

*Unirrigated.*

*Khera*.—Manured land around the village, having crops of Indian Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, and Kassum.

*Dehri*.—Flooded lands, bearing Sugarcane and Rice crops.

*Mal*.—The best unirrigated land, growing Jowar, Wheat and Gram.

*Bodha Mal*.—Somewhat inferior to the above, but growing the same crops.

*Phut*.—A lighter soil, raising generally Jowar and Gram; and wheat occasionally.

*Danda*.—Poor, stony, and shallow, growing crops of Til, Kodon, Rali, and Rotka.

269. In the Talaiti Parganah the only difference in the soils is, that there is no Bodha Mal, and there are two kinds of Danda; the better kind is of sufficient depth to rear Bajra and Jowar crops, the other is of about the same value as the Danda of the Upreti.

## Fixing of Rates

270. Though the rent rates, or "Rum," were fixed only so short a time ago as 1872, still there seems to have been opportunity enough, for the local officials to considerably alter them, as will be seen below :—

BALDEO PARDHAN'S RUM						"LAGAN" FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE 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.
56	11 9 7	0 9 3	31	7 8 8	0 7 1	133	12 17 4	0-10 3	102	8 8-9	0-8-3

Old rates taken as a guide.

Process of selection from them.

271. In this District also, the old rates have been taken as a guide. Some fairly accurate information had been obtained as to the yield of crops in different soils, and the prices ruling for some years past, were also known; tested by these calculations, those rates were retained which agreed with them; high rates charged on particular crops were discarded, as having interfered with cultivation, and being irksome to cultivators; and in "Danda" land, which it had been the custom to grant on yearly measurements for two years, at different rates each year, according to the crop supposed to be raised, it was arranged to fix on a revenue rate, as in the case of other soils, by dividing the former two yearly payments, and making a very low rate suitable to the poor soil.

## Remission.

272. Remissions, as in the rest of Jhallawar, have not been granted for the damage done to crops by wild animals, as the low rates of land revenue selected, are believed to have met this difference in the produce.

273. The rates prior to the settlement, and those of the settlement, compare as below :—

*The No. and Range of Former and Present Rates on Irrigated and Unirrigated Lands.*

The number and range of Former and Present Rates.

FORMER						PRESENT						
Irrigated			Unirrigated			Irrigated			Unirrigated			
No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	No	Highest	Lowest	
21	12 13 4	0 1 6	1	10 3	0 10 0	6	8 6 7	2 14 5	12	2 14 5	0 4 2	Upreti
24	12 6 0	0 10 1	21	8 3 1	0 8 3	6	8 4 0	2 9 0	11	2 9 6	0 2 11	Telaiti

274. The highest irrigated rates are now much lower than before; this is due chiefly to abolishing the rates on special crops such as Ginger and Haldi. The lowest irrigated rates are now considerably higher; this is because in the former, are included the very favored rates granted for freshly irrigated lands, or to fortunate persons.

In the Upreti Parganah, the highest unirrigated rate is rather higher than the former one, but the lowest is much less; this is in consequence of the light rate fixed for Danda lands. In the Talaiti Parganah, the highest unirrigated rate has been very much lowered, in consequence of discarding the special high rates formerly levied on Tobacco and Kassum grown in "Khera" lands, the lowest unirrigated rate in this Parganah, is much less than before, for the same reason as in the Upreti.

275. By the application of the rates fixed upon, the demand on each cultivated acre as contrasted with the former demand, shows the following results:—

*Former and Present Demand per cultivated acre.*

Former and present Demand contrasted

Parganah.	Former.	Present	REMARKS.
Upreti ...	2—3—11	1—14—9	0—5—2 Decrease
Talaiti ...	3—5—1	2—15—5	0—5—8 Decrease.
THE DISTRICT ...	2—9—11	2	0—5—4 Decrease.

There is thus a decrease in the demand in the Upreti, of 0-5-2 per acre, in the Talaiti, of 0-5-8 per acre, and in the whole district, of 0-5-4 per acre.

276. The Table below, shows what result the application of the settlement rates has had on the distribution of the revenue :—

Result of the redistribution of the Revenue.

*Result of the Distribution of the Revenue.*

Parganah.	DECREASE.			INCREASE.		
	No. of occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	No. of occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Increase.
Upreti ...	753	18,069	33	417	5,832	36
Telaiti ...	696	13,340	30	414	5,689	31
TOTAL & AVERAGE,	1449	31,409	32	831	11,521	34

In this district, as in Central Jhallawar, the Survey Settlement has brought to light the ill adjustment of the revenue demand ; for, by the settlement distribution, 1449 occupants who were paying nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the revenue of the district, have had their payments reduced by 32 per cent., while a comparatively favoured few, 831 in number, who paid about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the revenue, have had their payments increased by 34 per cent.

Former Fiscal History.

Kirpapore.

Summary Settlement.

Present Settlement.

277. The Kirpapore District is insignificant as to size and revenue value ; it is also inconveniently situated, and has therefore been left in charge of the Patell of Rajpore, which is at present, the largest village. It has been the rule to contract with him for the land revenue and customs, allowing him a deduction for the pay of a few sepoy, to keep watch and ward. Till a few years ago the district was in charge of the Topkhana or Ordnance Department, probably on account of the Timber and Iron found there ; and this department occasionally despatched an officer to collect the revenue and report on affairs. Recently, Kirpapore has been placed under the charge of the Chechat Tehsil. At the Summary Settlement, the contract remained with the Rajpore Patell, during the period of that settlement the area was surveyed, and the acknowledged rates applied, the contract again being given to the same Patell ; this arrangement has not been disturbed by the present settlement.

Period of the Present Settlement.

278. The revenue rates (" Lagan,") and the permanent remissions, in this District, (such as those for the loss caused by wild animals,) fixed at this settlement, as well as the contracts entered into under it, are unalterable up to the end of Sumbut 1954, or about July or August A.D. 1898 ; that is to say the " Lagan," which includes all demands on the land, cannot be raised, and the remissions referred to, cannot be lessened, before the termination of that period, nor can the contracts for the Chowmehla villages be interfered with, during the same period, so long as the revenue is duly paid.

Remission of Out-standing balances of Revenue prior to the Survey Settlement.

279. The Durbar, in order to give cultivators a fair start under the present settlement, decided to clear off all outstanding balances of revenue which were due before its commencement, and for this purpose divided them into:—

1.—Those for one cause or another, non-recoverable.

2.—Those to be recovered in part or whole, by easy instalments prior to the settlement.

Those under the former head amounting to Rs. 4,07,766-7-9 were struck off, the others were gradually recovered.

280. When, for any cause or causes whatsoever, the revenue demand has greatly increased, in the case of individuals in Central Jhallawar, Shahabad, and village communities in the Chowmehla, it has been decided to grant time for full payment, and with this object, it has been directed that where the increase is more than 40 per cent., only half is to be demanded for the first three years.

Special remission in the case of great increase in the Revenue Demand.

281. Besides the rates framed on assessment circles, and classification of soils, there are two special rates; one is in the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, for a particular area of land in its vicinity, which derives benefit from the drainage of that town, and has, on that account been able to grow numerous and good crops, and pay extra highly for the same; this has now, under the name of "Khera Dosalli," been assessed at Rs. 19-0-8 an acre, which is much lower than the former rate, Rs. 36-14-9.

Special Rates.

282. The other special rate is for "Pan," which is cultivated in the Chaoni and Shahabad; the payment was formerly regulated by the number of plants, or the number of poles up which they trailed; this was unsatisfactory, and in lieu a rate on the average produce and price, was worked out and fixed, for Shahabad, at Rs. 46-6-5, and for the Chaoni at Rs. 44-12-10 per acre, the former rates being, for Shahabad, Rs. 65-12-2, and the Chaoni Rs. 10-5-0.

283. When not under revenue free grant, gardens and plantations if watered, have been assessed at the inferior irrigated rate (Pewat Eksali); if not irrigated, they have been assessed at the unirrigated rate of the kind of soil they are situated in.

Assessment of Gardens and Tree Plantations.

284. The Durbar has granted the following favourable terms for fresh cultivation during the time of the Survey Settlement:—

Favourable terms offered for the extension of cultivation during the period of the Survey Settlement.

#### FOR CENTRAL JHALLAWAR, UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

##### *In Old Waste :—*

2 years, revenue free.

3rd year, one anna per Bigha.

4th year, two annas per Bigha.

5th year, four annas per Bigha.

6th year, the full rate.

##### *In Recent Fallow :—*

1st year, half the rate

2nd year, the full rate



IRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

*In Old Waste :—*

- 3 years, revenue free
- 4th year, four annas a Bigha.
- 5th year, eight annas a Bigha.
- 6th year, one rupee a Bigha.
- 7th year, and to the end of the settlement, a rate about 40 per cent. lower than the full revenue rate for the ordinary irrigated lands (Pewat Eksali.)

*In Recent Fallow :—*

- 1st year, half the irrigated rate.
- 2nd and 3rd years, full irrigated rate.
- 4th year, four annas a Bigha in addition to the unirrigated rate.
- 5th year, eight annas in addition.
- 6th year, one rupee in addition.
- 7th and remaining years, the full rate as fixed for irrigation in old waste.

*In Dry Cultivated Land :—*

The same as the above, except that the full unirrigated rate will be charged in the first year, instead of half.

When State wells are used, a water rate of four annas per Bigha will be charged.

If there be canal irrigation, water will be granted free the first year, and afterwards there will be a charge of eight annas per Bigha.

FOR SHAHABAD UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION.

*In Old Waste :—*

- 3 years, revenue free.
- 4th year, one anna per Bigha.
- 5th year, two annas per Bigha.
- 6th year, four annas per Bigha.
- 7th year, the full rate.

*In Recent Fallow :—*

- 1st year, half revenue rate.
- 2nd year, the full rate.

**FRESH IRRIGATED CULTIVATION.***In Old Waste:—*

5 years, revenue free. For the remaining years of the settlement full *unirrigated* rate.

*In Recent Fallow:—*

1st year, half the *unirrigated* rate.

Afterwards, full *unirrigated* rate.

*In Dry Cultivated Land:—*

The *unirrigated* rate for the term of settlement.

For the use of State wells, a water rate of two annas a Bigha will be charged, and for canal irrigation, four annas a Bigha from the second year the water is used.

285. Instead of granting the first settlers in deserted villages contracts for them, the period of non-payment of revenue is extended for such settlers, by two years in Central Jhallawar, and three years in Shahabad, and the head man among them will be granted Patellai dues on the 7th year of occupation, at the same rate as other Patells. These terms are much more liberal than those formerly offered by the State for new cultivation.

286. In accordance with the old custom prevailing in the Chowmehla and Kirpapore Districts all the proceeds from fresh cultivation of every kind, during the term of settlement, will reckon among the profits secured to the village communities, or other persons, who accept the contracts of villages from the State.

For the Chowmehla and Kirpapore.

287. The Survey Settlement Assessments were first given out to the Patan Parganah in the middle of March 1882; this was followed the next year, by announcements to the remaining Parganahs of Central Jhallawar and Shahabad, while in the case of the Chowmehla, the announcements are not complete, but through no fault of the Settlement Superintendent.

Announcement of the new Revenue.

288. Of the Central Jhallawar Parganahs, the announcements were not well received, in Patan, Chechat, Suket, Aklera, Manohar Thana, and Chipa Barode. On the receipt of petitions, further inquiry was directed; a few mistakes were found in the Patan assessments, and some rather important omissions (not however to be attributed to the Settlement Superintendent, but to local officials who neglected to supply the information) in the case of other Parganahs, more particularly Aklera, Manohar Thana, and Chipa Barode; since then, the mistakes have been rectified and the omissions supplied.

Reception of Announcement.

Of the reception of the new revenue in Shahabad, there is nothing particular to record.

289. In the Chowmehla, the announcement was favourably received in the Gungdhar Parganah, in a portion of the Dug Parganah, and at first, in the Pachpahar Parganah, while a portion of the Dug Parganah, and nearly the whole of the Awar Parganah refused even to hear the new assessments. A good portion of the Pachpahar Parganah having accepted the new assessments, afterwards began to return their leases.

Causes for unfavorable reception.

290. In order to explain the apparently general disapproval, on the whole, of the new assessments, I must first refer to the state of affairs obtaining not many years ago.

291. The weakest point in the administration of that amiable Chief, the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, was that of the land revenue, and to that cause more than any other, is ascribed the pecuniary difficulties of the Jhallawar State during the later years of his life.

The distribution and collection of the land revenue was entrusted to any one, no matter what his position and calling, who persuaded the late Maharaj Rana that he possessed peculiar abilities for those purposes. The result was, that a ring of astute persons, (in which were included the head of the audit and general accounts office,) got the manipulation of the land revenue into their own hands, and in distributing it, they treated their own friends and relations, Patells and their friends, and all persons of local influence, with great indulgence, while the cultivators with no interest, were heavily assessed.

292. In collecting the revenue, the latter class of cultivators, were squeezed to the utmost limit, while the others, by well timed presents, were relieved of a portion of even their light assessments. The hardly paid revenue of the oppressed class, did not all find its way to the treasury, a portion being diverted to swell the income of the ring at Head Quarters.

293. Nine years ago, the creation of a Revenue Department broke up the ring, and this, together with the summary settlement, started two years afterwards, saved the collections from misappropriation, and provided against any open oppression; but no attempt was made to distribute the demand equitably, as the data for such a process were not forthcoming. The Survey Settlement supplied these, and let it be marked in passing, that up to the time the assessments were given out, there was a general approval of all the operations; that is to say, the rates received the approval of the Council Sirdars, and, having heard the extent, and kind, of their several holdings, read out and explained to them by the "Tusdiq Amlah," or verifying staff, all the cultivators acknowledged the correctness both of measurement, and classification of lands.

Favored Patells and their following.

294. When the revenue payments were readjusted, in accordance with the information supplied by the settlement operations, and the result given out, then, for the first time, it came home to those who had previously been too lightly assessed, and to those who had escaped assessment altogether, that measurement and classification meant no favour or affection, but the payment for land from all alike, according to the amount and soil held; this, of course, at once provoked the opposition Patells and their

numerous following, which was made to include many whose payments had been lowered, but whose interests were more or less bound up with the favor of Patells.

295. A change in the administration of the State was approaching; the remaining members of the former revenue ring, and their associates, both at Head Quarters and in the districts, with recollections of the good times of yore, and hopes for the future, now thought the time had come to assist in discrediting, and by one means and another, overthrowing the Survey Settlement, which they then began to see plainly, if properly worked, must for ever do away with all chances for another ring; hence the secret sympathy and often active support of this body, was granted to the Patells and their following.

296. During the progress of the operations, many matters, such for instance as boundary disputes, were in the ordinary way of business settled adversely to the interests of some of the most influential Sirdars and Officials of the State; unaccustomed to the absence of undue favour, these persons at once joined the discontented.

Discontented Sirdars and officials in High Places.

