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PART I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Geographical Position and Area.

The State of Jhallawar is situated at the South-East corner of the Administrative Province of Rajputana, and consists of three separate areas lying between Latitude 23°45'—25°24' North, and Longitude 75°25'—77°30' East.

The Main Area.

2. The Main Area, in which is situated the Capital, Jhalrapatan, contains two districts, Central Jhallawar and the Chowmehla.

Central Jhallawar.

3. The nine parganahs of Central Jhallawar are to the East and West of the capital, and they lie between Latitude 24°7'—24°47' North, and Longitude 75°53'—77°1' East.

Central Jhallawar is of irregular shape, its greatest length direct East and West is 60 miles, but in parts it is not more than 18 or 20 miles across.

Its breadth from North to South also varies much ; it is 40 miles in one part and only eight in another ; more generally it is 20 miles.

The area of Central Jhallawar by Topographical Survey is 1524 square miles.

It is bounded on the North by the Kotah State ; on the South by the Rampura District of Indore, the Pirawa District of Tonk, and the small States of Kilchipore and Rajgarh ; on the West by Kotah, the Indore District of Rampura and the Gwalior District of Agar ; and on the East by the Gwalior State and the Chapra District of Tonk.

Chowmehla

4. The Chowmehla (or four mehals or parganahs) district lies between 23°45'—24°25' North Latitude, and 75°32'—76°3' East Longitude, to the South-West of Central Jhallawar. Its shape is attenuated and serpentine, the length being 60 miles, but the breadth nowhere more than 17 miles, in one place it is only three miles, and others not more than five miles.

The area of the Chowmehla by Topographical Survey is 567 square miles.

It is bounded on the West by the Gwalior District of Agar, the Indore District of Rampura, and the small State of Sita Mau ; on the South the States of Jowra and Dewas, and Gwalior's Agar District march with it, while on the East it again meets with the Agar District of Gwalior, the Pirawa District of Tonk, and the Rampura District of Indore. On the North side it is connected with Central Jhallawar.

The large Detached Area Shahabad.

5. The second separate area of the Jhallawar State is the District of Shahabad, which lies at a distance of 20 miles to the North-East of the Main Area, and between North Latitude 25°3'—25°24' and 76°75'—77°30' East Longitude. It is 31 miles long from East to West, and has an average breadth of 18 miles from North to South.

The area of Shahabad by the Topographical Survey is 576 square miles.

Shahabad is bounded on the North, East, and South by the Gwalior State, and is joined on the West by the Kotah State.

6. The third area (also isolated) of the State is known by the name of Kirpapore ; it is situated about 28 miles to the North-West of the main portion of the State in Latitude 24°47'—24°51' North, and Longitude 75°25'—75°32' East, is bounded on the North-East, East and South-West by Udeypore, and on the North-West by the Neemuch District of Gwalior. The district has eight villages, the greater number being deserted, and is 13½ square miles in extent.

The small Detached Area Kirpapore.

Geographical Position and Area.

7. The total area of the State is in round numbers 2681 square miles.

Total Area of the State.

8. At Jhalrapatan itself, and to the East of it, the country presents the appearance of fertile and well watered plains, bounded by thickly wooded hills, some of which take the shape of scarped ranges while others have a wavy outline and gentle slopes. The banks of the streams crossing these plains are in many places lined by well grown trees, and the plains themselves are dotted over with clumps of evergreen trees. A valley lying between the two Northern ranges is famous for the beauty of its combined hill, wooded-land, and lake views. To the South-East and extreme East the hills crowd together and form grassy downs with narrow and cut up valleys between. On the West and South the country is less pretty ; it borders on the Malwa lands of the Chowmehla, and inclines towards its characteristics, exhibiting wavy plains, few hills and some running streams, but less foliage.

Physical aspects of Central Jhallawar.

9. The Northern portion of the Chowmehla is an open undulating plain, at this time pretty nearly devoid of tree growth, bare flat topped or conical hills rise here and there, and some running streams pass through. The country rises gradually from North to South some 500 feet ; half way down the district, it becomes prettier, there are more hills and they are fairly wooded, on the level also trees and bushes become plentiful.

Physical aspect of the Chowmehla.

10. By nature this district is divided into two portions. The Eastern and smaller part, locally named the "Talaiti" or low land, appears as a series of low hills partly covered by stunted tree growth or grass, in other parts bare, exposing a dark stony or slabby surface. Two good sized streams with deep beds flow through, and are joined by many nullahs ; in consequence broken ground abounds, but here and there large level spaces are found which have in great part been taken up for cultivation. Water in these level spaces is close to the surface, but elsewhere it is not easy to reach.

Physical aspect of Shahabad.

11. To the West of the Talaiti, the "Upreti", or high land portion of Shahabad, rises abruptly 500 feet, and then gradually slopes away towards the West. The scenery of the Upreti is in pleasant contrast with that of the Talaiti.

This undulating plain is covered with tall grass and trees. At many points the trees grow thickly together, and show expanses of Forest. Numerous shallow streams intersect the plain, and their courses are marked

by fringes of trees on their banks. Water, except in some low lying reaches of the streams or in artificial tanks is not to be met with (unless through extraordinary labour and expense) until within three or four miles of the Western border, where it bubbles up in numerous springs which never fail throughout the year ; it is as though the rain water running off the shelving surface of this tract found its way suddenly through the sub-soil near this point, and making the pressure of water so great caused it to well up again in the form of these springs.

The scenery here is very pretty, the springs run off into clear cool streams, winding their way through a Forest of magnificent trees, their banks being covered with creeping ferns, and the trees in many places being covered by the climbing Caroundah. Were water more evenly distributed through this part of Shahabad, it would make a fine grazing country, as grass is plentiful.

Physical aspect of Kirpapore.

12. This tract is a jungle up-land covered with trees, in the centre of which is a fertile depression watered by small streams.

Soils of Central Jhallawar.

13. Bordering on, if not actually forming a part of Malwa, the soils resemble those of Malwa. The best soils, locally known as "Sir-i-Mal" and "Utar-Mal" are rather more clayey, and thus less friable and not quite so fertile as the loam of Malwa ; they are of sufficient depth, and good crops of unirrigated Wheat, Gram, and Jowar are raised on them. In the uneven and broken ground lying between the fertile plain and the hills the soil is lighter and of less depth, and stone or kunkar is found mixed with it ; these soils, known by the names of "Dhol Mal and Kunkar Mal" grow more Gram and little Wheat. The worst soils are known as "Dhamni and Barli." They lie at the foot of or near to the hills or rising ground ; they are often of a reddish colour, generally stony and sandy, and always shallow ; these are mostly used for rising crops of Til. The proportion of these different soils is as below :--

Good soil, one-half of the cultivated and unculturable area.

Fair soil	22 per cent..	Ditto	Ditto.
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Poor soil	28 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto.
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The Chowmehla.

14. The soil of the Chowmehla is looked upon as, on the whole, the best in Jhallawar ; the superior kinds known (also) as Sir-i-Mal and Utar-Mal are the two best varieties of the rich friable loam of Malwa formed from the disintegrated trap rocks of these parts, and they produce first-rate crops of Wheat (unirrigated), Gram and Jowar. Beyond these the ground gets broken, and the soil is mixed with kunkar or small stones, and is known as Kunkar Mal. Gram, more often, and Jowar, also, are grown on this soil as well. The worst soils are known as Barli, and lie generally speaking at the foot of the low hills or on rises ; they consist of the less disintegrated trap, or contain material obtained from the laterite which is found in some parts ; these soils are therefore both shallow and stony. Til is the usual crop grown.

The proportion these different kinds of soil bear to one another is as follows :—

Good soil	...	...	...	50 per cent.
•Moruni soil	...	...	...	20 „
Poor soil	...	...	...	30 „

15. In the Talaiti Parganah the best soil is a lightish coloured loam known as Mal, which is found in the level spaces. Bordering on the Mal, sometimes on the same plain, but more often on a higher level or among the broken ground, is found a light clayey soil termed “Phut.” The poorest soil is called “Danda” and has two varieties. The first kind (Danda awal) like the “Mal” and “Phut” is of good depth ; the second sort (Danda Doem) is shallow ; they are both formed from the shale of which the low hills are composed, and lie mostly at their base or partly up their slopes. Jowar grows well in the Mal and Phut lands. Wheat and Gram are sown in Mal only. The first kind of Danda produces Til, Bajra, Kodon, and Rali crops ; the second kind is used for Til cultivation alone, and can only be cultivated for two years in every five. Shahabad

The area of these soils is as follows :—

Mal	...	...	12,551	Local Bighas.
Phut	...	...	17,098	„ „
Danda I.	...	...	2,162	„ „
Danda II.	...	...	1,79,838	„ „

16. In the Upreti Parganah by far the largest area 2,46,387 Local Bighas is taken up by a ferruginous earth of little depth, which is also called Danda. In two years in succession it will bear good Til crops, but has then to lie fallow for three years. A clayey soil similar to that of the Talaiti, and known by the same name of Phut, covers an area of 10,292 Local Bighas ; on it are grown Cotton, Urhad, and Rotka. “Mal” and “Boodha Mal,” the two best soils, are somewhat better loam than that of the Talaiti on which grow Wheat, Gram, and Jowar. These soils yield a better out-turn of Wheat than the best soil of the Talaiti, but the latter is considered better for Jowar. These soils have an area of :—

Mal	...	...	36,814	Local Bighas.
Boodha Mal	...	...	7,680	„ „
TOTAL	...	...	44,494	„ „

17. The soil though not deep is fertile and yields average crops of Wheat and Jowar. Kirpapore.

18. The Hills in this part of the State, more particularly those situated in the Western half of it, contain large quantities of sand-stone well suited for building purposes ; it is mostly of a greyish color, but in places is almost white, in others pink, and one part near the capital it is of a deep red color. Minerals of Central Jhallawar.

To the North-West beyond the sand-stone, stratified lime-stone crops up close to the surface; it is found mostly of a light grey color, but also takes pretty blue and fawn shades.

19. The sand-stone is very useful; it supplies beams of great length, in one instance over 30 feet, roofing slabs 12 or 14 feet long, and thin roofing plates of considerable size, besides good stone for ordinary masonry and ornamental work. The local consumption of these sand-stones has increased much in the last five years, owing both to increased demand and improved communications. The State uses some 2,50,000 cubic feet a year, and the quarries around the capital since 1876, have increased from 16 to 51. There are in all 82 quarries now open, the stones from which find their way as far as Khilchipore, Beora, Rajgurh, Indore and Rutlam to the South, Chapra to the East, Rampura to the West, and Kotah to the North in the shape of mill-stones, beams, or slabs.

20. The income derived by the state is small; the quarries are given in contract for lump sums; at some quarries a customs' duty of 9 pies per cart load is levied, and mill-stones are charged at 3 pies a piece; on all accounts the state only realizes 1,035.

The quarry men are mostly Chamars who have settled here from Kerowli and Bhurtpore; they charge Rs. 19/8 and 25/ per 100 cubic feet for stone delivered at the quarry.

21. The lime-stone is much used by the villagers for the building of Houses and Wells, cutting into the size and shape of bricks, dry-stone walls made of it are easily and neatly raised and last well.

22. Kunkar is fairly plentiful, but not of the best quality, for either road metalling or the making of lime.

23. A small quantity of poor copper ore is found near the capital; it was worked once for a short time but given up as altogether unprofitable. Flints and spar are pretty generally met with in the black soil.

The Chowmehla.

24. In the greater part of this district the only stone met with is trap which is of little use for building.

In the Southern portion about Dug a laterite is quarried which cuts well, and being easily bound with mortar and hardening on exposure, is locally much used for building. Kunkar on the whole is rather scarce.

The iron ore in the laterite around Dug is not made use of for smelting. Flint and Cornelian are found in the soil of this district.

Shahatad.

25. Grey sand-stone, of use for Masonry, and roofing Slabs and plates, is at hand all over the district.

In the Upreti Kunkar is very scarce, but is fairly plentiful in the Talaiti, where also lime can be burnt from a lime-stone found near Shahabad itself.

26. Iron ore is found and worked in the Upreti Parganah, it is locally termed "Dhao."

The industry is carried on in two separate sheds, in the one called "Kurra," the "Dhao" or ore is smelted, and the impure iron produced is called "Chakti Loha," which fetches on an average a price of Rs. 1-8-0 per maupd.

If a better sort of iron be in demand the "Chakti Loha" is taken to another shed called the "Dokhan" and put into a stronger furnace, this second fusion removes more of the dross, the iron when taken out red hot is well beaten, and these processes together cause it to part with about $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight, it is then known as "Oghali," and cut into two or four pieces according to the taste of the purchasers, who are generally "Turkia Bohras," "Oghali" is about double the price of "Chakti."

27. Another kind of iron called "Lam" is prepared from the "Chakti" for sale to Bunjaras, who take it to Marwar; it is smelted less than the "Oghali" and is sold in large pieces but fetches about the same price.

28. Two years ago this industry had fallen to one-half of what it was six years before, and last year the furnaces were closed, the demand having fallen off. In 1881 and 1882, over 2,000 maunds were exported each year.

29. Iron ore is also present here, and furnaces were at work, but it is some years since they were closed owing to the absence of all demand. Kirpapore

30. Various colored earths are in particular use, a black earth found in the Parganahs of Patan, Asnawar, and Gungdhar is considered a good hair cleanser; white earth found in the Asnawar, Bakani, Chipa Barode, Pachpahar Parganahs and District of Shahabad, red earth found in the Asnawar, Upreti and Dug Parganahs, and yellow earth found in the Parganahs of Upreti and Dug are all used for plastering or color-washing of houses or painting of earthen vessels. Colored Earth

31. In central Jhallawar varieties of the Dhao, Gurjan, Kadam, Bael, Dhak, Tendu, (Diospyros Ebenum) and "Curra" cover the hills on all sides; the varieties of Dhao and Gurjan being the most numerous; a brushwood growth of the Dhao species is also present. In parts there is a good growth of Bamboo, and in others some Shesham and Mohwa are found; to the extreme East there are two small areas of Teak-growth containing some 6,000 trees between them, the largest of the trees measures about five feet in girth, but generally they are not more than 2'-8". Trees and Vegetation, Central Jhallawar.

32. On the plains the Khora (Terminalia Glabra) tree is at the same time the most plentiful and in some respects the best; it grows on the banks of streams and where there is moisture. The other trees are the Mohwa, Jaman, Mangoe, Tamarind, Dhao, Babul, Neem, Gorar (Acacia Procera) and Behera. The date Palm is found in small numbers. There is another small collection of Teak at a village in the Eastern Parganah. The Pala bush grows in most parts, the Caroundah in a few places. Chowmehla.

33. In the Northern portion of the Chowmehla, beyond a few Mohwa, Jaman, Mangoe, and Neem around or near the villages, the only trees are a stunted growth of Khejra.

To the South of this district, the Khejra and Bher become plentiful; the Mangoe, more particularly, around Dug is much seen, and there are many Jaman and Mohwa.

The Caroundah bush is also pretty general.

Shahabād.

34. In the Talaiti of Shahabad, the greater number of trees are Khair, Khejra, Dhao and Bher. There are a fair number of Mohwa and a few Tamarind, Mangoe, Achar and Jaman. The principal tree of the Upreti is the Mhowa.

35. The calculations of the Amcens during the settlement survey put their number down to close upon 60,000, but there is good reason to believe that this only represents the well grown trees and that the small trees have been left out of the enumeration; trees alienated by grants are also not included; with all these added, the number would probably reach 75,000. The average gross yield of flowers from a Mhowa tree is put down by different authorities at 65 and 90 seers.

The experience of the Forest officials in Shahabad shows that only 16 seers or at most one-fourth of the gross yield, reaches the proprietor; the rest is given to the gatherers, who get on first going over the ground an $\frac{1}{8}$ share, $\frac{1}{8}$ share for the second gathering and so on, until it sometimes reaches an equal division of the amount collected. They are also allowed to keep a basketful equal to about two seers. The Mohwa flower is greedily devoured by almost all animals domestic and wild, add to this the pilfering which goes on among the gatherers, and it is not surprising that so small an out-turn is the result.

36. Besides distilling wine from them, the Mohwa flowers are cooked, and take the place of Gur or Sugar with food, the Sahrias of Shahabad often eat them uncooked. From the fruit of the tree, locally known as "Gilu," oil is extracted, and often used to adulterate Ghee.

37. The Mohwa trees are given on contract by the State either to the cultivators within whose village boundaries they are situated, or to outsiders; these fetch on an average Rs 2,700 a year, which represents rather more than one-fourteenth share of the amount which falls into the contractor's hands, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the gross yield of the flower alone. Banjaras on their return journey after delivering salt take Mohwa to other parts of Jhallawar, Kotah, Bundi, Tonk, Jeypore and Marwar; of recent years the export thus made has amounted to 8,300 maunds, or rather more than one-third of the quantity with proprietors, which leaves nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the gross yield for local consumption.

38. Next to the Mohwa, the Upreti of Shahabad is famed for Achar (Aunli) the fruit of which is pickled, and the Chironje (*Buchanania Lati-folia*). These are given on contract like the Mohwa. There is a small export trade in the fruit and seed. The Upreti forests also contain Dhas, Dhak, Salar, fine specimens of the Khora, some Teak, Mangoe and Tamarind trees and a smaller number of Babul and Khējra. In parts the Caroundah bush grow luxuriantly and the Pala bush is present in fair quantity.

39. The Jungle trees of Kirpapore are mostly Salar and Gurjan. Kirpapore
About the two or three inhabited villages and their cultivated land, the
Mangoe Jaman, Mohwa and Tamarind are found.

40. The Durbar pays some attention to the preservation of Timber
trees. A small portion of Forest tract amounting in all Jhallawar to 12,260
acres is strictly reserved, and the rest though not so strictly guarded,
is cared for, and the cutting down of useful timber trees without special
permission is prohibited, a certain amount too has been done in the way
of plantations.

41. At the Capital, and 16 miles to the east of it, areas have been
planted out with over 17,000 Teak which are doing well.

The following trees have also been reared in nurseries and planted
in gardens, or in clumps about Head Quarters, viz. —

AMALTAS	...	Casia Fistual.
JARUL	...	Lagerstroemia Regina.
MORSALI	...	Miumsops Eleugi.
PARAS PIPAL	...	Thespesia Populnea.
BHER	..	Lizyphus Jeyuba.
GURAR	..	Acacia Procera.
JAMAN	...	
KHIRNI	...	Mimusope Eleugi.
SHISHAM	...	Dalbgia Latifolia.
TUN	...	Adulla Toona.
CAROB	...	Ceratonia Siligua.
BASFARD CEDAR	...	Guazama Tomentosa.
SWEET INGU	..	Ingu Dulcis.
RAIN TREE	...	Pitheclobrim Saman.
LESORA	...	Cordia Myxa.
BAKAN	...	
SANDAL WOOD TREE	...	
VARIETIES OF BAMBOOS	...	

While some 10 miles of road about the Capital have been lined with
double rows of Siris, Sheshum, Gular, Jaman and Mangoe, and in a few
years around the Capital there will be quite a small forest of Babul.

42. On the whole grass is abundant all over the State, the hills are
for the most part covered with it, and in the large uncultivated areas on
the level it grows luxuriantly. In the Main Area of Jhallawar the State
reserves number 213 which yield 1,80,210 maunds (Imperial) of grass, of
this amount the State keeps $\frac{1}{4}$ th for its own use almost the whole of it
being stacked at Head Quarters. One quarter is given on contract to
the highest bidder and gives an average annual income of 1,640, the
remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the grass is cut and sold to the purchasers who reside
in the vicinity of the reserves. In Central Jhallawar the average yield
is 3 maunds a local bigha, equivalent to about 6 maunds an acre.

