

It must be regarded as an extremely unhappy coincidence that the last and the present settlements should start with a severe famine. We may, however, find some consolation in the fact that, owing to the improved organisation that now exists and the liberal views held by the administration, the effects of the present famine are certain to be far less widespread, less continuous and generally less serious than those of the last. But though few if any villages have actually broken down under the strain of the last few years, a great number will require careful nursing for sometime to come.

63. The following table shows in Alwar for the 23 years and in Bansur Total demand realisations and arrears and Thana Ghazi for the 22 years since since last settlement. last settlement down to 1898-99 the total demand, the realisations within the year and subsequently, and the total arrears with details of remissions and of the amount still due :—

Tahsil.	Total demand.	REALISED.			Total arrears.	OF WHICH					Number of villages.	Surplus realised.
		Within the year.	In after years.	Total.		Remitted.	Reduced.	STILL DUE				
								Revenue and cesses.	Resumed, etc.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Alwar ...	60,16,495	55,24,211	1,64,194	56,88,405	3,28,000	1,53,986	2,542	1,68,814	2,748	1,71,562	92	2,317
Percentage ...	100	92	2.6	94.6	5.4	2.5	.1	...	...	2.8	...	—
Bansur ...	37,01,770	36,24,739	39,654	36,64,393	37,877	26,327	—	12,050	187	12,237	41	...
Percentage ...	100	98	1	99	1	7	...	...	..	.3	...	...
Thana Ghazi ..	31,47,030	39,77,007	32,133	34,09,140	37,890	11,774	—	26,116	600	26,716	...	...
Percentage ...	100	95	1	99	1	.3	...	...	...	.7	...	...

Regarded in this light the collections in Bansur and Thana Ghazi have been decidedly satisfactory, as 98 per cent. of the total demand was realised within the year in which it fell due and one per cent. in subsequent years, leaving only one per cent. in arrear. Of this seven-tenths in Bansur and three-tenths in Thana Ghazi representing the unrealised balances of the famine year were remitted in 1881, so that the outstanding arrears in Bansur are now only Rs. 12,237 or .3 per cent. of the total demand in 41 villages, and in Thana Ghazi only Rs. 26,716 or .7 of the total demand in 36 villages. Considering the high standard of assessment and the great vicissitudes of seasons, these figures prove that the zamindars of these tahsils have discharged the State demands with remarkable completeness and punctuality.

In Alwar, however, the figures are less encouraging, only 92 per cent. of the demand was realised within the year and 2.6 in subsequent years, leaving a total of 5.4 per cent. in arrears, of which 2.6 was remitted (representing arrears of the famine year) or reduced, and 2.8 per cent.—Rs. 1,71,562—is still due from 90 estates. Of this sum Rs. 4,223 is due from the four estates of Kala Jhara (Rs. 472), Chureti (Rs. 2,147) and Khera Zahir (Rs. 1,464), which since settlement have been given in *Mafi* or *Istamrar*, and Rs. 140 from the village of Nidani which has been included in the *Rund* of that name, leaving Rs. 1,67,339 due from the *present khalsa* villages. Against these arrears must be set off a sum of Rs. 2,317 over-realised in 43 villages owing to inaccurate accounts.

From the remarks in paragraph 60 it will be seen that from 1888-89 to 1897-98 the arrears in Alwar were comparatively little, and that the old arrears collected during this period exceeded them by over a *lakh*, i.e., though balances still arose in individual villages owing to a bad distribution of revenue, or their not having recovered from the effects of the famine, the

tahsil as a whole not only discharged the current demand in full, but also paid up over a lakh, or Rs. 10,000 per year towards the liquidation of the old arrears. This fact proves, I think, that the assessment was by no means excessive in an ordinary year, or in an average cycle, and that the large balances are due to the great but temporary deterioration following on the famine of 1877-78.

64. That the caste or tribe of the agricultural bodies has a considerable bearing on the question of balances will appear from the following table showing the arrears by tribes :—

Tribes.				Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meos	...	...	...	96 257	...	...
Rajputs	...	...	...	20,275	9,844	9,876
Brahmins	...	...	...	3,911	24	8,730
Gujars	...	...	...	1,154	2,093	1,790
Minas	...	...	...	336	...	6,147
Jats	...	...	...	5,581	...	...
Ahirs	...	...	...	45	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	39,780	276	167
Total				1,67,339	12,237	26,710

Meos and Rajputs in Alwar, Rajputs and Gujars in Bansur, Rajputs, Brahmins and Minas in Thana Ghazi are the heaviest defaulters, and Meos and Rajputs are not only absolutely but relatively to their revenue liability the worst revenue-payers. Meos, and in particular those of the Bahadarpur *pargana* in Alwar, are always on the watch to take advantage of any slackness or leniency in collecting the revenue as a pretext for refusing payment altogether. The 16 villages of this *pargana*, which have perhaps the best soil in the tahsil, are responsible for no less than Rs. 61,305 of the arrears. How unevenly these are distributed in Alwar is brought out in the following table showing the revenue demand and the balances in 13 villages which have the largest arrears :—

Village.				Jama of 1898-99.	Present arrears.
				Rs.	Rs.
Bahadarpur	...	...	...	7,415	14,550
Chikani	...	...	...	14,590	13,745
Jajaur	...	...	...	3,050	10,317
Allapur	...	...	...	2,100	8,883
Pirthipura	...	...	...	4,577	6,487
Punkhar	...	...	...	3,900	6,487
Mancheri	...	...	...	2,041	5,988
Pilwa	...	...	...	2,250	5,898
Sahroli	...	...	...	4,110	5,524
Shigoli	...	...	...	1,540	4,885
Nangal Jhira	...	...	...	1,225	4,786
Lili	...	...	...	2,991	4,136
Maharajpura	...	...	...	1,750	4,846
Total				51,539	95,932

Thus these villages, which pay only 15 per cent. of the revenue demand, are responsible for nearly 60 per cent. of the arrears. There is no reason for thinking that these villages were grievously over-assessed at last settlement. The excessive arrears in them are due partly to the collapse caused by the famine, partly to the incapable management of the proprietors, and partly to the inefficiency of the tahsil officials.

Another fruitful cause of arrears in Alwar is the pernicious system under which estates which were revenue-free at settlement but subsequently lapsed to the State, and estates which broke down and were managed *Kham* for a



time, instead of being leased out for the term of settlement at a fair Jama, were often put up for auction for short periods to the highest bidder. By this method not only were the interests of the rightful owners often sacrificed, but the Jama tendered being raised by bidding beyond the capacity of the estates, could not be realised in full, and balances at once arose. In 7 estates, which come under the first category, the arrears amount to Rs. 9,429 and in 9 estates which came under the second category to Rs. 28,233. This vicious system has ceased under the present more enlightened revenue administration. In addition to the above arrears, there are miscellaneous arrears of various cesses in Alwar, amounting to Rs. 3,576. These will be disposed of in the same manner as the land revenue arrears, and it will be convenient to put forward my proposals on the whole subject at this stage.

65. In the course of my tour I have gone into the question of arrears village by village, examined the total arrears and the causes thereof, whether within or outside the control of the proprietors, the amount paid up to date, and the sums still due. Then, in consultation with the two Deputy Collectors whose local knowledge is superior to mine and in whose judgment and integrity I have full confidence, I have decided for each estate the amount that should be realised, and whether the realisation should be spread over the whole period of settlement or over a shorter period. The result of my proposals for each tahsil are as follows:—

Tahsil.	PRESENT ARREARS.			To be remitted.	To be realised.
	Land revenue and resumed.	Cesses.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alwar ... ..	1,71,562	3,576	1,75,138	1,45,138	30,000
Bansur ... ..	12,050	187	12,237	9,410	2,827
Thana Ghazi ... ..	26,116	600	26,716	20,367	6,449
Total ... ..	2,09,728	4,363	2,14,091	1,74,815	39,276

These proposals follow the lines already sanctioned for the nine tahsils assessed up to date. Of the Rs. 1,74,815 proposed for remission, half a lakh might be considered as a Jubilee remission. The State to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1897 sanctioned a remission of 3 lakhs of arrears, of which half a lakh is still available. The remaining arrears (roughly 1½ lakhs) might, as in other tahsils, be remitted as an act of clemency in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's marriage in 1897. Thus the two memorable (for Alwar) events of that year will have a suitable and lasting commemoration.

The arrears of the year just closed, 1899-1900, have been kept outside the above proposals, as I am not yet in possession of complete accounts and have not been able to discuss the matter with the Political Agent and State Council. This question will be referred to in Chapter IX.

66. To complete the survey of the revenue history, it only remains to notice the extent to which holdings or estates have been abandoned owing to the break down or desertion of the owners, and the State had to assume direct management.

\* While this report was in the Press I received the figures showing arrears of the past year by Tahsils.

Tahsil.	ARREARS OF		
	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alwar ... ..	97,553	134	97,687
Bansur ... ..	30,124	3	30,127
Thana Ghazi ... ..	54,969	374	55,343
Total ... ..	1,82,646	511	1,83,157

The following table shows the number of villages, holdings, with details of area, Jama, etc., in which desertions took place in or after the famine year :—

Tahsil.	Years.	Number of villages affected.	Number of holdings.	Number of deserting shareholders.	Area.	Jama.	AREA RESTORED.		Held by outsiders.	Managed Kham.	REMARKS.
							To old owners.	To relations.			
Alwar	In famine year ...	68	456	604	9,957	11,904	27,907		413	1,127	
	Subsequently ...	81	390	462	9,229	10,965	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	147	846	1,066	19,186	22,869	...	...	...	...	
Bansur	In famine year ...	33	63	162	7,333	5,481	3,016	4,314	...	...	
	Subsequently ...	80	46	77	1,003	2,343	278	1,685	...	...	
	Total ...	63	109	239	9,293	7,824	3,294	6,000	...	...	
Thana Ghazi	In famine year ...	36	129	174	5,107	4,057	2,940	2,133	...	...	
	Subsequently ...	88	...	160	5,923	4,861	...	5,923	...	...	
	Total ...	74	129	334	11,027	8,918	2,940	8,053	...	...	

It appears therefore that in Alwar about one-tenth of the area was deserted; in Bansur one-twentieth and in Thana Ghazi one-fifteenth. The figures are not however quite complete owing to the defects in the Patwari's records, and the above statistics are probably an under-statement. Thus in Alwar a report by the Tahsildar in 1878 shows that even then 1,095 houses had been abandoned during the famine, and 3,856 cultivators and 1136 non-cultivators had deserted. The above table shows merely the abandonment of holdings as compared with last settlement, and does not include the great number of holdings temporarily deserted, but the owners of which subsequently returned and recovered possession by mutual consent or by regular suit. Cases of the latter kind have been very numerous among the Meos of Alwar tahsil and since the beginning of settlement hundreds of claims to recover by old owners, who had deserted in or after the famine year, have been disposed of. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi, where the feeling of hereditary ownership according to shares is very strong and the people have not yet learnt the art of taking advantage of legal technicalities, the deserters have, in the great majority of cases, been given back their shares by those in possession either subject to or without settlement of profit and loss accounts. All deserters of or prior to the famine year, who are still out of possession, have now been struck out of the record of rights unless the other co-sharers expressly wished their names retained, and this they have generally done in Thana Ghazi.

67. The above table, moreover, does not include whole estates or shares Break down of whole estates and of estates which broke down and were transferred to outsiders or managed Kham.

In Alwar 10 whole estates with a Jama of Rs. 15,419, viz.—(1) Bahadurpur, (2) Maharajpura, (3) Raisis (4) Khunteta Khurd, (5) Pali, (6) Nangla Jogi, (7) Mancha, (8) Chand Pahari, (9) Khanpur Meo, (10) Buldeo Bas broke down completely, and the owners deserted or resigned. Arrangements were made by the State direct (Kham) or by lease to other zamindars or to speculators of the Mahajan caste.

All of these cases have now been taken up and enquired into. Wherever the old owners came forward and showed that they were able and willing to manage the property, they have been reinstated in all or part of it according to their circumstances.

In this way (1) and (2) have been restored in full to the old owners; in (3) to (7) they have been given back shares varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  of the estate, the temporary lessees or the zamindars of the same caste—introduced to strengthen the estate—being given the remaining shares; (8) and (9) have, owing to the disappearance of the old owners been allotted to other zamindars, and (10) is still under disposal.

Moreover, in 23 Alwar villages, owing to the break down of individual co-sharers or separate *pattis* shares ranging from one-twelfth to one-half of the estate were transferred voluntarily or by order of the State in payment of arrears. These arrangements have not of course been interfered with, except in certain cases where regular suits have been brought by the old owners.

In Bansur five whole estates, the present Jama of which is Rs. 7,598, viz.—(1) Hamirpur, (2) Basri, (3) Paira Bas, (4) Kanpura, (5) Hajipur, were brought under direct management owing to the resignation of the owners or their inability to pay the Jama fixed. These cases have now been disposed of. In (1), (2) and (3) the old owners have been completely reinstated; in (4) they have been restored to a half share, and in (5) they have been given the ownership of the land in their cultivation. Certain conditions as to the payment of *nazrana* or arrears have been laid down in each case which need not be detailed here.

In Thana Ghazi tahsil nine whole estates and a half share in Thana Ghazi itself, assessed at Rs. 13,398 broke down or the owners resigned. These were—(1) Amraka Bas, (2) Biehpuri, (3) Natata, (4) Gawara Kundal, (5) Gawara Dolawa, (6) Karnaka Bas, (7) Nathusar, (8) Gawara Bandipul, (9) Malutana, (10) Thana Ghazi (one-half). I have now restored the old owners in (1) to (6); in (7) they have been allotted three-fourths and one-fourth has been given to their relatives, (8) has been included in the State *Rund*, while (9) and (10) are still under consideration.

The arrangement of these cases with due regard to the claims of the temporary lessees and the rights of the old owners, whose break down or resignation was due generally less to any fault of their own than to the pressure of adverse circumstances, has been one of the most delicate and troublesome of the operations attending the settlement. In dealing with them I have received most valuable assistance from the Deputy Collectors, and I think we may claim that they have been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and that the re-arrangement of the proprietary rights on a sound basis will also benefit the State revenue.

68. From the above remarks it will be seen that, as regards its pitch and working, Major Powlett's assessment in these tahsils was on the same lines as in the State generally. The assessment was full but not excessive in Alwar, moderate in Bansur, heavy in Thana Ghazi. It was paid almost in full for the first two years in Alwar and one year in Bansur and Thana Ghazi, and would probably have worked well throughout were it not for the calamity which overtook the State in the famine of 1-77-78. The effects of this famine were most marked in Alwar tahsil, which for 10 years showed no signs of recovery. The next 10 years was a period of average prosperity, and the Alwar tahsil showed wonderful recuperative power, while Bansur and Thana Ghazi held their own. Unfortunately the last 2 years have been years of drought and scarcity, approaching the dimensions of famine; and though the people have so far, with the help of the State, faced the situation gallantly and shown no signs of panic or desire to desert, nevertheless their resources—especially as regards cattle—have suffered a serious reduction or deterioration, from which it will take them some time to recover even under the most favourable conditions. It is possible that my opinion as regards the condition of these tahsils may have been unduly coloured by the fact that I inspected them in a year of severe scarcity. To make up for this I have endeavoured to arrive at a clear conception of the working of the settlement from the start.