297. The survivors of the revenue ring, their associates and friends, and the important Sirdars and Officials above alluded to, have, from the time the assessments were first announced, made it their daily business to thwart and discredit the Settlement Department in every conceivable way, their chief weapons being misrepresentation and falsehood; and they have not scrupled to employ any one, with a turn for intrigue and back-biting, including the unreliable or disappointed members of the Settlement Superintendent's own office; all such have been invited to consultations, when plans have been made to even falsify the settlement record.

298. To this list of opponents, another class has yet to be added. Though I can with pleasure state that Pundit Ram Charan, the Head of the Revenue Department, and many of his subordinates, (including most of the Tehsildars,) have cheerfully assisted much in the settlement operations, I am well aware that there are, in the ranks of the Department, not a few who, from their connection with the old ring, and still more who from their love of ease, and consequent disapproval of the extra painstaking labour required from the introduction of a regular settlement, are no friends to the new state of things, and therefore have on the sly, worked with the Patells and their side. What wonder then, that with this formidable array of opponents to the settlement, the assessments should have been received with a very exaggerated disfavour, and that the signs of disapproval should have lasted long?

Some Members of the Revenue Department inimical to the Settlement.

299. The case of some of the Chowmehla Parganahs, illustrates fully how much is due to the influence of misrepresentation and intrigue, on ignorant minds; the demand on almost every village in these, has decreased, in some a good deal, and yet many have refused to even hear the assessments, and others hearing and accepting them, have afterwards joined the objectors. The ever shifting and absurd reasons given for discontent, point

in the same direction; at one time it is, they would prefer the old complicated mode of reckoning the revenue rate to the one simple rate now shewn them; at another, it is that the Tehsildar is oppressing them, and has done so for years past, and yet again, it is that the Superintendent of the Settlement, has for the last two or three years been engaged in taking large bribes.

300. To all these causes of discontent has to be added one more, and that an important one.

#### Fall of Prices.

301. From about the time the settlement operations commenced, the prices of the more valuable and general produce, Opium and Grain, fell greatly, and have ever since remained at a low figure; the average difference, for this period as compared with the dozen years preceding, being in the Central Jhallawar Parganahs, for Opium 39 per cent. and Grain 28 per cent; not only this, but owing to the stagnation in the Opium Trade, the local money market became paralyzed, and many Manotidars in consequence, were unable to supply their assamis with the usual advances; this was turned to account by the various enemies of the settlement, and to it (*i.e.*, the new settlement) the cultivators were told to look as the cause of their own, and their Manotidars, difficulties.



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**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET RESULT**

**ON THE**

**LAND REVENUE**

**OF THE**

**NEW SETTLEMENT**

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## Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	FORMER.									
		Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Siwai Jama.				TOTAL				
			Siwai.		Miscellaneous.						
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
CENTRAL JHALLAWAR	Chechat	...	...	1,44,826	0 9	528	2 4	1,353	10 10	1,46,707	13 11
	TOTAL	...	...	1,44,826	0 9	1,881 13 2				1,46,707	13 11
	Suket	...	...	1,25,941	4 0	1,063	11 9	68	14 6	1,27,073	14 3
	TOTAL	...	...	1,25,941	4 0	1,132 10 3				1,27,073	14 3
	Patan	...	...	93,049	9 3	13,365	4 11	761	8 9	1,07,176	6 11
	TOTAL	...	...	93,049	9 3	14,126 13 8				1,07,176	6 11
	Asnawar	...	...	30,045	1 9	592	3 8	573	2 3	31,210	7 8
	TOTAL	...	...	30,045	1 9	1,165 5 11				31,210	7 8
	Bakani	...	...	1,16,060	8 3	1,068	8 3	959	11 5	1,18,088	1 11
	TOTAL	...	...	1,16,060	8 3	2,027 14 8				1,18,088	1 11



## Land Revenue of the New Settlement.

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai.	Miscellaneous				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT.
Old Cultivation.						
1,47,731 7 6	528 2 4	1,353 10 10	1,49,613 4 8	...	2,905 6 9	2 Increase.
Zaid.						
381 8 9	.....	.....	381 8 9	.....	381 8 9	$\frac{1}{4}$ ..
Nou-Tour.						
902 15 6	.. ..	.....	902 15 6	.....	902 15 6	$\frac{1}{4}$ ..
1,49,015 15 9	1,881 13 2		1,50,897 12 11	.....	4,189 15 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..
Old Cultivation.						
1,28,011 12 3	1,063 11 9	68 14 6	1,29,144 6 6	.....	2,070 8 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Zaid						
946 0 0	.....	.....	946 0 0	... ..	946 0 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ ..
Nou-Tour						
692 15 3	.	....	692 15 3	.....	692 15 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ ..
1,29,650 11 6	1,132 10 3		1,30,783 5 9	.. ..	3,709 7 6	3 ..
Old Cultivation						
95,599 11 9	13,365 4 11	761 8 9	1,09,726 9 5	.....	2,550 2 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Zaid.						
3,401 7 9	.. .	.....	3,404 7 9	.. ...	3,401 7 9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..
Nou-Tour.						
2,040 13 0	..	....	2,040 13 0	....	2,040 13 0	2 ..
1,01,045 0 6	14,126 13 8		1,15,171 11 2	...	7,995 7 3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..
Old Cultivation						
32,166 7 0	592 3 8	573 2 3	33,331 12 11	.....	2,121 5 3	7 Increase.
Zaid.						
1,413 4 3	.....	....	1,413 4 3	.....	1,413 4 3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..
Nou-Tour.						
1,528 3 6	.....	....	1,528 3 6	.....	1,528 3 6	5 ..
35,107 14 9	1,165 5 11		36,273 4 8	.....	5,062 13 0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..
Old Cultivation.						
1,16,824 0 3	1,068 3 8	959 11 5	1,18,851 4 11	.....	763 13 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ Increase.
Zaid.						
3,008 15 3	.....	.....	3,008 15 3	.....	3,008 15 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..
Nou-Tour.						
4,759 1 6	.....	.....	4,759 1 6	.....	4,759 1 6	4 ..
1,24,592 1 0	2,027 14 8		1,26,619 15 8	.....	8,531 18 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..

## Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	FORMER.			
		Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Siwai Jama		TOTAL.
			Siwai.	Miscellaneous.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CENTRAL JHALLAWAR—Concluded.	Aklara. ...	63,540 12 3	259 12 0	548 4 0	64,348 12 3
	TOTAL ...	63,540 12 3	808 0 0		64,348 12 3
	Delanpore ...	44,306 0 0	1,370 3 3	708 12 3	46,384 15 6
	TOTAL ...	44,306 0 0	2,078 15 6		46,384 15 6
	Manohur Thana ...	81,835 0 9	3,233 13 3	1,492 15 0	86,561 13 0
	TOTAL ...	81,835 0 9	4,726 12 3		86,561 13 0
	Chipa Barode ...	1,19,759 9 3	3,009 13 6	1,484 3 9	1,24,253 10 6
	TOTAL ...	1,19,759 9 3	4,494 1 3		1,24,253 10 6
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CENTRAL JHALLAWAR ...	8,19,363 9 3	24,491 8 11	7,951 2 9	8,51,805 45 11
		8,19,363 9 3	22,442 6 8		8,51,805 15 11

## Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Continued.)

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Yama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai.	Miscellaneous.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT
Old Cultivation.						
68,673 15 6	259 12 0	548 4 0	69,481 15 6	.....	5,133 3 3	8 Increase.
Zaid.						
1,988 0 9	.....	... ..	1,988 0 9	.....	1,988 0 9	3 „
Nou-Tour						
3,881 14 0	.	.....	3,881 14 0	.....	3,881 14 0	6 „
74,543 14 3	808 0 0		75,351 14 3	.....	11,003 2 0	17 „
Old Cultivation						
40,404 0 0	1,370 3 3	708 12 3	42,483 15 6	3,902 0 0	.....	8½ Decrease
Zaid.						
1,439 6 3		.....	1,439 6 3	.....	1,439 6 3	3¼ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
2,536 13 6	.	.....	2,536 13 6	.. .	2,536 13 6	5½ „
44,380 3 9	2,078 15 6		46,459 3 3	3,902 0 0	3,976 3 9	Net Increase 74-3-9 or ¼ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
89,609 12 9	3,233 13 3	1,492 15 0	94,336 9 0	.	7,774 12 0	9½ Increase
Zaid.						
2,588 2 6	..	.. ..	2,588 2 6	.. .	2,588 2 6	3 „
Nou-Tour.						
9,043 10 9	..	.....	9,043 10 9	....	9,043 10 9	11 „
1,01,241 10 0	4,726 12 3		1,05,968 6 3	.. .	19,406 9 3	23½ „
Old Cultivation.						
1,46,174 10 0	3,009 13 6	1,484 3 9	1,50,668 11 3	.. .	26,415 0 9	22 Increase
Zaid.						
1,917 13 6	.....	... ..	1,917 13 6	.. .	1,917 13 6	* 1½ „
Nou-Tour.						
* 5,566 0 0	.....	.....	5,566 0 0	.. .	5,566 0 0	4½ „
1,53,658 7 6	4,494 1 3		1,58,152 8 9	.....	33,898 14 3	28½ „
Old Cultivation.						
8,65,195 13 0	24,401 3 11	7,951 2 9	8,97,638 8 8	3,902 0 0	49,784 3 9	5½ Increase.
Zaid.						
17,087 11 0	.....	.....	17,087 11 0	.....	17,087 11 0	2½ „
Nou-Tour.						
30,952 7 0	.....	.....	30,952 7 0	.....	30,952 7 0	3½ „
9,19,235 15 0	32,442 6 8		9,45,678 5 8	3,902 0 0	97,774 5 9	Net Increase 98,872-5-9 or 11½ per cent.

## Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	FORMER.				
		Mal Hasil on Khatas.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	
			Siwai.	Miscellaneous.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
CHOWMEHLA ... ..	Pachpahar ... ..	1,21,105 13 0	2,253 8 9	1,553 9 3	1,24,912 15 0	
	TOTAL ...	1,21,105 13 0	3,807 2 0		1,24,912 15 0	
	Awar ... ..	76,571 2 6	2,506 12 6	1,512 4 3	80,590 3 3	
	TOTAL ...	76,571 2 6	4,019 0 9		80,590 3 3	
	Dug ... ..	93,506 6 6	5,282 5 0	1,052 8 0	99,841 3 6	
	TOTAL ...	93,506 6 6	6,334 13 0		99,841 3 6	
	Gungdhar ... ..	1,07,119 0 6	12,432 9 3	1,587 6 3	1,21,139 0 0	
	TOTAL ...	1,07,119 0 6	14,019 15 6		1,21,139 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL OF THE CHOWMEHLA ...		3,98,302 6 6	22,475 3 6	5,705 11 9	4,26,483 5 9	
		3,98,302 6 6	22,480 15 3		4,26,483 5 9	

## Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Continued.)

P R E S E N T .				D I F F E R E N C E .		R E M A R K S
Mal Hasil.	Siwai Jama.		TOTAL.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P E R C E N T
Old Cultivation.						
1,09,023 13 9	2,253 8 9	1,553 9 3	1,12,830 15 9	12,081 15 3	...	10 Decrease.
Zaid.						
801 5 0	.....	.....	801 5 0	...	801 5 0	1 Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
11,970 9 3	.....	.....	11,970 9 3	...	11,970 9 3	10
1,21,795 12 0	3,807 2 0		1,25,602 14 0	12,081 15 3	12,771 14 3	Net Increase 689-15-0 or 1 per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
72,178 10 9	2,506 12 6	1,512 4 3	76,197 11 6	4,392 7 9	...	5½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
294 7 9	...	..	294 7 9	..	294 7 9	1 Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
1,996 11 3	.....	.....	1,996 11 3	...	1,996 11 3	2½ "
74,469 13 9	4,019 0 9		78,488 14 6	4,392 7 9	2,291 3 0	Net Decrease 2,101-4-9 or 2½ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
80,500 6 9	5,282 5 0	1,052 8 0	86,835 3 9	13,005 15 9	.....	14 Decrease.
Zaid.						
920 5 9	.....	.....	920 5 9	...	920 5 9	1 Increase
Nou-Tour.						
4,726 9 9	.....	..	4,726 9 9	.....	4,726 9 9	5 "
86,147 6 3	6,334 13 0		92,182 3 3	13,005 15 9	5,646 15 6	Net Decrease 7,359-0-3 or 8 per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
90,902 1 6	12,432 9 3	1,587 6 3	1,04,922 1 0	16,216 15 0	..	15 Decrease.
Zaid.						
361 10 0	.....	.....	361 10 0	...	361 10 0	1 Increase
Nou-Tour.						
1,628 10 3	.....	.....	1,628 10 3	.....	1,628 10 3	1½ "
92,892 5 9	14,019 15 6		1,06,912 5 3	16,216 15 0	1,990 4 3	Net Decrease 14,226-10-9 or 13½ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
3,52,605 0 9	22,475 3 6	3,705 11 9	3,80,786 0 0	45,697 5 9	..	11½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
2,377 12 6	.....	.....	2,377 12 6	.....	2,377 12 6	1 Increase
Nou-Tour.						
20,322 8 6	.....	..	20,322 8 6	....	20,322 8 6	5½ "
3,75,305 5 9	23,180 15 3		4,03,486 5 0	45,697 5 9	22,700 5 0	Net Decrease 22,997-0-9 or 5½ per cent.

## Statement Showing the Net Result on the

DIVISION .	Districts.	FORMER.					
		Mal Hasil on Khatas	Sivai Jama.				TOTAL
			Sivai		Miscellaneous.		
		Rs.   A   P	Rs   A   P.	Rs.   A   P.	Rs.   A   P.		
SHAHABAD	Upreti	23,902   0   6	1,226   4   9	4,985   9   6	30,113   14   9		
	TOTAL	23,902   0   6	6,211   14   8		30,113   14   9		
	Teleti	19,029   11   3	947   7   3	1,516   3   8	21,493   6   2		
	TOTAL	19,029   11   3	2,463   10   11		21,493   6   2		
TOTAL OF NIZAMAT SHAHABAD		42,931   11   9	2,173   12   0	6,501   13   2	51,607   4   11		
		42,931   11   9	8,675   9   2		51,607   4   11		
KIRPAFORE	Kirpapore	348   12   0	.	.	348   12   0		
		12,60,946   7   6	49,140   3   5	20,158   11   8	13,30,245   6   7		
GRAND TOTAL OF THE JHALLAWAR STATE					.. ..		
		12,60,946   7   6	69,298   15   1		13,30,245   6   7		

JHALRAPATAN:

The 27th March 1885.

