to observe, that most cogent reasons exist for the adoption of the measure. The labors of the Superintendent and his Establishment, which have been sedulously pursued during a period of nine years, have eminently conducted to the improvement and extension of agriculture. The capabilities of each mouzah have been more or less developed through the sinking of numerous wells, and the construction of small zemindaree tulaos. It is through the agency of these appliances aided by the reservoirs, that the kham revenue has been augmented; and it is through this addition to the means afforded for facilitating the operation of agriculture, that an equitable increase has been given to the jumma. This remark is equally applicable to the three Pergunnahs. In illustration of the subject, it may be noticed that several hundred beegahs of Buranee and waste land have been converted into Chahee by the sinking of numerous wells at Sreenuggur. Again large expanses of heretofore waste land at Telana, now bear rich crops of Indian-corn, cotton and barley, through the construction of several zemindaree tulaos, prepared as in respect to the new wells on tuccavee advances made from the Treasury.

23rd. The Rajgurh Pergunnah holds one qusbeh and eighteen villages. The soil generally speaking, is free from saline admixture and is productive. It commands forty-four reservoirs, part of which are on the plain and part closing the gorges in the hills.

Its means and capabilities may thus be denoted

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	A	P.
Chahee or well land,	7875	.. ..	4	6	0
Tulabee or lake land,	2503	.. ..	4	14	0
Abee or land submerged by water,	1746	.. ..	1	8	0
Baranee, or land watered by the rains,	17579	.. ..	0	15	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	29703			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed,	16705				
Ditto ditto Bunjur Kudeem,	17443				
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	34148			

The cultivators are the same as those which prevail in the Ramsur Pergunnah with the addition of the class of the Mairs. The Jats occupy the rich vallies, commanding an ample under-current of water, and admirably adopted for the sinking of wells. The Goojurs are located on the higher lands suited for the grazing of cattle, while the hills are tenanted by the Mairs. Few mouzahs were over assessed in this Pergunnah; but they merit a brief notice. The first in importance is that of Kesurpoora, a village of Mairs. Its lands are limited in extent with few capabilities. It was assessed at Rs. 2100. The revenue of the first year of the settlement was paid up in full; but its pressure was so great as to be beyond endurance. The cultivators deserted in a body and not a biswah of land was cultivated during the second year of the lease. Measures were taken to recall the zemindars, and the village was made kham. The experience of the last nine years has proved to us that the complaints of the villagers as to over-assessment were grounded on a truthful basis. Independently of unbearable assessment, the people were suffering from an unjust decision of the Ajmeer Courts of Justice, by which the stream of a nullah which flowed through their boundary, and tended much to improve the springs of their wells through percolation, was totally alienated from them and diverted from its natural course for the benefit of another village. The unjust decision of the case which had travelled from the Court of the Junior Sudder Ameen in appeal to those of the Senior Sudder Ameen, the Superintendent and Commissioner was respectfully pointed out to Colonel Sutherland, and as the reasons adduced were considered cogent, the decision, upon a representation to the Government, was cancelled; the proposition of the Superintendent of Mairwarah being approved. The great mistake arose from the respective authorities adjudicating on a question referring to land, without visiting the place of dispute in person. Now, a strict adherence to this course is enjoined in all cases referring to like claims. A portion of the vil-

lagers had returned; but the whole came back on the waters of the nullah being opened to them. An efficient embankment has been given to Kesurpoora; still it has received a remission to the extent of Rs. 796. Bhaonta and Mukreira have received deductions respectively amounting to Rs. 274 and 55.