## CHAPTER III.

69. The tenures in these tahsils are of the nature described in previous reports and the classification of estates according to tenures is shown in the following table.—

Tahsil.	ZAMINDARI		PATTIDARI.		BHAYACHARA.		Under lease, etc.	Total
	Pure.	Mixed.	Pure.	Mixed.	Pure.	Mixed.		
Alwar ... ..	2	50½	1	71	...	29	4	157½
Bansur ... ..	4	26	3	89	3	8	...	133
Thana Ghazi ... ..	3	67	...	25	...	25	...	120
Total ... ..	9	143½	4	185	3	62	4	410½

Thus nearly half of the estates are *pattidari*, in which property and revenue liability follow shares, ancestral or customary; over one-third are joint, i.e., the owners, though their separate possession of the land in their personal occupation is usually of long standing and cannot be disturbed, in theory hold in common, and are nominally jointly responsible for the State revenue. Finally, only 65 estates or less than one-sixth are held by possession but in all but three of these the original partition by shares is so far regarded that it is maintained as the basis for the partition of the common lands. In practice, however, a great number of the joint or *zamindari* estates are really *bhayachara*, for though no regular partition has been made, separate possession has been so long established as to form the basis of separate ownership. The only step remaining towards the recognition of the latter is for revenue liability to follow possession, and this the shareholders who in the past have been harassed by an unequal distribution and uncertain liabilities, are now generally desirous of. Partition by shares is almost universal in Rajput villages, but these also are now anxious to have the new *jama* distributed according to soils and possession rather than according to shares which method must in a long term settlement inevitably produce gross inequalities. Thus the natural tendency towards separation of proprietary rights and revenue liabilities has received a considerable impetus from the settlement operations. It has in the past been arrested by the famine of 1877-78, as the revenue authorities in many cases, especially in Alwar, with the view of securing more easy collections, of their own motion altered the tenure from one by possession or shares to that of joint ownership and common liability for the revenue. In some Ahir estates in the north of Bansur the custom of *pana-palat* or periodical exchange of lands (see paragraph 76 of last year's report) obtains.

70. In Thana Ghazi the attempt to secure absolute equality at the time of former partitions or separation of villages has led to the cumbrous and awkward system of *chakks*, by which the lands of an estate instead of being within a ring fence are distributed over several different and scattered blocks. One estate, Kishori, has no less than 18 of such *chakks*; several have from 6 to 12, and the 38 estates in which the system prevails are spread out into 177 *chakks*, or an average of nearly 5 per village. The system would hamper agriculture seriously were it not for the fact that each such outlying block or *chakk* has frequently its own hamlet. The great number of these hamlets or offshoots from the parent village in Bansur has been already mentioned. They are equally common in Thana Ghazi and are a great support to agriculture, not only by providing a supply of manure, but by facilitating the protection of the crops and cattle from the attacks of wild animals.



71. The present system of distributing the revenue demand in these tahsils is shown in the following table :—  
Methods of distributing the revenue.

No.	Details.	Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.	Total.
1	By shares, ancestral, customary, etc. ...	51½	102	14	167½
2	According to the settlement distributions (Khewat) ...	9	28	61	98
3	By soil rates } on annual cultivation ...	79	4	45	130
4	„ crop rates } ...	2	..	...	
5	By all round rates on cultivation ...	15	...	...	15
6	By houses ...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	157½	134	120	411½

There is nothing on record to show how the distribution was made at last settlement, but apparently, where it did not follow shares, it was based on the actual or assumed rent-rates for the different classes of soil used for calculating the assessment. At all events the result was in many cases decidedly unsatisfactory, and the unequal distribution of burthens, accentuated by the continual interference of the Patwaris and tahsil officials, who usurped the right to vary the distribution year by year or harvest by harvest as they chose, was the undoubted cause of the break-down of many villages. This I regard as the weakest point in Major Powlett's settlement. In Thana Ghazi and parts of Alwar an annual distribution according to crop rates is common, the rates on single-cropped land being fixed, while the rest is thrown on double-cropped, the rate of which sometimes rises as high as Rs. 18 per *bigha*, or £2 sterling per acre, which is, I think, more than what is paid by the rich alluvial lands in the valleys of the Nile below Cairo or of the Zarafshan near Samarkand. When the new *jamas* are given out, the method by which they are to be distributed will be carefully determined in consultation with the Zamindars, and the distribution so made will not, without good cause, be varied for the term of settlement. Inequality and uncertainty as to the demand are the two things most harassing to the Zamindars and most productive of discord and litigation in a village, and a carefully made *bachh* will, it is hoped, help to remove both causes of discontent.

72. The average land revenue per estate on the present *jama* is in Alwar Rs. 1,744, in Bansur Rs. 1,228 and in Thana Ghazi Rs. 1,254. In Alwar no estate pays over Rs. 10,000, while three pay over Rs. 5,000, *viz.*, Bahadarpur (Rs. 7,415), Malakhera (Rs. 6,055) and Karauli (Rs. 5,500). In Bansur the fine estate of Rampur pays Rs. 12,435, while Hajipur, Narainpur and Babarya pay over Rs. 5,000. In Thana Ghazi no estate pays Rs. 10,000 or over, but four, *viz.*, Kishori, Agar, Partabgarh, and Thana Ghazi pay over Rs. 5,000. The estates paying less than Rs. 1,000 are in Alwar 55, in Bansur 79 and in Thana Ghazi 67, or about one-half of the total number. The tract is therefore one of moderate-sized estates.

73. The statistics of population by tahsils have been already discussed in paragraphs 8 and 59, the chief feature being the extraordinary falling off in Alwar tahsil owing to the famine. Detailed figures for *khalsa* villages are given in Statement VIII. The steady increase in the proportion of females to males is worthy of observation in a tract where Rajput influences are so strong, and shows that not only has female infanticide disappeared, but that female

infants are now more cared for. The distribution of population by religions at the census of 1891 was as follows:—

Tahsil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
Alwar ... ..	93,562	46,222	1,268	103	2	141,157
Bansur ... ..	62,232	2,828	43	...	...	65,103
Thana Ghazi ..	52,640	1,573	348	...	...	54,561
Total ...	208,534	50,623	1,659	103	2	260,821
Total of State ...	582,690	180,426	4,495	166	9	767,786

Thus Mahomedans who form about 24 per cent. of the total population of the State, in Alwar tahsil mount up to one-third, while in Bansur they are less than 5 per cent. and in Thana Ghazi only 3 per cent.

#### Towns and Municipalities.

74. The towns with a population of 2,000 or more are as follows:—

Tahsil.	Town.	POPULATION IN		
		1872.	1881.	1891.
Alwar	Alwar city	52,357	49,860	51,369
	Bahadarpur	4,136	3,413	4,254
	Malakhora	2,709	2,469	2,629
	Baleta	...	...	2,080
Bansur	Bansur	2,938	3,059	3,213
	Harsora	2,768	2,800	2,712
	Hamirpur	2,482	2,104	2,034
	Rampur	5,752	5,070	5,005
Thana Ghazi	Narainpur	4,726	4,176	4,330
	Thana Ghazi	3,300	3,170	2,928
	Partabgarh	2,699	2,783	2,647
	Ajabgarh	2,514	2,207	2,118

There is no large town in the tract except Alwar city, Rampur being the only other town with a population exceeding 5,000. Alwar and Bahadarpur are the only municipal towns. The average income of the Alwar Municipality for the last 5 years has been Rs. 39,019 and the average expenditure Rs. 39,546. The largest item of income is from octroi duty levied on 41 articles of consumption. It has recently been leased for 3 years at Rs. 35,000 per annum which, with reference to the population and the rates of the duty, seems much less than it should be. However, the income is steadily developing as in 1874-75 it was only Rs. 20,040. The municipality has recently borrowed Rs. 31,000 from the State and Rs. 82,800 from the surplus of minor municipalities to discharge old debts.

Bahadarpur, which is said to be an old Khanzada town, has an income of Rs. 1,274 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,223. The municipality in both towns consists of local officials and nominated members.

75. Alwar city has a Thakur school and a High school both maintained by the State, and a Presbyterian Mission School, all of which teach up to the entrance standard. There are also 14 Primary Schools in Alwar tahsil, 11 in Bansur and 11 in Thana Ghazi, in which instruction is given in Hindi and Urdu up to the Primary Standard. The larger of these schools have two teachers, the rest only one. They are supervised by an Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools at Alwar.

There are British Post Offices at Alwar city and Malakhera, and the State postal system has offices scattered over the tahsils. These are, however, very few for the area and the population to be served. Bansur and Thana Ghazi have only two each, *viz.*, Bansur, Narainpur, Thana Ghazi and Partabgarh, and the service is therefore slow and uncertain. The State would probably find that a more liberal policy would not only meet the convenience of the people, but would pay the State as handsomely as in British India.

Besides the Central Hospital and Dispensary and the Dufferin Female Hospital at Alwar, the only dispensary in these three tahsils is one at Thana Ghazi. The large Bansur tahsil is dependent on a local *hakim* or *baid*; and as the State levies a cess of one per cent. for dispensaries, the proceeds of which in Bansur are over Rs. 1,600 per annum, in the interests of the people as well as of its own officials, it should open a dispensary in that tahsil.

76. Alwar city is the only considerable trade emporium. It receives and exports the local agricultural produce, bajra, barley, oilseeds, *ghi* and cotton by rail to Delhi, Agra, Cawnpur, Ahmedabad and Bombay, and imports *gur*, raw and refined sugar, rice and piece goods from Delhi and the North-West Provinces. The imports and exports by rail in maunds for the 8 months, April to December 1899, were as follows:—

Detail.	Oilseeds.	Sugar.	Cotton pressed	Rice.	Wheat.	Other grains.
Exports ... ..	1,802	198	18,846	28	37,393	6,059
Imports ... ..	.....	8,298	69	6,102	62,010	216,453

The great excess of imports over exports is due to the severe local scarcity, Alwar being the centre of supply for all the central and south-western tahsils.

A cotton press worked by steam was established in 1885 by the firm of Harmukh Rai, Govind Ram & Co., of Khurja, which usually exports about 20,000 bales (of  $4\frac{7}{8}$  maunds each) of cotton paying duty to the State at the rate of Re. 0-5-0 per bale. Last year, owing to the deficiency in the crop, the outturn was only 9,067 bales. A cotton ginning factory was also established in 1869.

Bansur sends moth, bajra and barley to Alwar, Rewari and Bikanir. Thana Ghazi exports a good deal of barley, maize and *ghi*, the produce of the southern portion of the tahsil being sent *via* Partabgarh to Jaipur. A few villages are famous for the quality of their *gur* and tobacco, but these are not produced in any great quantities. Trade in Alwar is free from the harassing restrictions which hamper it in many Native States, *e.g.*, Bharatpur, owing to the abolition of all transit duties in 1863, and the limitation of import and export duties in 1879 on all articles except intoxicating drugs and spirits.

77. The following table abstracted from Statement VI shows the cultivating occupancy vating occupancy in 1898-99:—

Detail.	ALWAR.		BANSUR.		THANA GHAZI.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
Total cultivation ...	169,314	100	155,389	100	44,937	100
Cultivated by owners as such ...	76,503	45.2	53,716	34.6	15,586	34.7
Cultivated by occupancy tenants (a) —						
(a) At owner's rate ...	2,763	1.7	.....	.....	... ..	.....
(b) At other rates ...	734	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,497	2.1	3,627	2.3	3,582	7.9
Cultivated by tenants at favourable rents ...	288	.2	12,550	8.1	2,912	6.5
Cultivated by tenants free of rent ..	2,756	1.6	4,903	3.2	1,505	3.3
Cultivated by tenants paying in kind (batal)	898	.5	18,987	12.2	2,379	5.3
Cultivated by tenants paying in cash —						
(a) At owner's rate ...	34,897	20.6	23,170	14.9	12,887	28.7
(b) At other rates ...	50,445	29.8	38,433	24.7	5,703	12.9
Total ...	85,342	50.4	61,603	39.6	18,590	41.6

Thus the area cultivated by owners as such is 45 per cent, or nearly half in Alwar, and little over one-third in Bansur and Thana Ghazi, where non-cultivating Rajput owners are most numerous. Where holdings are small, however, owners supplement their cultivation by taking up land as tenants in their own or adjoining villages. This is very common in Alwar, especially in Meo villages where the population has outgrown the means of subsistence, and 17,980 *bighas* or 9 per cent. of the area is cultivated by owners as tenants. Adding in this the total cultivation by owners comes to 54.2 per cent. or over half. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi, where the agricultural population is less mobile and enterprising, such cultivation amounts to only 2,929 and 2,055 *bighas*, or 1.9 and 4.8 of the cultivated area, so that even when this cultivation is thrown in the total cultivation in the hands of owners falls short of 40 per cent. which is lower than in any other tahsil.

The area held by occupancy tenants ranges from 2 per cent. in Alwar and Bansur to 8 per cent. in Thana Ghazi. These figures, however, only represent the area held by tenants recorded as having the occupancy status or as "old tenants" at last settlement, or who have since been decreed occupancy rights by regular suit. There is also a large body of tenants whose rights to hold the land in their occupation, though not established by suit, are recognised by prescription and custom, and who would probably be found entitled to occupancy rights if the owners sued to eject them. These are included among the tenants holding at owner's rates. Except in a few highly developed villages around Alwar, where they pay a full or almost full competitive rent, occupancy tenants usually pay at the same rates as owners without any addition for *Malikana*, and the area they hold in Alwar and Bansur is relatively so small that suits for enhancement are very rare, while in Thana Ghazi where they hold a relatively large area the rates are so high that the owners are generally glad to find tenants who will accept the responsibility for paying them.

The area held free of rent varies from 1.6 in Alwar to 3.5 in Thana Ghazi and represents land given by the Zamindars to Brahmins and others as petty *mojis* and to *chaukidars* and village menials in lieu of payment for their services.



Tenants holding at favourable rates, *i e.*, less than the village or *khewat* rates, are rare in Alwar; but the area in Bansur 8.1 per cent. and Thana Ghazi, 6.5 per cent. is considerable, as in these tahsils certain privileged classes—Brahmins, Mahajans, Rajputs, Kanungos,—though not owners, have been allowed to cultivate at lenient rates. All these cases have now been enquired into and where the exemption from full rates is not based on any order of competent authority, and the *Zamindars* do not now agree to its continuance, the liability to pay full rates has been insisted on unless the exemption has been so long enjoyed as to establish a prescriptive right.