## Land Revenue of the New Settlement.—(Concluded.)

PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
Mal Hasil.	Sewai Jama.		TOTAL	Decrease.	Increase.	
	Siwai.	Miscellaneous.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	PER CENT.
Old Cultivation.						
20,066 0 9	1 226 4 9	4,985 9 6	26,277 15 0	3,835 15 9	...	16 Decrease.
Zaid.						
4,043 9 6	...	...	4,043 9 6	.....	4,043 9 6	16½ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
1,887 14 0	..	..	1,887 14 0	.....	1,887 14 0	7½ „
25,997 8 3	6,211 14 3		32,209 6 6	3 835 15 9	5,931 7 6	Net Increase 2 095 7-9 or 8½ per cent.
Old Cultivation.						
16,719 15 9	947 7 3	1,516 3 8	19,183 10 8	2,309 11 6	.. ..	12 Decrease
Zaid.						
1,862 14 6	...	..	1,862 14 6	...	1,862 14 6	9½ Increase
Nou-Tour.						
3,199 8 9	.....	...	3,199 8 9	...	3,199 8 9	16½ Increase.
21,782 7 0	2,463 10 11		24,246 1 11	2 309 11 6	5,062 7 3	Net Increase 2 752 11 9 or 14½ percent.
Old Cultivation.						
36,786 0 6	2,173 12 0	6,501 13 2	45,461 9 8	6,145 11 3	.....	14½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
5,906 0 8	..	..	5,906 8 0	..	5,906 8 0	13½ Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
5,087 6 9	..	..	5,087 6 9	...	5 087 6 9	11½ „
47,779 15 3	8,675 9 2		56,455 8 5	6,145 11 3	10,993 14 9	Net Increase 4 848-3-6 or 11½ percent.
348 12 0	• ...	..	348 12 0	..	..	..
Old Cultivation.						
12,54,935 10 3	49,140 3 5	20,158 11 8	13,21,234 9 4	55,745 1 0	49,734 3 9	½ Decrease.
Zaid.						
25,371 15 6	.....	...	25,371 15 6	.. ..	25,371 15 6	2 Increase.
Nou-Tour.						
56,362 6 3	...	...	56,362 6 3	..	56,362 6 3	4½ „
13,86,670 0 0	68,298 15 1		14,05,968 15 1	55,745 1 0	1,31,468 9 6	Net Increase 75,723-8-6 or 6 per cent.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.



302. The statement in which this is exhibited, divides the former and present revenue into "Mal Hasil," and "Siwai Jama;" the first portion alone has to do with the settlement operations, as being the revenue derived directly from regular holdings; "Siwai Jama" are miscellaneous collections obtained on various accounts, from individuals, villages, and uncertain holdings.

Net result on the Land Revenue for the new Settlement.

303. The present, (*i.e.*, settlement) revenue is further divided into the three following heads, *viz.*, that from "Old Cultivation," from "Zaid," and from "Noh Tor." By "Old Cultivation" is understood the old standing holdings, handed down in the papers of the Patwaries, and found there at the commencement of the settlement. It is to Old Cultivation alone that all comparisons refer, which have been previously made between the former and present rates, and the distribution of demand, as comparison in the case of "Zaid," and "Noh Tor" was impracticable.

"Zaid" is land which up to the time of settlement had been wrongly excluded from the revenue roll, either by being passed off as revenue free, or by being wholly omitted from the land measurements. It has now been assessed.

"Noh Tor" is fresh cultivation commenced during the period of the summary settlement, by the terms of which it came on the revenue roll from the termination of that time.

304. Taking first then the old standing cultivation, the result of the settlement assessments on each District, and on the whole State is as follows :—

Central Jhallawar— $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase due almost entirely to a fair distribution, and *not* to higher rates.

The Chowmehla	...	...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. decrease.
Shahabad	...	...	$14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. decrease.
Kirpapore	...	...	No change.
The whole State	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. decrease.

305.—The increase due to "Zaid" is:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Central Jhallawar.

$\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. in the Chowmehla.

$13\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in Shahabad.

None in Kirpapore.

For the whole State, the increase amounts to 2 per cent.

306. The increase due to the spread of cultivation during the summary settlement has been mentioned before, but may, for convenience sake, be noted again here—

Central Jhallawar	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
The Chowmehla	...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "
Shahabad	...	...	$11\frac{3}{4}$ "
Kirpapore	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
All Jhallawar	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

307. Taking into account "Old Cultivation," "Zaid" and "Noh Tor" together, the result on each District and on the whole State is—

Central Jhallawar ...	...	... Increase $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
The Chowmehla ...	...	... Decrease $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Shahabad ...	...	... Increase* $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Kirpapore ...	...	... No change.
All Jhallawar ...	...	... Increase 6 per cent.

That is to say, the Parganah increase of all kinds for the whole State has risen from Rs. 13,30,245 to Rs. 14,05,968, or an increase of Rs. 75,723. The payments under the head of Old Cultivation being less by Rs. 6,011 or  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., "Zaid" yielding Rs. 25,371 more, and "Noh-Tor" Rs. 56,362. The net increase of Rs. 75,723 thus spread over the whole State, is due altogether to revenue derived either from land which up to this date had improperly escaped assessment, or to fresh cultivation commenced during the Summary Settlement.

308 The gross revenue derived from the land in the Jhallawar state now amounts to Rs. 17,69,819-13-9.

The details of which are as follows:—

Khalsa Land Revenue as given above	...	Rs. 14,05,968	0	0
Jaghir villages including Sambai Badi grants				
to Bhils	...	...	1,72,076	10 0
Udak villages	...	...	79,819	3 9
Moafi Lands	...	...	1,11,956	0 0

The alienated land revenue amounts to Rs. 3,63,851-13-9, or rather more than 20 per cent. of the gross land revenue.

Comparative Incidence  
of Demand in each  
District.

309. In order to institute this comparison, the areas have been reduced to a uniform standard, (the acre,) and the Chowmehla payments in Bundi and Salim Shahi currency have been reduced to the Hali coin of the rest of Jhallawar, at the average rate of exchange for the past 15 years. The Table given below shows how the demand is spread over the irrigated and unirrigated lands under cultivation.

District.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	11 12 0	3 4 5
The Chowmehla	..	...	...	...	16 6 6	2 11 11
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	4 10 2	2 0 4
Kirpapore	...	...	...	..	Not worked	out

\* Due entirely to misappropriated land, and new cultivation undertaken during the period of the Summary Settlement.

The points to remark are the comparatively high incidence of the irrigated demand in the Chowmehla, and of the unirrigated demand in Central Jhallawar ; had the higher of the old rates been retained, these two points would have been more prominent.

310. Next, spreading the demand over the cultivated area as a whole, the result is :—

District.					Demand per cultivated acre.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	.	4 7 4
The Chowmehla	...	...	...	..	4 6 1
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	2 4 7
Kirpapore	...	...	...	..	0 8 11

Central Jhallawar thus contributes most, paying 0-1-3 per acre more than the Chowmehla. The proportion of irrigated land is however somewhat larger in Central Jhallawar than in the Chowmehla, were these lands about equal in area in the two Districts, the incidence per cultivated acre would have shewn highest in the Chowmehla.

311. *Comparative revenue value of Khalsa Lands in each District.*

District.					Revenue value per acre.
Central Jhallawar	...	...	...	..	1 4 2
The Chowmehla	...	...	...	...	1 5 4
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Kirpapore	...	...	...	...	0 0 7

This incidence is obtained by spreading the revenue over the total "Khalsa" area of each Parganah ; in this case the incidence is highest in the Chowmehla, owing to the proportion of cultivation to the total area, being rather more in that District, than in Central Jhallawar.

312. By the operations of the settlement, the positions of the occupiers of land and of many Patells, have been bettered in many ways. To commence with, the revenue rates have been simplified, and (taken on the whole,) lowered. To the holders of land, the fact is equally important that for the first time for many years, (speaking generally) they are now called upon to pay in exact accordance with the value of their holdings, as ascertained by careful and experienced observation and calculation. The result in Central Jhallawar and Shahabad was the instant relief of 8553 occupants who equalled 44½ per cent. of the land-holders in those two districts, and in many cases the relief thus obtained was very substantial.

Prospects of the Settlement.

While in the Chowmehla (after allowing for all increase due to fresh land brought under revenue payment,) the village communities have had the demand on them lessened by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

313. Next, occupiers have been excused almost the whole of the heavy load of balances outstanding against them, prior to the settlement.

Where, from any cause a great increase in the demand has been made, it has been especially arranged to levy the increase so as to make it as light as possible to the payer.

Occupiers have been offered more favorable terms than before, to extend their cultivation, more particularly so in Shahabad, and, in the Chowmehla, all cultivable land has been left as a margin of profit to the villages.

314. The Durbar has very properly raised the payment of dues to all Patells to 5 per cent. of the collections, thus enlisting their sympathies in the extension of cultivation, as well as increasing their emoluments.

Occupiers and cultivators have been made acquainted with their rights, (which have been defined and recorded) as well as with the amount and revenue value in detail of the land which they hold, and have received a written statement of the same.

Lastly, they will not be a little benefitted by the increase to the strength and to the higher education of the present Revenue Staff, which will secure timely attention to their wants, and correctness in the yearly redistribution of the revenue, consequent on changes in holdings.

315. Thus far all is favorable to the settlement, there are however two causes to militate against it; the first, the great fall in the prices of produce. This is unavoidable, and if prices do not rise soon, it will become necessary to grant remissions on the rates of lands on which such produce is raised; that is to say "Dosalli Pewat" for opium, and "Sai" and "Utar Mal" for wheat, gram, and jowar. This would be more likely to be required in Central Jhallawar than in the other two districts, but to remit even 2 annas in the rupee or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in this one District, would mean the reduction of the demand by Rs. 97,819, *i.e.*, Rs. 34,706 on Dosalli, Rs. 44,252 on Sar-i-Mal and Rs. 18,871 on Utar Mal.

316. It is fortunate therefore for the State that the settlement has placed the burden of payments on the proper shoulders, thus enabling cultivators to bear better the low prices; and the State in doing this has been able to somewhat raise the whole volume of payments, which will act as a set off against the remissions that may have soon to be granted.

317. The other cause unfavorable to the settlement, is the machination of its enemies enumerated in the chapter on the announcement of Revenue, this cause however, is fortunately avoidable, and, if properly dealt with, will speedily disappear. The enemies aforesaid, are striving for the most part for the attainment of one or other, (or both) of the following points, to secure which they will not cease to labor, until they are persuaded such labor is vain.

318. The first object is to persuade H. H. the Maharaj Rana, that the settlement has enormously raised the rates, and has been used by the Settlement Superintendent as the means of raising the payments of those whose revenue should have been lowered, and demanding less from those who should have been called upon to pay more ; that for this purpose, he has received bribes all round ; they thus hope to get rid of Sheikh Taj-ud-din and his work, not caring to avoid, but rather rejoicing at the confusion which would result. I need hardly remark on the malevolence and absurdity of the above assertions.

319. The second object is, to implant distrust of the Heads of the Revenue Department in His Highness' mind, and to sow discord between those heads themselves.

We can however, look with confidence to the uncommon share of good sense possessed by His Highness, and trust he will shortly give these opponents of the settlement to understand that he is not to be imposed upon, as to either the character, or results of the Settlement operations, and that he has confidence in the heads of his Revenue Department, and will thoroughly support them. As to the two Heads themselves, they know of the enemy's designs, and that ought to be enough for two such experienced officials. Pundit Ram Charan can value the assistance he will receive in the extra work of his Department, from the intimate knowledge of all kinds gained by Sheikh Taj-ud-din during the past four years in the Settlement Department; at the same time, Sheikh Taj-ud-din must be fully aware of the great support he can receive from the experience of nine years good service rendered to the State, by Pundit Ram Charan, who, moreover, enjoys the esteem and respect of the classes he has to deal with.

## PART IV.

### THE RECORD OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

320. Measurements were commenced in April 1880 and completed in July 1882, thus occupying one year  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months. After setting off increase against decrease, there remained a margin of decrease in assessable area, due to inaccuracies of former measurements, of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Central Jhallawar,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the Chowmehla, and 19 per cent. in Shahabad; this explains why the former rates often seemed lower than they really were. I have found the present measurements, as regards both cultivated and cultivable land accurate; but in hilly and jungly parts, such as the borders of Shahabad and portion of the Bakani Parganah, the areas of uncultivable waste will not be found quite correct; this however is not of much consequence.

321. The results of the measurements show the lands of the State, as regards the destination of revenue to be divided as below:—

	Acres	Portion.
Khalsa	13,85,682	76 per cent.

**Khalsa and Alienated ALIENATED.**  
Areas.

Jaghir	... 1,77,359	} 4,20,577 ... 24 per cent.
Udak	... 1,81,318	
Moafi	... 61,900	

Area of Khalsa Lands under Cultivation. 322. Of the Khalsa lands 24 per cent. are under cultivation, of which 12 per cent. are protected by irrigation, or about 3 per cent. of the total area of Khalsa lands; 44 per cent. of the whole area of the Khalsa lands is cultivable waste, of which 6 per cent. is reserved for grass lands, and 94 per cent. awaits the plough.

The proportion Irrigated.

Amount of Culturable Waste.

Records and Maps. 323. The following records and maps have been prepared by the Settlement Department and disposed of as mentioned below :—

- 1.—*Index*—Original and faired copy in Hindi to the Daftar Sadar, a fair copy in Urdu to the Mal Sadar, and a fair copy in Hindi to each Tehsil.
- 2.—*Khasra offset, or Field Book of Boundaries*.—Distributed as above.
- 3.—*Khasra Kistwar, or Field Book of village Survey and list of fields*.—Distributed as above.\*
- 4.—*Naksha Kistwar, or village Map*.—The original to the Daftar Sadar, a tracing to the Mal Sadar, and a tracing to the Tehsil.
- 5.—*Naksha Goshwara Jinswar, or abstract statement of crops*.—The original and fair Hindi copy to the Daftar Sadar, a fair Urdu copy to the Mal Sadar, and a fair Hindi copy to the Tehsils.
- 6.—*Naksha Tazviz Jamma, or Assessment statement*.—The original and a fair Hindi copy to the Daftar Sadar, a fair copy to the Mal Sadar, and a fair Hindi copy to the Tehsils.
- 7.—*Sajra Nasab, or Geneological Tree*.—For the Chowmehla only, original for record in the Daftar Sadar.
- 8.—*Naksha Chahat, or statement of wells*.—As in the case of No. 6 above.
- 9.—*Naksha Baghat, or statement of Gardens*.—As in the case of No. 6 above.



10.—*Naksha Moafiat, or statement of*—As in the case of No. 6 above.  
*Revenue free land.*

11.—*Halat Dehi, or General statistics*—As in the case of No. 6 above.  
*and customs of the village.*

12.—*Robkar Akhir, or Final Proceedings.*—As in the case of No. 6 above.

13.—*Colored Lithograph Pargana h*—A copy to the Daftar Sadar,  
*Maps.* Mal Sadar and Tehsils.

14.—*Colored Chart of Soil and Crops.*—Original to the Daftar Sa-  
dar, a tracing to the Mal  
Sadar and Tehsils.

15.—*Printed Lists of Settlement rate*—A copy to the Daftar Sadar,  
*(Layan) and remissions (Chut)* Mal Sadar, and each Pat-  
*for each village.* wari.