43. In the Chowmehla the average yield is much about the same. Owing to the spread of cultivation, grass areas are scarce in some parts of this District.

44. The grass supply of Shahabad, for reasons given before, is much greater than the present demand. The State reserves but a small area; in years of scarcity, however, the Eastern portion of the district is utilized for the forage of the Horses and Cattle of the Raj Establishments, which are quartered there for months together. The few inhabitants of the district keep large herds of cattle, and the State derives a fair income from grazing.

Kirpapore has more than enough grass for its own wants.

Villages.

45. In the Western and middle Parganahs of Central Jhallawar, owing to abundance of building material, nearly every village wears a substantial and prosperous appearance, the houses being constructed of neatly cut dry stone, or stone and mud walls, with sloping roofs of thin sandstone plates on stone beams. In the Eastern Parganahs, and a large part of the Chowmehla, the walls of the houses are made of stone in mud, unbaked bricks or mud, and are plastered over. The roofs are supported by wooden beams and are covered with tiles. In the South of the Chowmehla the houses are often raised on frame work of wood filled in with brick and mortar and plastered: they have tiled roofs, and much ornamental dark wood work in the shape of pillars, door and window frames, and panelling is to be seen. In Shahabad the houses are made of mud and stone walls, and roofing is either of thin sandstone plates or thatch. Well-to-do villagers keep their houses and enclosures neatly plastered with a cow dung and earth mixture, or with white earth, adorning the walls and floors with elaborate patterns in white or red earth, the hand work of the women. In the larger villages are to be seen the pucca-built houses with slab roofs of the headmen and money-lending classes.

46. As in many other parts of India the village sites are usually well above the surrounding fields, and contain many trees and enclosures for cattle. In Shahabad these enclosures stand just outside the village, and are made, walls and roof, of timber, brush-wood and leaves. The dwellings of the menial classes are separate everywhere, as also are those of the Sehriyas or principal field labourers of Shahabad. The larger villages in the Chowmehla and Shahabad have rest houses in which respectable travellers and officials can stay; they are also used for village business meetings, and are known by the name of "Chabutra" or "Chaupal;" in Shahabad, they are also called "Atta."

47. The better ordered villages have spots set apart for manure pits beyond the dwelling houses, in which the manure of the different cultivators will be found stored; in other villages the manure is to be seen heaped about promiscuously within or just outside the village; where, at all suitable for the purpose, the lands immediately around the village site are highly prepared with manure, but except in the Chowmehla are not often irrigated. The crops usually grown in these areas are Tobacco, Indian Corn, and Cotton; in Shahabad Kassum is more often sown.

48. Whenever it be possible to make them, each village has at least one tank; they are as a rule shallow, and for the latter part of the hot weather the watering of cattle is dependant on the wells or pools of water in the streams.

49. In the points of population and class of buildings there are only two places of abode which can be said to rise to the distinction of towns, viz., the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, where His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar resides, which contains his Palace, the Courts, Offices, and Establishments of the Durbar, and which is the Head Quarter of the army. It was founded by Raj Rana Zalim Singh in A.D. 1791. The 1881 census showed the population to be composed of 14,212 Hindus, and 6,080 Mahommedans, giving a total of 20,292, in which are included some 2,000 troops and their followers. Towns.

50. Four miles to the South of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan is the City of the same name which was founded 5 years later by the same Raj Rana Zalim Singh, on the site partly of a very ancient town. It is picturesquely situated below the embankment of a large Talao, has well shaded gardens within and partly around its bastioned masonry walls, and is overlooked by thickly wooded hills, on the summits of one of which is a partly built Fort. The town is well laid out in rectangular blocks, with broad streets crossing each other; it is the commercial, as the Chaoni is the official, capital of the State, and contains the houses of the Chief Bankers and Traders as also the Mint, Customs House, Branch Arsenal and other Public Buildings. There are 59 Temples in the town, three of them dating back to the time of the ancient city above mentioned. In 1881 the population amounted to 11,469, there being 9,378 Hindus, and 2,091 Mahommedans. In both the Chaoni and modern town of Jhalrapatan, the excellent building material at hand has been largely used, and many large, tall and handsome buildings are to be seen in the main streets of each.

51. The most interesting of these are the ruins of "Chandrawatti," or old Jhalrapatan, referred to in Tod's Rajasthan Volume II. page 667. General Cunningham also writes about them in Volume II. of the Archeological Survey of India Series. In the last few years this site has been visited by Mr. Garrick, of the Archeological Survey, and his report is expected to be published shortly. Quite recently Dr. Peter Peterson, Professor of Sanscrit of the Bombay University, has explored the ruins with his Pundits. General Cunningham was of opinion that this site was occupied very long previous to the erection of the Temples, the ruins of which are now standing, and which date back to the 6th or 7th century of the Christian era. The building of this old city is attributed to Raja Chandra Sena of Malwa, the immediate successor of Vikramaditya, and it is said to have contained 108 Temples. Old Sites.
Chandrawatti or Old Jhalrapatan.

52. This very picturesque old site lies a little to the South-East of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, about 12 miles distance direct, and some 17 miles by the Driving Road. The old town Srianagri dates back to over 700 years ago. Rata Devi is described in the Rajputana Gazetteer, Volume II. page. 216. Rata Devi or Srianagri.

- Medana. 53. The ruins of Medana, another old town of the Kychi Rajputs, are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles from Rata Devi ; this place is also mentioned in the same part of the Gazetteer.
- Rungpatan. 54. There are the remains of another not inconsiderable town about three miles South-east of Rata Devi. Though diligently searched for, no inscriptions have yet been found to show the date of this town.
- Dilanpore. 55. The present all but deserted town of Dilanpore has some handsome ruins around it ; inscriptions show that some of them are 700 years old a person of the name of Dela Shah is said to have been the founder.
- Kantalpore or Kakurni. 56. Here there are the remains of what must have been handsome temples ; the ruins are scattered over a large area, and mostly on the low ridge above the Parwan. No inscriptions earlier than 233 years ago have been found, but tradition has it the town was founded 1500 years ago by a Rajah who owned as a vassal the Rajah of old Jhalrapatan. The site is two miles South-west of the large village of Sarthal, and by the Cart Road 39 miles South-east of the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan.
- Sajanpore or old Shahabad. 57. Some eight miles South of Shahabad there are these ruins, said to be the remains of a town founded by Sher Shah Irani before the present town of Shahabad.
- Gungrar or Gungdhur. 58. At the South-western extremity of the State, is referred to in the Gazetteer ; some of the inscriptions there found appear to be of importance in an Archeological sense, and are at present receiving the attention of Mr. Fleet of the Bombay Civil Service.
- Communications. 59. In Central Jhallawar the main route, for both traffic and travellers, enters the State on the North, at the Anjar river, near the village of Pipalda, and passing southwards through the village of Suket, and the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan, leaves the State at the South near the village of Binda. It is metalled throughout its length of 32 miles, and the rivers and streams crossing it are bridged or passed over by masonry causeways.
60. The main route from the East to the town of Jhalrapatan is a made fair weather road, which has the rivers and streams crossed by masonry causeways as far as the Tehsil village of Aklera, or for some 28 miles. Some three miles further a masonry causeway is now being built over the river Parwan.
61. The main route to the West from the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan is metalled for eight miles, as far as the Au river, which is there crossed near the village of Bhilwara by a pucca causeway ; for some 11 miles further the road is continued on into the Chowmehla as a made fair weather one with crossings.
- This road passes on through the Chowmehla *viâ* Pachpahar, Mesroli and Silehgarh to Pagaria, close to the Tehsil village of Awar in the same fair weather form.
62. In Shahabad a similar style of fair weather road marks the main route from the border near Kailwara in the West to the village of Deori in the East, or for all but eight miles of the entire length of the district from

East to West ; the descent from the Upreti portion of the District into the Talaiti being made by a fine section of winding Ghat Road.

63. The other principal lines of communication in the State are shown in the general map of the State accompanying this report, and are the same as the ordinary serpentine cart tracks which connect the villages with each other, and which like them are mostly impassable in the rains, and unpleasant travelling for two or three months after.

64. There is no water communication, but, when the weather requires it, ferry boats are found plying on the river crossings of the chief lines of traffic, such as at Suket, Bhouras, Khairasi, Bhilwara, and Manohar Thana.

65. There are only two, one at the Chaoni and the other at the town of Jhalrapatan ; in other places travellers betake themselves to the village rest houses, temples, or camping grounds near Police Chowkeys.

66. The 10 principal trades centres in Jhallawar, and the estimated value of the trade, are given below :—

	<i>Value of trade.</i>	<i>Trade Centres.</i>
1—The town of Jhalrapatan ...	... 44,10,890	
2—Gungdhar ...	... 7,52,536	
3—The Chaoni of Jhalrapatan ...	... 4,67,364	
4—Dug ...	... 4,25,593	
5—Manohar Thana ...	... 3,26,036	
6—Pachpahar ...	... 2,76,359	
7—Chepa Barode ...	... 2,37,962	
8—Awar ...	... 2,17,491	
9—Shahabad ...	... 1,92,062	
10—Nandpore ...	... 1,26,787	

The value of the trade of no other place comes up to 1,00,000.

67. It will be seen that the trade of the town of Jhalrapatan far and away exceeds that of any other centre. Of the trade of the town of Jhalrapatan, 68 per cent. is occupied with Opium. The trade in English cloth is 14 per cent. of the whole, and 'country cloth is next with 10 per cent. Gur and Sugar take up 4 per cent., and Ghee 3 per cent.

The chief articles of trade at Gungdhar are, European Piece Goods 33 per cent., Opium 27 per cent., and Grain 13 per cent.

In the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan the greatest trade is in Grain, which absorbs 40 per cent., the trade in Gur, Groceries, and English Cloth comes next with 11 per cent. of each.

68. At Dug, Opium is the chief article of trade, taking up 57 per cent. of the whole ; the Grain trade is about one-half of that in Opium and the trade in Groceries and English Cloth, each comes to a quarter of that in Grain.

The Manohar Thana Trade consists of :—

30 per cent.	...	...	Opium.
30	„	...	Groceries.
15	„	...	English Cloth
and the rest miscellaneous.			

The trade of Pachpahar consists chiefly of the following articles :—

Opium	...	...	54 per cent.
Grain	...	...	18 „
Groceries	...	...	18 „

In Chipa Barode almost a half of the trade is in Opium, and nearly another half is taken up by Groceries and English Cloth.

The trade of Shahabad is made up of—

Gur	...	...	26 per cent.
Country Cloth	...	...	17 „
English „	...	...	17 „
Grain	...	...	13 „
Groceries	...	...	13 „

Trade Routes.

69. The main trade routes are shown in the map of the State accompanying this report, the most important are from Haraoti *via* the Gagrone and Dunah passes, and Jhalrapatan town to Indore for the Import and Export of Opium, and for the Import and Transit of Grain. The next heaviest traffic is on the road between Bhadrapura and Indore which passes through Pachpahar, Dug, and Gungdhar.

The present trade of
the State.

70. The statement below exhibits the average external trade of the Jhallawar State for the past 6 years :—

Abstract Statement of the External Trade of Jhallawar.

Name of Article.	IMPORT		EXPORT		TRANSIT	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value.	Weight	Value
Opium at Rs. 200 per Maund .	1,299	2,59,800	10,416	20,83,200	5,513	11,08,600
Food Grains at „ 1/8 „ „ .	3,73,873	5,60,809	1,49,372	2,24,058	2,21,821	3,32,731
Rice at „ 4/0 „ „ .	3,957	15,828	813	1,352	4,044	16,176
Poppy seed at „ 2/0 „ „ ..	..	..	5,935	11,870	2,848	5,696
Gur at „ 5/0 „ „ ...	5,500	27,500	2,029	10,145	5,499	27,495
Sugar at „ 12/0 „ „ ...	9,700	1,16,400	3,970	47,640	1,848	22,176
Ghee at „ 20/0 „ „ .	5,454	1,09,080	2,006	40,120	13,044	2,60,880
Karana at „ 10/0 „ „ ..	18,977	1,89,770	17,022	1,70,220	24,165	2,41,650
Tobacco at „ 12/0 „ „ ...	6,086	73,032	1,551	18,612	1,936	23,232
Metals at „ 25/0 „ „ ..	1,593	37,575	608	15,200	261	5,400
Iron at „ 4/0 „ „ ..	1,622	6,488	988	3,952	299	1,196
Country cloth „ „ 40/0 „ „ ...	2,288	91,520	339	13,560	469	18,760
Europe Piece Goods at „ 100/0 „ „ ...	6,590	6,59,000	3,373	3,37,300	5,512	5,51,200
TOTAL Rs. ...	4,86,849	21,46,802	1,97,922	29,77,229	2,87,244	26,15,192

GRAND TOTAL Rs. . 9,22,015 Maunds worth Rs 77,39,223

71. The total trade is valued at 77,39,223, of which 21,46,802 are Imports, 29,77,221 Exports, and 26,15,192 Transit which shows the 3 branches of trade to be pretty even in value.

Of Imports Europe Piece Goods is the chief article, and find their way into Central Jhallawar, and the Chowmehla from Indore and into Shahabad from Sipri. The next in importance is Grain which comes mostly from Haraoti, Opium is next, and after it Groceries, Sugar, and Ghee.

72. By far the most important Export is that of Opium, the other chief ones are Europe Piece Goods, Grain, and Groceries.

In the Transit Trade Opium again well heads the list, the next in order are Europe Piece Goods, Grain, Ghee and Groceries.

73. The trade on which customs dues are levied is much in excess of this, or about half as much again, and includes the internal trade passing between the town of Jhalrapatan, the other centres of trade, and the districts which pay export charges at the starting point and import charges at its first destination; swelled in this manner the import trade is shown as worth 45,81,251, the export 35,69,279, and the Transit as 26,15,192 or a total trade worth 1,07,65,722. The article which causes two-third of the difference is Opium, which finds its way from the districts into the Town of Jhalrapatan.

74. For distant traffic Bullock Carts are as a rule used, and from Jhalrapatan to Indore, the chief route, the rates charged per maund per kos are for Opium 4 pies, and for other goods $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies. Modes of Carriage

The rest of the traffic is carried on by means of pack Bullocks and Donkeys, the hire for which varies from 5 to 6 pies per maund per kos for ordinary goods, while for Grain from Haraoti to Jhalrapatan the hire is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

75. The hot weather in Central Jhallawar is by no means as trying as that of Northern Rajputana; the hot wind sets in later and is less fierce. Cool nights continue often to towards the end of May; the rains as a rule are cool and pleasant and though fever as elsewhere prevails afterwards, it is seldom so destructive as in many parts of India. The cold weather is pleasant and bracing, though there is seldom more than 2 or 3 days frost, and the thermometer in the early morning does not often fall below 43° , the usual range being from 47° to 55° . During the past 9 years there have been only 3 slight visitations of Cholera and one of Small-pox. The rainfall as recorded in the 3 registering stations has been as below :— Climate.

		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	REMARKS.
The Chaoni Jhalrapatan	...	32.69	45.64	13.63	9 years observations.
Jhalrapatan Town	..	35.26	48.19	17.35	Ditto.
Aklara	...	42.40	46.9	38.72	2 years observations, the bad year 1877 not included.

76. The climate of the Chowmehla, being that of Malwa proper, is somewhat cooler than Central Jhallawar, and the rainfall rather heavier; the town of Pachpahar is, however, subject to Cholera attacks, due probably in a great measure to the unconcern of the inhabitants for sanitation. The Town of Dug on the other hand is celebrated in the country around as being peculiarly healthy, its greater height and favourable site being no doubt conducive to this happy result.

77. Among the officials of Jhallawar the climate of Shahabad is most dreaded; this feeling seems to owe its origin to the many deaths which used to occur among the Garrison of Shahabad Fort, who were condemned to drink the stagnant water collected in a reservoir. No doubt the extent of Forest and undergrowth renders the climate malarious for some time after the rains, but in the cold weather the air is quite exhilarating, and on the whole I expect the climate is not so bad as it is painted.

The rain Register at Shahabad records :—

Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	REMARKS.
28.87	35.10	24.06	Four years observations. The bad year 1877, is not included.

Fauna.

78. A dozen years or so ago the Jhallawar State bore the reputation of being a good country for game, but sportsmen, privileged and otherwise, have changed this, and now-a-days a few Tigers are only heard of in a few preserved spots among the Northern and Eastern Hills of Central Jhallawar, or the Jungle of Shahabad. In these same preserves, and occasionally elsewhere, Panthers are more plentiful, and Bears are found. In a limited area of the jungle to the extreme South of Central Jhallawar now and again the hunting Leopard is to be seen.

79. There are fair numbers of "Nilgai" and "Sambar," chiefly among the Northern ranges of Central Jhallawar. The "Cheetal," or Spotted Deer frequents a few localities in those same hills and others to the South and East.

The four-horned Antelope is occasionally found in the Rata Devi Jungle.

80. In the West of Central Jhallawar, and in parts of the Chowmehla, Antelopes are seen in considerable numbers, and the "Chikara" is to be seen throughout the State.

There are Wolves and Hyenas in the Western portion of Central Jhallawar, and in the Northern Hills of the same district wild red Dogs are sometimes come across, hunting Sambar and other Deer, in packs of 10 to 20.

Of all wild animals, the Pig is the most numerous, and most destructive to crops.

81. Of birds the ordinary Grey Partridge is found everywhere, and the Painted Partridge along the borders of the hilly tracts.

The common and the painted Sand Grouse are numerous; the former in the plains, and the latter in the low bush jungle skirting the hills. In the cold weather Snipes and Ducks appear in fair numbers. Hares are rather scarce, and on the whole Jhallawar is not a good country for small game.

82. Of other wild beasts, Foxes and Jackals are numerous enough, the "Lungur" Monkey is general, whether in the jungle or in the vicinity of towns and villages. Snakes and Scorpions are not very many, the Cobra and Krait are the more frequently met with, and the largest Scorpions are the more plentiful in the hilly and stony regions. Peacocks, as may be supposed, are well cared for, and therefore no uncommon sight.

83. The Rivers, Streams and Talaos abound with fish good for food, the "Rohu," "Landri," "Sawul," "Singhara," "Chilwah" are the more numerous, Mahsur are occasionally caught in the rivers. Alligators are common in both streams and the larger Talaos.

84. In the way of domestic animals, Camels are not numerous; the climate and nature of the country does not appear to suit them, and they are liable to sudden and epidemic ailments.

The State keeps up in one way and another a good establishment of Horses, and also a small Breeding Stud, and some of the Sondhia Zamindars of the Chowmehla do a little breeding; beyond this horses are scarce Ponies and Donkeys are both numerous, Mules are very few, but the State has started breeding on a small scale. Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes, and Goats there are great numbers of. Sheep are reared in fair sized flocks in different parts.

The sweeper caste in all parts keep up a fair supply of fowls, and rear the well known village scavenger, the domestic Pig.

The village Dog is not wanting in most parts, and it is only in places, in Shahabad and similar wild regions, where they fall a prey to Panthers, &c., that one is spared their prolonged howls.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

85. The Political History of this young State is to be found in *Aitchison's Treatise Vol. III.*, and the *Rajputana Gazetteer Vol. II.*; to the information therein given there is only to add the fact of the present Chief His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh having become of age a year ago, since which time he has exercised the full power of a ruler then conferred upon him. History.