24th. The Ajmeer Pergunnah consists of one qusbeh and thirty-two villages. The country is essentially hilly; the valleys between the ranges affording occupation to the cultivator. The soil without exception, is good and fertile. It has twenty-four tulaos. Its lands may thus be classed:

	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Chahce, or well land,	4298	.. ..	3	12	0
Tulabee, or lake land,	814	.. ..	4	8	0
Abee, or land submerged by water,	2018	.. ..	2	0	0
Baranee, or land watered by the rains,	20383	.. ..	0	15	0
Total land under cultivation, .. .. .	.. ..	27513			
The capabilities are Bunjur Judeed,	8855				
Ditto ditto, Kudeem,	16109				
Total capabilities, .. .. .	.. ..	24964			

The cultivators correspond with those of Rajgurh. It has been deemed requisite to grant slight remissions on the amount of the decennial settlement to seven mouzahs. Burgong was fixed at Rs. 1550. It paid its quota during four years, and was then allowed to relinquish the lease. During the seven years it has continued kham, the revenue during no single year, reached the amount of its lease. The lands are limited in extent, and revenue rates high. The only way in which the amount of the fixed revenue could be paid, was by borrowing a portion of the rent. Its jumma has been decreased Rs. 338. Burla and Russoolpoora have received deductions of Rs. 40, and Rs. 49, respectively. At Mohamee the people are indigent and deficient of energy. The land is good and extensive and the command of water ample. In Mairwarah, with the industry of its people, such a village would pay the rent required with ease and cheerfulness. It is therefore with much reluctance, that a deduction to the extent of Rs. 288 was made. Mugree was originally over-assessed at Rs. 900. It paid its

full revenue during the two first years of the lease, and has been seven years' kham, during which period the Government share of the produce has fallen below the amount of the fixed settlement. There is no under-current in the soil and its wells sunk in micaceous schist, are only equal to the duty of watering two or three beegahs; moreover, no local facilities were offered for constructing a tulao. Under all these circumstances, necessity has called for a remission of Rs. 243. Surana also suffered from excess of assessment. It was rated at Rs. 1700 and paid its quota during the first two years. The revenue during the seven years of its kham management has always been short of the amount settled by lease. A deduction of Rs. 237 has been necessary.

25th. The village of Nandla in the Rajgurh Pergunnah is divided into equal portions; half being khalsa and half jagheer. The jagheerdar, Meer Khidmut Allee, khadim, collects the revenue of his portion of the land. Half of the sum expended on two embankments has already been repaid by the jagheerdar and brought to the credit of Government. We have therefore no further dealings of a pecuniary nature with this individual.

26th. Mouzah Durathoo, Pergunnah Rajgurh, is likewise in part jagheer and part khalsa. Its lands have not been divided. The village is managed as a whole by the Government; the jagheerdar, Nuwab Enaet-oollah Khan, receiving one-half of the net revenue from the Treasury on the collection of the rent. As much public money has been laid out in improving the lands of this village, it is proper to enter into a full detail of particulars. The sum of Rs. 59,431-2-4½ has been expended on the constructions of its four tulaos, viz., Durathoo, Jugpoorah, Chat and Hunooman, the two former of which have been visited by His Honor. The Jugpoorah work, in view to the increase of its usefulness, is now, under sanction, being elevated three feet, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2584-4-0. The cost of reservoirs at this locality will therefore be increased to Rs. 52,015-6-4½. As the jagheerdar enjoys one-half of the revenue, it is just he should be debited with half the amount of outlay Rs. 26,007-11-2¼. The question is, by what arrangements is this sum to be recovered? The jagheerdar with the characteristic improvidence of his class, though possessing four villages in jagheer beyond his share of Durathoo, commands no immediate means of liquidating this debt. Two courses are open to us from which to make our choice. The excess of the half of the present settlement beyond the amount of the decennial lease, and to

which the Nuwab will be entitled on the payment of his dues, might be lodged in the Treasury to his credit, until the whole sum was liquidated. By adopting this plan, our dues would be recovered in thirteen years, during which period no benefit beyond his usual receipts would accrue to the jagheerdar. The second and more liberal expedient is to recover our dues by yearly instalments from the increase beyond the decennial jumma, so regulated that the whole debt will be realized in twenty-one years, on the conclusion of the present settlement. A preference has been given to the latter arrangement, since the jagheerdar will, in the meantime, enjoy some of the advantages accruing from the improvement of the village, at the same time that re-payment of the advance is fully provided for. As this course involves no loss, inasmuch as the interest on the whole outlay has been maintained by adding it to the jumma of the decennial lease, and as it is in accordance with the spirit of liberality which characterizes the acts of Government, it is with confidence submitted for favorable consideration. An engagement has been drawn out on these terms in Oordoo.