324. The rules attached to this Report, for the guidance of Revenue officials in the preparation of the yearly Tehsil papers, provide for these settlement records being revised every year, and if these instructions be properly attended to, when the present settlement is over, almost all the information requisite for starting another settlement will be at hand. To ensure this being done by competent persons, some pains have been taken, and expense incurred.

Provisions for the keep-  
ing up of these records

325. Patwaries were associated with the Survey staff, and made to survey villages with their own hands; in this way 60 per cent. of them have become thoroughly acquainted with survey operations, and the preparation of records connected therewith, while the remainder have learnt more or less of the leading principles. To instruct the other Tehsil officials in the preparation of the new records, intelligent officers from the Settlement Department were attached for a year to the Tehsils, and lastly, to still further strengthen the Revenue Department in this, as well as in other important duties rendered necessary by the Settlement, officials have been selected from the Settlement, and appointed Canongoes to each Tehsil, to the Mal Sadar, and the Daftar Sadar, and the Durbar has wisely appointed Sheikh Taj-ud-din, the late Superintendent of Settlement, as Assistant Head of the Revenue Department, more especially to supervise the work entrusted to these Canongoes and their subordinates.

Training of Patwaries  
and Tehsil Staff.

Appointment of Canon-  
goes.

Appointment of Sheikh  
Taj-ud-din as Assistant  
to the Head of the Re-  
venue Department.

326. This has of course increased the cost of the Revenue Department, but it is money well laid out, as efficiency of the Revenue Department means proper distribution of the Revenue, encouragement and assistance to Agriculturists, well considered suspensions and remissions, all of which combined, lead to just and easy collections, and the consequent well-being of the cultivator, as well as due receipt of the Revenue by the State; while, on the other hand, an improperly trained staff, overburdened with work, means the reverse of all this, as well as throwing away the great expenditure on the Settlement, and rendering its records useless.

Increased cost of the  
Revenue Department a  
necessity.



327. The office work of the Superintendent has been in brief as below:—

		<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Disposed.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
Boundary cases ...	...	424	385	41
Jagir and Udak ...	...	232	213	19
Moafi ...	...	6519	1939	4580
Patells' dues ...	...	2182	184	1998
Occupancy cases ...	...	1282	31	1251
Miscellaneous ...	...	9868	8074	1792
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>20507</b>	<b>10826</b>	<b>9681</b>

The number of pending cases of Moafi and Patell dues is large, and the occupancy cases disposed of are few, they will now be dealt with by the Durbar Revenue Department. One cause of their non-disposal, is the time it takes to get replies to references from other Durbar offices, notably the Daftar Sadar. The only Settlement work now left, is the fairing of the Chowmehla records, which has been delayed by the attitude of the cultivators, with regard to the announcement of the revenue.

Cost of the Settlement.

328. The statement attached, gives the cash account of the Settlement up to date, shows the estimated and actual cost of the Settlement, the causes for increase, and the proportionate cost of the Settlement to the State, to the holders of alienated villages and lands, as well as to the cultivators.

329. The Settlement was estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,720, while the expenditure on it has come to Rs. 2,23,877-10-8. From this latter sum, two deductions must be made, before the true expenditure on the Settlement itself is arrived at.

First the sum of Rs. 15,342-1-7 spent on the instruction of Revenue officials, and the payments to Canongoes, who really formed an increase to the permanent Revenue Staff, and next, a sum of Rs. 4,624-7-11 paid by the Settlement Office to the Jail for printing charges which is merely a matter of account, all materials having been supplied by the Settlement Department; deducting these two sums the cost of the Settlement itself to the State, has been Rs. 2,03,911-1-2, or an increase of Rs. 43,191-1-2 upon the estimate.

330. The causes for increase under each head are given in the column of remarks; the primary cause is, that the estimate was framed by one official, while the work was carried out by another, who, although accepting the estimate, found as he proceeded, that both rates and amount had been fixed at far too low a scale. Besides this, the Settlement has lasted a year longer than was calculated, and this delay is largely owing to its opponents, who were also answerable for the increased cost of the general expenditure on contingencies, and of supervision by this office, consequent on the preparation of many returns, and statements and correspondence connected with the same.

331. It will be seen the survey costs the holders of alienated villages and lands Rs. 3,042-14-10; this was for the survey of their boundaries.

Cultivators have had to pay Rs. 4,849-15-9 in the shape of rations to the Ballais and coolies engaged as chainmen during the operations.

The State paid Rs. 1,350 in rewards to its Patwaries for surveying; had the villages they surveyed been measured by Ameens, the cost would have been Rs. 2,603-14-0, that is to say, the State got the land measured at half cost, and at the same time obtained Patwaries as trained Surveyors.

332. Sheikh Taj-ud-din Ahmad, the Superintendent, who has carried out this present Settlement, joined the Ulwar Settlement as a Surveyor, where he served under experienced officers, and being noticed on account of his great energy and quickness was often promoted; he there gained special experience in the classifying of soils. His next service was in the neighbouring State of Kotah, where as a District officer he became acquainted with the agricultural conditions of this part of the country; thus by former training and experience he was well qualified for the post he was here appointed to. In addition to the large amount of his office work, and the constant supervision exercised over all Departments of the operations, Sheikh Taj-ud-din has carried out the classification of soils entirely with his own hands. Owing to the proceedings of the enemies to the Settlement, he has had to furnish this office with numerous statements and returns, to satisfy me that all was going well. Finally the announcements of the revenue (troublesome enough when it is mostly Assamiwar,) have by the same people been made more difficult, and the explaining over and over again to some 20,000 holders of land in Central Jhallawar and Shahabad all the details of their holdings and revenue assessed on them has been a very trying operation.

Notice of the Superintendent and his Subordinates.

333. Sheikh Taj-ud-din's great energy and industry throughout, are acknowledged on all hands, and, having tested a fair amount of the Settlement work in almost all its branches, I am satisfied that it is generally accurate, and is creditable to him. Some of the more deserving of his subordinates have been granted posts in the Customs and Revenue Departments of the State.

334. The information embodied in this report has been obtained for the most part from the Settlement Office. I have to acknowledge assistance from Mr. Miles, and also, with the kind permission of the Maharaj Rana, from Babu Syam Sundar Lall, His Highness' Private Secretary, who have both furnished me with notes regarding Irrigation, Minerals, Trees, Fauna, Population, and Trade.

Conclusion.

335. Should my remarks on the announcements of Revenue prospects of the Settlement, and the opponents of the same in connection therewith appear too lengthy, I must explain that they have been made, not only in justice to Sheikh Taj-ud-din, but for the purpose of making His Highness the Maharaj Rana fully acquainted with all facts, in order to assure him as to the past, and to warn and guide him as to the future.

JHALRAPATAN:

The 28th March 1885.

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H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

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1.—CASH ACCOUNT.

2.—ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

AND

3.—COST OF SETTLEMENT

TO THE STATE

THE JAGHIRDARS AND CULTIVATORS

OF

THE STATE OF JHALLAWAR.

---

*Cash Account of the*

Number.	R E C E I P T S .				A M O U N T .		
1	Advanced from the Treasury during Sumbut 1936 or 1879-80 ...				3,523	8	4
2	Ditto	Ditto	1937 or 1880-81	...	40,515	2	9
3	Ditto	Ditto	1938 or 1881-82	...	55,668	2	0
4	Ditto	Ditto	1939 or 1882-83	...	37,831	1	2
5	Ditto	Ditto	1940 or 1883-84	...	53,281	8	3
6	Ditto	Ditto	1941 or 1884-85	...	19,553	10	6
7	Received from the Holders of Alienated Villages ...				3,061	9	6
8	Miscellaneous Receipts including Savings, &c. ...				4,192	5	3
T O T A L R e . ...					2,17,626	15	9

*Survey Settlement.*

Number.	DISBURSEMENTS.				AMOUNT.		
	ADJUSTED.						
1	Accounted for	...	...	... 1,93,683 0 4			
2	Refunded in Cash to Treasury	...	...	... 14,133 1 6	2,07,816	13	10
3	Balance in hand	...	...	...	9,810	13	11
TOTAL Rs. ...					2,17,626	15	9

## Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Survey Settlement.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Estimated.	Actual.	REMARKS.
I.—SUPERVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(a.)—Political Superintendent.				
1	English Clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem for 2 years ...	720 0 0	1,867 12 10	Increase due to—  A mistake in the Original Estimate which provided for only 2 years, instead of the whole period of Settlement.
2	1 Ahlmud „ 20 „ „ ...	480 0 0	2,440 8 0	
3	2 „ „ 15 „ „ ...	360 0 0		
4	Contingent Expenses .. ...	.....	607 15 4	
TOTAL ...		1,560 0 0	4,916 4 2	
(b.)—Superintendent of Settlement.				
1	Superintendent at Rs. 200 per mensem for 4 years ...	9,600 0 0	11,866 10 8	Increase due to—  (1) —Settlement having lasted a year longer than was calculated.  (2.)—To some increase in Establishment found necessary.
2	Serishtadar „ 40 „ „ ...	1,920 0 0	2,318 12 11	
3	Nazir „ 25 „ „ ..	1,200 0 0	2,357 8 1	
4	2 Ahlmuds „ 15 each „ ...	1,440 0 0	4,381 5 11	
5	Roznamcha Nawis „ 15 „ „ ..	720 0 0	1,501 8 0	
6	Record Keeper „ 20 „ „ ...	960 0 0	1,443 8 0	
7	Treasurer „ 15 „ „ ...	720 0 0	996 9 10	
8	Hindi Karkoon „ 12 „ „ ...	576 0 0	619 7 11	
9	Duftry „ 6 „ „ ..	288 0 0	348 0 0	
10	6 Chuprasees and Mirdhas at Rs. 5 each for 4 years ...	1,440 0 0	1,706 10 8	
11	2 Hurkaras .. ..	.....	290 0 0	
12	2 Frashes .. ..	.....	420 0 0	
13	1 Bhishtee .. ..	.. .	280 10 10	
TOTAL ...		18,864 0 0	27,970 12 10	
Travelling Allowance at Rs. 30 per cent.				
1	Superintendent of Settlement at 8 months in a year for 4 years ...	1,920 0 0	1,870 11 5	Increase in numbers found necessary
2	Serishtadar at 8 months in a year for 4 years ...	384 0 0	305 11 3	
3	2 Ahlmuds „ „ „ ...	288 0 0	656 3 4	
4	Roznamcha Nawis „ „ ..	144 0 0	219 4 8	
5	Duftry „ „ „ ...	57 10 8	... ..	
6	Karkoon „ „ „ ...	115 5 4	.....	
7	Chuprasees „ „ „ ...	192 0 0	184 13 8	
8	Petias to Sowars and Sepoys, etc. ..	.....	1,669 11 5	Necessary, but unestimated for.
9	Contingencies at Rs. 15 per mensem for 4 years ...	720 0 0	239 8 0	
TOTAL TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE ..		3,821 0 0	5,145 15 9	
TOTAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SETTLEMENT ...		22,685 0 0	33,116 12 7	
II —SURVEY.				
1	8,58,338 Bighas Cultivated at Rs. 2 per cent. ...	17,066 10 7	12,925 12 9	
2	17,06,667 Bighas Uncultivated at Rs. 1 per cent. ...	17,066 10 7	17,360 1 3	
3	Survey Superintending Staff, Mirdhas, Coolies, Mohurrirs and Contingencies for 2 years and 2 months ...	30,190 0 0	32,380 1 3	
4	Survey Instruments ... ..	680 0 0	20 5 0	
TOTAL COST OF SURVEY OPERATIONS ...		65,003 5 2	62,686 4 3	

## Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Survey Settlement.

No.	DESCRIPTION.				ESTIMATED.	ACTUAL.	REMARKS.
III.—ASSESSMENT AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.							
1	Zarah Janch	...	...	...	1,644 0 0	1,939 14 11	Number of Fields more than estimated for and rate estimated low.
2	Mahaz Milan	...	..	...	2,312 0 0	3,931 4 4	Number of Fields more than estimated for and rate low.
3	Line Milan	...	...	..	320 0 0	829 5 11	
4	Intikhab Parcha	...	...	...	732 0 0	1,260 8 9	
5	Tasdik Parcha	...	...	...	21,60 0 0	12,411 10 10	Number of holdings much under estimated and as maufi and sub holdings were not taken into account or the preparation of geneological trees for the Chow mehla, Rates of work estimated low.
6	Hulkabundi Kism Zamin	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	1,923 15 6	
7	Tarmim Kism Zamin	...	...	...	520 0 0		
8	Safawar	...	...	...	1,050 0 0	4,125 5 5	Due to low estimate of number of fields.
9	Terij Katouni	...	...	..	2,100 0 0	2,080 0 9	
10	Tajwiz Jaman	...	...	...	11,600 0 0	8,420 1 10	
11	Fairing of 1 Copy of Records in Urdoo	...	...	...	7,410 0 0	8,421 7 5	
12	Do. of 2 copies in Hindi	...	...	...	14,820 0 0	14,952 7 0	
13	Tracing 3 copies of village maps	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	8,587 5 0	Both the Staff and the rate for this work were under estimated
14	Jinswar Statements	...	..	...	.....	1,313 10 4	Not provided for in the estimate.
15	Komwar do.	...	...	...	.....	871 0 9	
16	Officer in charge of preparation of Records Office and Establishment	...	...	..	6 192 0 0	6,090 13 1	
17	Contingencies of the Office of Assessment and preparation of records	...	...	...	8,675 4 0	20,711 7 4	[1] The amount of country paper used and the rate paid for it were very much in excess of the estimate.
18	Janch Misl Mokummil	...	...	...	5,200 0 0	7,326 7 1	[2] Foolscap paper was not estimated where as much has been used.
TOTAL PREPARATION OF RECORDS AND ASSESSMENT					70,085 4 0	1,05,226 14 8	[3] Binding of records was not provided for,
							[4] Printing charges have doubled.
							[5] The amount of tracing cloth issued has been double that estimated, and the prices somewhat higher
Miscellaneous					1,886 6 10	2,589 5 10	Chiefly due to extra establishment engaged for gathering special information.
TOTAL					1,60,720 0 0	2,08,535 9 1	
IV.—INSTRUCTION OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.							
1	Instruction of Revenue Officials	...	...	...	.....	15,342 1 7	Very requisite but not provided for in the estimate.
GRAND TOTAL					1,60,720 0 0	2,23,877 10 8	



**COST OF THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.***To the State, the holders of alienated Villages and Lands, and to Cultivators.*

No.	DESCRIPTION.	THE STATE.	THE HOLDERS OF ALIENATED VIL- LAGES AND LANDS.	THE CULTIVATORS.
	I.—SUPERVISION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Office Establishments of Agency and Superinten- dent of Settlement .. .. .	38,033 0 9		
	II.—SURVEY.			
2	Total Cost of Survey ... ..	62,686 4 3	3,042 14 10	4,849 15 9
	TOTAL ...	1,00,719 5 0		
	III.—ASSESSMENT AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.			
3	Total Cost ... ..	1,05,226 14 3		
4	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,589 5 10		
	TOTAL ...	1,07,816 4 1		
	IV.—INSTRUCTION OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.			
5	Rewards to Putwaries ... ..	1,350 0 0		
6	Pay of Girdawars ... ..	2,355 15 2		
7	Pay of New Canongoes... ..	11,636 2 5		
	TOTAL ...	15,342 1 7		
	GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	2,23,877 10 8		
	<i>Deduct:—</i>			
8	5, 6, and 7 Instruction of Officials ... ..	15,342 1 7		
9	Printing Charges to the State Jail ... ..	4,624 7 11		
	TOTAL ...	19,966 9 6		
	BALANCE ...	2,08,911 1 2	3,042 14 10	4,849 15 9

JHALRAPATUN:  
The 27th March 1885.