Events during the
Mutiny

86. The following account of what occurred in Jhallawar at the time of the mutiny is obtained from local sources :—

The first actual sign of any thing connected with the mutiny was the arrival at Khairabad, in August 1857, of Sir R. Hamilton, and three other British officers, from Mehidpore, disguised in native dress. Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh despatched a highly trustworthy officer in his service, Major Sheikh Chand, to escort them into the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. On arrival, they were first lodged in what is now the Agency Bungalow, but at their own request (as being more safe) they were removed to a house in the Chaoni, where they remained for a week as the guests of His Highness, and were then safely conducted to Augar. Shortly after their departure, Captain Showers arrived from Goona, was hospitably entertained, and sent on with a proper escort to Neemuch.

87. About this time a body of mutineers, some 2,000 strong, appeared near Bakani on their way from Mundisore; Moti Singh, Adjutant, was sent to arrest their advance, and meeting them between Bakani and Aklera, he drove them back over the border towards Chapra. After this a much larger force of the mutineers, under the leadership of Tantia Tope and the Rao Sahib, retreating from Neemuch, arrived at Bhilwarra; from there they pressed on to Relaiti, where the Durbar had stationed a battery, which they took, and by sheer force of numbers overpowered the Raj troops stationed at the Magazine, and taking possession of it, rushed into the Chaoni which they began to pillage. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, finding further resistance of no use, successfully interceded with the rebels to stop plundering. Tantia then came to escort His Highness and some of his Sirdars to the Camp of the Rao Sahib, where he was introduced to the Nawabs of Banda and Joara, and asked to throw in his lot with them, and join the rebels. On his refusing, the rebels demanded twenty-five lakhs of Rupees, and only allowed His Highness to depart after he had promised to try and raise that sum. The Maharaj Rana left Adjutant Moti Singh as a hostage in the hands of the mutineers, and that officer was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by them. Instead, however, of raising the money, His Highness, accompanied by Gonda Chobey, effected his escape during the night, leaving the inmates of the Zenana in the charge of his Sirdars, with directions to set fire to the apartments in the event of any attempt at treachery or dishonor. The rebels, finding the Chief had escaped, took all the money in the treasury (1½ lakhs), and through some State officials levied a contribution of 5 lakhs from the town of Jhalrapatan. The rebels then passed on towards Narsinggurb. Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh had meanwhile found his way to Gungdhar, from where he returned to the Chaoni after a month and a half's absence.

Famines.

88. There are no reliable famine statistics, and the scanty information obtained has been derived from memoranda recording the decrease of land revenue, and from stories told by old inhabitants of sufferings from this cause. From these memoranda we learn that in A.D. 1846, 1855, and 1862, the State lost revenue.

89. The causes of distress in 1846 and 1862 are not given, but that of 1855 is ascribed to floods and blight.

To judge by the amounts of revenue lost, on none of these occasions could the distress have been great or general, the highest loss, that of 1855, not amounting to more than 2 per cent.

The year 1865-1866 is remembered as a bad one ; for there were heavy rains in December 1865, and January and February 1866, followed in March by rain, hail, east winds, and cloudy skies, which combined to do much damage both to the autumn harvest, and to the young spring crops.

90. The Rajputana Famine of 1868 is said to have been lightly felt, except in the Shahabad District, where local accounts state there was some loss of life. There was a short rainfall in July, and only a few days of rain in August; the autumn harvest was therefore a failure, but as the spring crops were aided by Winter rains, there was a pretty fair out-turn. The State is said to have granted Rs. 25,000 for relief of the distressed, and a similar amount, it is said, was contributed by the Seths of Jhalrapatan. The relief seems to have taken the form of promiscuous charity. The short rainfall of 1877 caused a little distress in the Western portion of Central Jhallawar and the Shahabad District, as the Kharif Crop was almost lost, and the Rabi was much below the average; a few small relief works were undertaken, and food supplied to a limited number of people, but these measures were required more for the immigrants from North-East Rajputana than for the inhabitants of the place. The above meagre record gives but little account of the amount of distress endured or relief afforded, and none of the loss of life sustained. The fact that Jhallawar has been so happily exempt from severe famines is largely due to its fortunate geographical position, as it rarely suffers from droughts, and is placed between fertile Malwa, and grain-producing Kotah.

PART III.

SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

91. By the Census of 1881 the population of Jhallawar consisted of 1,83,039 Males, and 1,57,449 Females, making a total of 3,40,488. Population

Arranged according to time of life, the children form 35 per cent., the young men and women 38 per cent., the middle aged 14 per cent., and the old people 13 per cent. of this total.

Out of every hundred of the population, the Hindus of all castes number 94, and the various Mahomedans 6.

92. A complete compilation of the different Hindu castes was not made; so far, however, as it went it gives the following results :—

The Sondhias number 11 per cent. of the Hindus.

Chamars	... 8	”	”
Brahmins	... 6	”	”

Gujars	...	6 per cent. of the Hindus
Ballai	...	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ " "
Bhil	...	5 " "
Mina	...	5 " "
Mahajan	...	4 " "
Dhakur	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Rajput	...	3 " "

93. Similarly the Mahommedan classification is not thorough, and a moiety are returned as of "other tribes;" of those shown, by far the most numerous are the Pathans, who number 30 per cent. of all the Musalmans, the Syeds come next, and number 5 per cent., and Moghuls 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Density of Population. 94. The average density of population for the whole State comes to 127 per square mile.

For the different Districts it is—

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Central Jhallawar including Kirpapore ...	1538 square miles.	2,20,985	145
Chowmehla ...	567 "	93,215	164.40
Shahabad ...	576 "	26,290	45.47

The different parganahs stand in the following order as regards the density of their population :—

Awar	...	...	(Chowmehla)	...	208.10
Suket	...	...	(Central Jhallawar)	...	164.61
Chechat	...	...	(Ditto)	...	161
Pachpahar	...	...	(Chowmehla)	...	158
Dag	...	...	(Ditto)	...	158
Gungdhar	...	...	(Ditto)	...	156.60
Aklara	...	...	(Central Jhallawar)	...	148.0
Bakani	...	...	(Ditto)	...	132
Dilanpore	...	...	(Ditto)	...	118.10
Chipa Barode	...	...	(Ditto)	...	115.04
Asnawar	...	...	(Ditto)	...	112.47
Patan	...	...	(Ditto)	...	102.66. With the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan included 293
Manohar Thana	...	...	(Ditto)	...	100.35
Upreti	...	...	(Shahabad)	...	47.19
Telaiti	...	...	(Ditto)	...	43.72

95. The people, according to their several occupations and callings, are divided as follows :—

Occupations and Callings.

The total number of persons occupied with agriculture, which includes all holders of land, whether revenue paying, or revenue free, is shown as 1,65,663, or nearly one-half of the total population; among these are the following paid servants :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Halis or Farm Servants ...	4564	8	4572
Goals or Herdsmen ...	6281	921	7202
Gara Gobarwala or Cowdung Fuel preparers, ...	7303		7303
TOTAL ...	10,845	8232	19,077

and field labourers as below :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Nindai, Khudaiwala or Weeders ...	21,349	35,872	57,221
Rakhwali, or Watchers ...	3,863	10,574	14,437
Panidenewala, Water suppliers to Fields ...	3,809	11,423	15,232
Charaswala, Well-workers ...	1,556		1,556
TOTAL ...	30,577	57,869	88,446

96 Next in point of numbers are the Chamars, who have been returned as 1,419 Males, and 2,308 Females, or 3,727 in all; these, together with the "Kolis," who number 292 Males and 210 Females, in all 502, make up the ordinary labourers, and for the most part furnish the Begar labour; about one-half of them live in the Chaoni. The other chief occupations, and numbers of the laboring classes are:—

Kumhars, or Potters ...	1,824
Weavers ...	1,801
Barbers ...	1,421
Telis, or Oil persons ...	1,030
Carpenters ...	968
Blacksmiths ...	883
Gold and Silver Smiths ...	620
Tailors ...	600

A considerable portion of the population is returned as of Miscellaneous or indefinite occupation, among these are 3,648 Bagaries.

97. Location of the chief cultivating castes.

Location of Cultivating Castes.

DHAKURS—Are found mostly in the Parganahs of Chipa Barode, Chechat, Suket, and Patan of Central Jhallawar, the Upreti Parganah of Shahabad and the Awar Parganah of the Chowmehla.

GUJARS—Cultivate principally in Asnawar, Suket, Bakani, and Dilanpore of Central Jhallawar, and Pachpahar and Gungdhar of the Chowmehla.

RAJPUTS—Cultivate throughout the Chowmehla and in the Patan Parganah. In Patan they are Jhala Rajputs, and are lightly assessed under the name of "Chouthan."

MINAS—Are principally found in the Aklera Parganah, but they also inhabit Chipa Barode, Manohar Thana and Cheehat.

LODHAS—There are a large number of Lodhas in Manohar Thana, who also cultivate in Bakani Dilanpore and Dag.

BRAHMINS—Are cultivators in Asnawar, Cheehat, Bakani and Gung-dhar.

SONDHIAS—Form more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the landholders and cultivators of the Chowmehla, a few cultivate in Bakani.

AHIRS—Are found in Suket and Chipa Barode and in the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad.

KURMIS—Cultivate in Patan, Awar and Pachpahar.

KARARS—Predominate in Shahabad, and are also cultivators in Aklera.

MEWATIS—Are numerous in Manohar Thana.

ANJNAS—Are found in Suket.

TURKIA—Cultivate in Pachpahar.

BOHRAS—Cultivate to a small extent in Cheehat and Patan.

BHILS—Are numerous in Asnawar and a considerable number cultivate in Patan.

Land held by different
Cultivating Classes.

98. The area of land held by the Chief cultivating castes is given in local Bighas below:—

In Central Jhallawar and Shahabad.

Dhakurs	...	...	3,9033 Bighas.
Minas	...	...	32,029 „
Gujars	...	...	25,662 „
Lodhas	...	...	21,253 „
Kachis and Malis	...	...	18,980 „
Brahmins	...	...	18,018 „
Karar	...	...	17,870 „
Rajputs	...	...	16,164 „
Mahajans and Banias	...	...	12,660 „
Ahirs	...	...	11,819 „
Kurmis	...	...	10,792 „
Bhils	...	...	8,781 „

99. The above calculation does not, however, include the lands held by Patells, which amount to 1,22,325 bighas. These lands are classed

merely as Patells' holdings, and not under the various castes to which the Patells may belong.

100. In the Chowmehla Sondhias hold 78 per cent. of the land, the Rajputs come next with only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Gujars follow with $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

101. Subject of course to many exceptions, I am inclined to think that the general body of Jhallawar cultivators are not as true as they might be in their dealings, and this is due in great part to the many years during which they were subjected to the action of officials who both misunderstood and mismanaged them. Eight or nine years ago it was a common occurrence for all the cultivators in a village, after having received advances throughout the year on the expectation of the Opium Crop, to immigrate across the border in a body and dispose of this produce to others, and then to be enticed back by promises from the officials, which were as a rule broken.

Character of the Cultivating Classes.

102. Matters have improved since then, and such wholesale dishonesty is of very rare occurrence, but there is room for further improvement, which will come about in proportion to the discernment shown by the revenue officials in separating the dishonest from the honest, and to their treating each according to their deserts.

The Sondhias are probably the least trustworthy, or it may be their misdeeds catch the eye more, owing to their being all located in one part.

103. For cultivating skill and industry the Kurmis stand at the head, and are followed by the Dhakurs, Lodhas, Minas, Karars, Mewatis and so on; at the other end are found Sondhias, Rajputs, and Bhils.

104. Village Head-men are known in Central Jhallawar as Patells, in the Chowmehla as Lamberdars, and in Shahabad as Mehtas. The Patells of Central Jhallawar, in return for exerting themselves to secure increased cultivation, representing village wants, and assisting in the collection of the revenue, receive dues from the State in the shape of land, and remissions on the land revenue. Prior to the present settlement, out of the 885 villages inhabited in Central Jhallawar, the Patells of 250 villages were receiving in dues as much as $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the revenue, those of 239 villages were getting $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent., while those of the remaining 296 villages were without any dues. To all Patells, receiving less than dues to the amount of 5 per cent. on the collections, the Durbar has now arranged to grant that percentage. The cases of those receiving more than 5 per cent. are under consideration.

Village Head-men.

The Patells of Central Jhallawar on the whole do their work fairly well, but no doubt they will appear to better advantage hereafter, when they all receive alike 5 per cent., and know the amount they get is dependent on the collections.

105. The duties and dues of the Lamberdars of the Chowmehla will be mentioned under the head of Land Tenure. Their main object appears to be to live as much as possible at the expense of the villagers, and for

this purpose they organise parties (locally termed Pacholas), and, on the pretence of village business, spend weeks together at some large Bazar, and then endeavor to debit their expenses to the village.

106. At Shahabad the Mehtas, like the Patells of Central Jhallawar, get dues in land and by remissions, and in the Upreti they are also given Mohwa trees. The Mehtas of 56 villages get dues at the rate of Rs. 2-6-0 per cent., those of 91 villages receive nothing, while the Mehtas of 28 villages get as much as Rs. 10-8-0 per cent. on the revenue. The Durbar has under its consideration a plan for granting all 5 per cent. as in Central Jhallawar. The Mehtas of Shahabad are rather given to oppressing cultivators, but it is hoped that the new settlement will put this nearly out of their power.

Food of the Cultivating Classes.

107. Indian-corn and Jowar form the staple food of the country. The flour of these cooked over night in Butter Milk is called Rabri, and is eaten next morning. Chapatees made of these Grains are eaten with cooked vegetables, or with young Poppy leaves, Dal of Mung, or Gram. Cultivators who are well off often eat Wheat. On happy occasions Rice and Gur are indulged in. There are usually three meals, the mid-day one during the seasons for out-door labour being eaten in the fields. Sometimes cultivators pick the ripening crops, and throwing the Grain into a fire on the spot, make one big meal for the day from the parched Grain. In Shahabad, Rali and Kodon are the usual food, while in the season the Sahrias subsist largely on Mohwa flowers.

Clothing and Ornaments of the Cultivating Classes.

108. The articles of dress among both Hindu and Mohammedans is the same as worn by these classes elsewhere. Some classes prefer particular colors as in the case of the Sondhias; the men dress in white from head to foot, while the women wear red Petticoats with dark blue "Saris," sometimes fringed with metal beading. The cost of clothing is estimated, for a man Rs. 3, for a woman Rs. 3-4-0. In the cold weather a Padded Jacket is worn by some, and others wrap themselves up in Razais or Blankets.

109. The men more usually wear the sacred "Ram Nomi" suspended from the neck, made in Silver or Gold, which costs about Rs. 30; some wear earrings costing from Rs. 10 to 20, and a few Silver Anklets which are priced at from Rs. 10 to 15. The two more common ornaments of the women are Bracelets made of Cocanut, either plain or set with Silver, which cost from eight annas to Re. 1, and Anklets generally of some chain pattern made of lead, mixed metal or Silver which vary in price from eight annas to Rs. 15. A massive armlet of Silver costing Rs. 40 is worn by some. There is a peculiar and pretty head ornament in Silver worn by the Sondhia women.

Indebtedness.

110. To denote the pecuniary position of the Jhallawar Landholders it is the custom to class them as—

Gurhu-Dewal Assamis

Manoti-ka-Assamis.

Khalsa-Assamis.

The Gurhu Dewal Assami is one in the most happy circumstances, who pays his revenue and arranges for all his own expenditure, without the assistance of any money-lender, and is sometimes prosperous enough to engage in money-lending transactions with other cultivators.

111. The Khalsa Assami is his opposite; by misfortune, ill-treatment, a legacy of debt, or, not unfrequently, by his own dishonest ways, he finds himself quite without credit, and has to come to the State for advances of grain for food and seed and cash for the expenses of cultivation; these he receives, but his crops are watched by State agents, and cannot be removed until the value of the advances, the revenue due, and the expense of watching are first paid.

112. The numbers of these two classes have not been precisely ascertained, and they fluctuate from year to year, merging into the second or Manoti-ka-Assamis as the means of the first grow less, or the condition of the third improves. I have found the number of the third class often over-stated, persons of means, who have small advances from the State, having been included among them. Speaking roundly, the proportion of these two classes to the whole number of occupiers, of late years, has been about 50 per cent., the first class being to the third as 3 to 1.

113. The Durbar officials should be more particular in separating the "Gurhu Dewal" Assamis from the "Khalsa;" small advances to the former should come under ordinary Taccavi loans, whereas advances to the latter should be granted in accordance with rules lately framed, which require an estimate of the probable recoveries with full explanations of any difference.

If these directions be carefully followed, the Durbar in a few years will obtain some valuable information as to production and cost of cultivation.

114. Regarding the second class, directions were given 3 years ago to collect accurate information as to their indebtedness, and this has lately come to hand, but prior to noticing it, it is necessary to explain the system with which they are connected, which is known as the Manotidari system.

The Manotidari System.

115. This system is more fully established in the Chowmehla where it probably originated, and from where it spread through the whole of Central Jhallawar; quite recently it has to a small extent found a footing in the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad.

Its Extent.

116. The Mahratta Rulers are believed to have founded it by engaging money-lenders to stand surety (Manoti) for the revenue payments of the uncertain Sondhia, Mina, and Bhil cultivators of those times undertaking on their part, that in recovering advances on this and other accounts, the Manotidars should receive all requisite assistance from the revenue officials. The details of these arrangements are now not known.

Its Origin.

117. The system as it at present exists is as follows :—

As it now is.

Persons, mostly of the money-lending classes, but sometimes those of independant means, among whom are to be found Patells, cultivators,

As regards Cultivators.

and ex-agriculturists, offer themselves as Manotidars, or are invited to take up the duties by the State officials or by the cultivators. By a Manotidar is understood one who contracts both with the cultivators and the State as regards banking transactions with the former; his agreement with the cultivators is that he will pay their revenue as it falls due, provide them with advances of grain for seed, cash advances for agricultural operations, expenses connected with ordinary living, and occasionally extraordinary disbursements on the understanding that they accept the conditions on which these advances are made, and that the produce of their fields is not disposed of elsewhere, until the Manotidars' claims have been first satisfied. The prices at which this produce is to be credited, being either settled by mutual agreement or fixed by State arbitrament.

As regards the State,
His appointment.

118. The Manotidars' contract with the State is that he is appointed, with the State sanction, on condition that he is responsible for the revenue payments of the cultivators, and that he will punctually and faithfully carry out the provisions of his agreement with them, in which case the State undertakes to consider the advances on all accounts made by him to be a first charge on the cultivators crops, and to afford him summary assistance, through its Revenue Department, in the realization of his dues, whenever this may be necessary.

Resignation of Manotidars.

119. Having been appointed, Manotidars cannot withdraw except after due notice, and with the approval of the Durbar; this is to provide against the inconvenience of sudden retirement, and to allow time for fresh arrangements.

Discharge of Manotidars.

Manotidars can be dismissed by order of the State for breaking the conditions of their agreement, or for exaction, and also at the request of the cultivator, if considered reasonable.

The results of Discharge.

120. If dismissed for breach of contract or exactions, the Manotidar forfeits the right to State assistance in the recovery of balances outstanding against cultivators; but, if removed at the request of cultivators, it is first necessary for the latter to satisfy the Manotidar that his claims will be made good either by the new Manotidar, to be appointed, or in some other acceptable manner.