Rents paid in kind by a share of the produce, though originally the rule when the State share was taken in kind, have gradually become less and less common since cash assessments have come into vogue. The system of realising the land revenue direct from the tenant instead of enforcing the responsibility of the owner has encouraged the transition to cash rents, and tended to obliterate the distinction between rent and land revenue. Kind rents are very rare in Alwar, but more common in Bansur—12.2 per cent. of the area—and in Thana Ghazi—5.8 per cent.—than in any other part of the State. The explanation of this is that the Shaikhawat and Rajawat Rajputs from sentimental rather than from practical reasons cling to the rents in kind as an assertion of their former authority, though—as the Deputy Collector puts it—“the result has always been unfruitful to them, because in good years they liberally spend the grains which they receive from their tenants, while in bad years they receive nothing and starve, and in both cases they fail to pay their revenue.”

Cash paying tenants are divided into two classes—(a) those paying at owner's rates, (b) those paying at other rates fixed by arrangement between them and the owners. The two classes combined hold half of the area in Alwar, two-fifths in Bansur and Thana Ghazi. The former class includes the large body of old tenants already referred to, who have been long settled in the village, and are safeguarded by custom against ejection and to a certain extent against enhancement. It is most numerous in Thana Ghazi where the high pitch of the assessment has led the proprietors to encourage the growth of this class as well as of occupancy tenants in order to broaden the basis of liability. In Alwar and Bansur, where the State demand leaves a larger margin of profit, it is less common, but holds two-fifths of the cash-paying area. The second class which pays competitive cash rents or the nearest equivalent to them holds three-tenths of the total area in Alwar, one-fourth in Bansur and one-eighth in Thana Ghazi. The rates of rents in cash and kind will be further discussed in chapters VI and VII.

78. The average area of cultivation per proprietary and tenancy holding per owner and per tenant is shown in the following table:—

Detail.		ALWAR.		BANSUR.		THANA GHAZI.	
		Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Proprietary ...	Per holding ...	35	56	104	110	15	50
	Per owner ...	20	32	30	32	10	32
Tenancy ...	Per holding ...	6	...	10	...	3	...
	Per tenant ...	6	...	7	...	3	...

The wide difference in the size of proprietary holdings is explained partly by the greater or less extent to which partition has taken place, partly by the varying fertility and produce of the land, which in Thana Ghazi for example is three times as valuable as in Bansur.

The latter explanation also holds good in the case of average area per owner—in Thana Ghazi 10 *bighas*, in Alwar 20 and in Bansur 30. Widely as the areas differ, their value is exactly the same as is shown by the fact that the average land revenue paid by an owner is exactly Rs. 32 in each tahsil. In the Punjab, which is *par excellence* the land of village communities, the average land revenue per owner in 1897-98 was only Rs. 8, and the average area of cultivation 8 acres or 13 *bighas*, so even assuming that the standard of assessment in Alwar is double what it would be for similar land in the Punjab, an assumption which is I think fairly near the mark, the average owner has twice as much land in these tahsils as his neighbour in the Punjab.

79. The area held on *Istamrari* tenure, i.e., at a fixed *jama*, is Estate and plots held at a fixed or inconsiderable. In Alwar one whole *Istamrari Jama*. estate—Chureti—assessed by Major Powell at Rs. 900 was given in 1889 to Dhabai Har Narain, the head of the Shikar Department, at a fixed *Jama* of Rs. 400. This has been excluded from the statistics. Moreover, 80 *bighas* in 5 villages are held on an *Istamrari Jama* of Rs. 146, and this area has been included. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi there are no whole villages held as *Istamrar*; but in Thana Ghazi plots in 4 villages covering an area of 220 *bighas* with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  wells are held in *Istamrar* at a *Jama* of Rs. 558, and in Bansur 45 *bighas* with one well are similarly held in the village of Lekhri at a *Jama* of Rs. 41. These plots have now been included in the *khalsa* area. In no case are they large enough to affect the total assessments, but, after necessary verification, allowance will be made for them in fixing the *Jamas* of the villages in which they lie.

In the environs of Alwar an area of 44 *bighas* has been sold by the State free of land revenue for a sum of Rs. 4,190 representing 20 years' purchase of the land revenue. This land has been utilised for buildings, gardens, etc. Rules have now been passed by the State that all State land sold in future shall be liable to pay land revenue.

80. The principle on which certain Rajput villages were assessed at lenient rates was explained in paragraph 84 of *Favourable assessments.* last year's report, and it was accepted by the Political Agent and Council that in the tahsils then assessed the same standard of assessment should be maintained as at last settlement.

As regards these tahsils, no special leniency was shown in assessing the few Rajput villages in Alwar, nor is any now required, though of course the usual consideration will be given to caste, etc.

In Bansur Captain Abbott's remarks quoted in paragraph 54 show that special leniency was shown in assessing Shaikhawat estates, not because they deserved or had established a right to such leniency, but because with reference to their past history and their circumstances at the time they were unable to pay the full two-third net-assets exacted from other *khalsa* villages. There are 60 $\frac{3}{4}$  Shaikawat villages in this tahsil, paying nearly two-thirds of the total assessment. Owing to the leniency shown in assessing them, the initial demand (see paragraph 53) was only 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the net assets and the final demand 61 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The reduction given on the ordinary rates was of two kinds—(1) specified by the Settlement Officer in the order of assessment, (2) not specified but allowed all the same. The two-third net-assets in the estates of the first kind come to Rs. 82,090 and the assessment imposed was Rs. 72,495, a reduction of Rs. 9,595. In estates of the second kind the two-third net-assets worked out to Rs. 36,844 and the assessment fixed was Rs. 32,739, a reduction of Rs. 3,605. The total two-third net-assets for all Shaikhawat estates was Rs. 1,18,434 and the assessment Rs. 1,05,234, giving a total remission of Rs. 13,200, or between 11 and 12 per cent. Though this remission was clearly intended to be only temporary and its continuance cannot now be claimed as a matter of right, the imposition of full rates in these villages would now press heavily upon them and be felt as a hardship. Owing to the large area of waste which they possess the expansion of cultivation in these

estates has been relatively greater than in the rest of the tahsil, and in the ordinary course of events many of them will have to pay a substantial enhancement on that account. I think the best course under the circumstances will be not to fix any definite rate of remission or reduction from the standard of assessment, but to consider each case on its merits, and make due allowance for the caste and past history of the owners as well as for their present condition. This will be in accordance with the principle laid down by Captain Abbott at last settlement. I have considered the matter village by village, and I think a remission of Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 13,200 allowed at last settlement will be ample, and other Rajput estates as well as those held by Shai-khawats will, where circumstances require, be allowed to share in it. The question will be again referred to in its bearing on the new assessment in Chapter IX.

Another form of favourable assessment hitherto enjoyed in this tahsil is that land formerly held revenue-free by Kanungos, Killadars and certain Rajput families, but resumed at or before last settlement was then assessed at lenient rates. Such lands are known as "lakhiraji" and the leniency was in many cases given at the expense not, of the State, but of the village, in the assessment of which no allowance was made for such leniency. These cases which are 21 in number have now been separately enquired into, and where no distinct order justifying the continuance of the exemption from full rates is forthcoming full rates will be imposed. This is in accordance with the former practice in British districts where resumed lands were often temporarily assessed for life or the term of the current settlement at half rates, and thereafter at full rates. The area affected by this rule is small and the remission given will probably not exceed Rs. 200.

Major Powlett's remarks as to the assessment of the Thana Ghazi tahsil (c) In Thana Ghazi. quoted in paragraph 54 show that the standard of assessment in the Rajawat estates of Thana Ghazi was half and not two-third net-assets, and that both Rajwats and Kanungos were allowed to pay rent at the rate prevalent during the 10 years' settlement. He goes on to say—

"For special reasons the Rajawats, and Kanungoes of this *pargana* have been dealt with very leniently. But everywhere Thakur proprietors have been favoured. Others claiming to hold at a *chauthbat* rental, i.e., to pay but one-fourth of the crop, have been treated thus. It has been explained to them that, as a general rule, the present assessment aims at being but one-fourth of the gross produce, so that, strictly speaking, they have no claim to pay less than the ordinary *Jama*. Since, however, the few persons holding *chauthbat sanads* from the Darbar think themselves hardly used if no distinction is made between them and their neighbours, a remission of four annas in the rupee is allowed them, but those who have no *sanads* and are not proprietors can only claim to be treated as hereditary cultivators who practically pay the same as proprietors."

We have now to ascertain the remission given at last settlement to these various classes, viz.,—(1) Rajawats, (2) other Rajputs, (3) Kanungos and other holders of *chauthbat sanads*, and to what extent that remission must be maintained in the new assessment. The orders of Major Powlett are clear enough, but much confusion arose in their application. Taking first the 7 whole villages owned by Rajawats, viz., Baktpura, Suratgarh, Garh Basai, Nangal Bani, Agar, Chausla and Gawara Dolawa, the total net assets at last settlement came to Rs. 22,669 on which a full two-thirds assessment would be Rs. 15,122 and an assessment at half rates Rs. 11,385. The *Jama* actually imposed Rs.—13,200 was about midway between the two and represented 58·2 per cent. of the net assets varying from 63 per cent. in Agar to only 38·4 per cent. in Gawara Dolawa. In the new assessment I propose to give a reduction up to 25 per cent. on the ordinary rates to these villages, according to the circumstances of each, the total amount not to exceed Rs. 2,000, for, as will be seen in Chapter IX, no enhancement is being taken in this tahsil. Small remissions of the same character were allowed in the small estates of Gowara Bhaya and Dolawa owned respectively by Kayasths and Brahmans, but the amount only comes to Rs. 30, and if now continued will be included in the Rs. 2,000.

Of the 12 estates owned by other Rajputs little or no reduction was allowed in Kaulaka Bas, Malotana, Bhikampura, Gadh Charani, Bas Bisa, Surjanpura



and Karnaka Bas, but in the following six estates—Bijepura, Badh Gujar, Badh Doli, Basai Jogiyan, Basai Abhe Ram and Gadh Kishor Das—some leniency was shown. The Jama of these by two-third net-assets would be Rs. 8,378 and the *Jama* actually taken was Rs. 7,080 or 56 per cent. of the net-assets, a reduction of Rs. 1,298. As these villages have no special claim beyond the fact of being Rajputs, I propose to treat them in the same way as the Shaikhawat villages of Bansur, and to allow a total remission of Rs. 1,500 on the ordinary rates, such remission to be distributed over all the Rajput villages according to their circumstances.

Excluding whole villages the most important form of remission is the *chauthbat* in favour of Rajawats, other Rajputs, and Kanungos. This exemption is found to exist in 34 villages in which the above classes are owners or occupancy tenants of small plots of land. The remission given in these cases was not at a uniform rate of 4 annas per rupee as stated by Major Powlett. It was of two kinds—(1) those who had formerly paid  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce were in theory allowed the full remission of 4 annas per rupee or 25 per cent., *i.e.*, were assessed at half assets, while (2) those who had formerly paid  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the crop which in Thana Ghazi was a lenient rate were given a reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent. In practice the remission usually exceeded these rates as the following table which gives details of the remission as allowed at last settlement shows:—

Tribe.	Total net assets.	Jama at $\frac{1}{4}$ net assets.	Jama imposed.	AMOUNT OF REMISSION.	
				Rs.	Percentage.
Rajawats ...	12,447	8,298	6,087	2,211	27
Other Rajputs ...	2,210	1,474	818	656	45
Other co-sharers—Kayasths Kanungos, etc.	3,113	2,075	1,073	1,002	49
Total ...	17,770	11,847	7,978	3,869	...

The reduction, if the full 25 per cent. were allowed in all cases, should have been  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Rs. 11,847-4-0 or under Rs. 3,000, but in practice it amounted to Rs. 3,869 as the "other Rajputs" and especially the Kanungos with whom the distribution of the *Jama* chiefly rested were given exemptions far in excess of the scale allowed.

All these cases are now being enquired into. Some will probably be found to have no valid basis under the principles laid down by Major Powlett, and even if the full remission of 4 annas per rupee is given in the remaining cases, the amount under the new assessment will not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Thus the remissions given at last settlement and to be given now on account of favourable assessments work out as follows:—

Tahsil.	Details.	Last settle- ment.	Now.
Bansur ...	Rajputs—Whole villages ...	13,200	6,000
	Small plots held by Killadars, Kanungos, etc.	290	200
	Total ...	13,490	6,200



Tahsil.	Details.	Last settle- ment.	Now.
Thana Ghazi ...	Rajawats—Whole villages ... ..	1,922	2,000
	Other Rajputs—Whole villages ... ..	1,298	1,500
	Chauthbat holdings ... ..	3,869	3,000
	Total ... ..	7,089	6,500

81. Statement V. gives details of sales and mortgages which took place  
 Sales and mortgages. (a) prior to last settlement as far as ascer-  
 1886 to 1899. The statistics are summarised in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Period.	MORTGAGES.								SALES.							
		To Zamindars.				To Money-lenders.				To Zamindars.				To Money-lenders.			
		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rate per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rate per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rate per bigha.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rate per bigha.
ALWAR ...	At last settlement	406	406	Rs 4,998	12	292	297	Rs 3,050	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since ...	3,347	3,312	36,210	11	3,012	2,874	34,727	11	3,512	1,962	2,998	1	1,698	1,030	6,814	4
	Total ...	3,753	3,748	41,208	11	3,304	3,161	37,777	11	3,512	1,962	2,998	1	1,698	1,030	6,814	4
BANSUR ...	At last settlement	11	11	180	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since ...	1,830	1,833	8,041	4	3,391	2,677	7,790	2	1,234	640	1,739	1	698	235	1,831	1
	Total ...	1,841	1,844	8,201	5	3,391	2,677	7,790	2	1,234	640	1,739	1	698	235	1,831	1
Thana Ghazi ...	At last settlement ...	1,436	638	17,385	12	291	258	12,120	42	69	68	889	13	14	13	313	23
	Since ...	1,221	1,071	38,814	32	1,295	1,232	54,303	42	2,183	560	8,516	4	455	79	1,167	8
	Total (1) ...	2,657	1,709	56,199	21	1,586 (2)	1,490	66,423	42	2,252	628	9,405	4	469	92	1,480	8

Also (1) 197 bighas occupancy mortgaged for Rs. 5,833.  
 (2) 223 bighas occupancy mortgaged for Rs. 11,835.

At last settlement the area under mortgage was inconsiderable in Alwar and Bansur, while in Thana Ghazi where the demand for land has always been considerable less than one per cent. of the total and about 2 per cent. of the cultivated area was under mortgage, chiefly to Zamindars. No sales which can be now authenticated had taken place in Alwar and Bansur prior to last settlement, but the present enquiry shows that a small area had up to that time been sold in Thana Ghazi.