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H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,  
Political Agent, Jhallanwar.

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**TABULATED STATEMENT**

**OF**

**INFORMATION REGARDING**

**MANOTI AFFAIRS.**

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## Tabulated Statement of Information

Number.	PARGANAH.	OCCUPIERS.			REVENUE PAYMENTS.			MANO.		
		Total Number,	Number on Manoti.	Proportion on Manoti per cent.	Demand for 1938	Amount of Manoti for 1938.	Proportion of Manoti to Revenue	Classes of		
								Money Lending	Agriculturists.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chechat . ...	2,196	623	28	1,38,658	18,468	$\frac{1}{3}$	38	6	21
2	Suket . ..	1,477	651	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,19,694	70,504	59 p. c.	51	12	12
3	Patan ..	1,644	672	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,06,202	68,701	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	72	7	20
4	Asnawar . ...	574	199	35	31,404	13,214	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	1
5	Bakani ...	2,339	1,546	66	1,15,618	76,307	66 p. c.	44	1	5
6	Aklara .. ...	1,781	557	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	54,934	27,133	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	13
7	Dhanpore ...	1,268	585	46	45,696	24,054	Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	5
8	Manohar Thana ...	2,998	769	26	81,268	48,397	More than $\frac{1}{2}$	35	2	11
9	Chirpa Barode .	2,596	1,475	57	1,16,393	78,357	67 p. c.	32	8	8
	TOTAL ...	16,873	7,077	...	8,09,867	4,55,135	...	315	48	96
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	42	...	...	56 p. c.	69 per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
1	Pachpahar ...	2,361	1,526	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,25,833	91,994	73 p. c.	34	3	3
2	Awar .. ...	1,645	1,365	82	79,177	66,085	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	23	...	1
3	Dug .. ..	2,316	1,448	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,00,285	76,548	Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2	...
4	Gungdhar ...	3,600	2,374	66	1,19,979	1,05,437	88 p. c.	26	1	8
	TOTAL ...	9,922	6,718	...	4,25,274	3,39,864	...	99	6	7
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	80 per cent.	88 per cent.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

regarding Manoti Affairs.

TIDARS.

Standing of		Residence.			Extent of Liability for Revenue.						
Oldest.	Average	In the District.	In other Districts.	Foreign	100 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 60,000.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
years.	years.										
48	15	59	5	1	27	26	13	..	..	...	..
50	13½	37	21	17	36	15	23	1	..	..	..
75	14	98	1	...	70	11	16	2	..	.	...
20	5½	10	4	...	6	3	5	.	..	.	.
50	17	48	2	...	24	5	20	3	...	...	..
20	6½	38	2	...	23	5	13	...	...	...	..
50	23	18	1	...	5	2	12	..	...	...	..
25	7½	39	8	1	27	8	12	...	1	...	..
62	19	48	..	...	21	9	14	3	1	...	..
		395	44	19	239	83	128	9	2	...	...
.	..	86 per cent.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	52 per cent.	18 per cent.	28 per cent.	2 per cent.	..	...	.
53	27	88		2	9	8	17	4	2	...	.
150	29	19	2	3	2	5	13	3	1	...	..
30	12	15	1	2	1	7	8	1	...	...	1
50	16½	30	...	...	1	6	17	5	...	1	
..	...	102	3	7	13	26	55	13	8	1	1
...	...	91 per cent.	2½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	23½ per cent.	49½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	2½ per cent.	...	...

## Tabulated Statement of information

INDEBTEDNESS OF OCCU-

Number.	PARGANAH.	Former Debt with Interest.		Advanced in 1938 with Interest.		Recovered in 1938.		
		Cash	Grain.	Cash.	Grain.	In Cash.	In kind.	In Grain.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Manl. m. s.		Manl. m. s.			Manl. m. s.
1	Chechat ..	66,485	120 8 10	78,890	1,066 12 18	13,461	61,296	811 6 9
2	Suket .	1,23,623	109 10 13	1,11,752	1,742 2 10	16,361	81,720	1,613 13 6
3	Patun . ..	49,788	29 7 0	1,20,998	636 12 8	21,941	80,767	570 16 10
4	Asnawar .. ..	16,885	5 7 14	23,662	180 7 14	7,273	16,480	137 3 1
5	Fakani . ..	1,19,815	12 4 20	1,54,653	775 11 10	39,574	1,15,007	475 7 2
6	Aklara . ..	17,663	0 4 24	46,361	235 8 12	10,817	29,695	210 13 5
7	Dilunpur ... ..	32,381	48 5 28	41,906	183 7 9	11,568	28,373	111 4 5
8	Manohar Thana ..	46,921	17 7 3	80,092	181 8 6	21,716	57,160	119 5 3
9	Ch.pa Barode .. ..	1,76,954	163 7 24	1,46,260	2,248 4 24	38,875	1,11,799	1,987 3 13
	TOTAL .	6,50,515	515 2 0	8,04,574	...	1,84,586	5,82,297	...
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	...	...	24 per cent of recoveries	76 per cent. of recoveries.	...
1	Pachpahar ... ..	89,483	628 10 12	1,86,603	3,226 7 2	48,545	1,18,935	2,555 11 32
2	Awar ... ..	31,443	168 10 0	1,20,874	733 5 0	46,729	75,931	329 7 0
3	Dag ... ..	19,941	729 8 12	1,56,789	10,130 9 8	45,642	1,17,048	5,117 4 8
4	Gungdhar ... ..	72,723	40 4 20	1,79,984	2,311 2 3	75,405	1,12,603	1,465 9 14
	TOTAL ...	2,13,590	1,567 9 4	6,44,250	...	2,16,321	4,24,517	...
	AVERAGE ...	...	...	...	...	34 p. c. of recoveries.	66½ per cent. of recoveries.	...

## Regarding Manoti Affairs.—(Continued.)

PIERS.				COMPARATIVE PURPOSES OF THE 1938 ADVANCES.						INTEREST SHOWN BY THE ACCOUNTS.	
Remaining due to Manotidars.		Result of the year 1938 Transactions.		In Cash.				In grain.		On Former Debt.	On 1938 Advances.
In Cash.	In Grain.	Cash Debt.	Grain Debt.	For Revenue Payments.	For Expenses of cultivation.	For Ordinary living.	For Extraordinary Expenses.	For Seed.	For Food.		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Mani. m. s	Increased by	Increased by	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
70,618	376 2 23	4,138	255 5 9	67½	20½	7½	4½	60	40	9½	10
		Increased by	Increased by								
1,37,294	238 0 1½	13,671	128 9 4	68	17½	13½	1	69½	30½	42½	7
		Increased by	Increased by								
65,078	95 2 14	15,290	65 15 14	63½	24	5½	7½	50½	49½	29½	11½
		Decreased by	Increased by								
16,794	48 11 27	91	43 4 13	60	9	31	Nil.	75	25	15½	7½
		Increased by	Increased by								
1,19,887	812 8 28	72	300 4 8	53½	20½	24½	1½	43½	56½	13	8½
		Increased by	Increased by								
23,512	24 19 9	5,849	4 11 10	64½	17½	14½	3	...	...	33½	10½
		Increased by	Increased by								
34,346	120 6 0	1,965	72 0 34	61½	18½	17½	2½	39	61	15	7½
		Increased by	Increased by								
48,137	79 10 6	1,216	62 3 3	65	12	21½	1½	72	28	12½	7
		Decreased by	Increased by								
1,72,540	424 8 35	4,414	261 1 11	57½	12½	26½	3½	79	21	21½	8
6,88,713	...	Increased by 38,198 or	Increased by 1,214 7 0	561½	152	162	24½	488½	311½	199½	78
..	...	6½ Per cent.	..	62½	17	18	3	61	39	22	9
1,08,606	1,299 5 22	Increased by 19,123	Increased by 670 8 0	54½	18½	26	½	52½	47½	15	10½
		Decreased by	Increased by								
29,657	572 8 0	1,786	403 10 0	60½	19½	20	½	59½	40½	12½	9½
		Decreased by	Increased by								
14,040	5,749 1 12	5,901	5,013 5 0	54	28½	17½	Nil.	48	52	14½	11
		Decreased by	Increased by								
64,609	885 8 9	8,024	845 3 29	64	28	7	1	52	48	8	8½
2,17,002	...	Increased by 3,412	Increased by 6,933 2 29	232½	94½	70½	2½	212½	187½	50½	39½
...	...	...	...	58	23½	17½	½	53½	46½	12½	10

## Tabulated Statement of Information

Number.	PARGANAH.	PROFITS CLAIMED BY					
		ON CASH PAYMENTS					
		On Revenue Advances.			On the rest.		
		Biaj.	Kasar	Total	Biaj.	Kasar.	Total
		42	43	44	45	46	47
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
1	Chechut ...	{ Mostly 18 Some 15 Some 36 }	5	{ 23 0 0 20 0 0 41 0 0 }	{ Mostly 18 Some 15 Some 36 }	5	{ 23 0 0 20 0 0 41 0 0 }
2	Suket ...	{ Mostly 12 " 18 " 24 }	Mostly 3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 21 2 0 27 2 0 }	{ Mostly 12 Some 18 Some 24 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 20 0 0 27 2 0 }
3	Patun ..	{ Mostly 12 " 15 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 19 2 0 }	{ Mostly 12 and 15 }	3 2 0	{ 15 2 0 18 2 0 }
4	Asnawar .	Mostly 24	Nil	24	Mostly 24	Nil.	24
5	Lakani ..	24 and 13½	Mostly ½	24½ and 13½	24 and 13½	Mostly ½	24½ and 13½
6	Axlera ..	12½	Nil.	12½	12½	Nil.	12½
7	D lanpur ..	{ Mostly 24 " 36½ }	Nil.	24 and 36½	{ Mostly 24 Some 36½ }	Nil.	24 and 36½
8	Manohar Thana	24 18	Nil.	24 and 18	{ Mostly 24 a few 18 }	Nil.	24 and 18
9	Chupa Barode ..	Mostly 24	Nil.	24	Mostly 24	Nil.	24
	TOTAL	...	...	...	.....	...	....
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pachpahar ...	Mostly 12½	..	12½	Mostly 12½	Nil.	12½
2	Awar ...	12½	.....	12½	16½	Nil.	16½
3	Dag ...	27	.....	27	24 and 18	Nil.	24 and 18
4	Gungdhar ...	Generally 24	.....	24	Generally 24	Nil.	24
	TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	AVERAGE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JHALRAPATAN:

The 27th March 1885.

## Regarding Manoti Affairs.—(Concluded.)

MANOTIDARS.								PROFIT OR LOSS TO CULTIVATORS BY MANOTI PRICES AS COMPARED WITH BAZAR PRICES.			
ON PRODUCE.											
Siwai Bari.	Hath Bharai.	Discount on value of produce received to credit of cash account.		Carriage.		Total.		Opium.		Grain.	
		Grain.	Opium.	Grain.	Opium.	Gain.	Opium.	In favor of Assamis.	Against Assamis.	In favor of Assamis.	Against Assamis.
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
25	Nil.	3½	3	...	...	28½	3	6½	...	...	8
25	{ 1 Sr. per Md. or 2½ per cent. }	3½	3	...	...	28½	5½	11½	...	...	5½
25	{ 3½ Chtk. in 5 Srs. or 4½ per cent. }	3½	2½	...	...	28½	6½	...	7	...	19
25	{ 1 Chittack in 5 Seers or 1¼ per cent. }	4	3½	...	...	29	4½	...	3½	5	...
25	{ 13 Chittacks in a Maund or 2½ per cent }	4	2½	...	...	29	2½	6	...	...	½
25	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	25	...	6	...	...	11
25	{ 3 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 3¼ per cent. }	Nil.	3½	...	...	25	6½	9	...	3	...
25	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	6½
25	{ 4 Chittacks per Maund or ½ per cent. }	4½	3	...	...	29½	3½	...	15	...	11
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	4½
25	{ 6 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 7½ per cent. }	12½	3½	...	...	37½	11	...	5½	...	21½
25	{ 1 Seer per Maund or 2½ per cent. }	4½	Nil.	...	...	29½	2½	1½	...	...	5½
25	{ 1½ Chittacks in 5 Seers or 1½ per cent }	4½	Nil.	...	...	29½	1½	...	7	8½	...
25 and 50	{ 2 Chittacks in 5 Seers or 2½ per cent. }	5½	1½	6½	15	{ 36½ and 61½ }	18½	...	7	...	3½
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	8

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.



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**TABLE OF STATISTICS**  
**CONCERNING THE PARGANAHS**  
**OF**  
**CENTRAL JHALLAWAR.**

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Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.