121. In a sense the Manotidar has become a "Malguzar," inasmuch as the revenue of cultivators dealing with him, is paid through him. In other respects he differs from the "Malguzar," who holds a superior status with regard to the land, and collects rentals wherewith he pays the revenue; the Manotidar on the other hand has no concern with the land, unless temporarily made over to him in the case of a heavily-indebted assami, and recovers, not rentals, but the advances of all kinds made by him; the Manotidar is in fact a combined, surety for the revenue, and licensed agricultural Banker.

The working of the System.

Neglect by the State.

122. Such is the system; now, as to its working. Of the three parties concerned in this transaction, that is to say the State, the Manotidar, and the Cultivator, the first is in some ways the most important. Occupying as it does the position of umpire, the State has, as a rule, unfortunately

neglected its part, and in consequence, one, or other, or both of the other parties have abused the system to their own advantage.

The Manotidars' claims to profit have in many places risen to absurd heights; they have complicated and concealed their accounts, and made use of State agency, as it pleased them, to extort as much as possible from cultivators; indeed there was a time when a whole Parganah (Pachpahar) became temporarily, to all intents and purposes, the property of the Manotidars, who had quite usurped State Authority. On the other hand, cultivators were not blameless, and contrived, by banding together, or in collusion with other money-lenders, to evade payments to their Manotidars, and make away with the produce of their fields; thus each class strove to over-reach the other.

Abuses which have crept in.

123. When under these circumstances State aid was granted, the officials often made matters worse by their want of discrimination in distributing it; for at one time reasonable and unreasonable requests were alike complied with, while at another honest and dishonest cultivators were equally coerced.

The neglect of the State officials was also apparent in their selection of Manotidars, almost any one who chose to become a candidate for the office being accepted; in this way persons of little or no capital became Manotidars, and having themselves to borrow money, were obliged to charge high for advances to cultivators. Many Manotidars were persons of doubtful character, and some in their official capacity, as Patells, &c., had local influence detrimental to the interests of cultivators.

Manotidars were permitted to distribute Grain unfit for food, and of little use for seed. Then again their rights were interfered with. When it suited the Officials, they forced Manotidars to advance for all requirements; when, on the other hand, they had Grain of their own, or State Grain to dispose of, they prevented advances being made. And lastly, the system was turned to account by the Parganah Officials, as a plan for collecting the revenue with ease by sending for Manotidar to the Tehsil, obtaining the revenue from them, without reference to the seasons or the cultivators on whose behalf it was advanced, and considering their end secured, left it to the Manotidars to recover whatever they could, by any means.

124. For the past few years the attention of the Durbar has been directed to the many abuses of the system, and some advance towards rectifying them has been made; for instance, the usurpation of authority by Manotidars has ceased, and State assistance is only granted when the justness and necessity are apparent. Revenue Officials are not permitted to compete with Manotidars in business, nor are they allowed to collect revenue direct from the Manotidars without reference to the cultivators with whom they deal. The remedy for other defects, such as the appointment of unsuitable persons, the permission of exorbitant rates and intricate means of profit, and the keeping of complicated and hidden accounts, requires time and opportunity, and will be referred to further on.

Recent endeavours to Correct Abuses.

125. I will now pass on to the consideration of the result of the inquiry into Manotidars' Accounts, up to Sumbut 1938 or 1881—1882 (3 years ago.)

Results of the inquiry into Manotidari Accounts.

The Chowmehla.

Amount of Manoti.

In the Chowmehla it was found that nearly 68 per cent. of the revenue payers had dealings with Manotidars. In one Parganah (Awar) there were as many as 82 per cent., and of the revenue payable by the district, 80 per cent. was collected through Manotidars; in another Parganah (Gungdhar) the rate was as much as 88 per cent.

Style of Manotidar.

126. The Manotidars of this district were nearly all of the money-lending class, agriculturists and others being very few. They were almost entirely residents of the Parganahs they had dealings in, and only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were foreigners; in some instances the business was hereditary, and had been carried on for over a hundred years, but the average duration of business appeared to be somewhat over 20 years.

The extent of their transactions

127. Their extent of business as measured by the amount of Revenue they stood security for, was—

Nearly 12 per cent. did business up to Rs.	500
Over 23 „ „ „ „	1,000
Nearly 49 „ „ „ „	5,000
„ 12 „ „ „ „	10,000
„ 3 „ „ „ „	20,000

and there were two others, one of whom stood security for between Rs 20,000 and 30,000, and the other for over Rs. 30,000. The total of transactions in Cash and Grain would approach a sum equal to one-and-a-half more of the above figures; that is to say, the Manotidar who stood security for Rs. 30,000 would carry on a business worth Rs 75,000.

Purposes of Cash Advances

128 The Manotidars accounts show that advances were given in Cash for the following purposes, and in the proportions shewn :—

For payment of Revenue	... 58 per cent.
To meet the expenses of cultivation	... 24 „ nearly,
For the expenses of ordinary living	... 18 „ nearly,

and the rest, about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., for extraordinary expenses.

Of Grain Advances

The advances of Grain were—

53 per cent. for seed.

47 per cent. for food.

Dependence of Cultivators on Manotidars.

129. From this it would appear that the cultivators are not dependent entirely on the Manotidars for the supply of their daily wants, and to meet special disbursements; indeed it is known that in the Patan District it is not so. That they have other means is shown by the fact, that, out of the recoveries made by Manotidars, 34 per cent. were in Cash, the remaining 66 per cent. being in kind, almost entirely the produce of the fields a very small sum being credited for the sale of Bullocks and Ghi. Cultivators, though anxious enough to negotiate with Manotidars for loans will never open a deposit account with them, and speedily draw out any sums found to their credit.

130. These accounts show that on an average Manotidars only took 10 per cent. per annum on their advances ; but this by no means shows their actual profits as will be presently seen.

Interest on Advances
shown in accounts.

Originally the Manotidars of Chowmehla were allowed to charge interest at two annas in the rupee or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on cash advances ; in one Parganah this is still adhered to, but in the other three the rate has risen to over $16\frac{1}{2}$, 24, and 27 per cent.

Profit of various kinds
taken by Manotidars.

Actual interest.

131. The transactions in produce show several devices favourable to the Manotidar, and these profits do not appear in the accounts. For Grain advanced a return is expected of a quarter more ; this is general and legitimate as the quarter extra is a set off for the trouble and loss occasioned in the storing of Grain, of which the cultivator is relieved. This arrangement is termed "Sewai Bari."

Profit on Produce

Grain.

The average of the prices for Grain credited to the cultivators' accounts has, as compared with Bazar Prices, been generally to their detriment ; in one Parganah, it was as much as $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yet in another it rose to nearly 9 per cent. in their favour. Besides this, the Manotidar claimed a further discount on the price, which varied from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; thus, exclusive of the "Sewai Bari," the cultivator, by dealing with the Manotidar, lost from 9 per cent. to 34 per cent. in three of the Parganahs, whereas in the fourth, though he granted nearly 5 per cent. discount, he has gained nearly 9 per cent. in the price, and has thus been a net gainer of 4 per cent. In Opium dealings, prices have varied from 7 per cent. against $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in favour of the cultivator ; but in crediting this produce it is customary to mulct the cultivator of a portion under the name of "Hath Bharai" or handful, which has varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in addition to this there is the discount on the price in two Tehsils, which has come to nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. The net result has been that in Pachpahar the cultivator has lost 16 per cent., in Awar 1 per cent., in Dug $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in Gungdhar $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., by dealing with the Manotidars.

Opium

132 Altogether, then, the Chowmehla cultivator pays on the one hand from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 per cent. for his Cash advances, and on the other hand he loses in the shape of a handful and discount on the prices of his produce from 1 to 16 per cent. on Opium, and from 9 to 34 per cent. on Grain, though in one Parganah he has gained 4 per cent. on Grain.

Total Grain to the
Manotidar.

133. The cultivators of this District commenced the year 1881-82 with a cash debt of rather more than a half year's revenue. The year was not a favourable one ; the price of Opium had fallen much the year before, and had continued at a low figure, the rains had not been altogether favourable, and the Grain Harvests in consequence not good. Under these circumstances, the Pachpahar cultivators increased their debt by $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and about doubled their grain debt. I may say in passing that I believe this result to be due more to the very unsatisfactory relations between the Manotidars and Assamis of this Parganah than to any other cause. Manoti matters are worse in this Parganah than any other, and require the immediate and careful attention of the Durbar.

Indebtedness of Manoti
Assamis.

Result of the year's
transactions—P a c h
pahar.

134. The cultivators of the Awar Parganah decreased their money debt by $5\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., but considerably increased their Grain debt; the Dug cultivators decreased their money debt by 30 per cent., but their Grain debt continued heavy; the Gungdhar cultivators lowered the money debt by 11 per cent., but they also much increased their Grain debt.

The close of the year left these cultivators of the Chowmehla district with a money debt equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a year's revenue, Dug being best off with a debt of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a year's revenue, and Pachpahar worst with a debt of $1\frac{1}{2}$ the year's revenue.

The accounts furnished by the Manotidars showed that interest formed only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the former debt; but I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this.

Central Jhallawar.
Amount of Revenue.

135. In Central Jhallawar the number of Assamis on Manoti was 42 per cent., or less than in the Chowmehla, which was $67\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and the amount of revenue received through Manotidars was 56 per cent. as compared with 80 per cent. in the Chowmehla.

Style of Manotidars.

136. Of the Manotidars of Central Jhallawar 69 per cent. belong to the money lending classes, $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are persons of independent means, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are agriculturists. They seem to have continued in business for much about the same time as those of the Chowmehla.

The extent of their business.

137. The extent of their business has been similarly divided as in the case of the Chowmehla.

52 per cent.	did business up to	500 Rupees.
18 per cent.	„ „ „	1,000 „
28 per cent.	„ „ „	5,000 „
2 per cent.	„ „ „	10,000 „

It will be noticed that a larger number of these Manotidars carry on petty business than do those of the Chowmehla; it is such persons who, dependent themselves on advances at high interest from Soucars, have to charge cultivators still higher interest, and to strive in every way to make large profits.

Purposes of cash advances.

138. Advances were granted for different purposes as below :—
Of cash advances,
62 per cent. were for payment of revenue.
17 per cent. for the cost of cultivation.
18 per cent. to meet ordinary wants of living.
3 per cent. for extraordinary expenses.

The advances of Grain were—

61 per cent. for seed.
39 per cent. for food.

Of Grain Advances.

In the matter of advances for seed, it is often the custom for Assamis to keep by them the Grain required for Kharif sowings, as but little is required in comparison with the seed wanted for the Rabi Crops, which last is obtained from the Manotidars.

139. The cultivators of Central Jhallawar are believed to be more dependent for the supply of all wants on their Manotidars than those of the Chowmehla, but these figures show they cannot be entirely dependent, and it is further seen that they must have means of their own from repayments of the year, of which a quarter were in cash. Of the $\frac{3}{4}$ returned in kind, a very small portion was in Cattle and Ghi.

Dependence of Cultivators on Manotidars.

140. The interest on the cash advances for the year shown in the accounts, amounts on an average to the modest sum of nine per cent., but it can hardly be believed that this is correct, when the following interest, charged by the different Manotidars, is taken into consideration :—

Interest on advances shown in the accounts.

By some, interest is charged under the one name of "Biaz," by others under two names "Biaz" and "Kassar." The lowest interest is $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the Parganahs of Aklera and Bakani. It rises to $15\frac{1}{2}$, 18, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Patan, and Manohar Thana Parganahs, still higher to $21\frac{1}{2}$, 24, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in all but two Parganahs, and reaches the very high figure of $36\frac{1}{2}$, and 41 per cent. in the Parganahs of Dilanpore and Chechat.

Actual interest charged.

141. As elsewhere Grain has to be re-paid at a quarter more as a set off against trouble and loss in storage. The Manotidari prices for Grain, as compared with those of the Bazar, have ranged from five per cent. in favour of the cultivator at Asnawar, to 19 per cent. against him at Patan.

Manotidars profits on Grain.

The discount in the price of Grain, received from cultivators to be credited to their accounts, has averaged about four per cent.

Thus in Grain transactions, the best off, the cultivators of Asnawar, have gained five per cent. in the striking of prices, but lost four per cent. in discount, and remained one per cent. to the good on the whole, whereas the worst off, the cultivators of Patan, lost 19 per cent. in prices struck, to which had to be added $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, making their loss in Grain amount to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

142. The Manotidari prices as compared with the Bazar, in the case of Opium, have varied from nine per cent. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in favour of the cultivator at Dilanpore and Suket, to as much as 15 per cent. and 38 per cent. against him, in the Parganahs of Chipa Barode and Asnawar.

Manotidars on Opium.

The "Hath Bharai" or handful extra taken by the Manotidar, is not so general as in the Chowmehla, and varies from $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. at Chipa Barode to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. at Patan. The discount in price averages about three per cent.

Thus in Opium transactions, the cultivators of the more fortunate Parganahs, as Dilanpore and Suket, have gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and six per cent. respectively, whereas the most unlucky ones in Chipa Barode and Asnawar have lost as much as $18\frac{5}{8}$ and $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

143. In Central Jhallawar then the Manotidars gains are—

In interest from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 per cent.

Total Gain to Manotidars.

In Grain transactions some lose one per cent., but others gain as much as $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In Opium dealings some lose $2\frac{1}{2}$ and six per cent., while others gain as much as $18\frac{5}{8}$ and $42\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Indebtedness of Ma-
noti Assamis.
Result of the year's
transaction.
Asnawar.
Chipa Barode.
Bakani and Asnawar.
Patan and Aklera.
The District as whole.

144. The Central Jhallawar cultivators on Manoti commenced the year 1881-82 with a cash debt which amounted nearly to $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue; at the end of the year the cultivators of Asnawar had reduced the cash debt by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and those of Chipa Barode by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the cultivators of the remaining Parganahs had increased their debt from $\frac{1}{17}$ per cent., and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the cases of Bakani and Asnawar, to $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 33 per cent. in the case of Patan and Aklera, the average increase of cash debt for the whole District being $6\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. At the same time the Grain debt of the whole District was doubled.

Interest included in the
old debt.

145. The Manotidars accounts showed that of the old debt, i.e., the debt previous to 1881-82, on an average 22 per cent. was represented by interest; in the Parganahs of Aklera and Suket it was as much as $33\frac{1}{4}$ and $42\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; this is evidently more correct than similar figures given for the Chowmehla, but I am of opinion that even these do not represent the true amount of piled up interest included in the principal of the former debt.

The more indebted
Parganahs.

146. The Parganah represented as most in debt is Chipa Barode, with a sum against it amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue; it is closely followed by the Suket Parganah, with a debt amounting to nearly two year's revenue.

Remarks on the debt
of Suket.

Chipa Barode.

The debt of the latter may be accounted for by the high rate of some of the profit taken by the Manotidars, and to the unfair distribution of the revenue demand; but I am at a loss to account for the large debt of Chipa Barode, a Parganah with numerous natural advantages, and one that has, in comparison with the rest of Central Jhallawar, been very lightly assessed; either the accounts furnished are incorrect, or the debt has been increased for purposes unconnected with agricultural pursuits; it should be remembered, too, that during the unfavourable year of 1881-82, the cultivators of this Parganah did better than any other in the District, and somewhat reduced their debt. I am of opinion that the Durbar should make the Manoti transactions of this Parganah the subject of special enquiry as in the case of Pachpahar.

Patan and Aklera.

The large increase of debt in the Patan and Aklera Parganahs can only be accounted for by the mismanagement of the Manoti transactions, and dishonest Assamis must have had it all their own way.

Concluding remarks on
the system.

147. Even were it so desired, it would be difficult to eradicate this firmly-established system from this part of the country; but so far from wishing to get rid of Manotidari, it would seem much better to extend an improved edition of it.

As mentioned above some improvement has been effected, and it remains to notice what more should be done as opportunity occurs.

There is first, the question of appointing only suitable persons to be Manotidars.

The great fall in the value of Opium and Grain of the last few years at once revealed what men of straw many Manotidars were; some could not stand the adverse prices of a single season, and many more became insolvent the second year.

Further Improvements suggested.

Much of the trouble connected with the Pachpahar Manotidari affairs is due to the fact, that, many of the Manotidar's first thoughts are devoted to gambling in prices, and their Manoti business is of secondary consideration.

148. The recent hard times in the money market has obliged many Manotidars to resign or be dismissed; if when the time comes to appoint others, the State can induce large and respectable firms or companies to take up the Manoti business on a large scale, with trustworthy agents appointed in the Districts, one important step in advance will have been taken.

Appointment of Firms and Companies.

When such persons take up the business, there should be no difficulty in persuading them to accept a not very high rate of interest as the maximum to be charged in default of special agreement to take less, to take their profit on produce in one plain way and to make it less, and lastly, to keep simple and accessible accounts.

Better terms as to interest and profit.

When times get better the Durbar should endeavour to get the present Manotidars to reform their proceedings in the same direction.

149. The contract entered into by Manotidars with both the cultivators and the State should be reduced to writing, and all provisions clearly noted in the document.

Written Agreements with Manotidars.

150. Of late years since the Courts of the State have been more firmly established, there has been a tendency on the part of the Civil Court to interfere with the Revenue Department, and take up Manotidari cases; the Darbar should carefully guard against such interference; it is one of the good features of the Manotidari scheme, that it admits of disputes between cultivators and money lenders being quickly and cheaply settled on the spot through the Revenue Department, which is much interested in a fair and speedy settlement.

Interference by the Civil Court in Manoti affairs to be checked.

151. When these various improvements have been carried out, it appears to me the Jhallawar State will be possessed of a good agricultural banking arrangement; there will be wealthy and respectable firms to supply the ever-needed capital to the occupiers of the land, on fair terms, their interest in these occupiers being increased by their standing security for their revenue payments, which would induce them to treat the occupiers leniently, bring to notice cases of over assessment, and be ready to mention whenever circumstances required the suspension or remission of revenue, while as a return for guaranteeing the revenue, and the well-being of the cultivators, these firms could look to speedy and free assistance from the State in recovering all advances with the legitimate profits accruing.

152. The position of the cultivator would be a good one were he assured of the supply of his yearly wants on good terms, of a fair price for his produce mutually agreed to, or else settled by State arbitrament, and of the inexpensive and re-paid settlement of all differences with his money lenders.

The presence of the State, as the guarantor of the right performance of the contract on both sides, and the accepted arbiter in case of differences, would complete the arrangement.

153. In writing thus favourably of an improved Manotidari system, I do not wish to be understood as advocating the position of a "Manoti Assami" in preference to that of the "Gurhu Dewal," or self-supporting Assami as the latter, being in comparatively affluent circumstances, is ever master of the situation, but it is in comparison with the "Bunnia-cum-court-worried-Assami," and the "Khalsa Assami," that the "Manoti Assami's" position is a pleasant one; the unhappy lot of the first commencing with an ever increasing bond, and ending with the sale of his holding, is well enough known, while the "Khalsa," or State-supported Assami, gets little sympathy from State Officials, who have seldom the leisure to think much about him, and often enough neither inclination nor experience to guide them in considering his interests, and he cannot touch the produce of his fields until all State demands (and frequently more besides), are satisfied.

Mortgages and sale of
wells and land.

154. The settlement papers give the following information as to sales and mortgages:—

There is only one instance of a well being sold alone; this is in the Bakani Tehsil, where a temporary well has been sold for Rs. 25.