The inner history of many estates proves that even prior to last settlement shares had been pretty freely transferred among the owners or to old Zamindars, but such transfers were generally of the nature of free gifts, or dowry given to daughters, or made with the object of strengthening the villages by the introduction of fresh blood. Transfers by sale for money though not unknown were extremely rare, and mortgages were limited to the vicinity of towns where land had a special value, and to the more fertile and highly cultivated lands of Thana Ghazi.

82. The first great impetus to alienation was given by the regular settlement which by limiting the State demand and thus leaving a share of the profits of land to the owners, and by recognising the Zamindar's right to transfer within certain limits with the sanction of the State, established the two conditions precedent to alienation, *viz.*—(1) the right to transfer, (2) a value in the thing to be transferred.

The impetus received a great accession of strength from the famine of 1877-78, in consequence of which the State in the interests of its revenue took the initiative in transferring temporarily or permanently deserted holdings or whole estates which were unable to meet their liabilities (paragraphs 66 and 67) to more solvent shareholders or to outsiders, and encouraged owners who were unable to pay the State demand to make similar arrangements. The great majority of the so-called voluntary sales shown in the above table have accordingly been made by insolvent owners under the pressure of revenue liability at a time when their resources had run down and the land had temporarily deteriorated, and this explains the extraordinary low rate obtained per *bigha*, the average in no tahsil exceeding Rs. 4 per *bigha*.

Mortgages, on the other hand, are merely a pledging of credit to meet temporary emergencies of any kind—the State demand, the expenses of a marriage or a funeral, the purchase of cattle, etc., etc. The mortgagor is therefore generally in a position to obtain better terms. This and the fact that mortgaged land is generally cultivated and often of the best quality explain the comparatively high rate per *bigha* for mortgaged land *viz.*, Rs. 3 in Bansur, Rs. 11 in Alwar and from Rs. 21 to Rs. 42 in Thana Ghazi.

83. Taking the figures by tahsils, it appears that in Alwar 5·4 per cent. of the total cultivation has been alienated since last settlement, *viz.*, 1·7 per cent. sold and 3·7 per cent. mortgaged, two thirds of the sales and one-half of the mortgages going to the agriculturist class. Sales have taken place in only 12 and mortgages in 79 out of the 157½ *khalsa* estates. The rate per *bigha* varies from 11 annas to Rs. 56 in the case of sales, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 70 in the case of mortgages.

In Bansur 3·2 per cent of the cultivation has changed hands, *viz.*, by sale, 1·6 per cent., and by mortgage, 2·6 per cent., two-thirds of the sales and two-fifths of the mortgages having been to Zamindars. Sales have taken place in 14 and mortgages in 46 of the 134 *khalsa* villages.

In Thana Ghazi 2 per cent. of the cultivation had been mortgaged before last settlement and 8 per cent. has since been transferred, making a present total of 10 per cent., of which 8·2 per cent. is under mortgage in 105 villages and 1·8 per cent. has been sold in 34 out of the 120 *khalsa* villages. The mortgages are equally shared by agriculturists and non-agriculturists, but only one-tenth of the sales have been to the latter.

The area alienated—which, however, does not include the transfers made by the State (paragraphs 66 and 67)—is not considerable in any tahsil but Thana Ghazi where the alienations to non-agriculturists come to nearly 5 per cent. of the cultivated area. The area sold in no case exceeds 2 per cent. and though the mortgaged area is larger, the mortgage debt is not considerable, *viz.*, Alwar Rs. 78,905, Bansur Rs. 19,561 and Thana Ghazi Rs. 1,51,105, or only one-third and one-eighth of the annual revenue demand in the two former tahsils and one year's demand in Thana Ghazi.

84. Besides the ordinary mortgagee with possession for a fixed sum which must be paid before redemption, a common form in these tahsils is the *baraskati* mortgage. In this when the mortgagee is put in possession of the land a term of years is fixed within which the debt is discharged by annual instalments out of the profits of the land. The mortgagor, as a rule, pays the State demand

meantime, and on the expiry of the term the land is held to be redeemed without any further payment. This form is most common among the Rajawats of Thana Ghazi, and partly explains the high rate per *bigha* in that tahsil. Another method is that when the interest on the debt becomes equal to the principal, the mortgagee is put in possession and holds the land till the full debt, principal and interest, is discharged.

In these tahsils and especially in Thana Ghazi, where the influence of old Rajput ideas is stronger than elsewhere, the relation between debtor and creditor are based to an extent impossible under our technical legal system on mutual trust and honesty. In many of the mortgages now brought on record the mortgagees have been in possession for over 60 years. Yet in few cases have they brought any claim to foreclose. They are quite willing to remain on as mortgagees till such time as the debt is discharged. The evidence of these mortgages is either oral, or based on rough entries in old books of account (*bahis*) or even loose slips of paper which would not hold good for a moment in any ordinary court of law, yet both parties willingly abide by them, and disputes are very rare.

85. Neither the papers of last settlement nor the subsequent annual papers Number of mutations attested during contained any reliable record of sales and mortgages and the parties concerned in order to escape payment of the five per cent. fees to the State were unwilling to report the transactions. In the attestation now made special attention was devoted to this point. The following table shows the number of cases now brought on record in mutation files and the fees due :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil	Sales	Mortgages.	Red mutations	Gift	Exchange	Inheritance.	Partition	Devolution of holdings	Addition of namas	Tenancy cases	Correction of records	Others	Total.	Fees in column 2 to 14.
Alwar	11	1,768	59	42	27	2,284	223	1,000	312	...	2,501	426	8,070	Rs 3,904
Bansur	12	80	1	26	..	1,071	74	..	..	998	2,238	..	5,705	840
Thana Ghazi	123	2,497	14	28	..	2,375	689	..	...	2,027	3,801	..	11,043	7,218
Total	146	4,345	74	96	27	6,330	1,066	1,000	312	3,025	8,542	426	26,127	11,862

All cases of sale and mortgage and all other disputed cases have been disposed of by the Deputy Collectors in person, *viz*, Alwar 3,414, Bansur 221, Thana Ghazi 2,878. These figures will give an idea of the labour involved in preparing a correct record of rights. The old record was very defective in Thana Ghazi from the start, and in Alwar the sweeping changes in proprietary rights owing to the famine and the great numbers of villages resumed for which no previous records existed made the task a particularly arduous one.

86. The following table extracted from Statement I shows the classification of area in each tahsil at last settlement and now:—

Tahsil	Detail	Total area	Mafi	Jag, Ir	STATE PROPERTY			Total khalsa	DETAILS OF KHALSA.					
					Runds	Others	Total.		Unculturable		Culturable.	Fallow.	Total uncultivated.	Cultivated.
									Hilla	Others				
Alwar ...	Former .	585,324	18,941	93,998	150,209	8,435	158,642	312,232	72,305	40,590	34,168	...	147,073	165,159
				1,472										
		Intamrar.												
Present .	682,183	10,852	907,998	149,527	9,569	159,096	310,766	74,040	32,665	33,111	1,036	141,452	169,314	
			1,473											
		Intamrar.												
Bansur ..	Former ..	337,701	12,184	14,936	8,955	3	8,958	301,823	41,544	79,890	36,230	...	157,664	143,989
	Present	333,897	11,928	15,309	13,274	11	13,285	292,194	40,315	81,989	28,758	5,738	136,795	155,399
Thana Ghazi	Former ...	325,018	24,060	20,236	56,530	166	56,696	224,936	86,952	57,823	38,096	1,998	179,869	46,127
	Present .	320,775	23,491	20,194	57,322	487	57,809	218,631	79,399	55,973	37,112	1,471	178,884	44,927



The area figures of each tahsil represent the totals of the villages at present in it. Thus where as in Alwar, villages have been included from other tahsils since last settlement, the areas of last settlement have been included in the former figures; and similarly where villages in *mafi* or *jagir* have since become *khalsa*, the area details at the time of resumption have been shown as those of last settlement. This ensures that the basis of comparison is the same for both settlements. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi there have been no such changes of any importance. It should also be explained that whole villages held in *mafi* or *jagir* have not been surveyed but the area has been extracted from the boundary maps (*thakbast*). It will be seen that there is a decrease in "total area" in each case varying from .5 per cent. in Alwar to 1.5 per cent. in Thana Ghazi. This is generally the result of more accurate surveys, especially in hill tracts. Petty "*mafis* in *khalsa* villages" show a decrease of about 2,000 *bighas* in Alwar owing to resumptions, but only a nominal decrease in Bansur and Thana Ghazi. The area of "*Jagir*" villages is practically the same, for, as above explained, the areas of the villages at present in *Jagir* have also been taken for last settlement. The area under "State property" is almost unchanged in Alwar and Thana Ghazi, but will probably be increased when the demarcation of Runds is completed. In Bansur it has risen by over 4,000 *bighas* from this cause. The area of Rund Narainpur in this tahsil which has not yet been surveyed is excluded from both former and present area.

The above remarks explain the decrease in "*Khalsa* area" in each tahsil, *viz.*, .5 per cent. in Alwar, .3 per cent. in Bansur and 2.5 per cent. in Thana Ghazi. Coming to the details of *Khalsa* area, we find a decrease in "unculturable" due in Alwar and Bansur partly to the above causes, but chiefly, to the increase in the "culturable" and "cultivated" areas, and in Thana Ghazi where there has been no increase in "cultivated" to the classification as "culturable" of land formerly shown as "unculturable." The "culturable" area in Alwar and Thana Ghazi is 20 and 22 per cent. respectively of the cultivated and in Thana Ghazi 85 per cent., so that, allowing for pasture requirements, the margin for extending cultivation is a very narrow one in Alwar and Bansur, and decidedly wide in Thana Ghazi. There, however, the character of the people and of the agriculture makes any considerable expansion improbable unless irrigation works on a large scale are undertaken by the State. The culturable area in Alwar and Bansur is not large enough to be separately assessed. In Thana Ghazi I have considered the question of imposing a separate rate on *banjar* and at last settlement both *banjar* and *fallow* were assessed at the rate of 1½ annas per *bigha*. As I now intend to propose a separate rate on fallow in all tahsils, and as there are many difficulties in the way of assessing *banjar*, the distinction between which and unculturable is often very fine in Thana Ghazi, I think it better not to propose a separate rate for it, but where the area of waste is considerable and the income from it appreciable to take these facts into account in the village assessments.

87. Finally, as regards the cultivated area, there has been an increase of 4,155 *bighas* or 2.5 per cent. in Alwar, of which about 2,000 *bighas* is on account of resumed *mafis*, while the rest represents new land brought under cultivation. In Bansur the increase in cultivation, 11,420 *bighas* or 8 per cent., has been considerable; in fact greater than in any tahsil in the State, but this has been chiefly in the inferior *bhur* soils. In Thana Ghazi cultivation has receded by 180 *bighas*, but this is no doubt due to more careful measurements. At last settlement the boundaries between fields which are often of appreciable width in *chahi* lands were measured with the cultivated land, whereas now they have been excluded. The extension of cultivation which might have been looked for in this tahsil with its dense population and large area of culturable land has been barred by the contiguity of the State Runds and the danger to crops, cattle and human life from wild animals.

The area of new fallow—one per cent. of the actual cultivation in Alwar, 4 per cent. in Bansur, and 3 per cent. in Thana Ghazi—is only awaiting the advent of more favourable seasons to be brought again under the plough. In fact, much of it was brought under cultivation, especially in Bansur within last year,



but as for want of rain it yielded no crop as a rule, I have not treated it as cultivated. It will however be assessed separately at a rate lower than that of *barani*.

88. The details of the cultivated area at last settlement and now are shown in Statement I and are summarised below.

Details of cultivated area.

Tahsil.	Detail.	Total cultivation.	CHARI.						Khatill.	Nahri.	DAHRI.				BARANI.				gardens.	REMARKS.	
			I		II.	Temporary.	Khatill.	Total.			Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiya.	Bhar I.	Bhar II.			Total.
			Dofasil.	Ektasii.																	
Alwar ... ..	Former ... ..	165,159	...	...	...	...	...	25,125	211	...	...	...	...	8,478	28,507	88,170	10,836	3,832	131,345	9	(1) Classed as Dahri Sabika for assessment.
	Present ... ..	189,314	...	20,641	5,285	1,274	705	27,905	320	(1) 631	5,570	940	8,218	12,728	27,693	84,864	13,667	2,506	127,730	60	
Bansur ... ..	Former ... ..	143,969	1,453	30,644	...	...	...	32,097	2,102	8	927	1,419	14	2,360	795	18,123	48,362	40,222	107,402	8	
	Present ... ..	155,389	2,881	23,353	6,968	513	...	33,815	1,539	8	922	383	48	1,353	1,900	26 988 Gardens 2.	53,172	36,724	116,884	18	
Thana Ghazi ... ..	Former ... ..	45,127	9,491	10,110	...	...	...	19,601	150	355	448	...	34	492	1,953 Gardens 20.	17,518	3,775	1,293	24,519	34	
	Present ... ..	44,937	11,779	5,022	3,615	77	...	20,403	142	382	540	118	2,426	3,092	3,120 Gardens 20.	14,337	2,314	1,000	20,801	47	

The different classes of soil have been explained in paragraph 29. In Alwar the *chahi* area in *khatili* land which is irrigated by *dhenklis* or *kacha* wells has been separately shown, as it is superior in quality to "Temporary *chahi*." At last settlement *chahi* and *dahri* lands were not shown in the same detail as now, so to arrive at the increase or decrease the total *chahi* and *dahri* area (excluding *dahri barishi* which was then classed as *barani*) should be compared.

increase in *chahi* area has been as follows :—

Alwar	2,780	bighas	or	11	per cent.
Bansur	1,518		,	5	
Thana Ghazi	892		,	5	

The actual increase in Alwar is greater, for at last settlement 1,353 *bighas* of land were classed and assessed as *chahi* which were not irrigated but irrigable. The *chahi* area in Alwar also includes 876 *bighas* which is *dahri* as well as *chahi*, but there is no need to classify this separately.

In Bansur and Thana Ghazi the *dofasli chahi* shows a considerable increase. This is due to more accurate classification, and as the irrigating capacity of the wells in these tahsils has fallen off in recent years, it is more apparent than real. The system of rotation of crops by which on some well lands a dry and a wet crop are grown in alternate years partly explains the large area of *chahi* II, *i.e.*, land irrigated usually, but not within the year of attestation. The chief cause of this is, however, the diminution of the water-supply in recent years, and in some Alwar villages where the brackish water injures the land it is often left fallow for a year or sown with a dry crop. The changes in working wells and *laos* have been explained in paragraphs 17—19, and the increase and decrease in the *dahri* area in paragraph 21.

The *khatili* area fluctuates from year to year with the changes in the course of the streams especially where the deep stream is the boundary between villages, tahsils or States, but on the whole it shows a tendency to decrease rather than to increase.