The portion of land in each Parganah under Cultivation.					Proportion of Irrigated to the Total Cultivated Area.				
				per cent.					per cent.
Suket	...	..	..	54½	Bakani	...	...	..	32
Chechut	...		..	46½	Asnawar	..	..	..	19½
Aklera	..		...	34	Dilanpur	..	...	...	17
Patan		..	.	28	Patan	..	...	...	13
Chipa Barode	..	.	...	24	Manohar Thana	...	...	...	13
Bakani	.	...	...	22	Chechut	...	..	..	12
Manohar Thana	...	.	..	19	Chipa Barode	..	..	...	12
Dilanpur	...	..	..	17	Suket	.	..	...	8
Asnawar	..	...	...	16	Aklera	...	.	...	8
AVERAGE	..			29	AVERAGE	.			13½

  

Proportion of valuable crops (Opium and Sugar-cane) raised on Irrigated Lands.					Facility for Irrigation. The average depth of water from the surface.				
				per cent.					Feet.
Chipa Barode	..	...	...	90½	Asnawar	...	...	...	9½
Asnawar	..	..	...	90	Suket	..	..	...	9½
Manohar Thana	..	...	..	89	Aklera	..	..	...	11½
Dilanpur	..	..	...	87	Chipa Barode	...	...	...	14½
Aklera	..	...	...	86½	Patan	...	...	...	15
Chechut	..	..	...	84½	Bakani	...	...	...	15
Bakani	...	...	..	83	Dilanpur	...	...	..	15½
Suket	..	...	...	79	Chechut	...	...	...	18
Patan	...	...	...	76½	Manohar Thana	...	...	...	18
AVERAGE	...			85	AVERAGE	...			14

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

Proportion of good soils (Sar and Utar Mal) tilled, to the total unirrigated area under cultivation.				Proportion of valuable crops (Wheat and Jowar) raised on unirrigated land.			
			per cent.				per cent.
Suket	...	...	90½	Suket	...	...	95
Asnawar	...	...	90	Chechut	...	...	94½
Chechut	...	...	85½	Patan	...	...	90
Chipa Barode	...	...	80	Chipa Barode	...	...	88
Patan	...	...	74	Asnawar	...	...	87
Bakani	...	...	62½	Aklara	...	...	85
Manohar Thana	...	...	58	Bakani	...	...	80
Aklara	...	...	46½	Manohar Thana	...	...	73
Dilanpur	...	...	42	Dilanpur	...	...	67
AVERAGE	...		70	AVERAGE	...		84½
Capacity for extension of cultivation. The proportion of available culturable land to the area of each Parganah.				Grazing ground or percentage of the culturable and unculturable lands to the total area of each Parganah.			
			per cent.				per cent.
Dilanpur	...	...	44	Asnawar	...	...	84
Aklara	...	...	34	Dilanpur	...	...	83
Bakani	...	...	33½	Manohar Thana	...	...	81
Chipa Barode	...	...	32	Bakani	...	...	78
Suket	...	...	31½	Chipa Barode	...	...	76
• Manohar Thana	...	...	31½	Patan	...	...	72
Patan	...	...	30	Aklara	...	...	66
Chechut	...	...	28½	Chechut	...	...	55½
Asnawar	...	...	27½	Suket	...	...	50
AVERAGE	...		32½	AVERAGE	...		71½

Table of Statistics concerning the Paganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

Remissions granted for damage caused by wild animals per cultivated acre.				Population per cultivated acre.			
			per cent. Rs A. P.				
Chipa Barode	...	...	1 0 11	Dilanpur	...	...	1.51
Aklara	...	...	0 15 3	Asnawar	...	...	1.49
Asnawar	...	...	0 15 1	Bakani	...	...	1.24
Manohar Thana	...	...	0 14 5	Manohar Thana	...	...	1.10
Dilanpur	...	...	0 8 8	Chipa Barode	...	...	1.02
Chechut	...	...	0 7 5	Aklara	...	...	.83
Bakani	...	...	0 7 1	Patan ( without Chaoni and City )	...	...	.80
Patan	...	...	0 5 0	Chechut	...	...	.73
Suket	...	...	0 4 3	Suket	...	...	.56
AVERAGE			0 10 2	AVERAGE			1.03

## PROPORTION OF THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF CULTIVATING.

			Shikmi or through Sub-Tenants.	Hali or by Farm Servants.	Khud or by the House-hold.	Paekasht or by wandering Cultivators.
			per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bakani	...	...	6½	20	65½	8
Patan	...	...	5	39	38	18
Dilanpur	...	...	5	9	79	7
Suket	...	...	4	36	50	10
Chechut	...	...	4	33	45	18
Manohar Thana	...	...	4	12	70	14
Chipa Barode	...	...	3	28	59	10
Asnawar	...	...	3	24	61	12
Aklara	...	...	3	20	53	24
AVERAGE			4½	24½	57½	13½

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

Proportion of small, to average and large sized holdings <i>i.e.</i> those under to those above 20 Bighas.				AVERAGE MANOII PRICES AND A LATE FALL IN PRICES FOR OPIUM AND CHIEF GRAINS.							
								PRICES.			
								Average.		Fall in.	
								IMPERIAL WEIGHT.		Opium Per Cent.	Grain Per Cent.
Opium 5 seers.		Grain Maund.									
			P. C.								
Suckot ... ..	...	...	38	Patan ... ..	...	...	42 2 0	2 7 0	40	34	
Chechut ... ..	...	...	49	Bakani ... ..	...	...	37 8 0	2 1 7	31	25	
Chipa Barode ... ..	...	...	60	Aklara ... ..	...	...	34 0 0	1 13 10	29	32	
Bakani ... ..	...	...	60	Suckot ... ..	...	...	33 13 0	2 4 5	40	28	
Aklara ... ..	...	...	62	Chechut ... ..	...	...	33 4 0	2 3 6	26	25	
Patan ... ..	...	...	67	Chipa Barode ... ..	...	...	33 1 0	1 13 10	23	31	
Asnawar ... ..	...	...	67	Asnawar ... ..	...	...	32 5 0	2 2 0	25	31	
Dilanpur ... ..	...	...	70	Dilanpur ... ..	...	...	31 4 0	1 11 6	27	18	
Manohar Thana ... ..	...	...	83	Manohar Thana ... ..	...	...	No Data.	2 1 5	36 Basar	35	
AVERAGE ... ..	...	...	61½	AVERAGE ... ..	...	...	36 0 0	2 1 3	30	28	

## CENTRAL JHALLAWAR.

## ZALIM SINGH'S "RUM" OR RENT RATES.

Pawat			Mal.		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
213	12—0—0	1—3—2	191	4—12—10	0—5—9

## "LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

Pawat.			Mal		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
1,456	16—13—10	2—3—1	1,592	6—11—4	0—6—5

## "LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.

Pawat.			Mal		
Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest.
72	13—11—8	4—14—1	192	5—0—3	0—6—3

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF RATES IRRIGATED & UNIRRIGATED				THE RANGE OF PRESENT AND FORMER RATES PER ACRE IRRIGATED & UNIRRIGATED.								
	Present		Former.		PRESENT.				FORMER.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated		Irrigated		Unirrigated.	
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
Suket	8	18	83	167	13 11 8	7 13 6	5 0 5	0 14 5	16 7 7	3 7 2	6 11 4	1 6 7
Chechut	8	23	101	152	10 14 8	6 3 9	5 0 8	0 13 6	15 14 6	3 1 8	6 2 2	1 0 4
Asnawar	8	20	93	85	13 11 8	5 14 8	4 8 3	0 6 3	14 14 0	3 5 5	5 13 4	0 15 1
Dilanpur	8	22	194	217	13 11 8	6 10 2	5 0 5	0 7 3	14 2 0	2 9 7	5 14 0	0 10 5
Aklara	8	20	128	138	13 11 7	6 12 3	4 7 9	0 4 6	15 7 5	2 11 9	5 5 8	1 3 0
Bakani	8	23	323	206	13 11 8	6 14 5	5 0 5	0 9 7	16 13 10	3 13 5	7 0 2	1 4 5
Patan	8	22	181	212	13 11 9	6 12 3	5 0 8	0 13 6	15 6 6	3 0 3	5 14 0	1 0 6
Manonar Thana	8	22	135	184	13 11 7	6 2 5	4 9 0	0 7 9	13 0 10	2 3 1	6 7 6	0 6 5
Chupa Barode	8	22	218	200	12 10 11	4 14 1	4 8 3	0 6 4	14 2 0	2 4 9	5 5 3	0 11 3

PRESENT DEMAND ON IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED LAND (PER ACRE) FOR EACH PARGANAH, COMARED				PRESENT AND FORMER DEMAND PER CULTIVATED ACRE COMPARED			
		Irrigated	Unirrigated			Present	Former.
Bakani	..	12 8 6	3 4 5	Bakani	...	5 8 1	5 6 11
Suket	...	12 7 9	3 12 10	Asnawar	..	4 12 8	4 8 0
Patan	..	12 6 6	3 5 6	Patan	..	4 9 1	4 7 2
Chechut	..	12 0 6	3 7 6	Suket	..	4 8 7	4 7 11
Asnawar	..	11 8 7	3 1 0	Chechut	...	4 8 3	4 7 3
Dilanpur	..	11 7 2	2 9 2	Dilanpur	..	4 5 1	4 10 6
Manohar Thana	..	11 5 10	2 15 9	Manohar Thana	..	4 4 8	4 0 2
Aklara	...	11 5 9	2 15 9	Chupa Barode	..	4 1 7	3 6 6
Chupa Barode	..	10 7 5	3 1 11	Aklara	..	3 11 7	3 7 4
AVERAGE	...	11 12 0	3 4 5	AVERAGE	...	4 7 4	4 3 11

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Continued.)

REVENUE VALUE PER ACRE OF KHALSA LANDS IN EACH PARGANAH.				RESULT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEASUREMENTS CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS BY PARGANAH.											
							Decrease.			Increase.					
							No. of Occupants.	Amount of Re- venue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	No. of Occupants.	Amount of Re- venue paid.	Percentage of Increase.			
								P. C.			P. C.				
Suket	...	...	...	2	7	6	Chipa Barode	...	...	753	4	15	1,843	3	34
Chechut	...	...	...	2	5	0	Manohar Thana	...	...	1,115	40	19½	1,883	60	28½
Patan	...	...	...	1	3	3	Aklara	...	...	664	37	16	1,117	63	22½
Aklara	...	...	...	1	2	6	Asnawar	...	...	241	49	18	333	51	30
Bakani	...	...	...	1	2	3	Chechut	...	...	1,001	48	13½	1,195	52	17
Chipa Barode	...	...	...	0	15	1	Suket	...	...	670	48	12½	807	52	16
Asnawar	...	...	...	0	12	7	Patan	...	...	762	55	15½	882	45	24
Manohar Thana	...	...	...	0	10	11	Bakani	...	...	1,146	53	18½	1,193	47	23
Dilampur	...	...	...	0	10	7	Dilampur	...	...	752	67	23	512	33	20
AVERAGE	...			1	4	2	TOTAL AND AVERAGE	...		7,104	45½	16½	9,765	54½	24½

REVENUE DEMAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEY AND REVENUE RATES SELECTED,—AND ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

	Circle I.		Circle II.		Circle III.		Circle IV.	
	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.
Chipa Barode ...	14½	30	16	34	21	63	30	66
Manohar Thana ...	16½	25	19	26	23½	29½	32½	34½
Aklara ...	13	22½	13½	20½	18½	26½	21½	20
Asnawar ...	12½	25	16½	36½	26	41	30	49
Chechut ...	11	16½	11	15½	8½	21½	14½	22½
Suket ...	11½	18	10	14	16½	15	17½	6½
Patan ...	16	24	15	20	15½	24½	21	85½
Bakani ...	15½	20½	17½	33½	25½	25½	33½	27
Dilampur ...	19½	15½	21	23	27½	28	33½	30
TOTAL AND AVERAGE ...	14½	23	15½	24½	19½	30½	20	44½

**Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of Central Jhallawar.—(Concluded.)**

CLASSES WHOSE PAYMENTS HAVE INCREASED MOST IN THE ORDER OF AMOUNT OF INCREASE.

	1		2		3		4
Chipa Barode ... ..	Dhakur ... ..	Mina .. ...	Patell .. ...	Mali.			
Manohar Thana ... ..	Lodha . ...	Mewati ... ..	Mina ... ..	Bhil.			
Aklara ... ..	Mina ... ..	Karar . ...	Kachi ... ..	Brahmin.			
Asnawar... ..	Rajput ... ..	Bhil .. ...	Gujar ... ..	Patell.			
Chechut ... ..	Mina ... ..	Mali ... ..	Patell . ...	Brahmin.			
Suket ... ..	Dhakar ... ..	Patell .. ...	Ahir ... ..	Gujar.			
Patan .. ...	Bhil ... ..	Dhakar ... ..	Patell ... ..	.....			
Bakani ... ..	Rajput ... ..	Bhil ... ..	Brahmin ... ..	Mahajan.			
Dilanpur . ...	Mina ... ..	Bhil ... ..	.....	.....			

	The Classes which hold most land in the order of the highest percentage of land held				The castes which chiefly furnish Patells in the order of amount of Patellai possessed.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	27 per cent.	22 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent				
Chipsa Barode ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Mina ..	Mali ...	Dhakur ..	Mina ...	Gujar	Lodha
Manohar Thana...	Lodha ...	Patell ...	Musulman...	Mina ...	Lodha ...	Mewati ...	Gujar ..	Lorah
Aklara ..	Mina ...	Patell ...	Karar ...	Bania ...	Mina ...	Karar ..	Lodha ..	Gujar ..
	18 per cent.	16½ per cent.	10 per cent.	9 per cent				
Asnawar ...	Patell .	Gujar ..	Bhil ...	Brahmin ..	Gujar ...	Brahmin ..	Mina ..	Kurmi ..
	25 per cent.	10½ per cent.	10 per cent.	6½ per cent.				
Chechut ...	Patell ...	Mina ...	Dhakur ...	Brahmin ...	Mina ...	Dhakur ..	Ahir ...	Gujar ..
	26 per cent.	14½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	6½ per cent				
Suket ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Gujar ...	Ahir ...	Dhakur ...	Ahir ..	Aujna ...	Gujar ..
	31 per cent.	8½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	6½ per cent.				
Patan ...	Patell ...	Dhakur ...	Rajput .	Kurmi ...	Gujar ...	Dhakur ...	Kurmi ..	Brahmin .
	21½ per cent	18½ per cent.	16 per cent.	4 per cent.				
Bakani ...	Patell ..	Lodha ...	Gujar ...	Brahmin ...	Gujar ...	Lodha ...	Lorah ...	Bohra ..
	31 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	6 per cent				
Dilanpur ...	Patell ...	Lodha ...	Gujar ...	Bohra ...	Gujar ...	Lorah ..	Lodha...	Mina ...

JHALRAPATAN:

The 27th March 1885.

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.



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**TABLE OF STATISTICS**  
**CONCERNING THE PARGANAHS**  
**OF THE**  
**CHOWMEHLA AND SHAHABAD.**

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**Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.**

The proportion of land in each Parganah under cultivation.		Proportion of irrigated to the Total cultivated area.		Proportion of valuable crops (Opium and Sugarcane) raised on irrigated lands.		Facility for irrigation. The average depth of water from the surface.	
CHOWMEHLA.				CHOWMEHLA.			
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Feet.
Pachpahar ...	45	Pachpahar ...	7½	Pachpahar ...	82¾	Gungdhar ...	15
Dug ...	22½	Dug ...	16	Dug ...	82¾	Pachpahar ...	19
Gungdhar ...	29¾	Gungdhar ...	10½	Gungdhar ...	96	Dug ...	26
Awar ...	27¾	Awar ...	14½	Awar ...	90	Awar ...	26
AVERAGE ...	31	AVERAGE ...	11½	AVERAGE ...	87	AVERAGE ...	...
SHAHABAD.				SHAHABAD.			
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Feet.
Upreti ...	12¼	Upreti ...	1¾	Upreti ...	76¾	Upreti ...	10
Telaiti ...	7½	Telaiti ...	12½	Telaiti ...	15¾	Telaiti ...	21
AVERAGE ...	9¾	AVERAGE ..	5¾	AVERAGE ...	26	AVERAGE ...	15½

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(Continued.)