Sales.

Sales of land are confined to the Chowmehla, and almost all to the Parganah of Pachpahar.

In that Parganah 524 Bighas of land have been sold by Watandars to other Watandars. The price for irrigated land averaged Rs. 160 per Bigha, while that for unirrigated land is not known, as it was sold together with irrigated.

In the Awar Parganah two Bighas of irrigated land have been sold by one Watandar to another, but the price paid is not stated.

Mortgages.

Wells.

155. In the Chipa Barode Parganah 19 pucca wells and one kutchha one have been mortgaged; the consideration in the case of pucca wells has varied from Rs. 600 to Rs. 34, and for the kutchha well it was Rs. 71; the terms are all the same, that is, the well is to be released on payment of the original sum without any interest.

In the Suket Parganah 9 pucca wells have been mortgaged, the sums of money given varying from Rs. 450 to Rs. 30. In Asnawar two pucca and one kutchha well have been mortgaged, for which sums varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 53 have been advanced.

In Dilanpore one pucca well has been mortgaged for Rs. 160; and in Bakani one pucca well, (consideration unknown), and five kutchha wells, for from Rs. 27 to Rs. 104.

In the Telaiti Parganah of Shahabad two pucca wells were mortgaged for Rs. 20 each. In all these cases the conditions were the same, re-payment of the original sum.

156. Altogether 831 Bighas have been mortgaged, of which 120 Bighas were irrigated; the mortgagers and mortgagees were both occupiers of land; the condition was that, on the sum due being re-paid without interest at the end of the agricultural year, the land would be released.

Land.

Central Jhallawar.

In the case of irrigated land the consideration has been Rs. 11-4-6, Rs. 21/13, Rs. 32/4, and Rs. 98/12 per Bigha, and for unirrigated Rs. 18-7-3.

In this district 7836 Bighas of land have been mortgaged, which includes 1352 Bighas of irrigated land; the mortgagers and mortgagees were Lamberdars, Watandars, and Khatedars, i.e. "Juna Karsans." The conditions usually were, that if the loan was paid back within two or three years it was to bear interest @ 18 and 24 per cent. per annum, but if paid afterwards, the original sum was to be doubled. The considerations in the case of irrigated land have been from Rs. 11-14-6 to Rs. 98-12-6 per Bigha, and in unirrigated from Rs. 6-10-8 to Rs. 37-8-0 per Bigha.

The Chowmehla.

In Shahabad only 35 Bighas of land (unirrigated) have been mortgaged, at a rate varying from Rs. 2-5-4 to Rs. 4-5-9 per Bigha, the arrangement being, that the land would be released on payment of the original sum, at the end of the agricultural year, without interest.

Shahabad.

157. Hearth fees known as Gurh Jhopri, Kholri, Jamdari, are taken indifferent parts of the State as below :—

Hearth Fees.

Chipa Barode.—The former rates vary from three annas per house yearly to Rs. 3-15; the re-cent arrangement is to charge four annas in the villages, and six annas in Chipa Barode itself to non-agriculturists.

Patan.—The rate varies from four annas in the case of Mahajans, to six for Kumhars, for the whole caste, whether it increase or decrease.

Dilanpore.—Non-agricultural castes from four annas to one rupee.

Chechat.—The rates vary from three annas to Rupees 1-4-0 for non-cultivators.

Asnawar.—At the village of Asnawar only non-cultivators pay from four to nine annas.

Suket.—Non-agriculturists pay from two to eight annas.

Manohar Thana.—The rate varies from two annas to one rupee. Brahmins are exempted.

Pachpahar.—The castes in a body are charged a lump sum, which varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 in the case of Mahajans, to eight annas in the case of menials.

Awar.—The rate varies from two annas to Rs. 4 and is fixed without reference to the well-being of the individual; a Chamar pays Rs. 4 while a Mahajan pays two annas.

Dug.—Sums have been fixed, to be paid by the several castes, which must be made up by cultivators, if non-cultivators be too few or poor; they range from Rs. 1 in the case of Dhobies, to Rs. 163 in the case of Mahajans. 70 per cent. of the proceeds are taken by the State, and 30 per cent. are given to the hereditary Manotis and Canongoes.

Gungdhar.—Non-agriculturists pay sums varying from eight annas to Rs. 3.

Shahabad.—Non-agriculturists pay from two annas to Rs. 1/8, but upon no principle; it rests with the local authorities to fix the assessment.

Village Servants.

Duties.

158. *Khati or Carpenter.*—Is expected to make and repair all the wooden portion of agricultural implements; and in a few villages to supply a bed, and place wood work on the roof of a house.

Lohar or Blacksmith.—To make and repair the iron part of agricultural implements.

Kumhar or Porter.—Supply earthen vessels.

Hajjam, Nai, or Barber.—To shave.

Chamar.—To supply and repair leather portions of agricultural implements, repair shoes. In some villages supply shoes for the Patells (generally two pairs.)

Dhobi.—To wash clothes.

Ballai or Messenger.—To wash the threshing floors.

Bhungy or Sweeper.—Take away sweepings.

Sansri or Chowkidar.—The village Policeman.

159. These servants receive many dues, which vary not only in the different Parganahs, but also in villages, and consist of an allowance of grain per plough from 15 to 30 seers, an allowance of Opium per lift of a well, generally about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb., an allowance of Sugar-cane juice and Gur per field of Sugar-cane; sometimes cash to the amount of Re. 1 per Bigha; again one rupee in cash on the birth of a son, eight annas on the birth of a daughter, and three rupees on a marriage.

The Chamars in some villages are allowed the skins of all dead animals, in others only half. In some villages they do not get the skins of Patell's cattle, and in others they have to give Patells a skin every second year. A basketful of poppy heads is a due in some villages.

Wages of Field Labourers.

Farm Servants.

160. Farm Servants, or "Halis," are engaged for the year or for the month. If engaged for the year, and on cash payment, they get usually two rupees a month, two to three maunds of Grain, a pugri and blanket, or a pair of shoes and blanket, occasionally they get as much as four rupees a month. Others are engaged for the year on the understanding that they

get a share of the crops on the cultivation of which they are employed ; this share varies from one-fifth to one-eighth of the gross produce ; they also get a pair of shoes and a blanket.

If engaged by the month, the terms are two rupees a month, and sometimes a pair of shoes and a blanket.

161. For weeding, the wage is one anna per day. For watching young crops, at the rate of three to four rupees per month. For watching ripening crops, at the rate of one rupee a month, and a small daily allowance of Grain. For extracting Opium juice, the wage is at the rate of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. For peeling Sugar-cane, one anna and four pies per day. For reaping Grain, three seers of Grain per Bigha. For digging up α l, from three to four annas a day. For ploughing, from two to three annas a day. Day Labourers.

162. The Soondhias and their peculiarities have been described in the *Gazetteer* ; the only other peculiar class in the State are the Schrias of Shahabad ; they are Maila Bheels, who came either from Oodeypore or Northern Rajputana. They profess the Vishnoi faith, but do not hold Brahmins in reverence ; they have Panchayets to settle their disputes ; they are honest but lazy, and show timidity and suspicion of strangers. Field labour, or the collection of jungle produce for sale, are their usual occupations. Marriage and other Customs.

163. Widow re-marriage is very common ; in fact all classes practise it except Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Kayaths, though it is more frequent among the lower than the higher castes. It is termed, "Nata-Kagli." Kagli is a fine or due taken by the State from the bridegroom, which varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. If the parents of the widow be alive they take from her from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, and a similar amount from the man. The other kind of widow re-marriage, termed "Majarka," which is practised in Shahabad, will be referred to under Land Tenures ; the difference between the two is that in the "Nata" the man takes the widow to his house while in the Majarka the widow invites the man to her house.

164. At every Tehsil town and village of any pretensions a weekly market (Hath) is held, which is attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages in their best attire. Here supplies are purchased, and a general merry meeting takes place. Fairs.

The only periodical Fair is held at Khairabad every twelfth year (it occurred this year, 1885), and is peculiar to the "Maritwal" Mahajans, who assemble in great numbers at the "Bilodi Mataji" Temple in the village. The Fair lasts four days, during which the Panchayat of the caste sits in judgement on all who have transgressed caste rules since the last Fair, and re-instates them in their good graces, on payment of fines which are made over to the Temple, where a daily ration always awaits the needy, whether Hindu or Musalman, who pass that way. It is the custom that no one can leave the Fair out of caste. The usual miscellaneous goods seen at Fairs are offered for sale.

165. There are two large cattle Fairs held at Jhalrapatan, one in October on the banks of the Chaudarbagha stream, when about Rs. 7,000 head of cattle are sold ; the other in April on the bank of the Talao, where on an average 11,000 head of cattle are disposed of. There is a Cattle Fair at Manohar Thana on the banks of the Parwan in February or March, where some Rs. 10,000 worth of cattle change hands, and another Cattle Fair is held at the "Sitabari" Springs near Kailwara, in Shahabad in April, when about Rs. 14,500 worth of cattle are sold.

166. The other Fairs are, one at Chipa Barode in February, which lasts for 15 days, when general goods are sold, and some bathing and worshipping in a stream takes place ; one at Gungdhar in the Chowinohla in April, where general merchandise is sold worth about Rs. 10,000 ; a small one at the village of Kiasra of the Dug Parganah in May ; and a gathering of Turkia Bohras near Chechat, at the tomb of Sheikh Abraham, Turkia Bohra, in the rains, where some 1,500 persons collect and enjoy themselves.

Land Tenure. 167. In the eleven Parganahs of Central Jhallawar and Shahabad land is held on the Ryotwar or Assamiwar system.

Holdings and Holders. The holdings are termed "Khatas," and the holders, who are known as "Khatedars," obtain their lands directly from the State, and are also directly responsible to the State for the payment of their land revenue.

Original holdings. The oldest and original holdings are those of the descendants of persons who were either the founders of villages, or settled in the villages at the time they were founded.

Proposed alteration. The tenure of land has up to the present been arranged for through the Patells of the villages, who provided intending occupants with holdings from the lands of those wishing to relinquish, or of those absconding, and (if no such lands were available), from the culturable waste ; the Patell informed the Patwarce, who entered the new holding in the State books.

Tenure partly heritable and transferable. 168. This tenure is under certain circumstances both heritable and transferable.

If the Khatedar be solvent, or if, being in debt, his heir accept the debt, the holding passes on to the heir.

The heirs of Holder. The heir in the first instance is the son, and in the absence of a son, the widow, provided she does not remarry.

Hereditary right peculiar to Shahabad. On a widow's re-marriage her holding becomes the right of the nearest relative. In the Shahabad District, among certain classes, the widows form a peculiar connection locally known as "Majraka," by which a widow invites a man to come and live with her at her late husband's home, and in such case the widow does not lose her right to her late husband's holding, and on her death the land is divided equally between her children by the husband, and her children by the latter connection. If the heir be in debt but repudiates that debt, and if the creditor be willing to take over the holding to cultivate, he is given possession until his debt be satisfied.

If a "Khatedar" die in debt to the State, and have no heirs, his wells (if he has any,) and dwelling houses, are sold to satisfy the State claim ; it is said however that this is not the custom in the Suket Parganah.

Remarks.

It should be the same as elsewhere.

169. No "Khatedar" has the right to sell his holding, as considered by itself, but should he be the owner of a well or Oorie (water lift) pucca or kutchra, in selling these, he is at liberty to part, at the same time, with such lands as are irrigated by them.

Right of sale.

Proposed addition.

Subject to Tehsil sanction so as to avoid loss of revenue. The person taking the well should undertake to pay the revenue of the land under it before it is made over to him.

170. In the Patan Parganah, it is said, a "Khatedar" can mortgage his land by itself, but, in all the remaining Parganahs, he can only mortgage such land as is irrigated by a well or Oorie he owns, and wishes to mortgage.

Right of Mortgage.

Remarks.

As in the case of sale, the mortgager should first guarantee there will be no loss of revenue.

171. A holding can be relinquished as a whole or in part, permanently or temporarily, if the occupier can get another person to take it up. In such a case the approval of the Patell is required, to ensure the fitness of the proposed occupier.

Relinquishment of holdings.

A holding can also be given up, wholly or in part, for good and sufficient reason, such as inability to meet the expenses of cultivation, without the Khatedar arranging for a new occupier ; the genuineness of the reason has, however, to be vouched for by the Patell.

Proposed addition.

Written applications should be made for relinquishing holdings in part or altogether.

If the approval of the Patell cannot be obtained, the "Khatedar" can petition the Tehsildar at the proper season, who will decide the matter.

Proposed addition

"Or refer to the Mal Sadar for orders."

If the relinquishment be temporary, possession is restored in accordance with the conditions made at the time ; the understanding usually is that the land will be returned whenever the former holder wishes, after the crops in the ground have been reaped. If no terms be made at the time, it is considered that the "Khatedar" has permanently given up his land, and has no further claim to it.

Rights retained in relinquished holdings.

172. "Khatedars" are dispossessed of their holdings for four reasons—

The dispossession of holdings, causes for.

1.—Non-payment of revenue.

2.—Absconding when in arrears.

3.—On the reasonable request of a Manotidar to obtain temporary possession.

4.—Confiscation consequent on crime.

The Tehsildars have power to dispossess for non-payment of revenue ; when thus dispossessed the "Khatedar" cannot be re-instated until he has paid the sum due, and in the Parganahs of Chechat, Aklera, and Bakani, he has in addition to pay such interest as may be deemed proper ;

The non-payment of revenue.

Remark.

It should be the same for all Parganahs, either no interest or interest at one rate.

he is also liable to be called upon to furnish security prior to getting back his land. If his land has been improved meanwhile, he cannot get it without the consent of the present holder, and then only if he compensates him for the improvements made.

Rights retained.**Proposed alteration.**

The Mal Sadar would not sanction the dispossession of an Assami for Non-payment unless it were habitual, and the Assami found to be dishonest, in such a case why should he retain a right in his old holding? moreover it is not encouraging to the Assami who re-places him to know he may have to give up the land again at any time.

If it be considered proper to let such a dispossessed Assami occupy again, let him have unoccupied land, instead of his old holding.

In the case of Absconding Holders.

Various customs as to rights retained.

In .Bakani, proposed alteration.

This absconding of Assamis is the worst feature of present system of tenure and everything should be done to discourage it.

The causes mostly are three.

Dishonesty.
Oppression.
Poverty.

If dishonesty be the cause the absconders right in his holding should be taken away. If his running away be caused by oppression or by poverty a three year's limit might be allowed within which he could claim his holding, on condition that he paid up the arrears due, and made good the cost of improvements in his land, during his absence, and if oppression were the cause it will be a matter for consideration what compensation should be awarded against the oppressor.

Whatever be arranged should be the same for all Parganah and classes.

If the land be as he left it, he will get it at the end of the agricultural year.

173. In the case of absconding Khatedars both the periods within which Assamis rights are retained, and the terms on which they can re-obtain their holdings, vary much, and seem to have been left to individual caprice, as will be seen from the following :—

In the Bakani Parganah, many villages allow the absconder to get back his holding whenever he may return; in others the period varies from one year to ten years.

As to the terms on which the run-away can be re-instated, most villages require that he should pay the sum due with interest @ 24 per cent. per annum, and then get possession at the end of the agricultural year.

In others, there are the same terms but no interest is charged, while in one case it is stipulated that if the land has been improved during the absence of the absconder, he has lost his right in it.

In the Chipa Barode Parganah, in the case of irrigated lands, the Khatedar can lay claim to them if he returns within 12 years, but he must make good the cost of any improvement effected. In Chipa Barode.

Unirrigated land can only be got back with the consent of the present holder.

In the Parganah of Suket the run-away Assami is granted two years grace, within which to return and pay up his debt, after which his claim to his holding expires. In Suket.

174. The cultivating castes of the Manohar Thana Parganah have each their own customs. The Minas allow the right in a wholly unirrigated holding to be retained for only a year, on payment of the balance due; but if there be irrigated land as well, there is no limit to the time within which the holding can be restored, on payment of the same, due; if however, the irrigated lands have been improved, the Khatedars right is lost. The Lodhas of this Parganah allow a year for all land, on paying up without interest, and the Loahs agree that if the Khatedar be a descendant of a founder of the village, he can regain possession of all land whenever he chose to return; but if the occupant be of only four or five years standing his right is lost from the day he leaves. In Manohar Thana.

In the Cheehat Parganah irrigated land can be claimed at any time, and the period for unirrigated land is fixed at five years; interest is charged, but at no particular rate. In Cheehat.

175. The cultivators of the Patan Parganah, like the Lorahs of Manohar Thana, allow holders of long standing to re-obtain possession of all land, at any time, on paying whatever be due, without interest; the ordinary holder is allowed three years within which to claim. In Patan.

The cultivators of Dilanpore can get possession of irrigated land, on payment of what is due, at any time, but must compensate for improvement. In Dilanpore.

In the Aklera Tehsil old cultivators can claim their holding whenever they return. In Aklera.

The Asnawar cultivators, in the case of all land and all holders, allow possession to be regained, at any time, on payment of what is due, with the prevailing rate of interest, but in the case of irrigated lands, they must compensate for improvement, and cannot obtain any fresh irrigated land. In Asnawar.

In the Parganah of Shahabad no right in his holding is retained by an absconding Assami. In Shahabad.

176. If a Khatedari holding be temporarily transferred to a Manotidar, he can regain possession whenever his debt is made good, or failing that, whenever the Manotidar agrees to it. This requires an order from the Mal Sadar. Temporary Dispossession in favor of a Manotidar.

177. When a Khatedar is dispossessed by a Durbar Order for any crime, he can only be restored by another Durbar Order. Dispossession on Account of Crime.

The former system of holding granted remission for land lying fallow, its bad effects.

178. Under the old arrangement, only such lands of a holding as were cultivated, were *supposed* to pay the full revenue demand, those lying fallow being granted remission under the names of "Purrat," and "Herkkat" "Chut;" this plan threw lands out of cultivation, acted as an inducement to cultivators to take up more land than they could till, and led to collision between district officials and occupiers, detrimental to the Durbar's interests.

Disallowed by the new settlement.

Under the present settlement, holders must pay full rates for all lands occupied.

Rights in trees under the Assamiwar system.

179. The Khatedar tenure, carries with it the right, for personal use, of all trees sown on the holding by the Khatedar, but if cut down for sale, the State claims one-fourth of the price; the State also claims the right to buy such trees, for its own use, at half price.

The Khatedar has no right in trees, on his holding, not planted by himself.

To encourage Assamis to retain their holdings, it might be directed that, in the case of land being held for 12 years consecutively, the trees on it should become the property of the Khatedar.

This might the more readily be done now, as land in a khata, whether cultivated or not, has to pay full revenue rate.

Sizes of Holdings.

180. The holdings under this tenure are small; in the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar 62 per cent. of them are under 20 Bigahs or 10 acres, and of these a third are from one to five Bigahs, or from half an acre to two and-a-half acres in area.

One-third of all the holdings are between 20 and 100 Bigahs, or 10 to 50 acres, and only ten holdings are more than 500 Bigahs, or 250 acres, in extent.

In the Parganahs of Shahabad, 69 per cent. of all the holdings are under 10 acres in size, and more than one-third of these are under two-and-a-half acres, more than one quarter of all the holdings vary from 10 to 50 acres, and there are none larger than 250 acres.

Duration of Holdings.