During kham management, it has been usual to charge the jagheerdars of Durathoo and Akhree, which will be presently noticed, three per cent. on the amount of their share of revenue, as a portion of the expense incurred by Government in making the assessment and collecting the revenue. The principle is of old standing in Mairwarah, and is recognized in respect to the Thakoors of Mussooda and Khurwa and the Maha Rana of Oudeypoor, who participate with the Government in an equal division of the rents of some villages. Having returned to a fixed settlement, this particular charge will cease. As, however, it may be deemed advisable in order to secure undivided attention to the interests of the khalsa possessions, to continue the extra tuhseel establishment which is now maintained, it seems just and equitable the jagheerdars, who are divested of all trouble and anxiety as to the welfare of their stake, should be charged their share of percentage on this extra establishment. The rate may not be more than Rs. 0-2-9 per cent. on their receipts. Still as it is in payment for value received, it has been considered proper to notice the subject.

27th. Mouzah Akhree, Pergunnah Ajmere, is similarly situated with Durathoo: it is half jagheer, half khalsa. The management rests with us; the jagheerdar receiving half of its net revenue. Here also a substantial tulao has been formed at a cost of Rs. 10,813-0-6, half the amount of which is recoverable from the jagheerdars. The observations

which have been made regarding the Durathoo village in the preceding paragraph apply in this case, and a like course is respectfully recommended. Here the jagheerdars are peerzadehs, dependents of the Ajmeer temple, and are overcome with poverty.

28th. It has been considered necessary to exclude Mouzah Nearun, Pergunnah Rajgurh, from this settlement. Its noble lake is now being considerably enlarged by receiving an addition of six feet to its elevation. In the course of three years it will be in a position to take up the fixed settlement. In the meantime the usual remissions granted to new settlers will have expired, and the whole of its extensive land will have been brought under cultivation.

29th. In like manner, and for similar reasons, the lands of Boydpooora have been excluded from the settlement. This place is a muzrah of qusbeh Ajmeer, and was located by Mr. Boyd, late Head Clerk of the Superintendent's office. This individual received a pecuniary compensation from the Government in February 1847, for his trouble and expense in reclaiming waste land and in planting an industrious hamlet. On the land reverting to us, a substantial embankment was constructed. This work is now being enlarged, and as the capabilities of the hamlet were not developed, it was deemed expedient to postpone its settlement for three years. Under the arrangements now in progress, it is expected that Boydpooora, as well as Nearun, will be in a position to take up the settlement according to the standard which regulated the jumma of the khalsa possessions.

30th. Mohumed Kherah claims a brief notice at this place. This new village was established in 1838 by Mohumed Khan, a resident of Ajmeer, under the orders of the Superintendent, confirmed by the Commissioner, 3037 beegahs and 17 biswahs of land having been assigned to it from the khalsa village of Nepolee, Pergunnah Ramsur. The revenue was fixed at Rs. 25 the first, Rs. 50 the second, and so on, increasing Rs. 25 per annum, up to the fifth year to Rs. 125, at which it was to be continued till the expiration of the engagement of twenty years in A. D. 1857-58. After that period, the village was to be lightly assessed, the preference of management being given to Mohumed Khan and his heirs. Two hundred beegahs of good land were further set apart, rent-free, as Bhoom, which remain in the hands of this individual. Little attention appears to have been paid to the interest of Government or to the rights of the Zemindars of Nepolee in framing this arrangement. The best

and most productive land had been alienated from the parent village for this purpose; that which remained being impregnated with salt. This land too, to a greater or less extent, had been cultivated and yielded a yearly revenue. The granting of new Bhoom was superfluous, and a direct loss to the state, inasmuch as other lands had been distinctly appropriated to this purpose. But the approval of competent authority has been accorded, and the arrangement must continue in force, a perpetual source of heart burning to those who have lost their lands. On the expiration of the present lease, new terms must be entered on, to make its jumma terminate with the present settlement.