Proportion of good soils (Sar and Utar mal) tilled, to the total unirrigated area under cultivation. (In Shahabad good soils are Mal and Bodha mal)	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per 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Proportion of good soils (Sar and Ular mal) tilled, to the total unirrigated area under cultivation. (In Shahabad good soils are Mal and Bodha mal)

### CHOWMEHLA.

Pachpahr	...	84	86½	38	55	0 1 2	71	...	...	...	...	66	34 7 0	2 6 2	26	45
Dug	...	54½	86	44½	77½	0 0 7	1 60	...	...	...	...	87	37 7 3	2 9 8	36	29
Gungdhar	...	66½	72½	43½	70½	0 0 3	1 26	...	...	...	...	50	43 1 9	2 9 6	38	41
Awar	...	74	87½	19½	72½	0 0 6	1 08	...	...	...	...	79	8 6 5	2 8 9	35	26
AVERAGE	...	71½	82½	38½	69	0 0 8	1 11	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...

### SHAHABAD.

Upreti	...	60	59	73½	87½	..	1 41	4	27	56	16½	65	2 2 0	...	...	36
Telati	...	29	37	53½	92½	.....	1 96	4	3½	83½	12½	74½	1 8 3	..	..	24
AVERAGE	...	49	48	63½	90½	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	69	.....	.....	..	...

Table of Statistics concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(Continued.)

	BHIKAN KHAN'S "LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES.						"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT						"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.					
	<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>			<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>			<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>		
	No. of Rates.	Highest.	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest
Chowmehla	91	24 15 4	1 13 6	65	5 4 8	0 11 0	784	40 3 6	2 3 9	455	6 11 3	0 12 2	60	24 15 6	5 8 6	48	3 14 6	0 7 6

	BULDEO PARDHAN'S "RUM"—OR RENT RATES.						"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FOUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT						"LAGAN" OR REVENUE RATES FIXED FOR THE SETTLEMENT					
	<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>			<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>			<i>Private</i>			<i>Mal</i>		
	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates.	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest	No. of Rates	Highest	Lowest
Shahabad	55	11 9 7	0 9 3	34	7 8 8	0 7 7	133	12 13 4	0 11 3	102	8 3 9	0 8 3	12	8 6 7	2 9 0	23	2 14 5	0 2 11

Table of Statistics Concerning the Parganahs of the Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF RATES IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED.				THE RANGE OF PRESENT AND FORMER RATES IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED								PRESENT DEMAND ON IRRIGATED AND UN- IRRIGATED LAND (PER ACRE) FOR EACH PARGANAH COMPARED		PRESENT AND FORMER DEMAND PER CULTI- VATED ACRE COM- PARED.		Revenue value per acre of Khalsa Lands in each Parganah.	RESULT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUE DEMAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEY MEASUREMENTS BY PARGANAH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Former		Present.		Present.				Former.				Unirrigated.		Irrigated.			Decrease.	Increase.	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Decrease.	Number of Occupants.	Amount of Revenue paid.	Percentage of Increase.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Irrigated.	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

## CHOWMEHLA.

Pachpahar	15	12	33	23	22	1	3	5	8	6	3	10	9	0	14	9	24	8	3	2	3	9	5	0	0	0	13	4	16	9	5	2	13	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	9	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Dug	15	12	255	153	24	15	6	6	4	0	3	14	6	1	2	9	40	3	6	4	12	6	6	11	3	0	14	6	16	2	7	2	10	6	5	0	0	5	6	11	1	4	5	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Ganghdhar	15	12	238	126	22	1	3	5	8	6	3	10	9	0	7	6	21	6	5	4	5	7	4	4	10	1	1	2	15	4	3	2	11	1	4	0	3	4	6	3	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Awar	15	12	248	153	22	1	3	6	7	0	3	0	0	0	7	6	36	1	10	4	0	6	5	12	7	0	12	2	17	13	9	2	11	2	4	15	7	4	13	7	1	5	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE	...	...			24	15	6	5	8	6	3	14	6	0	7	6	40	3	6	2	3	9	6	11	3	0	12	2	16	6	6	2	11	11	4	6	1	4	8	9	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Huk Tikkadari is deducted																																																		

## SHAHABAD.

Upreti	6	12	21	13	8	6	7	2	14	5	2	14	5	0	4	2	12	13	4	0	12	6	2	10	2	0	10	0	5	3	8	1	13	4	1	14	9	2	3	11	0	2	8	753	18,069	33	417	5,832	36
Telaiti	6	11	34	21	8	2	0	2	9	9	2	9	6	0	2	11	12	6	0	0	10	3	8	3	9	0	8	3	4	8	4	2	7	6	2	15	5	3	5	1	0	2	2	696	13,340	30	414	5,689	31
TOTAL AVERAGE	..	..		..	.....		....		.....		..		..		..		.....		....		.....		....		.....		....		4	10	2	2	0	4	2	4	7	2	9	11	0	2	6	1,449	31,409	32	831	11,521	34

\* Huk Tikhadari is included in this, as it is not possible to separate the amount from the irrigated and unirrigated demand.

Table of Statistics Concerning the Parganahs of the  
Chowmehla and Shahabad.—(*Concluded.*)

	The classes which hold most land, in the order of highest percentage of land held.	The castes which chiefly furnish Patells in the order of amount of Patellai possessed.
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### CHOWMEHLA

Pachpahar	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Dug	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gungdhar	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Awar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### SHAHABAD.

Upreti	...	Karar 45½ per cent.	Patell 23 per cent.	Kachi 4 per cent.	By far the most Karar	Dhakur	Tamboli
Telanti	..	Karar 34½ per cent.	Patell 25½ per cent.	Kachi 8 per cent.	Karar	Ahir	Brahmin.

\* JHALRAPATAN :  
The 27th March 1885. }

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,  
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

## Annual Tehsil Papers of Central Jhallawar, Shahabad, and the Chowmehla.

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### Khasra Tip

The "Khasra" is the complete record of all lands within the boundaries of a village at the time of its survey, but, as every year, for various causes, this record requires alteration, to ensure its usefulness, its revision must be provided for ; this is done by the preparation of the "Khasra Tip," which is a memorandum of the yearly changes in holders, in cultivators and in cultivation. If these memoranda are properly kept, when the time for another settlement arrives, the original Khasra, giving the details of areas and kinds of soil, supplemented by the "Khasra Tip" of the year, will furnish the information required for the distribution of fresh assessments, in addition to supplying the data wanted for the yearly "Jamma-bundi."

By the Revenue rules, Assamis who desire to give up a part, or the whole of their holdings, without providing a successor, are bound to hand in their resignations during the month of "Cheyt," (the middle of March to the middle of April,) this is followed by the early agricultural operations of well to do Assamis in "Baisakh," (*i.e.*, the end of April and beginning of May;) after this, in the month of "Asar," (or the last half of June, and first half of July,) come the proceedings known as the "Jamiat," when the Tehsil authorities see that all land that can be taken up is taken into the holdings, and that cultivators are provided with the necessary advances from their Manotidars, or by means of the Tehsil.

By this time all intended changes in holdings, in cultivators, and in cultivation should have been decided upon, and consequently by "Bhadun Sudi Doj" or the middle of August, it is time for the "Khasra Tip" work to commence.

Patwaries will then proceed to the villages of their circle, with their Kishtwar maps and Khasras, and then, going from plot to plot, will note the condition of all plots in which there may be any kind of change. In the columns of the Khasra Tip changes among holders, cultivators and crops should be given, and in the latter column fallow land ought also to be shown. Where there is any change in the condition of the land, such as unirrigated having become irrigated, and *vice-versa*, or soil having become less fertile the fact should be entered in the column of remarks, and in the two latter cases the causes should also be noted. Changes in area should only be allowed after the Mal Sadar's permission has been given (which should seldom be accorded) to break up any field, and the change should be noted in the column of remarks, and marked off in the "Kishtwar" map.

Freshly cultivated land (Nohtor,) should be measured as it is met with and entered in the Kishtwar map in red ink. A separate Khasra must be recorded for such land, and attached to the original Khasra. In

marking off new fields, a margin of two guttas ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards) may be allowed on every side as a boundary. One gutta for the occupier of the new field, and one gutta for the occupier of the old fields around

The following returns must be made out from these Khasra Tips :—

- 1.—Unirrigated lands made into irrigated.
- 2.—Irrigated lands changed into unirrigated.
- 3.—Damaged lands requiring remission on rate.
- 4.—The yearly return of Puttas granted for new lands, in accordance with the rules of 13th August 1884.

On completion of the "Khasra Tip" the "Utara Chari" will be made Utara Chari  
This paper is abstracted from the "Khasra Tip" for the purpose of showing in a convenient form.—

- 1.—What land has been relinquished.
- 2.—How much of it has been taken up again, and also other lands which may have been brought under cultivation.
- 3.—The causes for land changing hands.
- 4.—The terms on which such land can be taken back

The form of statement is that given on the 29th November 1882. Care must be taken that all occupied land, whether given up by accepted resignation in "Cheyt," by exchange afterwards, by absconding, by transfer to a Manotidar, or by Durbar orders is entered, and it is necessary that the entries in Columns 8 and 9, which refer to the cause of giving up land, the nature of the relinquishment, and the terms on which it can be got back, are fully and carefully filled. The mere mention of the word "Nadar" or insolvent, as the reason for given up of land, will not be accepted without explanation, and the word "Aizan" or Ditto is not to be used in any case.

"Nohtor" land of the current year will appear in this statement below all other land; Column 6 of course remaining blank; the next year, though still "Nohtor," the land can be relinquished. A summary at the end should show in concise form.—

- 1.—The amount of land given up.
- 2.—The amount of such land retaken by other persons.
- 3.—The amount of new land taken up.

A copy of the "Utara Chari" should be sent to the Mal Sadar

The third paper to be prepared is the "Khata," or account of each Khata.  
separate holding, according to the printed form supplied from the information contained in the "Khasra," "Khasra Tip," and "Utara Chari." The entries should be "Kismwar," or in the order of different soils.



Two copies of this paper will be prepared, one for record in the Tehsil, and the other for the "Khatedar."

"Nohtor" land will appear below old cultivation in the order of the year in which it was broken up.

Special Note.

The column for *uncultivated area* in the "Khata" is only intended for the purpose of supplying the Durbar with information as to the amount of crops in each year, and *not* as having any effect on the revenue payments, which are in no way altered by a Khatedar keeping his land fallow.

Terij Gaonwar.

From the "Khata" will be compiled the "Terij Gaonwar," which takes the place of what was the "Naksha Tajwiz Jamma" in the former Settlement; it is a collection of all "Khata" in a village in abstract form, showing all that is due from a village by district payment on regular holdings.

Jamma-Bundi Gaonwar

This paper is followed by the preparation of the village "Jumma-bundi," which shows the total demand on a village, that is to say, the demand on all the regular holdings, and the extraordinary demands known as "Sewai Jamma," which includes the demand on uncertain holdings, and many promiscuous collections. Below these are entered the recoveries; beneath these again any remissions granted, and finally the outstanding balance. In this paper should be noted at the foot, the dates of the commencement and conclusion of.—

"Khasra Tip," "Utara Chari" and "Khatabundi."

Tanka Gaonwar.

The Tanka Gaonwar paper only refers to the Chowmehla, and is combination of the "Khata," "Terij," and "Jamma bundi," of the rest of Jhallawar. It is more suited to the Land Tenure of that District, which does not require the separate preparation of the above three papers.\* It corresponds with the "Tajwiz Jamma" prepared by the Settlement Office.

The first 27 columns, which show the detail and amount of demand in accordance with the land occupied, should be filled in after the "Khasra Tip." In villages not contracted for, the demand thus shown would be the amount to be recovered from each Assami under a "Khalsa or Khan Tehsil," arrangement, and all payments would appear in the "Gaonshahi" Column.

In villages which have contracted through the Lumbardars or otherwise, Columns 28 to 33 inclusive, should be filled in according to the distribution of the "Jamma" made by the Community through Lumbardars and others, and the "Jamma" recoverable, would be this amount, minus the percentage granted to the Contractors.

In filling up the columns of "Khatedars" and Cultivators, it must be remembered that an Assami, cultivating on "Gaonshahi" terms, is a "Khatedar," and one cultivating on "Kararu" conditions is a "Kashtkar;"

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NOTE.—When villages are held "Kham Tahsil" in the Chowmehla, the "Tanka" should be re-placed by the Khata, Terij, and Jamma-bundi

the "Khatedar" in the latter case, being the Lumbardar, or other persons who issued the "Karau" Putta.

The remaining papers giving information regarding the crops grown, wells, gardens, Moafee Lands, and village and Parganah statistics require no particular mention; they carry on from year to year the information collected at the Settlement.

Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar.  
 " Chahat.  
 " Baghat.  
 " Moafiat  
 " Hisiat Dehi.  
 " Jinswar Parga-  
 nah.

The "Jhara" is an epitome of all the papers mentioned above, and furnishes the Durbar with a yearly record, in compact form, of the condition of each Parganah, and the state of its revenue accounts. "Jhara."

The Tehsil Canongoe is specially responsible for the correctness of the first part, and the Tehsil 1st Karkun for that of the second part, the Tehsildar being answerable for the correctness of the whole.

The instructions formerly issued regarding the preparation of this important document should be remembered.

At the end of the "Jhara" there should be shown in abstract form the dates of the commencement and conclusion of the—

Khasra Tip.

Utara Chari.

Khata-bundi of the Parganah.

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### Duties of Revenue Officials in times of Scarcity or Famine.

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To be prepared to deal effectually with such hard times as the present, it is necessary that the Tehsildars and the Mal Sadar should always be in the possession of correct information, regarding the probable wants of the people and cattle, in every Parganah, and the best ways of supplying them.

Knowledge of probable wants, and the best means of supplying them, the first duty of the Revenue Department.

The numbers of the people are approximately known from the figures of the last census, and those of animals from the "Jhara," which, yearly document, also gives information as to the numbers of self-supporting Manoti and Khalsa Assamis. The census figures show the numbers of field and other labourers. Information has already been collected and recorded of the amount of food grains usually in store, and of the amount which could readily be procured from elsewhere, and the means by which it would be collected. This information must be steadily kept up, season by season, by Tehsildars, and forwarded to the Mal Sadar.

The above knowledge how to be obtained.

A List of village Tanks which it would be of advantage to make or repair, are with Tehsildars, and the Mal Sadar.

The extent of grazing grounds of all descriptions is known from the Settlement papers; and Tehsildars must know roughly the amount of grass stacked by the "Bagar" and by private persons.

Revenue officials should thus always have a proper knowledge of the requirements of the people and cattle, and the chances of their being met.

Reports on the weather, health, and prospects.

Tehsildars have to send weekly reports of weather, health, and prospects, when scarcity is apprehended. These must be prepared with special care, and submitted with punctuality.

The Revenue Department to report on an impending Scarcity, and the means to be used to relieve distress.