181. Were the periods during which holdings are retained divided into groups, of respectively, under 5 years, between 5 and 12 years, between 12 and 30 years, and between 30 to 50 years standing, the numbers would be found pretty equal; but the holdings of more than 50 years standing largely exceed any one of the above groups.

Mode of Cultivating Holding.

182. Owing probably to the majority of the holdings being small, the Khatedars do not sub-let much.

In Central Jhallawar only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the land under cultivation is thus sub-let.

Cultivation through farm servants is more general, and a quarter of the cultivated land is tilled by this means; cultivation is mostly carried on by the household of the occupier, 58 per cent. of the cultivated area being tilled in this manner.

The remaining 13 per cent. of the cultivated land is occupied by the temporary or wandering class of holders, (Paikasht) who seem to fancy a change.

183. In Shahabad, only one third per cent. of the cultivated area is sub-let. Land cultivated through farm servants amounts to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cultivation by the household represents $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all cultivation, and the wandering cultivators till $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

184. The tenure of land in the Chowmehla differs from that of the rest of Jhallawar; the State, instead of settling with individual occupiers for the payment of the revenue, has to deal with village communities, who accept the responsibility for paying the State demand, arrange for the cultivation of the village lands, the distribution of the revenue, the participation in profits, or making good any loss.

Land Tenure the Chowmehla.

Village Communities.

185. The members of these Committees are known as Watandars; they are the descendants of the founders of villages, and of those who settled in the villages at the same time; they are represented by, Head men who are descended from the senior branch of the founder's family, and call themselves Zamindars, but are known in documents, and by State officials, both by that name, and also by that of Lamberdar.

Known as Watandars.

Represented by Zamindars or Lamberdars

As a recognition of his position, the Zamindar or Lamberdar receives land from the State partly free of revenue; it is called "Khote," pays half revenue every other year, and passes from father to son, irrespective of the latter's fitness to carry on the duties of a Lamberdar, which, if the recipient be incapable, are performed by some other member of the family* This land cannot be sold, but may be mortgaged.

Sign of Recognition by the state.

186. The Lamberdars, as representing the Watandari community, arrange for the cultivation of land. In order to do this effectually, they grant leases, both for the lands held in common by the community, and for the lands held by individual Watandars, who may desire to sub-let them. In like manner they make advances to cultivators in want of assistance, or procure advances for them. They attest the sale or mortgage of lands or wells, and the village expenditure is incurred, and the revenue paid, through them.

Lamberdar's duties

The Lamberdars usually receive the following dues from the villages:—

Dues received by Lamberdars from villages

In Pachpahar itself, the Lamberdars receive, for the birth of a son in any family, a cocoanut, and for the birth of a daughter, 1 pisa.

187. In the Pachpahar Parganah there are five Parganah Lamberdars; in the villages of Guraria Jogra, Guraria Mana, Magra, Kotra and Sarode, these Lamberdars are the descendants of persons of distinction who first settled in the Parganah, and the members of whose families separated and founded other villages in the neighbourhood; they are known also as "Tikait Zamindars," and they keep their women in "Parda." They receive extra grants of land from the State, and are expected to give assistance when Parganah affairs need it.

Parganah Lamberdars

*NOTE.—The land is not always separately marked, off but is deducted from the revenue paying area.

The other three Parganahs of the Chowmehla have no recognised "Tikait;" but, in the Gungdhar Parganah, the Patells of Ooneil and Bhatkeri have obtained extra influence on account of their wealth.

The Watandari Tenure.

188. The Watandari tenure varies according to the custom prevailing in different villages. For instance a Watandar's interest may extend over a whole village, over a portion or patti, over both a patti and another portion held in common, or only over the land in his own possession; these interests are both hereditary and transferable, and are never lost by absence.

According to the extent of such interest, a village is considered as "Gol" or Zamindari, "Pattidari," "Ghair Muḡammil Pattidari" or "Kabzwar".

The only restriction to the sale or mortgage of shares, or lands, is the right of pre-emption by the community, and the attestation of the Lamberdars to the transfer.

In the Gungdhar Parganah, however, this right of transfer seems to have been lost, and revenue paying land is rarely mortgaged and never sold.

Watandars are permitted to adopt heirs from their own families, but any other adoptions must be ratified by the rest of the community.

189. If a Watandar becomes a defaulter and absconds, he must make good the amount due before he can be restored to his rights.

A Watandar holds his own land at the revenue rates of the village; if he sub-let on his own responsibility, any gain or loss belongs to him, but if he sub-let through the Lamberdars, the gain or loss is shared by the village.

"Karau" Cultivators.

He is also able for the time being to divest himself of his position as Watandar, and take his land on lease at favoured terms from the Lamberdars, when his responsibility only extends to the payment of the rent agreed upon. He then becomes a "Kararu" cultivator, or one who agrees to cultivate the land on terms granted in the lease. Sixty seven per cent. of the land in the Chowmehla is occupied by the Watandars, of which 12 per cent. is with Lamberdars.

"Juna" or Gaon
"Shahi" Cultivators.

190. The next tenure is that of the "Juna" or "Gaon Shahi" cultivator, who has generally held his land for many years, and built a well, kutchra or pucca, with the permission of the Watandars

This tenure does not admit of the land being sold, but it may be mortgaged; it is hereditary, and the holder cannot be dispossessed except for non-payment of revenue, fixed at the village rate. This cultivator may sublet his land on the same terms as a Watandar, and like the latter can take his land on "Karani" lease. The "Juna Kaisans" have 22 per cent. of the land in their occupation.

191. The remaining cultivators are temporary or Paikosht, and obtain their land on "karani" lease for one, two, or three years; their rights are limited to the condition in their Puttas; 11 per cent. of the land which belongs either to Watandars or "Juna Kairsans" is temporarily occupied by these cultivators.

The Paikosht Cultivators.

192. For these purposes the lands are divided into "Gaon Shai" and "Kararu" holdings, the former being assessed at the revenue rates for the village, and the latter at rates agreed upon.

Distribution of the revenue demand and sharing in profit and loss

If the total receipts exceed the State demand, the excess, and if less, the difference, is distributed among the "Gaon Shahi" holders.

* The profits derived from fresh cultivation (Karwas) during the term of contract are the right of the contracting community.

193. The proportion of small holdings, that is, those not more than 10 acres in size, is even larger in the Chowmehla than in the Central Jhallawar District, amounting to as much as 79 per cent. of all the holdings, but as one person often possesses more than one holding (as reckoned by the Settlement Department), the above is not a fair comparison.

Sizes of Holdings

In a communal tenure such as that of the Chowmehla, land is of course kept longer in possession, and more than half the holdings are reported as having been in possession for over 50 years.

194. Cultivation by means of the household is the rule in the Chowmehla, in Pachpahar 77 per cent., in Awar 86 per cent., and in Gungdhar 70 per cent. of the land is tilled in this manner.

Modes of Cultivating

Sub-letting is practised to the extent of 18 per cent. in Pachpahar, 6 per cent. in Awar, 9 per cent. in Dag, and 7 per cent. in Gungdhar.

"Hali Kasht," or cultivation through farm servants, is little practised.

195. The present fiscal divisions are, nine in Central Jhallawar, four in the Chowmehla, and two in Shahabad, or in all fifteen; the revenue charges involved being from Rs. 24,246 to Rs. 1,58,152. These divisions are defined for the most part by natural boundaries, and each separate charge is within a ring fence. This was not the case formerly, when villages of one Parganah were found surrounded by those of another. Deducting their cost to the State in Revenue and Police administration, the net revenue per square mile derived from each of these fiscal divisions, shows their relative value from a revenue point of view, to be as below :—*

Holdings

Fiscal Divisions their relative Net Revenue value to the state.

P A R G A N A H .				Revenue derived per square mile.
1.	Suket	...	...	1165
2.	Cheehat	...	...	867
3.	Awar	...	...	780
4.	Pachpahar	...	...	779
5.	Aklara	...	...	597
6.	Patan	...	...	576
7.	Bakani	...	...	513

* NOTE.—The revenue is distributed over the whole area, khalsa and alienated, cultivated and uncultivated.

8. Gungdhar	...	...	...	Rs. 431
9. Chipa Barode	...	...	...	„ 427
10. Dag	...	...	...	„ 391
11. Manohar Thana	...	...	...	„ 390
12. Dilanpore	...	...	...	„ 300
13. Asnawar	...	...	...	„ 287

196. The several districts, compared in the same manner, contribute to the State purse as follows:—

1.—The Chowmehla	...	Rs. 548
2.—Central Jhallawar	...	„ 537
3.—Shahabad	...	„ 30
4.—Kirpapore	...	„ 11

The net revenue obtained from the land as reckoned above, and distributed over the whole of Jhallawar, comes to Rs. 427-8-0 per square mile.

Hereditary Officials.

197. Hereditary officials are only found in the Chowmehla, and are known as Mandlois and Canungoes; they are the remains of the Mahratta economy, possess grants of land, and used also to get dues in money; but these dues have been taken from them because they performed no duties beyond attending at the Tehsil Kutcherry, and copying papers as it suited them. New posts termed Canungoeships have recently been created, and the Durbar is ready to appoint any of the old Mandlois and Canungoes who may qualify themselves for these offices.

Regulation of Begar Labour.

198. The poor folks who had to carry burdens, and perform the many miscellaneous jobs required by travellers along the main roads, were much harassed (as much by Raj servants moving about as by any body,) and they got but small allowances from the State. The Durbar has taken their case into consideration, and, giving them fair allowances, has regulated their employment, and issued directions to prevent their oppression by its own servants, or by others.

Municipalities.

199. The only two Municipalities are those of the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan, and even they exist in little more than name. The members of these two bodies are officials, bankers, traders, and others of local influence; they interest themselves in public works connected with the water supply, lighting, and roads of their towns, and pay no little attention to their sanitation. The bulk of their funds is furnished by the State, supplemented by occasional liberal subscriptions by the inhabitants, and a small income derived from fines and such like.

200. The town of Jhalrapatan is said to have been granted Municipal Government at its foundation in A.D. 1796, and to have enjoyed it up to A.D. 1850; when a Stone Tablet on which the right of Local Self-Government was believed to have been recorded, was removed, and thrown into the Patan Tank. A few years since this Tablet was recovered, but on a perusal of its contents no trace could be found of the said grant. The Tablet records that the inhabitants will be excused from fines, forced contributions, tax on affluence, house-tax, some agricultural cesses, "Mapa" duty, forced labour, and compulsory purchase of State Grain; also, that all settlers will

have to pay half the custom duties paid in Haraoti, but Local Self-Government is not alluded to, so if granted, it was either not recorded, or recorded elsewhere.

P A R T I V .

M E A N S O F P R O D U C T I O N A N D C R O P S .

201. Cattle, owing to the large extent of good grazing land in the State, are plentiful. Their numbers are given in the margin. Bullocks cost from about Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 each, and there are many Cattle Fairs. Cattle on the whole thrive well, but now and again disease breaks out, which sometimes spreads over two or three Parganahs. The ordinary annual loss is estimated at 10 per cent., but, when epidemics occur, it sometimes rises to 40 and 50 per cent., in the affected districts.

Cattle	
Bullocks.	
Plough	30,494
Others	3,843
	38,837
Cows & Buffaloes	1,70,617

202. After the rains, grass is cut, tied into bundles and stacked, the heaps being protected by jawar and hemp stalks, or branches of the khejra, babul, bher, or date-palm tree. The stacks are sometimes made on the spot where the grass is cut, but they are more generally placed in the village "Kalia" (threshing floor) around the village site, or sometimes, when there is sufficient space, inside the compounds of houses. The poorer people, who have only a small quantity of grass to store, throw it loosely into a corner, or on to the roofs of their houses. When the rains commence, cultivators try to get as much of their hay as they can under shelter, and pack it away into any available spot in their premises.

Fodder, methods adopted for its storage

203. From the middle of November till towards the end of February, the cattle are fed on the stalks of Jowar (karab), which are either temporarily stacked in the fields, or the threshing floor, and are sometimes taken home in small quantities. After this the cattle begin to use the stored hay, which is often supplemented, in the case of plough cattle particularly, by the bhuri or bhusa (Bran) of Wheat and Gram, or "Pial" (rice husks.) Bran is considered very nutritious, and is usually given to cattle when the ploughing for the autumn harvest commences; it is generally stored within a walled and plastered space inside a shed, and covered with hay.

204. **Hal or Plough.**—Is made of the wood of Babul, Dhar, or Khejra, and costs about one rupee.

Agricultural Implements.

Kulli.—An exaggerated Hoe, used to remove roots, which is made of Babul or Khejra, and costs three rupees.

Nai.—Or sowing plough, to which is attached, for sowing purposes, a hollow bamboo with a cup-mouth, called "Wairna." A Nai costs 12 annas, and the "Wairna" one anna.

Kulpa.—Is a light "Kulli" run between the rows of young Jowar plants to loosen the grass and weeds, which may have grown up. It costs one rupee eight annas.

Chadar of Central Jhallawar. } Is a crusher made of wood, and
Pathar of the Chowmehla. } used in irrigated lands for breaking
Khobar of Shahabad. } up clods, and costs eight annas.

Khurpa.—A hand hoe, costing from two to four annas, used for weeding.

Phaora.—The Native Spade, which costs eight annas, and is in constant use.

Kudali.—Or Pick-axe, costs the same as the Phaora.

Daranti.—Or Sickle, which costs two annas.

Nakka.—A neatly made Prick consisting of three or four fine iron points, used for incising the poppy heads, costs one anna.

Charpala.—A small iron instrument with wooden handle, used to scrape off the hardened piece from the poppy heads, costs two annas.

Sangoli.—An altogether wooden plough used for rice fields, costs three annas.

Lao.—Or well rope made of leather, hemp, or the fibre obtained from the roots of the Dhak. A leather or hemp rope costs six rupees, and either will last about three years. The Dhak root rope costs two rupees, but barely lasts a year.

Charas.—The leather bucket for lifting water, the cost varies from eight to twelve rupees.

Rahat.—Is the Persian wheel, an arrangement used where water is very close to the surface as in parts of Shahabad. It costs from seven to eight rupees.

Ghana.—Or Sugarcane crushing Mills, are of two kinds; the one more generally used is the tall beam or "Luth" of Babul, Tamarind, or Dhao wood, revolving in an excavated Stone Mill which costs from 17 to 23 Rupees. The other kind which is used in parts of the Chowmehla, is an arrangement worked by cogwheels, which causes two wooden cylinders close together to revolve and crush the cane between them, it costs from 25 to 30 Rupees.

The Behea Sugarcane crushing Mills, which are on the same principle, have been exhibited here, but as yet no cultivators have purchased any.

205. **Carts.**—Babul wood is preferred to all others for the construction of carts. Some carts are made entirely of wood, and when Babul cannot be obtained the body of the cart is made of Pipal or Khejra, and the rest of Tendu, Khora or Dhao; such carts costs seven Rupees, and carry six and seven maunds local weight. Carts with iron axles, and larger in size cost

25 Rupees, and carry 25 maunds local weight; if the wheels have iron tires the cost of the cart is 35 Rupees.* The largest kind of village cart carries up to 30 maunds full weight, and costs as much as 75 Rupees; the wheels of these are of Babul, and the body of Dhao, while they have iron axles and tires.

206. The Jhallawar cultivator is employed throughout the year in the following manner :—

Round of Agricultural Work.

HINDI MONTHS. ENGLISH MONTHS.

OCCUPATION.

Baisakh.—*Middle of April 1st half of May.*—Complete the harvesting of the present year's Opium crop, plough irrigated lands, collect manure on them for the coming year's crops, water Sugar-cane, and commence gathering gram, and cutting wheat.

Jeyt.—*Middle of May 1st half of June.*—Complete harvesting wheat, plough manure into irrigated lands, run the Kulli or Hoe over unirrigated land, water Sugar-cane.

Asar.—*Middle of June 1st half of July.*—Run the Chadar or Crusher over the irrigated fields, and if the rains have fallen sow Indian Corn, Hemp and Cotton in irrigated, and Urhur, Moong and Til in unirrigated lands; in Shahabad sow Bajra, Rali and Kodon as well.

Sawan and Bhadun.—*Middle of July to 1st half of September.*—Ploughing of lands for the Rabi crops, watering Kharif crops.

Asoj.—*Middle of September to 1st half of October.*—Cut and harvest Indian Corn, and plough in "Sun," intended as manure, and plough such areas for poppy sowings. If rain be scanty, water Sugar-cane, watch Kharif crops.

Beginning of Katig.—*Last half of October.*—Complete the preparation of Indian Corn and Sun fields for poppy sowings, then sow Wheat, Gram, and Massur,

and sow and give first water to the poppy, watch Kharif crops.

Aghan to Poos.—*Middle of November to—*Cut Jowar, cut and press
1st half of January. Sugar-cane, then harvest
Jowar, cultivate the poppy.

Poos & Magh.—*Middle of January to—*Prepare the land for, and sow
middle of February. Sugar-cane, cultivate the
poppy, watch Rabi crops.

Phagan.—*Last half of February to—*Cultivate the poppy and watch
middle of March. other Rabi crops, gather the
early Opium.

Chey t.—*Last half of March to—*Commence harvesting Opium,
middle of April. watch other Rabi crops,
sometimes commence gathering
Gram, and cutting a few
fields of Wheat.

Irrigation.

207. Irrigation is carried on—

(1).—By means of permanent and temporary wells.

(2).—By means of permanent and temporary lifts on the banks
of streams and tanks.

(3).—By irrigation channels from tanks.

Of wells there are—

			<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>
In use	...	...	3,986	11,646
Out of use	...	...	427	1,040
		TOTAL	4,413	12,686

Lifts, number—

In use	...	...	182	189
Out of use	...	...	7	40
		TOTAL	189	229

208. The irrigation channels are run from the tanks above Jhalrapatan, from a tank at Duragpura, which is a village near the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, from the Kadela tank, north-east of Asnawar, and from the Kailwara tank in Shahabad; the total amount of land thus irrigated is very small, only amounting to some 375 acres.

Deducting the area irrigated by means of these channels, from the total amount of irrigated land in the State, and dividing the remainder by the number of wells and oories (lifts) in use, it is found that each well or oorie irrigates on an average rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

209. Expect in the Shahabad District, the necessity for extending irrigation works in Jhallawar, is not so urgent as it is in most parts of India, for the rainfall being more than usually regular and the black soil retaining the moisture fair crops on unirrigated land can as a rule be counted on ; moreover the advantage is doubtful of any rapid extension of the irrigated area, when Opium, the chief produce, is at such discount, and when, in the absence of demand, no other crop can be suggested in its place.

210. In Shahabad there is a greater demand for the supply of drinking water than of water for irrigation. A good deal has already been done to supply this want, and the carrying out of a few more projects will suffice for the present population of the district. Irrigation however must be confined to those parts where water is so close to the surface that the digging of wells is easy and economical, and there it should certainly be carried on extensively, because the Durbar, in order to encourage it, has both waived its right to an irrigated rate of assessment on the land for the term of this settlement, and, under the Taccavi rules, has offered loans without interest. Possibility of Extension.

211. Jhallawar is not so favored as Kotah in the matter of running streams suitable for canal works, but it has a few, which have not escaped the attention of the Public Works Department, and projects are under consideration with regard to them. The construction of two or three large Tanks in Central Jhallawar is also contemplated, from which irrigation channels can be made. The large Kadela Tank has just been utilized in this manner, head works and channels from it were completed in the cold weather of 1884-85, and 150 acres were irrigated ; but as the scheme provides for the irrigation of over 1000 acres, it is probable that year by year this Tank will be more and more fully utilized.