The decrease of the *barani* area in Alwar and Thana Ghazi is due to the inclusion of *dahri barishi* which was formerly classed as *barani*. In Bansur the great increase in *barani* is due to the extension of cultivation which has taken place chiefly in the inferior soils. As regards the sub-divisions of *barani*, the classification now made shows considerable changes as compared with last settlement, the general tendency of which is to bring out an increase of the superior kinds at the expense of the inferior. This, however, is merely a matter of classification and does not imply any improvement in the productive qualities of the land which are practically unchanged.

89. The system of husbandry pursued in the State generally has been described in Chapter V of Major Powlett's Gazetteer, and these tahsils present no special features except the prevalence of *dofasli* cultivation on the well lands throughout Thana Ghazi and in parts of Alwar and Bansur. This generally takes the form of maize or cotton in the Kharif followed by wheat or barley in the Rabi. In Alwar the *chahi* cultivation is generally in a circle round the village site which facilitates manuring and the protection of the crop from wild animals. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi it is often very scattered, seeking the best sites for sinking wells between the sand dunes in the former and at the base of the hills where it benefits from the drainage off the hill slopes in the latter. But in these tahsils protection of the crops and manuring are ensured by the great number of outlying hamlets. As wild animals—deer, *nilgai*, pig, not to mention those of a fiercer type—are common in all tahsils, the well lands are invariably protected by an almost impenetrable hedge of thorns, made of the *pala* or dwarf *ber* where available, or of the brushwood growing along the hill slopes.

In Alwar where the *barani* cultivation is most valuable and most carefully carried on it is similarly protected at least in the *rabi*. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi the *barani* cultivation is of the roughest kind. The light soil of

the former is very easily worked and frequently no preliminary ploughing is made for *bajra* and *moth* sowings while, rarely is there more than one. The *barani* cultivation in Thana Ghazi could be made much more profitable if the fields were embanked, but the people concentrate all their labour on the wells and neglect the dry crops.

Generally speaking, only in the Meo villages of Alwar is the hill drainage partially held up by small embankments on the borders of the fields. Elsewhere it runs off into deep *nalas* and the failure to retain it is one of the main causes of the present failure of the wells in Thana Ghazi. In hill villages, where large herds of goats are kept, their droppings burnt into ash are a favourite form of manure. They are also much used for *khatili* lands, the light surface of which is overspread with a thin coating of this manure.

90. In Statement VIII the statistics of ploughs, carts and livestock in *khalsa* villages are compared with those of last settlement. They are summarised in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Detail.	Ploughs.	Oxen	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies	Donkeys and mules.	Camels	Total	Carts	Houses.
Alwar	Former .	8,011	18,937	7,429	10,868	5,684	327	542	25	45,812	42	19,213
	Present ...	7,885	25,985	25,771	10,022	40,726	1,116	2,515	138	112,973	967	27,661
Bansur	Former .	4,772	13,683	21,244	8,719	2,313	34	...	18	40,055	18	11,551
	Present .	5,114	23,931	21,752	11,618	4,033	379	1,245	370	104,390	439	13,561
Thana Ghazi	Former ..	4,402	9,999	19,967	8,101	9,732	66	286	36	38,217	30	9,190
	Present ...	4,783	17,662	18,760	12,971	42,761	289	500	474	93,415	385	71,218

In ploughs there has been an increase of 14 per cent in Bansur, 9 per cent. in Thana Ghazi and a decrease of 2 per cent. in Alwar, and these results are probably fairly accurate. The enormous increase in livestock under almost every head is, however open to doubt. The present figures are fairly correct, being based on a special enumeration made last year, but the figures of last settlement are obviously both erroneous and defective. The plough cattle of Alwar and the northern part of Bansur, are generally fine strong animals, especially in the Meo villages. Some are raised locally, but the best are purchased at the great cattle fairs of Rewari in Gurgaon or of Dahemi in the Bahrur tahsil. In the rest of the tract, *i.e.*, the hilly portion, the cattle are rather poor and undersized, but the defect in quality is made up for the large quantities which the agriculturists maintain, and which the facilities of pasture in the village wastes and the State Runds enable them to support in ordinary years. In all tahsils the number of cattle, excluding sheep and goats, is more than ample for agricultural purposes and the requirements of the people in the way of milk, etc. In the Punjab (see Agricultural Statistics of 1897-98) there is one head of horned cattle, excluding sheep and goats, for every two acres of cultivation, while in Alwar and Bansur there is one head to every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres and in Thana Ghazi where the great number of wells necessitates the employment of a great number of cattle in agriculture one head to every half acre. From this we may infer that there must be considerable income from sales of cattle, *ghi*, milk, etc., in Thana Ghazi. The Gujars are naturally the largest cattle owners in each tahsil and own also most of the sheep and goats. Herds of the latter are often made over to village menials to look after, the owners and the care-takers sharing the produce equally.

It is to be feared however that a great part of the surplus stock has been carried off by the fodder famine of the last two years during which the agriculturists could only maintain their plough and well cattle, and the rest had to



shift for themselves. To ascertain the approximate losses I propose to make a complete enumeration of the cattle throughout the State this autumn in connection with the preliminary census operations, and I expect to find a falling off of from 15 to 30 per cent. in the different tahsils. Of course all of these have not been lost, as the Meos of the northern and eastern tahsils when they realised the situation last autumn hastened to sell off a lot of their surplus stock at Rewari and other fairs, and though they got little for them, this helped them to maintain the remainder. The number of ploughs in each tahsil is also sufficient. The average area of cultivation per plough in the Punjab last year was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres, while in Alwar tahsil the average is 14 acres, in Bansur where the lightness of the soil enables a plough to work a very large area, 18 acres, and in Thana Ghazi, where the prevalence of stiff soils, well irrigation and double-cropping limits the area that can be worked, there is one plough to every six acres of cultivation.

9. The facilities for pasture in each tahsil have been mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 13 and will also appear from the details of the uncultivated area in paragraph 86. When the monsoon rains are favourable the village lands yield a fair supply of grass for 3 or 4 months, and keep the cattle going till the *kharif* fodder crops, *gawar-charri* and the stalks of *jawar*, *bajra* and *maize* (in Thana Ghazi) are available. Villages with little or no pasture lands of their own, *e.g.*, those in the centre of the Alwar tahsil, drive their cattle off at this period to the hill villages which have large grazing areas.

The grazing is also supplemented by the leaves of the *pala* plant or dwarf *ber* which, though not so common as in Tijara or Lachmangarh, is fairly abundant in the lighter soils of Alwar and the stiffer soils of Bansur. It is rare in the heavy clay soils of Thana Ghazi, and in the light sand hills of Bansur its place is taken by *pula* which is valuable for pasture, thatching, weaving mats and baskets, etc. The hill villages have also a valuable source of fodder in the leaves of the *dhak* tree (*butea frondosa*) which are much in demand for milch cattle. They are also exported to Jaipur and other large cities where they are used as platters by sellers of cooked food. Another great resource for the pasture of cattle is the use of the State Runds. In Thana Ghazi many of these and in Bansur a few (see paragraphs 12 and 13) are permanently leased for moderate sums to the adjoining villages, while in those which are kept for State purposes after the grass is cut and stacked the grazing is thrown open on payment of grazing fees. In these ways the agriculturists of these tahsils, excepting the plain or eastern portion of Alwar, are enabled to maintain a much greater number of cattle than their village lands would supply grazing for, and it is the income from this source which enables many villages of Alwar, Bansur and Thana Ghazi to pay the very heavy rates imposed on their cultivation.

92. The vicinity of the State Runds is not, however, as already remarked Forced labour for cutting grass for the an unmixed blessing. In addition to the State. damage caused by the wild animals which they shelter, many villages at a greater or less distance from them are subject to the onerous obligation of supplying labour to cut grass for State purposes at fixed rates which have hitherto been grossly inadequate. This subject has been already discussed in paragraph 78 of my report of 1898 and paragraph 98 of my report of 1899—

The Political Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, R.E., in his note on the former report wrote.

"The system is only *begar* to all intents and purposes, and as the latter was abolished by Maharaja Mangal Singh, it should cease to exist in Kishangarh likewise. The proposal to have the work done, as elsewhere in Alwar by contract, is sound and I fully approve of it. It may be difficult to at once arrange that no pressure be put on the villagers to cut the grass in the Runds of Kishangarh for the next year or two, as the State may not be in a position to do this straight off the reel, and in consequence we might be short of grass. But if pressure is used, the villagers should be liberally remunerated and told that arrangements will be made for the future to avoid this."

In forwarding the assessment report of 1899 Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings again wrote :—

“ We shall also endeavour to abolish as far as practicable forced labour for cutting grass for the State, and where this is not possible we shall remove the abuses at present incident to it.”

93. The position as regards these tahsils is as follows. In Alwar there are 17 Runds with an area, including that in village boundaries, of 149,527 *bighas*. Details of forced labour by tahsils. In some cases the grass required by the State is cut by contract, *i.e.*, free labour; in others those who cut it receive half the amount, and forced and free labour are employed; while in the remainder the villagers are required to cut a fixed number of maunds at a fixed wage, *viz* :—

- (1) In Rund Silibheri 11 villages are compelled to cut 13,500 maunds at the rate of 22 maunds per rupee.
- (2) In Rund Jajaur 13 villages are compelled to cut 3,720 maunds at the rate of 16 per rupee.
- (3) In Rund Dadikar 19 villages have to cut 503 maunds.
- (4) In Sira Bas 4 villages have to cut 10,425 maunds, at the rate of 30 maunds per rupee.

So that forced labour is exacted from 47 villages in all who have to cut over 27,000 maunds of grass for a remuneration of about Rs. 1160, or 23 maunds per rupee. The rates were formerly even much lower than they are now.

In Bansur there are two large Runds, Rampur and Narainpur, and in these grass is cut for the State either by free labour paid in cash, generally at the rate of 8 maunds per rupee, or the labourer receives half of the grass he cuts. This system gives rise to no complaint. But 25 villages are compelled to cut annually 16,965 maunds of grass in Rund Sira Bas in Alwar. All were formerly paid at the rate of 97½ maunds per rupee, but last year the rate was raised and fluctuating rates fixed varying from 30 maunds per rupee for villages distant less than 5 miles from the Rund to 16 maunds per rupee for villages distant over 15 miles.

In Thana Ghazi many of the Runds are permanently leased to the zamindars. Of the Runds in the occupation of the State the grass is cut in Lotha Bas and Ajabgarh Runds by free labour or by contract or on half *batai*. In Rund Jodha Bas also free labour is generally employed, the labourer getting half of the amount he cuts, but in some years the four villages adjoining the Rund are impressed to cut the amount of grass required at the rate of 32 maunds per rupee.

94. From this survey of the existing arrangements it will be seen that the present system is extraordinarily arbitrary and unequal. Where forced labour is employed, it is attended with very serious abuses. The season chosen for cutting is October—November when the zamindars are busiest in their fields, reaping the *kharif* and sowing the *rabi*. They are then summoned from their villages by the *savars* and sepoy of the Rund Department and dragged away often to distances of 15 or 20 miles. Through every stage of the operations they are at the mercy of the underlings of the Rund or Forest Department. Even when they have cut their *quota* of grass, they are kept hanging about for days under the pretext that the grass cannot be weighed till it is dried, and in some cases (*e.g.*, that of Rund Sira Bas) they are compelled to take it into Alwar to be weighed. Thus their time is wasted when it is most valuable to them, and meantime their crops may be rotting at home or left unprotected to the depredations of birds and beasts. I can say without hesitation, after three years' experience of the State during which I have visited nearly every village, that this is by far the most serious grievance which the zamindars complain of. Some of them no doubt are given certain indirect advantages in the form of lenient

rates of grazing, by way of making the burden more acceptable, but they are ready to forego this and even to pay the State double and treble the remuneration which they now receive if only this harassing relic of *begar* is done away with. Many of the villages on which the obligation is imposed, especially in Bansur, live 15 to 20 miles away from the Runds, never send their cattle to graze in them, and derive no benefit from them direct or indirect. So galling was the obligation found by these Bansur villages that, finding it impossible to discharge it in person, they arrange with the two villages adjoining the Rund—Dhamlaka Bas and Chinde—to undertake their liability and pay the latter at the rate of 5 or 6 maunds per rupee, whereas they themselves were paid by State formerly at the rate of  $97\frac{1}{2}$  maunds per rupee and now at the rate of 16 to 30 *mans*, so that in order to transfer their obligation to others they pay about 4 times more than they receive from the State. Even this, however, does not secure them against harassing interference by the Rund officials who, when it so pleases them, insist on the obligation being discharged personally and hitherto have had the power of imposing fines in default. The whole question in these tahsils is now under the consideration of the Political Agent and Council, and I have suggested that as the State in many cases can and does get the work done by contract or by free labour, and as the villages in Bansur which are at a distance from the Rund are able to arrange to have the work done for them by contract, there seems to be no reason why the State should maintain in a certain number of villages in each tahsil this unequal and vexatious form of *begar*. No doubt, looking at the matter solely from the point of view of the Department concerned, the system of free labour, besides depriving it of prerogatives which are often exercised with unnecessary harshness, will be more costly. But if the matter be examined from a broader standpoint, it will be seen that the State will not be a loser. If the present system is maintained, I shall, in assessing the villages in which the forced labour is exacted, have to make allowance for the direct and indirect loss to the people, while if it is abolished, I shall be able to take an enhancement on this account alone far larger than the extra cost of free labour to the State. At the same time the relief to these villages will be immense. I trust therefore that the State, which has always held perhaps the highest reputation of any in Rajputana for just and liberal dealing with its zamindars, will see its way to abolishing once for all throughout the State this serious grievance which is felt all the more because it presses on the people partially and unevenly. The present time when the people are suffering severely from the effects of a series of bad years would be particularly appropriate for this concession.

95. The general condition of the people may be gathered from what has been said in this and the preceding Chapter.  
 General condition of the people. While they cannot be called prosperous, no more can they be spoken of as degraded or impoverished. They are fortunate in the administration, for during the last 30 years there has been no serious oppression or misgovernment, and while their rights which are wider than those enjoyed usually in Native States are recognised and enforced by the State, their liabilities are not as a rule exacted with harshness or severity. The Rajput zamindars, who have nothing but the land to live on, are the worst off, as they are as a rule thriftless and idle themselves, and get no help from their womenkind who do not even busy themselves with such indoor occupations as spinning yarn or common embroidery. The Rajputs of these tahsils too are averse to service even within the State, and though Rajputs form about 4 per cent. of the population, I am informed that it is with difficulty that the single Rajput squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry can be kept up to strength. It is not a matter of surprise therefore that the Rajputs, where they are not *mofdars* or in receipt of State allowances, are generally struggling, or that where they have any credit to draw upon they are deeply in debt.

Jats and Meos are generally fairly well off, though few are wealthy. Gujars who live by agriculture are in ordinary circumstances, but some of those who have large herds of cattle often accumulate considerable wealth. Brahmins as a rule are fairly industrious and well-to-do, and in most of their villages one or two men will be found who lend money. Minas, though not less industrious than Brahmins, are less prosperous. They often waste money on funeral feasts.