31st. At the jagheer villages of Ghegul and Mangleawas, small plots of land measuring respectively $255\frac{1}{2}$, and seventeen beegahs have been set apart from time immemorial as Government miluk. The true purport of these allotments is not exactly known. A subsistence for chowkeydars is the implied reason. The land has been assessed at an annual jumma of Rs. 75 and 25. As occasion might arise for appropriating the rents of these wells to police purposes, it has been considered right to exclude these items from the fixed khalsa jumma. They will, if not otherwise required, be brought to credit in the public accounts under the head "profit and loss."

32nd. Before entering on the decennial lease of 1835-36, the usual preliminaries of a settlement were observed. The land was measured and classed, and a revenue rate was fixed per beegah for each kind of land. From the data thus afforded, the amount payable by each mouzah was determined. Although much pains was bestowed by Mr. Edmonstone in effecting this lease, and his labors merited greater success, still experience has proved it was not acceptable to the people; for, on the expiration of the first and second year, an exemption from its operation was sought by, and accorded to various villages. In this manner, each year increased the number of dissentients. Had Mr. Edmonstone continued a few years in office after entering on these engagements, his watchful attention might have been highly beneficial in respect to the permanence of his measure. He quitted the district in 1838 and the interests of Ajmeer again suffered the inconvenience of a change of ruler. The settlement was left to its own working, unquestioned and unaided. Revenue affairs fell entirely into the hands of the Tehseeldar. Applications for a release from the obligations of the settlement were promptly received and accepted. The kists fell into arrears and remissions were recommended, whether from interested motives

or from the severity of the seasons is a matter of doubt. It may not be irrelevant to the subject to place the working of the settlement in a conspicuous light in the subjoined tabular statement:

Statement showing the number of years during which the Decennial Settlement of 1835-36 was maintained by the Khalsa Towns and Villages.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Lease maintained by villages during on year.	Ditto ditto 2 years.	Ditto ditto 3 years.	Ditto ditto 4 years.	Ditto ditto 5 years.	Ditto ditto 6 years.	Ditto ditto 7 years.	Ditto ditto 8 years.	Ditto ditto 9 years.	Ditto ditto 10 years.	Total Villages.
Ramsur,	3	14	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
Rajgurh,	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	5	19
Ajmeer,	1	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	32
Total,	6	29	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	20*	78

* N. B.—Nineteen of these villages received remissions for two, three and four years.

The deficiency of revenue arising from the partial dissolution of the lease, and from the remissions which were intermediately granted, cannot be accurately ascertained, since towards its close, the produce of villages whose lands had been improved through irrigation, from the newly constructed reservoirs, began to increase. It may be sufficient to notice the loss through the first seven years:

Amount of Decennial Settlement from 1835-36	Rs.	A.	P.
to 1841-42 at Rs. 1,29,872 per annum for			
seven years,	9,09,104	0	0
Total revenue realized,	7,76,100	8	4
Deficiency,	1,33,003	7	8

33rd. The unsatisfactory state of matters at Ajmeer did not escape the notice of the Commissioner. The amount of revenue, Khalsa and Istumrar, in arrears was yearly increasing. The badness of the seasons was adduced as a reason for the decrease of revenue and increase of arrears. Yet, though this cause applied with equal force to Mairwarah, that district was increasing in prosperity, and its revenue was rising. Although the remedy might not have at once occurred to him, Colonel Sutherland was not above seeking information. His enquiries satisfied him that two things were necessary