Prepared as above, when scarcity does appear, the Revenue Department can at once advise the Durbar as to its extent and severity, and the means to be used for relieving distress.

Proposals for suspension, or remission of the Land Revenue.

The "Kistbundis" should show the amount of suspension, or remission it may be necessary to grant.

Report on persons requiring employment.

The Tehsildars' local knowledge, (gained as mentioned above,) should enable him to report on the number of persons requiring employment, (who would for the most part be labourers of all kinds, and the poorer class of "Khatedars ;") and of them how many would be able-bodied, or fit to do a good day's work, and how many less able to work.

Relief work through the P. W. D.

Relief works under the Revenue Department.

Weekly accounts of such to be submitted,

For the able-bodied, the Durbar would provide work under the Public Works' Department, as near their homes as possible, and for the others, the Mal Sadar would be directed to provide work through the Tehsil Amlah, from among the projects in the local village tank list, or light agricultural labour near their houses, and under the superintendence of the Tehsildar, and such of his Amlah as could be spared. Weekly accounts of these local works should reach the Durbar through the Mal Sadar.

Poor Houses for the old, infirm, and Sick at Tehsil Towns.

For the old, infirm, and sick, rest houses should be formed at the Tehsil town, and these may be in any available house, or formed of "Chappars." The Thanadars should be put in charge, and be assisted by the Police. Advances of the required food should be made through the Tehsil to the Thanadars who should send weekly accounts through the Revenue Department to the Durbar.

Tehsildars to constantly watch food supply

The Tehsildar should be constantly on the watch to see that further supplies of grain, as required, are being sent for by the dealers of the place, and that Manotidars are keeping their engagements as to the food supply of their assamis.

Import of grain by the State to be only recommended when no other means available.

It is only when the Tehsildar sees no other way of keeping up the food supply, that he should recommend the Durbar, through the Mal Sadar, to import grain itself.

Assistance from well to do inhabitants.

The Revenue authorities should use their influence, in inducing the well to do inhabitants to subscribe towards providing food for the poor and sickly in the rest houses.

The Revenue Department should advise the Durbar as to the necessity for giving over some of the local "Bagar" stacks, or throwing open the Birs and Hankas for the use of cattle. When the scarcity is at an end, it will still be necessary to deal considerately with the agricultural population, and the Durbar must be prepared to see suspensions and remissions recommended in after "Kistbundis," as also many requests for advances to assamis, who have suffered, and have no credit to fall back on.

Grazing or F o d d e r requirements.

At the end of the scarcity the Revenue Department to be particularly considerate in the collection of revenue, and liberal in recommendations for advances.

JHALRAPATAN :  
The 28th March 1885.

}

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,  
Political Agent, Jhallawar.



# Alterations and additions to the Revenue Rules to meet the requirements of the Survey Settlement and being all directions up to date.



Rule 1.—Mal S a d a r  
Naib Deputy Collector.

To be added below the present rule :—

As a consequence of the increase of work necessitated by the introduction of a Survey Settlement, an Assistant is appointed to help the Deputy Collector, under the title of Naib Deputy Collector. Though the Deputy Collector continues as before, the Head of the Department, and solely responsible for it, yet for convenience sake, his duties and those of his Naib are separately defined. Speaking generally, the Deputy Collector has to do the more important executive and judicial business, and watch the collection of the Revenue ; while his Naib will confine himself more to the distribution of the Revenue and the collection of statistics. Their several duties and powers in the Executive, Judicial, and General Departments, and in the preparation of records, as also the scales of their Office Establishments, have been laid down in a separate memorandum, and by it they should be guided.

To be added to Rule 4.  
—Tehsildars.

To thoroughly understand and respect the Land Tenures of his Parganah, as defined by the Durbar, and to see that his subordinates do the same.

To be added to Rule 6.

In connection with this rule, Revenue Officers must bear in mind the rules for fresh cultivation of all kinds, and for settling of persons in deserted villages, promulgated with the Memorandum, dated 20th March 1883: care must be taken that these favourable terms are not abused by cultivators. The printed forms of "puttas" have provisions against this, which should not be lost sight of. The "Kismwar Naksha" or Chart of Soils, prepared at the Settlement, will be of great assistance in showing the amount of each kind of soil available for cultivation.

To be added to Rule 7.

The Taccavi Rules issued in June 1883, and those relating to advances to Khalsa Assamis, and the furnishing of accounts concerning the same, framed in July 1883, should be read and acted upon, together with this Rule.

To be added to Rule 8.

This Rule requires particular attention. All "Lagan" and "Chut" for different causes, have been fixed by the Durbar, for the terms of the Settlement, and can in no way be altered except by the Durbar's order. It is no longer in the power of the Revenue authorities to grant "Parrat Chut," "Hakkat Chut," or such like remissions.

Printed lists of all "Lagan" and "Chut" fixed at the Settlement, have been supplied to all Tehsils for guidance. There are besides a special "Pewat Khera," Lagan for the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan, and a special "Lagan" for "Pan," wherever grown.

Gardens (not in free grant,) and areas planted with trees, if watered, will pay "Eksali" rate, if unirrigated, will pay the rate of the kind of soil they are situated in. Land if bought and held under a "Nazzul Putta," will not pay a revenue rate, *vide* orders, dated 9th April 1883.

Land, the cultivation of which is uncertain, such as that in the beds of rivers and talaos, should be leased out for the year on the best terms obtainable; the proceeds of such land should be brought to account under the head of "Bazi Jamma."

The Canongoe is the official primarily responsible to the Tehsildar for the correctness of papers connected with the distribution of the Jamma, i.e. the "Khasra Tip," the "Utara Chari," the "Khata," "Terij Gaonwar," "Jamma-bundi Gaonwar," "Tanka" (in the Chowmehla,) and the first part of the "Jhara;" the papers connected with the statistics, i.e., "Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar," "Naksha Chahat," "Naksha Bagat," "Naksha Moafiat," "Naksha Hisiat Dehi," and the "Naksha Jinswar Parganahwar." He has charge of the settlement "Misls," including the charts of soils and crops, and the printed lists of all rates, "Lagan," and remissions, "Chut." He will do the work assigned by the Rules 16, 17, 18, and 19 to the second "Karkun," and supervise Patwaries in the work they have to do under Rules 21, 22, 23, and 24

Rule 15 A.—The Canongoe.

To be altered to—The "Karkun," second grade, is to be considered as an Assistant to the Canongoe in matters connected with Rules 16, 17, 18, and 19.

In Rules 16, 17, 18 & 19.

Insert after the words, the "Karkun" second grade, "under the immediate direction of the Canongoe."

Consequent on the introduction of the Survey Settlement, this rule is superseded by the rules for the preparation of the "Khasra Tip" and "Utara Chari," given separately.

Rule 22.

Patwaries should visit the villages of their circles prior to making out the "Kistbundi;" their recommendation should be generally tested by the Canongoe or Tehsildar, before the statements are forwarded. They should be forwarded in *good time* and in the form directed. When necessary, suspensions only should be asked for in the first two kists; these, if required, can be changed into remissions in the third or last "kist."

To be added to Rule 23.

With this rule should be read the directions regarding "Kurri Hundis" issued on 2nd June 1881.

To be added to Rule 41.

This should be more particularly borne in mind when Shenais are appointed to watch crops, which should only be done in the case of dishonest Assamis, and they alone should bear the expense and trouble: seeing their honest fellow cultivators free from such annoyance, they will in time understand that honesty is the best policy.

To be added to Rule 50.

Suspensions and remissions should, as a rule, be only asked for by whole villages, circumstances can seldom require that only a part of a village should receive consideration, and cases of individual hardship can only occur, if duty has been neglected during the times of "Jamiat," "Khasra Tip," and "Utara Chari." The "Naksha Jinswar," or Chart of Crops which shows the amount of crops grown at each harvest, will be of much use in determining the correctness of applications.

To be added to Rule 52.



- To be added to Rule 53.      *V. B.*—If attended to in time, such reports would appear in the Kistbundi statements, vide Rule 23.
- To be added to Rule 54.      Under the Survey Settlement, the only farmers are the Lumbardars, or others in the Chowmehla, who have been granted villages in contract for the term of Settlement, receiving a percentage of the Jamma as "Hak Tekhadari," and the right to all proceeds from new cultivation of all kinds during the same period.
- To be added to Rule 58.      The Durbar having granted all Patells five per cent. on the collections of their villages, will hold them strictly responsible for the absconding of Assamis, or land being left unoccupied; that is to say, when such occurs, it will be for the Patell to show, that he was no way in fault, either by oppressing persons himself, permitting others to do so, or by having failed at the proper time to bring to the notice of the Revenue Authorities the assistance these persons stood in aid of; such an opportunity occurs, especially during the "Jamiat" season.
- To be added to Rule 60.      Canongoes and Patwaries at the time of "Khasra Tip" should inspect boundary marks, and report what attention Patells and Farmers pay to this direction.
- To be added to Rule 90.      Tehsildars should watch the fluctuations of trade within their Parganahs, and specially report any great change, as also any complaints made by traders. They are responsible for seeing that the rules regulating the amount, and payment of "Begar" labor, are properly attended to. Tehsildars should not lose sight of the sanitation rules, as issued on 19th November 1881; they must remember how important to health it is to observe such rules, and be particularly careful regarding the freedom from pollution of drinking water wells, and streams used for drinking purposes.
- To be added to Rule 92.      The Mal Sadar must constantly bear in mind and remind its subordinates, that punctuality in the Revenue Department is of the utmost importance, most of its duties being concerned with the seasons which cannot be delayed.
- To be added to Rule 95.      A list of them should be placed in a prominent position in the Tehsil for ready references.
- Rule 95.—Periodical.      "Kistbundi" Statements, accompanied when required by special report on suspensions or remissions proposed.
- Yearly.      "Arewah" bi-monthly by the Mal Sadar to the Daftar Sadar.
- "Khasra Tip."
- "Khasra of Noh Tor" for the year.
- Return of unirrigated land irrigated.
- Return of irrigated land left unirrigated.
- Return of damaged land requiring remissions on rates.
- "Utara Chari."
- "Khata."

"Terij Gaonwar."

"Jamma-bundi Gaonwar."

"Tonka for the Chowmehla."

"Naksha Jinswar Gaonwar."

"Naksha Chahat."

"Naksha Bagat."

"Naksha Moafiat."

"Naksha Hisiat Dehi."

"Naksha Jinswar Parganahwar."

Statement of new cultivation and settling in deserted villages accompanied by the "Putta" book, according to the order of August 1884.

"Khalsa Assamis."

Accounts in Forms I, II, and III.

Tehsildars, Canongoes, and Patwaries, should at every season make a few careful experiments on the principal crops for the information of the Mal Sadar. Rule 97.—A. "Kankot."

All Revenue Officers from the Canongoe upwards should constantly, as opportunity offers, inspect the receipt books of Assamis, and see they are kept up to date, and agree with the entries in Patwaries' accounts. Rule 97 —B. Inspection of Assamis' Receipt Books

The finder of treasure must at once report to the nearest Tehsil. Rule 97.—C Treasure Trove

The discovery will then be advertised, and if within three months, any one be able to substantiate a claim as the person who buried it, or his Heir he will get the treasure.

If no claim be made good within three months, one-half of the treasure will be given to the finder, and one-half retained by the Durbar.

If the finder does not report the discovery of treasure, he will lose his title to a half share.

The Daftar Sadar, as the Final Audit and Record Office in the State, will first test the correctness of the Mal Sadar accounts, and information as furnished every two months in the "Arewah," and at end of the year in the "Jhara," as regards accounts, comparing the figures in the second part of the "Jhara," with the totals of the bi-monthly "Arewahs," and with reference to the other information given in the first part of the "Jhara," testing it by the entries in the "Terij Jamma-bundi," "Naksha Chahat," "Baghat," "Moafiat," and "Hisiat Dehi" of villages, forwarded with the "Jhara," the work relating to the first half of the "Jhara" being more especially entrusted to the Sadar Canongoe, attached to the Daftar Sadar. Revenue business in the Daftar Sadar.  
New Rule 98

Having tested all these documents, the Daftar Sadar will furnish the yearly account to the Durbar, and at the same time, after comparing the entries in the present years' "Jhara" and "Jinswar" with those of the year before, will present a report to the Durbar. New Rule 99.



Showing—

1.—*Any change in the number of.*—Khalsa and Alienated Villages.  
Inhabited Villages.

2.—*Any change in the amount of.*—Moafi Lands of all descriptions.

3.—*Whether there be an increase—*Cultivation, irrigated, and un-  
*or decrease in.* irrigated.

The number of wells, oories,  
ploughs, carts, and animals. .

4.—*Whether there be more or—*“Gharu Dewal,” “Manoti,” and  
*less of.* “Khalsa” Assamis.

5.—If the collections for the year compare unfavorably with those  
of the year previous, the Mal Sadar should give reasons for  
the falling off.

JHALRAPATAN:        }  
The 28th March 1885. }

H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,  
*Political Agent, Jhallawar.*

# ERRATA.

Page.	Para	Line.	FOR.	READ.
3	12	1	jungle	jungle.
3	13	12	rising crops	raising crops.
5	19	2	in one instance over 30 feet,	(in one instance over 30 feet )
5	21	2	houses and wells, cutting	houses and wells. It cuts
5	21	2	bricks, dry stone	bricks, and dry-stone.
6	26	3	The industry	This industry.
7	34	4	Mhowa	Mohwa.
7	35	6	Ditto	Ditto
9	45	7	in mud, unbaked bricks or mud	in mud, or unbaked bricks in mud.
9	45	9	raised on frame work	raised on a frame work.
11	55	1	old a person	old. A person
12	66	1	trades centres	trade centres.
13	68	13	almost a half	almost half.
13	69	3	Dunah	Durrah.
13	69	5	Bhaupura	Bhanpura
14	71	4	and find	and they find.
20	95	8	Goals	Gwals.
20	97	3	Sucket	Suket.
23	107	4	Poppy leaves, Dal of Mung	Poppy leaves, or Dal of Mung.
25	117	8	revenue	revenue.
25	117	9	agrecultural	agricultural.
25	121	4	werewith	wherewith
26	123	18	Manotidar	Manotidara.
33	155	8	well	wells
34	157	2	indifferent	in different.
34	157	4	re cent	recent.
39	In margin.	57	arears	arrears
39	Ditto	69	Parganah	Parganahs.
40	174	8	Loahs	Lorahs
40	174	11	tanding	standing.
41	178	4	Herkkat	Hukkat.
44	191	1	Paikosht	Paikasht.
44	191	2	karani	Kararu.
44	191	4	Juna Kaisans	Juna Kaisans
51	217	5	is the custom grow	is the custom to grow.
53	Margin to para 228	1	Casses	Cesses.
66	...	1	eleven	Eleven.
73	294	7	provoked the opposition Patells	provoked the opposition of Patells.
86	303	8	Nor Tor	Noh Tor.

NOTE.—For Cheehat or Cheehut where printed read *Chechat*, and for Telaiti read *Talaiti*.