Other forms of extravagance are uncommon. Litigation is cheap—perhaps too cheap, and there are few petition-writers and no legal practitioners to swallow up the earnings of the people.

The difference between owners and tenants, though considerable in theory, has hitherto been slight in practice. The tenants often pay at the same rate as the owner, and the Patwari, who has hitherto managed the collections instead of the Lambardar, realises from them direct. If the scale of comfort and the standard of living is on the whole lower than among agriculturists in British territory, there is less inequality of social conditions and consequently less discontent. Complaints of the extortion of money-lenders and of their gradually ousting the sons of the soil are rare. Indebtedness is not considerable, because credit is restricted, and the rules recently sanctioned by the State to limit alienations to the agricultural classes will prevent their exploitation in future when more prosperous years and increased returns may cause the money-lenders to look with a more longing eye on the soil than at present.

96. The income from service in these tahsils is small as compared with the northern tahsils. The following table shows approximately the number of persons employed and their monthly income.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	MILITARY.		CIVIL.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Monthly pay	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
Alwar	State Service ... ..	324	Rs. 2,273	278	Rs. 1,928	602	Rs. 4,201
	British Service ... ..	44	703	25	247	69	950
Bansur	Alwar State ... ..	240	1,553	83	453	323	2,006
	Other States ... ..	46	324	12	140	58	473
	British ... ..	85	1,459	2	41	87	1,500
Thana Ghazi	Alwar State ... ..	39	250	177	890	216	1,140
	Other States ... ..	11	58	25	265	36	323
	British ... ..	4	33	11	240	15	273

Thus in Alwar the total income from service at home and abroad is about Rs. 60,000—in Bansur Rs. 40,000; and in Thana Ghazi Rs. 20,000 per annum.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRICES.

97. The enquiry regarding prices in these tahsils has been carried out in the manner described in Chapter IV of my previous reports. The average harvest prices paid to zamindars for their produce, and the average retail prices of the year have been ascertained at the chief trade centres in each tahsil from the books of the grain dealers and the records kept up by the tahsil and the Commissariat Department of the State for (1) the six years preceding last Settlement, (2) the eleven years next following 1876-77—1886-87—omitting the abnormal famine year of 1877-78, (3) the eleven years—1887-88—1893-99—immediately preceding the present Settlement excepting the scarcity year of 1896-97 when prices ruled even higher than in 1877-78.

From the facts so ascertained I have after comparison with the tahsils already assessed (1) fixed a scale of prices on which to calculate the value of the produce, (2) made a rough estimate of the extent to which prices have risen from the agriculturists' point of view by comparing the actual harvest prices obtaining before last Settlement, with the actual harvest prices of the last eleven years.

98. The figures are given in detail in Appendix C. The scale of prices now fixed in *seers* per rupee for each tahsil is compared with that adopted for the tahsils already assessed in the following table.



Tahsil.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jawar.	Maize.	Moth masina.	Til.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bejar yochul.	Tara mira.	Garson.	Tobacco.
Eastern ...	11	25	30	...	29	...	20	28	27	27	...	18	...
Tijara, Bajgarh, etc.	11	25 to 27	30	25 to 28	29 to 30	11	20 to 21	28 to 29	27 to 28	28	...	14 to 15	11
Alwar ...	11	25	28	28	27	11	21	28	28	28	15	...	11
Bansur ...	11	26	28	28	29	...	21	29	27	26	15	...	...
Thana Ghazi	11	25	29	20	28	...	21	28	27	26	15	...	...

The prices now fixed for these three tahsils agree pretty closely with those fixed for the nine tahsils already assessed, but are a little higher in the case of some crops. There are also some local variations between the tahsils due to the relative distance from the railway, or to the fact that a particular crop is grown in one tahsil in greater abundance than in another and sells cheaper or dearer accordingly. Thus *masina* and *bajra* are a little cheaper in Bansur than in Alwar or Thana Ghazi, while maize is cheaper in Thana Ghazi than in Bansur. Prices in Alwar owing to the influence of the railway are steadier than in other tahsils.

Compared with the actual range of prices prevailing within the last two years, the rates now assumed, *viz.*, from 21 to 29 *seers* per rupee for food-grains, may seem unduly low as grain is now selling at 11 to 14 *seers* per rupee, *i.e.*, at double the rates I have assumed. These high prices are, however, in the first place only temporary, and in the second place they are due to the short harvests and failure of crops within the last two years—local as well as general. Thus the agriculturist, especially if he does business in a small way, is a loser rather than a gainer by them, for the probability is that in four cases out of five, he has to buy or borrow at these high rates more grain than he is in a position to dispose of, in order to tide himself over the period of scarcity. The great excess of imports over exports of food-grains last year quoted in paragraph 76 is an evidence of this.

99. For crops such as sugarcane, indigo, zira (camin seed), hemp, poppy, vegetables, condiments (and in Bansur and Thana Ghazi for *til* and tobacco which are little grown) belonging to the class of garden-cultivation and which since Akbar's time at least have been known as *zabli* crops paying cash rates per *bigha*, I have assumed the following value per *bigha*:

Tahsil.	Detail.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Alwar	All crops	Rs. 15 to 20	Rs. 12	Rs. 10
Bansur	Carrots, vegetables, zira	16	10	...
	China, kangni, etc.	13	8	...
Thana Ghazi	Sugarcane and indigo	25	...	...
"	Poppy and tobacco	20	20	...
"	Hemp, etc.	15	8	...

The combined area of these crops in no tahsil exceeds 4 per cent. of the total crop area.

100. By applying the scale of prices now assumed as fair and moderate, and the actual prices prevailing before last Settlement (Major Powlett assumed no complete scale of prices for calculating the value of the produce) to the crops grown in the year 1898-99, assuming an equal outturn in both cases as

shown in the next chapter, we can form a rough estimate of the extent to which prices have risen. This estimate has been worked out in detail by the Deputy Collector M. Rallia Ram for the Bansur and Thana Ghazi tahsils, and it will be sufficient if I here show the result, *viz.*, the percentage by which prices have risen compared with the actual prices prevailing in the 6 years before last Settlement.

No.	Rise of prices by	KHARIF CROPS.		RABI CROPS.		TOTAL.	
		Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.
1	Average prices of 11 years 1887-88—1898-99 ... ..	16	13	17	11	15	12
2	Do 12 years since last Settlement ... ..		9	13	6	11	9
3	Do as now assumed ... ..	8	9	12	9	10	9

Thus it will be seen that in Bansur prices have risen by 10 to 15 per cent. according to the standard assumed and in Thana Ghazi by 9 to 12 per cent. In Alwar the increase has been smaller from 5 to 10 per cent., as the railway had been opened before last Settlement. On the whole the rise of prices which can be claimed as an argument for enhancement is at the outside not more than 10 per cent., and of course against this we must set off the increase in the cost of production owing to the rise in the wages of labour, in the price of cattle, cost of sinking wells, and other instruments of production.

## CHAPTER V.

### CROPS AND OUTTURN.

101 Statement II shows in detail:—(a) The crops grown at last Settlement; (b) during the 5 years 1893-94—1897-98 preceding the present Settlement and the average for the period; (c) in the year 1898-99 taken as the basis of the present Settlement.

An abstract of the statistics is given in the following table to bring out the fluctuations in sowings, and in the distribution of the crops over the *kharif* and *rabi*.

Period.	ALWAR.				BANSUR.				THANA GHAZI.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Proportion of crops to cultivation	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Proportion of crops to cultivation	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Proportion of crops to cultivation.
Last Settlement ...	1,13,691 (67)	65,737 (33)	1,69,418 (100)	102	1,19,137 (77)	35,672 (23)	1,54,809 (100)	108	34,393 (64)	19,555 (36)	53,951 (100)	119
1893-94 ...	1,10,993	59,734	1,70,717	...	98,891	34,431	1,33,323	.	26,541	23,837	50,418	...
1894-95 ...	1,05,429	63,111	1,68,540	—	92,819	35,831	1,28,650	..	26,273	22,783	49,056	..
1895-96 ...	92,866	64,739	1,57,605	...	90,412	31,929	1,22,341	...	23,773	22,201	45,974	...
1896-97 ...	1,10,324	42,481	1,52,805	...	1,06,567	33,650	1,40,217	...	27,511	16,705	44,216	...
1897-98 ...	1,14,125	67,617	1,81,743	...	1,13,091	33,758	1,46,839	.	29,873	18,921	48,803	...
	(63)	(37)	(100)		(77)	(23)	(100)		(61)	(39)	(100)	
Average of 5 years ...	1,06,757 (64)	59,546 (36)	1,66,303 (100)	100	1,00,297 (75)	33,910 (25)	1,34,216 (100)	93	26,602 (57)	20,092 (43)	46,695 (100)	105
1898-99 ...	1,30,876 (71)	49,079 (30)	1,79,955 (100)	101	1,19,511 (80)	29,808 (20)	1,49,319 (100)	96	34,373 (67)	16,823 (33)	51,196 (100)	113
1899-1900 ...	1,23,959 (63)	54,075 (37)	1,78,034 (100)	98	1,27,076 (84)	22,233 (16)	1,49,309 (100)	91	34,420 (76)	31,457 (25)	65,877 (100)	103

These figures show that although cultivation has risen by 2·5 per cent. in Alwar and by 8 per cent. in Bansur and is stationary in Thana Ghazi, yet if we compare the area of crops at Settlement with the five years' average, we find a slight decrease in Alwar and a very considerable decrease in Bansur and Thana Ghazi; and if we take the figures of 1898-99 which are the basis of the new assessment, we find a nominal increase in Alwar, and though in Bansur and Thana Ghazi the figures show an improvement on the five years' average, they are still short of the areas of last Settlement by 3 and 5 per cent. respectively. If we bring the comparison still further down, *viz.*, to the year 1899-1900 just closed, the deficiency is enormous, but of course the year was an abnormally bad one, both as regards area and outturn.

At last Settlement the areas of crops sown on 100 *bighas* of cultivation were 102, 108, and 119 *bighas* respectively in Alwar, Bansur and Thana Ghazi; by the five years' average the proportion has fallen to 100, 93 and 105 respectively, while in the year 1898-99 the area of crops had risen to 101 in Alwar, 96 in Bansur, and 113 in Thana Ghazi. These figures are at least in Bansur and Thana Ghazi considerably below those of last Settlement. The causes of this falling off in sowings are: (1) the deficient rains in 1895-96 and 1896-97, which reduced the *barani* sowings; (2) the diminution of the water-supply in the wells which prevented double-cropping being carried on to the usual extent, and even threw some of the well land temporarily out of cultivation. These also furnish the explanation of the great falling off of *rabi* sowings relatively to *kharif* within the last two years.

It will be understood of course that the discussion throughout deals with "crops sown," not with "harvested crops," as no attempt has yet been made to record the extent to which crops have failed.

102. The following table gives the details of the area of different crops grown for the periods already referred to, on 100 *bighas* of cultivation.

Proportion of the chief crops at last Settlement and in recent years.	
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Taluk.	Period.	Kharif.										Rabi.										Remarks.						
		Cane.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Maize.	Moth masina.	Gawar charri.	Vegetables.	Other non-food crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Goehni, Rajra, bejar.	Oilseeds.	Vegetables.	Zira.	Tobacco, poppy.	Other non-food crops.	Total.		Chahl.	Dahat Khallil.	Total.	Barani.	Total of rabi and kharif.	
Alwar *	Last Settlement ..	...	4	26	26	1	6	3	...	...	68	3	10	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	17	...	17	85	103	By crops.
	Average 5 years ...	...	6	17	23	2	3	8	...	1	65	3	9	20	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	35	15	5	20	80	100	By soils.
	1893-99 ...	...	3	24	20	1	11	9	...	3	71	3	9	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	30	14	3	16	93	101	
	1899-1900 ...	...	4	25	23	1	9	7	...	4	73	3	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	17	3	19	69	88	By crops.
Bansur	Last Settlement ..	...	3	31	1	3	45	...	...	...	83	3	16	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	26	30	1	31	77	100	By soils.
	Average 5 years ...	...	3	26	3	3	34	3	...	...	70	4	11	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	23	33	1	33	60	93	
	1898-99 ...	...	3	26	1	3	45	2	...	...	77	3	11	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	19	1	20	76	95	
	1899-1900 ...	...	3	32	1	3	40	...	...	...	78	2	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	23	...	33	71	93	
Thana Ghazi	Last Settlement ..	...	3	13	11	19	27	...	1	...	76	7	23	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	43	63	3	64	55	119	
	Average 5 years ...	...	1	7	11	23	13	1	...	1	59	6	26	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	46	66	...	66	39	105	
	1899-99 ...	...	1	15	14	21	18	...	...	3	76	5	25	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	37	3	39	54	113	
	1899-1900 ...	...	3	17	14	21	21	3	...	4	75	3	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	25	49	1	50	61	101	



The first point to notice is the decrease in the proportion of *chahi* crops in all tahsils. The causes of this have been already dwelt on, and they are to a large extent only temporary. It is also probable that the returns of last Settlement being those of a year of abundant rainfall show exceptionally good results, and similar circumstances would now produce equally good results as the returns of 1897-98 show. The unimportance of the *dahri* area appears from the fact that in no tahsil does the proportion of *dahri* crops exceed 2 per cent.

Maize and sugarcane in the *kharif* are invariably irrigated crops, as are wheat and barley in the *rabi* excepting the small area sown on *dahri* lands. Cotton is usually an irrigated crop, but if rains are early and favourable, a good deal of *barani* cotton is sown especially in Alwar. *Jawar* and *bajra* are generally unirrigated, but a small area is sown on *chahi* lands and gets a few waterings if rains are deficient. This is generally followed by a *rabi* crop. *Moth*, *mung* and *masina* are nearly always dry crops, and so are gram and oilseeds in the *rabi*. The only crops which are regularly manured are sugarcane, cotton and maize in the *kharif*, wheat and barley in the *rabi*. Where the supply is abundant, *bajra* and *jawar* also receive some of it.

103. Coming now to individual crops, we find that sugarcane is grown to an appreciable extent only in Thana Ghazi and even there the area has fallen from 3 to 5 per cent., which is due partly to the fall in price owing to foreign competition, and partly to decrease in the irrigating capacity of the wells. The old cumbrous form of stone press is used for extracting the juice. The *gur*, however, is famous for its quality.

Indigo was formerly grown in the Ajabgarh and Baldeogarh *parganas*, but not to a large extent. Its cultivation is now restricted to 41 *bighas* in two villages near Baldeogarh irrigated by the Naraini spring.

The area under cotton in these tahsils is not large and of recent years has fallen off slightly in Alwar and Bansur as its cultivation in *barani* lands is dependent on early rains, but has increased in Thana Ghazi.