212. It is my belief that both the State and the people benefit most by the construction, at suitable points, of fair sized Tanks, not for irrigation by means of sluices, but to act solely as large reservoirs to keep up the water level, and enable wells to be dug easily and cheaply, giving them a never failing supply, and at the same time providing water for the numerous cattle of the villages around. The sub-soil and strata of these parts is peculiarly suited for such works, and the influence of a Tank properly situated on the water level, extends to long distances, and this influence would be in full play during a year of scanty rain, when a Tank used for irrigation by channels would at most be worth half its ordinary value.

213. There is the further well known advantage of locating cultivators by the construction of wells, giving them an interest in property which they have quite under their control. With the construction of such Tanks as above suggested, liberal well regulated Taccavi advances, and the favorable terms granted by the settlement, irrigation ought to advance at a sufficient pace, and it would be more permanent and effective than irrigation by channels, as the former would be regulated by the amount of manure at command, while the latter is not, and, without manure, the value of irrigation on the black soil is uncertain.

214. The long reaches of water in many of the streams, do not appear to be sufficiently utilized by means of lifts ; this points to a want of apprehen-

sion of the Taccavi rules, as there seems to be no reason, besides the want of funds, why lifts should not be constructed at these places.

Manure Follows Rotation of Crops.

215. Irrigated lands, and the unirrigated lands immediately around village sites are the only areas manured. Cowdung is the chief manure, and is generally collected during the rains, when it cannot be burnt for fuel. Sometimes goat dung is employed. In irrigated areas hemp is sown, and when of a good height is ploughed down into the soil to serve as a manure.

216. In irrigated lands the only systematic fallowing is a year's rest after a Sugar-cane crop, and an occasional lying fallow after an Indian corn crop, prior to a poppy crop. In unirrigated lands the only fallows are in the Danda land of Shahabad, where two years of cropping are followed by three years of fallow.

217. Rotation of crops in irrigated lands cannot well be practised, because irrigation implies poppy culture, and irrigated rates are mostly framed on the supposition that the poppy will be grown; it is believed, moreover, that if other crops be sown in Opium lands they will take four years to recover as a good Opium yielding area. In unirrigated lands it is the custom grow Jowar, Wheat, and Gram alternately.

Notes on the chief crops.

Opium.

Area under cultivation.

Produce.

Out-turn.

Revenue value.

218. The poppy has been cultivated in Central Jhallawar and in the Chowmehla for nearly a century; but in the outlying district of Shahabad it is rarely grown. At the time of the present survey, or between two or three years ago, the land under poppy cultivation amounted to 31,836 acres (in Khalsa lands,) or rather more than 76 per cent. of the entire irrigated area; by last year's return this area had decreased by 9,399 acres, or by nearly a third. It is estimated that in the Chowmehla the average yield per acre amounts to $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, or 5 seers per Bigha; in Central Jhallawar to $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per acre, or 4 seers per Bigha; and in Shahabad to $4\frac{3}{4}$ seers per acre, or 2 seers per Bigha. In 1882 the out-turn for the whole State, including both Khalsa and Alienated lands, was calculated at 9,283 maunds; it is of course less than that now. In the same year the revenue value of the crop, in Khalsa lands, was estimated as more than one-third of the total land revenue.

Importance to the agricultural population.

219. The cultivation of the poppy engrosses much of both the attention and time of the agricultural population; as a young plant it furnishes them with an agreeable vegetable; it employs large numbers of both sexes in weeding, thinning, hoeing, watering, incising, and in its collection, and, until recently, it provided the cultivator with credit far above that which any other crop could procure.

Cultivation.

220. The poppies with Rose (Gulabi) and Carmine (Ranjhasi) colored flowers are considered the best; the former is more often seen, but the latter is general in the Eastern Parganahs of Central Jhallawar. After these colors White is preferred, then Vermillion, and the worst color is Purple (Kistoria). There is much labour connected with the cultivation of the poppy; for instance it requires nine ploughings and nine or ten waterings, besides much weeding, &c., and the expense of cultivation has consequently been calculated to average Rs. 18 per Bigha, or Rs. 36 per acre. The manure most in use is Cow-dung; but Goats dung, Camels dung, and Hemp are also used. The crop requires much watching, and is often a disappointment, being very sensitive to inclement or unseasonable weather.

221 At the time of survey there were but 1,797 acres of irrigated Wheat in the State, which rose last year to 6,573 acres, or nearly quadruple. Wheat thus far taking the place of the poppy. The result of the experiments made for the last few years gives the highest produce at $9\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial Maunds, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ Bushels per Bigha, equal to 19 Maunds or $25\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels per acre, but the more general produce is returned at $7\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial Maunds or 10 Bushels per Bigha, equal to 15 Maunds or 20 Bushels per acre. The kinds of Wheat sown in irrigated lands are known as "Pisi and Magsi;" the land is ploughed four times, and is manured. Wheat irrigated.

222. The area under unirrigated Wheat was, at the time of survey, 1,11,803 acres, while last year it was only 88,982 acres; the decrease is due to rotation of crops. The results of trials regarding production have not been satisfactory, the trials having been evidently carelessly, or untrustworthily conducted, but, according to the best information, the highest class of soil will yield 4 Maunds or $5\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels per Bigha, equal to 8 Maunds or $10\frac{3}{4}$ Bushels per acre, while the poorest will produce $1\frac{1}{2}$ Maunds or 2 Bushels per Bigha, equal to 3 Maunds or 4 Bushels per acre; the good soil being much in excess of the poor, it is safe to assume an average yield of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Maunds or $3\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels per Bigha, equal to 5 Maunds or $6\frac{3}{4}$ Bushels per acre, and even this, I expect, is under the mark. The kinds of Wheat sown in unirrigated lands are called "Daood Khani and Kathia," and are generally sown mixed together under the name of "Gajjar;" the Kathia variety is more often sown alone than the Daood Khani. Unirrigated.

223. Jowar is a very important crop in unirrigated lands. In the year of survey the crop occupied an area of 1,31,068 acres, and last year the acreage under it was 1,50,684, the increase being principally due to rotation of crops. The range of produce is much the same as that of Wheat, but the average yield is probably a little less, as more poor soil is used for Jowar than for Wheat. Jowar.

224. The other principal unirrigated crop is Gram, the acreage of which has risen from 14,636 in the survey year to 32,183 last year; the greatest increase being in Central Jhallawar, and consequent, like the change in Wheat and Jowar, on crop rotation. Gram

PART V.

FISCAL HISTORY AND PRESENT SURVEY SETTLEMENT AND ASSESSMENT.

FORMER FISCAL HISTORY.

225. The papers connected with Central Jhallawar commence with the record of rent rates, (Rum), fixed by Raj Rana Zalim Singh in the The Nine Pargana
Central Jhallawar.

Sumbat year 1861, or A.D. 1805, when it formed a part of the Kotah State. In that year, a Local Historian, (the late Adjutant Bhikan Khan) writes, that Raj Rana Zalim Singh resolved to abolish the system of "Batai," or division of crops, and to substitute cash payments. For this purpose after making a tour of Haraoti, he appointed the four following Patells *viz.*, Kushal. Ahir, of Kunjar, Daulabala, Dhakur, of Khundi, Mia Ram, Jat, of Taraj, and Nenga, Jat, of Kamah, to assist him. He attached to these Patells, one Sah Nathu Ram as a Motamid. These five persons were expected to be always in attendance, for the purpose of introducing and explaining the wants or objections of any cultivators who might come to petition.

Raj Rana Zalim Singh's
Assessment

226. At the same time a standard was fixed, and a staff engaged to measure all holdings in accordance therewith. The measurers were directed to note the kind, color and depth of the various soils, and to send specimens of them in bags to the Raj Rana. On receiving these specimens, the Raj Rana in concert with the Patells, above mentioned, fixed rates for them, and the measurers were told to assess holdings by these rates. Patells were appointed to villages on paying "Nazzerana" at the rate of eight annas per cultivated, and four annas per uncultivated Bigah. The operations connected with this settlement lasted for three years.

Raj Rana Zalim Singh's
Rent Rates.

227. The rent rates, at this time fixed by Zalim Singh, were as below :—

IRRIGATED.			UNIRRIGATED.		
No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
213	12—0—0	1—3—2	191	4—12—0	0—5—0

They were continued in the Jhallawar State on its formation 33 years afterwards, and have *nominally* remained unchanged up to the present.

Cesses added at different times to the rent rate.

228. These rent rates however did not represent the total demand on the land, for they were supplemented by cesses, and these latter, added to the rent, gave the true revenue rate. Of how and when, these various cesses, now found in existence, were introduced, there is no accurate account. Various persons, Jaghirdars, Contractors, Officials, and others created them on different pretexts, as they found opportunity, and, at the time of the commencement of the present settlement, there were found in one Parganah as many as 13, levied as below, and forming nearly 40 per cent. of the revenue rate :—

1. Begari Barar ... @ 0 6 0 a Bigah.
2. Akhrai ... @ 5 0 0 per cent on the rent rate.
3. Mapa ... @ 0 0 3 a Bigah.
4. Parkhai ... @ 0 6 0 per cent. on rent rate.
5. Sewai Hasil ... @ 0 2 0 a Bigah.

6. Patell Rasum	...	@	0	1	0	a Bigah
7. Patwari Rasum	...	@	0	1	0	"
8. Gaon Kharach	...	@	0	2	0	"
9. Biaz Kasar	...	@	0	0	6	in the Rs. on all the above.
10. Izafa	...	@	0	1	0	in the Rs. on all above.
11. Bhains Barar	...	@	1	8	0	per cent. on all above.
12. Mukata Izafa	...	@	0	0	6	in the Rs. on all above.
13. Lambar S 1926	...	@	17	0	0	per cent on the whole.

229. The last item of all these was a general enhancement levied by the orders of the late Chief, and has already been referred to in former reports as being charged for the purpose of clearing off the State debts. Some of these cesses, such as those for the payment of Patells and Patwaries, and Bhains Barar or grazing fees, have a meaning; others like Begari, Barar and Akhrai have no meaning beyond the giving of a name to an enhancement. The cesses varied somewhat in name and number not only in the different Parganahs, but sometimes in the villages of the same Parganah, but everywhere they were numerous and formed a considerable part of the revenue rate.

230. Though, as stated above, Raj Rana Zalim Singh's Rent Rates continued nominally unaltered up to the time of the present Settlement, yet they had actually been much changed by three means—

Mode of changing rent rates

- (1) Wrong measurements.
- (2) Misapplication.
- (3) Various kinds of remissions granted by local officials.

231. No general measurement of the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar had been made since A.D. 1805, but at different times, and by various persons, measurements of the several parts had been carried on, and it is probable that the lands of every village had been measured at least twice, and those of several many times more, the measuring rope on such occasions was lengthened or shortened at will; the result on the rates was apparent. At such times the rates were applied by men of little standing, and as little experience, and were in consequence, through improper influence or ignorance, misapplied, and the rate for one kind of land was charged on another.

232. Until recently, the local officials had been in the habit of granting remission on various pretexts, some of which are here noted—

- (1.) Rum chut.
- (2.) Parrat chut.
- (3.) Hukat chut.
- (4.) Putta chut.
- (5.) Bhal mansia chut.

No. 1, as its name implies, is really a revision of the rent rate, and should have only been granted by the written order of the Durbar, yet local officials usurped this authority. Nos. 2 and 3, though bearing different names,

were really granted for the same supposed object—a remission on account of land lying fallow ; often enough the land did not lie fallow. By collusion between the Parganah officials and cultivators, the latter obtained remissions on their leases or Puttas, on account of an imaginary fall in the value of their holdings, or their, so said, inability to cultivate on the original rates ; this was the fourth, and a very common kind of remission. The 5th sort of remission was a deduction from the rent rate allowed to persons in good position, who desired to cultivate on favoured terms ; it may be supposed the local officials found not a few persons of distinction.

Manipulation of Cesses
by District Officials.

233. Not only however was the Revenue rate, or “ Lagan,” affected by these many modes of altering the “ Rum,” rent rate, and by the imposition of a varied and uncertain number of cesses, but these latter, by being open to the manipulation of Patells, Patwaries, and Tehsil Karkuns, added another element of change to the Revenue rates, and it is not surprising therefore that a comparison of Zalim Singh’s rent rates of 1805 (A.D.) with the revenue rates found in the Patwaries’ papers of 1881, shows, that the former have entirely disappeared, and have been succeeded by numerous arbitrary rates, as will be seen from the statement below :—

ZALIM SINGH'S "RUM" OR RENT RATES OF 1805 (PER ACRE.)						LAGAN OR REVENUE RATES OF PATWARIES' PAPERS OF 1881 (PER ACRE.)					
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.		
No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest.	No. of Rates	Highest.	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest
218	12-0-0	1-8 2	191	4-12 10	0-5-9	1456	16-18-10	2-8-1	1592	6-11-4	0-6-5

Side by side with this tampering with the rates there existed an organization for obtaining more from the cultivators than was shown in the accounts, and for the misappropriation of this not inconsiderable sum.

Summary Settlement
1878, objects of.

234. To check these abuses, give confidence to cultivators, encourage extension of cultivation, and afford time for arranging for a regular settlement, a summary settlement in the shape of contracts of villages, for a term of five years, was introduced in 1878.

The principles of this arrangement were to grant the lands of villages in contract, on easy terms, to patells and cultivators first, and, on their refusal, to others ; to allow the contractors all the benefits to be derived from fresh cultivation during the term of settlement, and the right to keep possession of such lands afterwards, together with the favoured rates on them, for three years after the expiry of the settlement, provided they respected the rights of existing occupiers. No attempt was made to fix revenue rates ; reasonable offers for contract were accepted, and the sums distributed among the various holders with their consent.

Results of.

235. This settlement, while increasing the State revenue by a few thousand rupees, relieved cultivators from the payment of a large sum which did not formerly find its way into the Treasury. The land brought under the plough during this settlement, has increased the revenue in the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar by 3½ per cent.

I have been unable to obtain figures showing the actual result as regards the prosperity of the cultivating community, and can only state in a general way from personal observation that the summary settlement was popular, and that there were several signs to show the position of cultivators had been improved by it.

236. In May 1881, when the term of the summary settlement was drawing to a close, the present survey settlement was commenced. The Present Survey Settlement.

After a Plane table survey, the villages of Central Jhallawar were divided off into 4 assessment circles; those enjoying the greatest natural advantages, such as situation in a fertile plain, with water close to the surface, were placed in the first circle, and the more these advantages lessened, the circle of assessment was lowered, until, in the fourth circle were found the poorly placed villages, on the out-skirts of cultivation, bordering on the jungle, in hilly, or cut up tracts, and with no easy command of water. Assessment Circles.

Having classed the villages, the Settlement Superintendent, who is experienced in such matters, personally marked off the soils into areas corresponding with their degree of fertility, which he ascertained, not only by examining their appearance, evenness of surface, composition and depth, but also by carefully noting, at the time, the kind and quantity of crops they produced; in irrigated lands he further observed the amount of water and manure at command. Classification of Soils.

237. The classification adopted, and which corresponds for the most part with local custom, has been for irrigated (Piwat) lands.

(1.) *Piwat Dosalli*.—A local name denoting two crops or harvests; so called because Indian Corn followed by the poppy is often raised on them, though not necessarily so; it means really the best (by nature and tillage) irrigated lands.

(2.) *Piwat Eksalli*.—The poorer irrigated lands, which grow little Poppy and more of Barley, Wheat, Red Pepper, &c., Sal or Rice when raised in such areas gave its name to the soil as "Salotia;" this has been now included in Eksalli.

238. The unirrigated lands have been classed as below :—

1. *Khera*.—The manured lands immediately around the village site.

2. *Dehri*.—Moisture retaining depressions. This is the well-known name for such areas; formerly they were often called "Mussuria," after the Mussoor crop sometimes grown on them.

3. *Sar-i-Mal*.—The best black soil growing mostly Jowar or Wheat, and also Gram. In places the Al plant was grown, and gave its name to the soil "Alete;" this has been merged with the Sar-i-mal.

4. *Utar Mal*.—A somewhat inferior variety of the above, but growing the same crop.
5. *Kankar Mal*.—As its name signifies has an admixture of *kan-kar*; gram is more often raised on this soil than wheat, which is seldom sown on it.
6. *Dhol Mal*.—The name is new, but the land exists. It resembles *Utar Mal*, but is very uneven, and therefore grows unequal crops.
7. *Dhamni*.—A shallow and stoney soil.
8. *Barli*.—A yet more shallow soil, sandy and stoney.

Having classed the villages and their soils it remained to ascertain what rates to apply to the latter.

Fixing Revenue Rates.

239. In para. 233 it has been shown what numerous and unreliable rates were found to be in existence; these therefore could not be applied in their entirety, nor was it possible to fall back on *Zalim Singh's* rates, not only because they represented merely rent and a different state of affairs to those now obtaining, but also because the record of them was incomplete as regards the different Parganahs and villages. It remained then to select, from the existing revenue rates, those appropriate to the different soils, and their cultivating advantages. The rates were first chosen for the Head Quarter Parganah of Patan.

240. It has been already explained that the revenue rate was composed of a rent rate plus several cesses; but it must be further mentioned that a revenue rate as such, did not really exist, for it appeared in its component parts of "*Rum*," and "*Kharcha*" or cesses, which latter were added by intricate calculations on each holding. The first step taken was to reduce these many payments into one, called the "*Lagan*" or revenue rate; while at the same time it was noted, in order to avoid future misunderstanding, that the "*Lagan*" included both the "*Rum*" or rent rate, and all "*Kharcha*" or cesses. In this calculation the unpopular general enhancement, "*Izafa*," of S. 1926 was omitted.

Selection of Revenue Rates from those existing.

241. From the revenue rates which were thus worked out, rates were in the first instance selected to represent for the future the highest and the lowest assessment to be levied: within these limits were again worked out the rates to be applied to the four assessment circles, and to the different kinds of irrigated and unirrigated village lands in each circle. The rates were arrived at by obtaining the best information possible, as to the out-turn of various crops on different soils, and also by the aid of crop experiments. The revenue rates thus fixed for the Patan Parganah were sanctioned for the remaining eight Parganahs of the Central Jhallawar District, due allowance having been made for the difference in local measures and prices.

Remissions for Special Reasons.

242. The cultivation of Central Jhallawar suffers a good deal in certain parts from the ravages of wild animals: again in many villages cultivators are scarce, and the lands are tilled by wandering cultivators, who generally live

at a distance from their fields. In instances where either of these depreciatory causes occur, it has been the custom of the State to grant lands on easier terms than would otherwise have been the case, and consequently in the New Settlement remissions on both or either of these accounts, have been granted according to circumstances.