Bajra is perhaps the most important food crop as regards area. It amounts to about one-fourth of the crop area in Alwar and Bansur and one-eighth in Thana Ghazi. The area sown is fairly constant as it is always a favourite *barani* crop. It thrives best in soils of medium or fairly light quality, takes little out of the ground, ripens in September and therefore suffers less than *jawar* from an early cessation of the rains, while if rains are prolonged, gram or oilseeds can be sown after the *bajra* is reaped.

Jawar in Alwar and Thana Ghazi where the stiff soils suit it, covers an area equal to that under *bajra*, but in Bansur owing to the poorness of the soil it is hardly grown outside the Narainpur *pargana* and even there the area is not considerable, only 1 per cent. of the crop area. In Alwar its popularity is enhanced by the fact that the stalks (*karbi*) find a ready market as fodder in the city and are also bought up in large quantities by the State to feed the State cattle, elephants, etc. For this reason the zamindars round Alwar find it profitable to sow *jawar* in land which is eminently suited for *barani* cotton.

Maize is grown in Alwar and Bansur only in the hill villages on *dofasli* lands. In Alwar the area shows an upward tendency, but in Bansur it is declining owing to the scarcity of water. In Thana Ghazi, it is by far the most important food crop covering nearly 20 per cent. of the cultivated area. The land is generally manured for it, and the maize of this tract is famous for its excellence and much in demand for making the crisp cakes known as *papar* which are sold largely in the Alwar bazar.

The crops of *moth*, *mung*, *mash* and *chawila* which singly or in combination are usually spoken of as *masina* favour the poorest and lightest soils, in which

*masina*, *moth*, *mung*, *mash* etc.  
*bajra* will not thrive. Hence they are most largely sown in Bansur, where they form now, as at last Settlement, from two-fifths to one-half of the total crop area. In Alwar the area shows a tendency to increase, but in Thana Ghazi where stiffish soils are most prevalent, it has fallen off considerably.

*Gawar charri* being almost exclusively a fodder crop is little grown in Bansur—2 to 3 per cent., and Thana Ghazi —1 per cent., where pasture in other forms is abundant. In Alwar it is more largely grown, especially in the plain villages with limited pasture lands, but all of it is not consumed locally; a certain proportion being sold for fodder in the city. The area under other “food and non-food crops” in the *kharif* is inconsiderable in Bansur, but from 3 to 4 per cent. of the whole in Alwar and Thana Ghazi. This consists chiefly of *til* and hemp, as well as garden crops, and in years of scarcity such quick growing crops as *mandwa* and *china*.

Irrigation in *kharif* and *rabi* harvests. 104. The extent to which the *kharif* crop depends on rain will appear from the following figures for the year of attestation.

Tahsil.	Percentage of crops.		
	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Alwar ... ..	4	4	92
Bansur ... ..	5	...	95
Thana Ghazi ... ..	33	1	66

In Alwar and Bansur the area irrigated in the *kharif* is only 5 per cent. or under, but in Thana Ghazi owing to the popularity of maize cultivation it runs up to one-third of the whole area. The *rabi* crop on the other hand is essentially an irrigated one, especially in Bansur and Thana Ghazi, viz:

Tahsil.	PERCENTAGE OF CROPS.		
	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Alwar ... ..	40	6	54
Bansur ... ..	78	3	19
Thana Ghazi ... ..	85	3	12

The importance of *barani* crops in Alwar is due to the fact that in ordinary years a very large area is put under gram, but as will subsequently appear, this tends to disappear in a year of drought.

105. The area under wheat shows an upward tendency in Alwar and Bansur, but has fallen off in Thana Ghazi. In no tahsil does it now exceed 5 per cent. of the total crop area. Though the soil suits it well, it is not a very popular crop as it requires more waterings than barley, and ripening later it is more apt to be damaged by high winds in March, and by various diseases such as rust in wet years and smut in dry.

The area under barley shows a decrease slight in Alwar and considerable in Bansur and Thana Ghazi. It is still, however the most important irrigated crop covering 9 to 10 per cent. of the area in Alwar and Bansur and over 20 per cent. in Thana Ghazi, and that to which the agriculturist chiefly looks to pay his *rabi* demand and keep him in food till the next *kharif* crop. It is rarely sown in *barani* land or a separate crop, but is now and then found in combination with gram or sarson.

Gram is the chief unirrigated *rabi* crop. It is most largely grown in the Alwar plains the excellent soil of which is peculiarly adapted for it, and in good year amounts to one-fourth of the whole crop area. The average may, however,

be taken as from one-fifth to one-sixth, but it is subject to enormous fluctuations. Thus in 1898, the area was 43,371 *bighas*, in 1899 it fell to 26,399, and in 1900 owing to the failure of the autumn and winter rains sank to 3,42 *bighas*, while the outturn which in a good year would average 6 *mans*, was probably not more than one *man* per *bigha*. In Bansur gram is little grown owing to the inferiority of the *barani* lands. In Thana Ghazi its cultivation is increasing.

The *rabi* oilseeds, *sarson* and *taramira*, which are so popular and paying a crop in Mandawar and Kishangarh are little grown in these tahsils, as the peculiar kind of light but cool soil suited for them is rare. In Bansur, however, their cultivation has increased considerably though still under 3 per cent. of the whole. In Alwar the crop thrives wonderfully in the sandy villages between the hills due north of Alwar. In Thana Ghazi *taramira* is unknown and *sarson* is generally sown on *chahi* lands in transverse furrows among the wheat or barley.

A certain area of garden crops is sown on most wells in the *rabi*. The areas of the most valuable kinds of special crops in 1898-99 were:

Miscellaneous crops.					Tobacco.	Poppy.	Zira (Cumir).
Tahsil.							
Alwar	...	...	...	...	490	...	34
Bansur	...	...	...	...	192	10	11
Thana Ghazi	...	...	...	...	249	22	8

Of these tobacco is by far the most valuable, and the poppy is grown for local consumption.

Comparing the classes of crops at last Settlement with those of the year 1898-99, we find that there is some deterioration owing mainly to the falling off in the more valuable irrigated crops which are affected by the drying up of the wells. This influence is, however, only temporary, and if instead of taking a rather exceptional year, we take the average of the preceding five years, the decline in quality is inappreciable. It cannot, however, be said that there has been here any improvement in agriculture, as tested by the quality of the crops grown.

106. Having arrived at the crop areas the next point is to determine the outturn, and thus arrive at an estimate of the value of the produce, as a basis of the State demand. As explained in previous reports, Major Powlett had little confidence in this method of calculation and hardly made use of it in assessing, preferring the North-Western Provinces system of basing the assessment on cash rent-rates, actual or assumed. No doubt this is the more satisfactory system where cash-rents are full and competitive. In these tahsils they are neither the one nor the other, and it is therefore advisable to have an independent method of calculation as a check upon them. Experiments to test the outturn of the more common crops have been carried out in these tahsils by the tahsil and Settlement officials during the last three years. As two of these were abnormally bad years, the results which are shown in Appendix D, I fear can hardly be considered as average.

107. Fortunately we are able to check them in the light of the experience gained in other tahsils since the Settlement began. Every year of Settlement adds something to the knowledge acquired as to the yield of crops, and now that it is approaching a close, we are in a better position to gauge the average results, than, say, two years ago. I have therefore fixed the following average yields for the different crops on different classes of soil in consultation with the Deputy Collectors and after consideration of the *actual* results arrived at in these and other tahsils and after enquiry from and discussion with the local officials and more intelligent agriculturists. The figures are in *mans* per *bigha*.

Crops.	Tahsil.	CHAKI.		Nabli.	DABRI.			BARANI.			
		Permanent.	Other.		Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
Cotton	Alwar ...	5	3	...	4	3½		3	3	2	1½
	Bansur ...	4		5	3	.....		2½	2½	...	...
	Thana Ghazi	5		...	4	.....		3	3	...	...
Bajra	Alwar ...	5	6	...	5	4½		4½	4	3½	3
	Bansur ...	7		...	5	.....		3	3	2½	1½
	Thana Ghazi	7		6	6	.....		4	4	3	2
Jawar	Alwar ...	8	7	...	6	4½		4½	4	2½	2
	Bansur ...	7		...	6	.....		5	3½	2	...
	Thana Ghazi	8½		8	7	.....		6	5	3	...
Maize	Alwar ...	10	8	...	7	5		4	3½	3½	...
	Bansur ...	9		...	7	.....		4	3	...	...
	Thana Ghazi	12		9	8	.....		5	4	...	...
Masina	Alwar ...	8	7	...	6	5		4½	4½	3½	2
	Bansur ...	6		...	4	.....		3	2½	2	1½
	Thana Ghazi	7		6	5	.....		3½	3	2½	2
Til	Alwar ...	5	4	...	4	3½		2½	2½	2	1½
	Bansur ...	Rs. 12 chahi.		...	...	Rs. 6 barani.		...	...	...	...
	Thana Ghazi	15		...	...	8		...	...	...	...
Gawar charri	Alwar ...	5	5	...	4	4		4	4	3	3
	Bansur ...	Excluded as fodder.		...	...	Excluded as fodder.		...	...	...	...
	Thana Ghazi	.....		...	...	10		...	...	...	...
Wheat	Alwar ...	12	8	...	7	6		4	3	2	...
	Bansur ...	10		...	6	.....		4	3	3	...
	Thana Ghazi	12		9	7	.....		5	4	3	...
Barley	Alwar ...	15	10	...	7	5		4½	4	...	...
	Bansur ...	12		...	6	.....		4½	3½	3	2
	Thana Ghazi	14		10	7	.....		5½	4½	3½	2
Gram	Alwar ...	9	6	...	6	5		4½	4	3½	...
	Bansur ...	8		...	6	.....		5	4	3½	...
	Thana Ghazi	8		...	7	.....		4	4	3	...
Bejar Gechni	Alwar ...	11	8	...	6	5		4½	4	3½	...
	Bansur ...	10		...	6	.....		4	4	3	...
	Thana Ghazi	12		...	7	.....		4½	4½	3½	...
Oilseeds	Alwar ...	6	...	4½	4	3½		3½	3½	3	2
	Bansur ...	6		...	4	.....		4½	3½	3	...
	Thana Ghazi	7		4½	5	...		3½	3½	...	...
Mustard	Alwar ...	5	...	4½	4	3½		2	2	...	...
	Bansur ...	Rs. 16 per bigha.		1	...	.....		...	...	...	...
	Thana Ghazi	20		4½	...	.....		...	...	...	...



In Alwar no separate rates of yield have been assumed for *nahri* crops as *nahri* is to be assessed as *dahri sabika*. For *dahri present* and *dahri sabika* the same rates have been assumed in Alwar, but in Bansur and Thana Ghazi where the area of these classes is very small, they have been included under *barani*, as the difference in the yield is very slight. There are separate rates for permanent and temporary *chahi* in Alwar, but in the other two tahsils, the area of temporary *chahi* being very small, it has been merged in permanent *chahi*.

For the miscellaneous crops not shown in the table cash rates per *bigha* have been assumed as shown in paragraph 99.

The above figures allow for seed the amount of which required per *bigha* is the same as given in previous reports. There is no adjoining British territory with which the rates can be compared, and for the adjoining State of Jaipur rates are not available. By comparison with the Alwar tahsils already assessed the rates in Thana Ghazi especially for the two leading crops—maize and barley—are high, but the difference is in accordance with admitted facts.

108. Compared with the rates assumed in Akbar's time for calculating the value of the produce (see paragraph 39), the rates now assumed are decidedly light. I quote the rates of yield for a few of the leading crops.

Crop.	AVERAGE YIELD		YIELD NOW ASSUMED.	
	Assumed b Akbar.		Highest (irrigated).	Lowest (unirrigated).
Cotton ... ..	7½		5	1½
Jawar ... ..	10½		8½	2
Til ... ..	6		5	1½
Wheat ... ..	13		12	2
Barley ... ..	13		15	2
Gram ... ..	1½		9	2
Sarson ... ..	8		7	2

Thus Akbar's *average* rate is generally above the Alwar *highest* rate on irrigated lands. His assessment aimed at taking one-third of the crop by the high rates he assumed. While in Alwar the State takes about one-fourth of the low rates now assumed, and that after allowing liberal deductions for fodder and failure of crops.

109. The reasons for fodder deductions have been explained in paragraphs 96 and 111 of previous reports. They are especially necessary in tahsils like these, where a great number of cattle must be maintained to work the wells and these cattle have to be stall-fed for the greater part of the year. To meet this demand some crops such as *gawar-charri* are grown exclusively, and others such as carrots and turnips largely for fodder. I have therefore after local enquiries allowed the following deductions in each tahsil—as representing approximately the extent to which the crops are laid under contribution for the fodder of cattle employed in agriculture.

Tahsil.	Jawar.	Gawar charri.	Moth masina.	Barley.	Gram.	Oilseeds.	Vegetables, carrots.	Percentage of total crops.
Alwar ...	10 p. c.	75 p. c.	25 p. c.	4 p. c.	4 p. c.	25 p. c.	50 p. c.	11 p. c.
Bansur ...	10	All.	„	5 p. c.	„	20 „	„	16 p. c.
Thana Ghazi	6	All.	„	4 p. c.	„	20 „	„	7 p. c.

Thus the proportion is lowest—7 per cent., in Thana Ghazi, where pasture is most abundant, and highest in Bansur—16 per cent., where the area under *moth masina* is very large. This crop is there sown as a speculation on the poorest soils, *e.g.*, the slopes of sandhills, and unless rains are favourable, no grain is formed and the crop is grazed while still green or cut and stacked as fodder. Hence the value of the crops allowed as fodder is by no means proportionate to the area it covers. In Alwar as elsewhere *gawar charri* is a purely fodder crop, still it is partly grown for sale, and I have therefore allowed only three-fourths of it as a fodder deduction.

110. The estimates of yield are based on the assumption that the total area under crops yields average or normal results every year. Allowance must therefore be made for the extent to which crops fail in exceptional years from drought, failure of wells, floods, high winds and other climatic causes. The deductions made on this account are based on local experience and are on the same scale—*mutatis mutandis*—as in other tahsils, *viz.*:—

Tahsil.	Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.		Percentage of total crops.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	
Alwar ... ..	4	4	10	8	9
Bansur .. .	4	4	10	10	8
Thana Ghazi ... ..	4	4	10	10	6

The allowance is least in Thana Ghazi where the proportion of area protected by wells is greatest and highest in Alwar where the well area is relatively less.

111. The total value of the crops grown in the year 1898-99, taken as the basis of the new assessment, can now be determined by applying the commutation prices (paragraph 98) to the crop areas (Statement II) multiplied by the rates of yield (paragraph 107), or in the case of miscellaneous crops by the price assumed per *bigha* (paragraph 99), and deducting the value of the crops allowed for fodder (paragraph 109) and failure (paragraph 110).

This has been worked out in detail in Appendix E. The result is here shown briefly in tabular form, and the value of the crops grown in the previous five years, and in the year just closed 1899-1900, have also been shown for purposes of comparison.