243. The number and range of the rates (per acre) thus arrived at, for each of the nine Parganahs, compare with the former ones as below:—

Former Rates compared with the present selected ones

FORMER						PRESENT						PARGANAH
Irrigated			Unirrigated			Irrigated			Unirrigated			
Number	Highest	Lowest	Number	Highest	Lowest	Number	Highest	Lowest	Number	Highest	Lowest	
87	16 7 7	3 7 2	167	6 11 4	1 6 7	8	13 11 8	7 13 6	18	5 0 5	0 14 5	Suket
101	15 14 6	3 1 8	152	6 2 2	1 0 4	8	10 14 8	6 8 9	23	5 0 8	0 13 6	Cheohat
95	14 14 0	3 5 5	85	5 13 4	0 15 1	8	13 11 8	5 14 8	20	4 8 3	0 6 3	Asnawar
194	14 2 0	2 9 7	247	5 14 0	0 10 5	8	13 11 8	6 10 2	22	5 0 5	0 7 3	Dilanpore
128	15 7 5	2 11 9	138	5 5 8	1 3 0	8	13 11 7	6 12 3	20	4 7 9	0 4 6	Aklara
322	16 13 10	3 13 5	206	7 0 2	1 4 5	8	13 11 8	6 14 5	23	5 0 5	0 9 7	Bakani
181	15 6 6	3 0 3	212	5 14 0	1 0 6	8	13 11 9	6 12 3	22	5 0 8	0 13 6	Patan
195	13 0 10	2 3 1	184	6 7 6	0 6 5	8	13 11 7	6 2 5	22	4 9 0	0 7 9	Manohar Thana.
218	14 2 0	2 4 9	200	5 5 3	0 11 3	8	12 10 11	4 14 1	22	4 8 3	0 6 4	Chupa Barode

It will be seen by the above Table that, except in the Parganah of Manohar Thana, the maximum rates adopted for irrigated lands in the new Settlement are invariably lower than the maximum under the former settlement, and this is especially noticeable in the Tehsils of Suket, Chechat, Aklara, and Bakani. It will however be perceived that, according to the Statement in the Table, the minimum rates for irrigated lands under the new Settlement do not compare favorably with those under the old, but this is not in reality the case, inasmuch as the old rates were favored rates, and might even have been termed nominal ones, because short measures in land were used to make up for their seeming lowness. If in turn we examine the rates for unirrigated lands it will be seen, that, in respect of both the maxima and minima, the new Settlement compares favorably with the old.

244. The former and present demand per cultivated acre compare as follows:—

Former and present demand per cultivated acre compared.

PARGANAH.			Former.	Present.	REMARKS.	
Bakani	...	...	5 6 11	5 8 1	0 1 2	Increase.
Asnawar	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 8	0 4 8	"
Patan	...	...	4 7 2	4 9 1	0 1 11	"
Suket	...	...	4 7 11	4 8 7	0 0 8	"
Chechat	...	...	4 7 3	4 8 3	0 1 0	"
Dilanpore	...	...	4 10 6	4 5 1	0 5 5	Decrease.
Manohar Thana	...	...	4 0 2	4 4 8	0 4 6	Increase.
Chipa Barode	...	...	3 6 6	4 1 7	0 11 1	"
Aklara	...	...	3 7 4	3 11 7	0 4 3	"
Average for Central Jhalawar ...			4 3 11	4 7 4	0 3 5	"

This comparison shows that the application of the selected rates has resulted in an increased assessment per cultivated acre, in eight Parganahs, ranging from 0-11-1 in the case of Chipa Barode to 0-0-8, in the case of Suket, and a decrease in one Parganah (Dilanpore) 0-5-5.

Cause of the Increase Demand.

245. This increase is alone due to a just application of rates, which, bringing about a thorough redistribution of the revenue demand, has lowered the payments of ordinary cultivators, but has raised those of persons of influence, who, before this Settlement was made, were frequently accustomed to conceal the true extent and character of their holdings.

Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.

246. The table below gives the result of the redistribution of the revenue for each Parganah and the total and average for the whole district:—

PARGANAH.	Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.					
	DECREASE.			INCREASES.		
	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Increase.
Chipa Barode ..	753	1	15	1843	$\frac{3}{4}$	34
Manohar Thana ...	1115	40 per cent.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1883	60 per cent.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aklara ..	664	37 "	16	1117	63 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asnawar ...	241	49 "	18	333	51 "	30
Chechat ..	1001	48 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1195	52 "	17
Suket ...	670	48 "	12 $\frac{4}{5}$	807	52 "	16
Patan ...	762	55 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	882	45 "	24
Bakani ..	1146	53 "	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	1193	47 "	23
Dilanpore ...	752	67 "	23	512	33 "	20
TOTAL & AVERAGE	7104	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9765	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

This gives for the Central Jhallawar District 7104 holders of land, paying rather less than half the revenue, whose payments are lowered by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—while 9765 holders, paying rather more than half the revenue, have their payments raised by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Were the Parganah of Chipa Barode not included, the increase and decrease would approach equality.

The increased payments confined principally to influential persons.

247. A few instances will show that the increased payments are among the influential classes. In Aklara for instance, they are principally borne by Minas and Karars. The Patells are mostly Minas and Karars, and they, together with these two castes, hold 66 per cent. of the land in the Parganah. In the Manohar Thana Parganah the Patells, Lodhas, and Mahommedans hold 64 per cent. of the land; the Patells are largely Lodhas and Mewatis, and it is among these classes that the payments have been principally raised. In Chipa Barode the increased payments fall to a great extent on Dhakurs, Minas, and Patells; and the Patells are chiefly Dhakurs and Minas: these three classes together occupy 59 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the

Parganah of Suket, the Patells are for the most part drawn from the Dhakur and Ahir castes ; these castes, together with the Patells, hold 49 per cent. of the land, and it is among them that the raised payments will generally be found.

248. In the Parganah of Chipa Barode it will be seen that the heavier taxation is not only due to redistribution, but also to an increase in the rates ; this is because the former rates were too low ; and the rise is justified by the agricultural conditions of the Parganah, which briefly are as follows :—

The case of the Chipa Barode Parganah.

As regards area under cultivation it stands fifth among the nine Parganahs of Central Jhallawar. In the proportion of irrigated land to the area under cultivation it is seventh. It stands first in the list as to the amount of valuable crops raised on irrigated lands, and fourth as to its facility for irrigation. In the amount of good soil it possesses there are only three Parganahs more fortunate. It is fourth in its capacity for extension of cultivation ; and fifth in the possession of good grazing. With regard to population, it stands midway ; it is fortunate in having a greater proportion of large holdings than most Parganahs, and though in the number of rich occupiers, who sublet their holdings, it has six Parganahs somewhat better off, yet it is amply provided with those sufficiently well-to-do to cultivate through farm servants.

249. Its one disadvantage is, that, being largely covered by hills, broken ground, and jungle, its cultivated area is much exposed to the ravages of wild beasts ; this fact, however, has not been lost sight of, and this Parganah heads the list with an average remission of Re. 1-0-11 per cultivated acre, as a set off against such loss.

250. The statement below, compares the settlement demand per acre, for each Parganah on irrigated and unirrigated lands respectively :—

Present Demand per acre on Irrigated and Unirrigated Land, in each Parganah, compared.

The present demand per irrigated and unirrigated acre in each Parganah.

PARGANAHs.							Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Bakani	..	..	...	...	...	...	12 8 6	8 4 5
Suket	...	..	...	...	..	..	12 7 9	3 12 10
Patan	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6 6	3 5 6
Chechat	.	...	.	.	...	...	12 0 6	3 7 6
Asnawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 7	3 1 0
Dilaspore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7 2	2 9 2
Manohar Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 10	2 15 9
Aklara	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 9	2 15 9
Chipa Barode	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7 5	3 1 11
AVERAGE							11 12 0	3 4 5

From the above comparison it will be observed that the lowest demand on irrigated lands is in the Chipa Barode Parganah, and that this Parganah

Showing the favorable position of the Chipa Barode Parganah.

stands midway among the others as regards the unirrigated demands; hence its position as a revenue payer cannot be said to have been overestimated, in comparison with the advantages it enjoys.

251. The Manotidar's accounts have certainly shown that the cultivators who are on Manoti are more in debt in this Parganah than any other; but then only about half the number of cultivators of the Parganah are included under this head, and unless it can be shown that the debt of this half is due to the revenue demand, the fact of their being in debt gives them no claim to hold land on favored rates. It is possible more remission may be required for loss occasioned by wild animals, but this should not be granted without further enquiry, as the remission is already the highest granted anywhere.

Former Fiscal History.
The Chowmehla.

252. The recent Fiscal History of the Chowmehla dates from Sumbut 1906 or A.D. 1850, 12 years after Jhallawar became a State; at that time Sah Hindu Mal was Kamdar of the State, and Adjutant Bhikan Khan, who was the official in charge of the Chowmehla, was commissioned to survey and assess the district; he accordingly did so, but there are no records of his operations beyond the revenue rates or "Lagan" fixed by him, and given below:—

Adjutant Bhikan Khan's
Assessment.

I R R I G A T E D .			U N I R R I G A T E D .		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
91	24 15 4	1 13 6	65	5 4 8	0 11 0

His settlement is said to have raised the Chowmehla revenue by Rs. 50,000.

253. Since that time the assessment and distribution of the revenue has remained a mystery; the village communities have objected to further measurements through official agency, preferring, whenever it was proposed, a lump enhancement; though they have submitted at different times to measurements carried out by the Soucars, who accepted Parganah, or village contracts for the State revenue.

Summary Settlement.

254. This district was also summarily settled in 1878 by the granting of village contracts on similar terms to those made for Central Jhallawar. The fresh cultivation undertaken has now resulted in an increase to the revenue of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The present Survey
Settlement.
The Chowmehla.
Assessment Circles.

255. As in Central Jhallawar, the villages of this District have been divided off into circles, but instead of four, the configuration of the country has limited them to three.

256. For classifying the irrigated and unirrigated areas, local custom as been the guide, and the Settlement Superintendent in accordance therewith, classed them as follows :—

Irrigated.

- 1.—*Kadim Aran*.—Close around the village site and the best supplied with manure.
- 2.—*Pewat Dosalli*.—Somewhat less favorably situated than the above.
- 3.—*Pewat Eksalli*.—Water and manure deficient, as compared with the others.
- 4.—*Pewat*.—Still less favored with regard to water and manure, or both, and generally at a distance from the village.

Unirrigated.

Khora.—The manured land around the village site.

Sar-i-Mal.—The Rich Black Malwa Loam.

Utar Mal.—An inferior description of the above (known also as "Goru" or "Guali," in Gungdhar.

Kankar Mal.—Lighter land mixed with Kankar; is sometimes called, Pili, Retti, and Bhuri.

Barli.—A stoney soil of little depth, generally bordering on slopes.

257. In determining what rates were to be applied to the different circles of villages and their soils, the actual rates at the time existing had first to be calculated. As in Central Jhallawar, the original rates had cesses added to them; they were not, however, so numerous; for instance there were in Pachpahar the three following :—

Making out the existing Rates.

Dami	...	12	8	0	per cent. on the rate.
Bapti	...	7	2	0	per cent. on the rate, and on Dami together.
Rassum	...	1	8	0	per cent. Ditto.

To these had to be added the different "Izafas" (or lump enhancements) placed on villages at different times, with the consent of the Committées, to avoid measurements of their lands.

258. The revenue rates thus worked out gave the following results as compared with Bhikan Khan's rate per acre :—

The original Rates compared with those found at the time of Settlement.

BHIKAN KHAN'S RATES.						RATES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT.					
Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.		
No. of rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
91	24 15 4	1 13 6	65	5 4 8	0 11 0	784	40 3 6	2 8 9	455	6 11 3	0 13 2

which shows plainly enough that, the numerous processes employed in other parts of Jhallawar to change rates out of all recognition, had been fully made use of in the Chowmehla.

Original Rates taken as a guide.

259. Such being the case, Adjutant Bhikan Khan's rates were taken as a guide, tested by the knowledge possessed of the productive quality of the different degrees of cultivation, and soils, as well as the average prices prevailing for some years past in each Parganah, and the result thus obtained was applied to the various kinds of irrigated and unirrigated areas. The range and numbers of the rates in this way fixed upon, are shown in this statement for each Parganah, side by side with those prevailing prior to the settlement.

The number and ranges of present and former rates compared.

The Number and Range of Present and Former Rates per Acre Irrigated and Unirrigated.

PRESENT.						FORMER						PARGANAH
Irrigated.			Unirrigated			Irrigated			Unirrigated			
No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	
15	22 1 3	5 8 6	12	8 10 9	0 14 9	39	24 8 3	2 3 9	23	5 0 0	0 13 4	Pachpahar
15	22 1 3	6 7 0	12	3 0 0	0 6 7	265	36 1 10	4 0 6	153	5 12 7	0 12 2	Awar
15	24 15 6	6 4 0	12	8 14 6	1 2 9	238	40 8 6	4 12 6	126	6 11 3	0 14 6	Dug
15	22 1 3	5 8 6	12	8 10 9	0 7 6	248	21 6 5	4 5 7	103	4 4 10	1 1 2	Gungdhar

260. This shows, as regards irrigated lands, that the highest rates now chosen are much lower than the former ones in the Parganahs of Awar and Dug, lower in Pachpahar, and very slightly higher in Gungdhar; the lowest rates for irrigated lands now taken are, on the other hand, higher; this is in consequence of the favored rates obtaining in the previous settlement having been abolished. As to unirrigated rates, the highest now fixed are, in every case, lower than the former ones; and amongst the lower rates, those in Awar and Gungdhar, have been still further decreased, though they have been slightly raised in Pachpahar and Dug.

261. Passing now to a comparison of the former and present demand per cultivated acre, we find the following results :—

Former and present demand compared.

Former and Present Demand per Cultivated Acre Compared.

PARGANAHS.						Former.	Present.
Pachpahar	..	...	...	...	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
Awar	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 7	4 15 7
Dug	...	..	...	...	...	5 6 11	5 0 0
Gungdhar	...	...	..	...	...	4 6 3	4 0 3
AVERAGE FOR THE DISTRICT						4 8 9	4 9 1

The application of the Settlement rates has thus left the demand on Pachpahar as it was before; there is a slight increase of two annas in Awar, and a decrease in the cases of Dug and Gungdhar, while for the whole District the demand has lessened.

262. Since the measurements of 1850 any fresh irrigation in the Chowmehla reported to the Durbar, has been lightly assessed under the name of "Hukm Pawat;" these special rates have, under the new Settlement, been respected. It had been the custom to class unirrigated lands near wells, at a special rate by the name of "Korwan;" this seemed hard, and likely to lead to misunderstanding; these lands have therefore been classed with other unirrigated areas. Remissions have been granted for a certain amount of loss by wild animals, and for salt, present in the soil, in a few places.

263. Having assessed the revenue value of all villages at the rate, and with the remission, above noted, it was determined, in accordance with their right and the old custom, to grant the villages in contract to the village communities, for the period of this settlement, allowing them as a margin of profit—

Contracts offered to village Communities on favourable terms.

(1.) A deduction from the revenue value of the village.

(2.) All profit resulting from the extension of cultivation, irrigated or other, for the term of settlement.

With regard to the first, it has been regulated by the amount of cultivable waste within the village areas. Those villages having not more than 500 Bighas of cultivable waste, have been allowed a deduction of 10 per cent. on the revenue demand; those with not more than 1,000 Bighas, have been allowed eight per cent., and those with over that amount, have been granted five per cent. deduction. These are not however, the only profits obtained by the communities; the land they are constantly leasing out for short terms to temporary cultivators, pays often at a much higher rate than the village rate; what these profits are is not well known, as the Lambardars have most carefully avoided giving any information, but from the few instances brought to light, it is known they can obtain rates that will pay them well.

264. The statement given below, shows the manner in which the village communities of the Chowmehla Parganahs have distributed the settlement revenue demand amongst themselves.

Distribution of the Settlement Revenue Demand.

265. In the Pachpahar Parganah, nine villages have returned themselves as holding on a Zamindari Tenure, where the lands are held and managed in common, one village is returned as held on full "Puttidari" Tenure, (Putti being locally termed Pawa) in which each Putti manages its own affairs, and is responsible for its own revenue.

Pachpahar.

Statement showing the distribution of the Revenue in the Chowmehla District.

PARGANAH.		No. of Color Zamindari Villages.	No. of Pattidari Villages.	No. of Imperfect Pattidari Villages.	No. of Kabzawar Villages.	Total No. of Villages.	NUMBER OF LAND HOLDERS (KHATEDARS.)					DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE AMONG KHATEDARS.							
							Gaonshahi.			Kararu.			GRAND TOTAL.	Gaonshahi.	Kararu.	TOTAL.	Revenue demand.	Balance.	
							Watandars.	Others.	TOTAL.	Watandars.	Others.	TOTAL.						In favor of the Gaonshahi.	To be made up by the Gaonshahi.
Pachpahar	...	9	1	11	45	66	1681	938	2,619	10	225	235	2,854	1,25,933 5 9	3,503 7 0	1,29,437 6 9	1,21,793 11 9	7,644	...
Dug	...	5	...	11	45	61	2600	916	3,516	7	130	137	3,653	87,581 13 3	3,222 12 6	90,810 15 9	86,145 14 4	4,665	...
Awar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(Not	yet	distri	buted.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungdhar	...	6	...	2	89	97	1501	1263	2,764	23	932	950	3,714	84,540 10 6	13,927 15 0	98,468 9 6	92,792 5 6	5,676	...
									(Incom	plete	on	account	of the Awar	Parganah.					
TOTAL Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

eleven villages are shown to be held on the Imperfect Pattidari Tenure, in which part of the land, and responsibility for the revenue is held is common, and part in severalty, but by far the greater number of villages (45), have returned themselves as holding on the "Kabzewar" Tenure, which limits the interest of individuals to the amount of land in their possession; out of a total of 2854 holders of land, 1691 or 59 per cent. are returned as Wattandars. In distributing the revenue demand, 2619 holders have been classed as "Gaonshahi" (see Land Tenures of the Chowmehla) and been assessed at the village revenue rates, and 235 holders (among them 10 Wattandars) have been classed as "Kararu" (see Land Tenures) and assessed according to the leases granted to them. The result of this distribution gives a surplus of 7644, which will be divided among the "Gaonshahi" members as profit. The profit in all probability is really larger, as no doubt the rental of the "Kararu" cultivators has been understated. In the Parganah of Dug, five villages have been shown as Zamin-dari, 11 as Imperfect Pattidari, and 45 as "Kabzewar." Out of the 3653 holders of land 71 per cent. have been returned as "Wattandars," and in distributing the revenue, the payers have been divided into, 3516 "Gaonshahi," and only 137 "Kararu," of whom seven are Wattandars; this distribution has left a margin of profit of 4,665, to be divided among the Gaonshahi which, for the same reason as in Pachpahar, is not the true estimate.

Dug.

Fiscal History.

Shahabad.

Money Assessment in 1872.

Summary Settlement.

266. In the Shahabad District the rates on unirrigated lands, are said to have been fixed many years ago, but it is not known by whom. They were determined by the crop grown. Up to A D 1872 there were no money rates for unirrigated land, the revenue being realized in kind; the State share was reckoned as a fourth of gross produce, but in the process of division the share was increased a little. In the above-mentioned year Baldeo Purdhan, the State representative in the District, carried out a money assessment for the unirrigated lands, in lieu of the Battai or Share of crops, and revenue was collected in accordance with those rates up to 1878, when the villages were given in contract under the summary settlement; cultivation increased during this period to the extent of now raising the revenue by 11½ per cent.

The Present Survey Settlement and Assessment.

Assessment Circles.

Classification of Soils.

267. The villages of this district have, like those of the Chowmehla, been marked off into three assessment circles, and the classification of soils has been carried out by the Settlement Superintendent, in accordance with the local habit.

268. In the Upreti Parganah the lands have been classed as follows:—

Irrigated.

Pewat Dosalli.—The best, growing Ginger, Huldi, Sugarcane, Vegetables and Ground Nuts.

Pewat Eksalli.—The ordinary irrigated land, growing Barley, Wheat and Peas.