Tahsil.	Detail.	KWARIN.		RABI.		TOTAL.			State share at one-fourth.
		Chahi.	Non-chahi.	Chahi.	Non-chahi.	Chahi.	Non-chahi.	All crops.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Alwar ... ..	1898-99 ... ..	65,172	5,61,200	3,72,501	1,81,575	4,37,073	7,42,775	11,80,448	2,95,112
		(6,26,372)		(5,54,070)		.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892-93—1897-98 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,31,048	7,13,353	11,44,401	2,86,100
	1898-1900 ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	4,10,487	6,06,597	10,17,084	2,54,270

Tahsil.	Detail.	Kharif.		Rabi.		TOTAL.			State share at one-fourth.
		Chahi.	Non-chahi.	Chahi.	Non-chahi.	Chahi.	Non-chahi.	All crops.	
Bansur ...	1898-99 ...	73,813	2,06,165	3,61,323	38,509	4,35,136	3,04,784	7,39,900	1,34,975
		(3,39,078)		(3,99,923)		.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892-93—1897-98 ...	3,95,064		4,39,350		.....	.....	8,35,334	2,08,833
Thana Ghazi ...	1899-1900 ...	4,21,483		3,32,486		.....	.....	7,53,969	1,88,492
	1898-99 ...	1,86,531	1,10,139	2,62,692	17,543	4,40,223	1,27,682	5,76,905	1,44,226
		(2,90,670)		(280,235)		.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892-93—1897-98 ...	2,70,896		3,21,767		.....	.....	5,92,663	1,48,163
	1899-1900 ...	2,84,203		2,02,290		.....	.....	4,86,556	1,21,639

In the above table the correctness of the calculation can be guaranteed only for the year 1898-99, as a careful crop inspection was made during the attestation proceedings and the crops were carefully classified according to soils and irrigation. The estimates for the five years' period and the year 1899-1900 are only approximations of a rough kind. Thus the results have been worked out for the latter year as if the outturn were that of a normal year, whereas the *barani* crops were barely one-fourth, and the *chahi* from one-half to three-fourths of the normal. The table in addition to giving the estimate of the total value of the crops is also useful in showing the comparative values of the *kharif* and *rabi*, the irrigated and the unirrigated crops. Taking one-fourth of the produce as a rough estimate of the State share, this would yield a considerable increase on the present jamas in Alwar and Bansur and a considerable decrease in Thana Ghazi, where, as will presently appear, the State share if taken as two-thirds of the owner's share comes out higher than one-fourth of the produce.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OWNER'S SHARE OF THE PRODUCE AND ITS VALUE.

112. The areas held under rents in kind in each tahsil have been shown in paragraph 77 and the reasons for the prevalence of this form of rent in Bansur explained. The share of the produce which the owner actually receives on each class of soil, is shown in the following table.

Tahsil.	TOTAL AREA UNDER KIND RENTS		AREA PAYING.									
			ONE-HALF.		TWO-FIFTHS.		ONE-THIRD.		ONE-FOURTH.		FIELD RENTS.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Alwar ...	210	688	5	129	6	...	166	482	30	73	1	4
Bansur ...	6,229	12,758	871	946	1,649	1,935	3,399	9,000	279	809	81	30
Thana Ghazi ...	2,063	510	1,181	179	198	15	574	241	74	16	36	35

In Alwar the area is not large enough to generalise from as the *batai* rents are confined to a few villages and some of these have exceptional features. As far as they go, they show that the prevailing rents are one-third on irrigated land, and one-third or one-half on unirrigated. The rents lower than one-third share are confined to two broken-down villages. In Bansur where *batai* rents are very common, one-third share is the rate on two-thirds of the area so held, while one-sixth of the area pays two-fifths and one-tenth of the area pays one-half.

113. In paragraph 48 it has been shown that the State share in Alwar and Bansur, when the State was practically direct owner and revenue was realised in kind, was one-third on irrigated and two-fifths on unirrigated lands. These are the rates adopted as representing the owner's share in the nine tahsils hitherto assessed, and the above facts and figures show that they may be safely taken as indicating the owner's share in Alwar and Bansur. In the highly developed Thana Ghazi tahsil things are different. There the State commonly took one-half from the non-privileged classes, and as the State demand is in a Native State the most important and often the sole factor in determining rents, it is not surprising to find that in Thana Ghazi, one-half the area pays half the produce, while one-third of the area pays one-third and about one-tenth pays two-fifths. In this tahsil we may therefore safely assume that the owner's share is two-fifths not only on unirrigated lands as in other tahsils, but also on irrigated. In no tahsil does the owner receive any share of the straw or fodder and the value of this is therefore left out of account in calculating the cash equivalent of the owner's share.

114. Applying these rates to the total value of the crops of 1898-99 (paragraph 111), the owner's share and the State share at two-thirds (the standard of assessment assumed except for privileged estates or holdings) work out as follows :—

Tahsil.	Kind of crop.	Total value.	OWNER'S SHARE.		State share at two-thirds.
			Rate	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Alwar ...	Chahi ...	4,37,673	$\frac{1}{3}$	1,45,891	97,261
	Non-chahi ...	7,12,775	$\frac{2}{5}$	2,97,110	1,98,073
	Total ...	11,80,448	...	4,43,001	2,95,334
Bansur ...	Chahi ...	4,35,136	$\frac{1}{3}$	1,45,045	96,697
	Non-chahi ...	3,04,764	$\frac{2}{5}$	1,21,906	81,271
	Total ...	7,39,900	...	2,66,951	1,77,968
Thana Ghazi ...	Chahi ...	4,49,223	$\frac{1}{3}$	1,79,689	1,19,794
	Non-chahi ...	1,27,682	$\frac{2}{5}$	51,073	34,048
	Total ...	5,76,905	...	2,30,762	1,53,842



Thus we have arrived at the theoretical State demand calculated as two-thirds of owner's share of the crops of the year 1898-99. The calculation might similarly be extended to the average of the five years 1893-94—1897-98 and to the crops of the past year 1899-1900, but this is not necessary for our present purpose.

115. By the same method as described in paragraphs 114 and 117 of previous reports, having ascertained (see Appendix E) the total value of the crops grown on each class of soil, we can deduce as shown in the following table for each class the value of the owner's share, *i.e.*, net rental, and of the State share at two-thirds—revenue rate—per *bigha* and thus arrive at rent and revenue rates which will be a useful check on the cash rents and revenue rates worked out in the next chapter.

Value of the owner's share per *bigha*,  
*i.e.*, net assets per *bigha* by kind rents.

Tahsil.	Detail.	CHAKL.								DAHRI.			BARANI.							Total cultivated.
		I.				Temporary.	Total.	Nahri.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattigar.	Bhur.		Total.				
		Permanent.			II.									I.	II					
		Dofasli.	Ekfasli.	Total.																
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Alwar	Owner's share per <i>bigha</i> .	...	5 14 11	...	...	4 0 3	5 12 9	...	3 0 4	2 3 10	2 7 2	2 0 8	1 15 2	1 8 1	1 3 1	1 15 3	2 10 0			
	State share per <i>bigha</i> .	...	3 15 3	...	...	2 11 0	3 13 10	...	2 0 3	1 7 11	1 10 1	1 5 9	1 5 0	1 0 1	0 12 9	1 4 10	1 12 0			
Bansur	Owner's share per <i>bigha</i> .	7 13 7	5 0 0	...	5 10 5	4 2 3	4 12 8	...	4 1 0	in barani		1 0 7	1 2 0	0 13 11	0 8 9	0 13 7	1 11			
	State share per <i>bigha</i> .	5 3 9	3 9 4	...	3 12 3	2 12 2	3 3 1	...	2 11 4	,		...	0 15 1	0 12 4	0 9 3	0 5 10	0 9 0	1 3 4		
Thana Ghazi	Owner's share per <i>bigha</i> .	12 4 10	6 15 1	...	10 11 3	6 4 1	9 1 9	7 8 10	3 4 6	,		...	2 9 0	1 10 4	0 15 0	0 14 6	1 10 9	5 2 2		
	State share per <i>bigha</i> .	8 3 3	4 10 0	...	7 2 2	4 2 8	6 1 2	5 0 6	2 3 0	,		...	1 11 4	1 1 6	0 10 4	0 9 7	1 1 10	3 6 9		

It has to be remembered that the estimate of total jama and the rates per *bigha* arrived at in this chapter are based on the assumption that all the land is assessed at two-thirds of the net assets. The deductions to be allowed for favourable assessment of privileged classes have been mentioned in paragraph 80 and will be again referred to in Chapter IX.

Other points to be noted are:—(1) The value of the straw has not been taken into account as the owner ordinarily receives no share of it, though in Rajput villages the cultivators often pay the owners a certain amount of green fodder, carrots or bundles of *bhusa*—a survival of their ancient rights. (2) The calculation covers only the produce of cultivated land and does not include the miscellaneous income from waste and pasture land, such as sales of fuel, charcoal, milk, *ghi*, wool, grazing fees, etc., etc., which form a not inconsiderable item of the assets throughout Thana Ghazi, and in the hill villages of Alwar and Bansur. In Thana Ghazi I would put the total income from these sources at Rs. 30,000 and in Alwar and Bansur at Rs. 20,000 each, and about half of this income goes to the owners.

## CHAPTER VII.

## CASH RENTS.

116. In paragraph 77 it has been shown that over one-half the cultivated area in Alwar and about two-fifths in Bansur and Thana Ghazi are held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents either (a) at the same rates as the owners, or (b) at other rates; and the reasons for the large area under (a) especially in Thana Ghazi were explained. The area and total rental of both classes and the average rate per *bigha* are compared in the following table.

Tahsil.	Detail.	Area.	Per-centage of total cultiva-tion.	Amount of rent.	RATE PER BIGHA.		
					Average.	Chahi.	Other.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Alwar ...	Paying owner's rates...	34,897	20·6	63,162	1 12 11	2 1 11	1 12 0
	„ other rates ...	50,445	29·8	1,03,728	2 0 11	4 1 1	1 9 2
Bansur ...	„ owner's rates ...	23,170	14·9	26,100	1 2 0	...	...
	„ other rates ..	38,433	24·7	57,657	1 8 0	...	...
Thana Ghazi {	„ owner's rates ..	12,887	28·7	41,408	3 3 6	...	...
	„ other rates ...	5,796	12·9	22,604	3 14 6	...	...

From this it will be seen that the rents at owner's rates are, as might be expected, lower in all tahsils than the rents at other rates.

117. The tenants holding at owner's rates are, as stated in paragraph 119 of last year's report, (1) owners cultivating one another's holdings by way of temporary exchange which is very common in Thana Ghazi owing to several estates having outlying *chakks* (paragraph 70); (2) relations of owners or old tenants who have been long settled in the village, and though not recorded as occupancy tenants have acquired by prescription the right or privilege to pay at the same rate as the owners; (3) tenants who hold inferior or distant land, and the revenue being realised by an all-round rate, pay for it at the same rate as owners do for land superior in fertility or situation; (4) tenants who owing either to the high pitch of the assessment as in Thana Ghazi, or the want of the sufficient hands to work the land, cannot be made to pay at higher rates; (5) tenants who really pay at higher rates, but have wilfully understated their rents.

118. The causes of the tendency to conceal or understate rents have been commented on in paragraphs 119 and 108 of previous reports, and are equally applicable in those tahsils. Coming now to the "other cash rents" they represent the rents as stated by owners and tenants in 1898-99 at the time of attestation. In many cases these rents are undoubtedly genuine, but there are also many cases in which they have been wilfully understated. For this the ignorant and short-sighted policy hitherto adopted the State Revenue officials in dealing with disputes about rent are largely to blame. In a case recently brought to my notice a holding was assessed at Rs. 20, but through the forbearance of the owners the tenant was allowed to pay Rs. 2 as rent, the difference being made up by certain customary services which he rendered to the owner. When he ceased to render these services, the owners sued to have the rent enhanced up to the State demand, but the Court following the principle that "whatever is, is right," held that the owners were not entitled to levy more than in the past, *viz.*, Rs. 2. The owners having to make good the difference of Rs. 18 took

possession of the land, but the tenant sued them and not only recovered possession of the land at the old rent, but was decreed heavy damages, while the owners were fined for contempt of Court and their securities forfeited. Under such a policy it is surprising not that rents in excess of the State demand are low, but that they should exist at all, while it is not to be wondered at that concealment of rents where they exceed the State demand, is only too common.

119. The average *khatauni* rents for the different classes of soil as deduced from Statement VII are given below, together with the total net assets deduced by applying them to the total cultivation, and the State share at two-thirds of this is also compared with the present demand.

Kind of soil.	Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.	Tahsil.	Total assets by these rents.	Jama by 2/3 of these rents.	Present demand.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chahi ... ..	4 1 7	3 15 6	8 0 6	Alwar ... ..	3,46,771	2,30,514	2,74,666
Nahri ... ..	...	4 0 0	17 1 9	Bansur ... ..	2,15,602	1,43,735	1,63,304
Dahri, present ... ..	...	2 1 6	2 9 6	Thana Ghazi ... ..	2,01,513	1,34,342	1,50,622
„ former ... ..	2 7 0	1 0 0	1 11 9				
„ Bariahi ... ..	...	1 0 0	1 11 9				
Barani Chiknot ... ..	2 0 1	1 6 9	1 11 9				
„ Mattiyar ... ..	1 8 3	0 15 7	1 2 3				
„ Bhur I ... ..	0 14 9	0 8 9	0 15 0				
„ „ II ... ..	0 12 4	20 8 3	0 4 9				
Average barani ... ..	1 8 2	0 10 6	1 2 8				
Khatili ... ..	1 7 7	1 11 9	1 1 3				
Total average ... ..	...	1 6 2	4 7 3				

It will be seen that while the total net assets of each tahsil as calculated from these *khatauni* rents is considerably above the present demand,—viz., by 26 per cent. in Alwar, 32 per cent. in Bansur, and 34 per cent. in Thana Ghazi, the new *jama* if taken as two-thirds of the net assets would fall considerably below the present demand in each tahsil.

On the other hand the demand brought out in Chapter VI by taking two-thirds of the net assets calculated on rents in kind gave a considerable increase on the present demand in Alwar and Bansur, and a slight increase in Thana Ghazi. We have now therefore to endeavour to reconcile these results the discrepancy between which is mainly due to the *khatauni* cash rents, when taken in the gross without careful discrimination, being unreliable. The first point is to consider the other rent *data* available, and for this purpose special enquiry has been made in each tahsil with the following results.

120. The average rent rates in Alwar taken on *mafi* holdings and on State lands are as follows (see Statement VIII) :—

Details.	Chahi.	Nahri.	Dahri.	Khatili.	BARANI			
					Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Mafi</i> holdings ... ..	5 10 9	6 15 5	3 2 4	0 14 0	3 13 9	3 5 9	1 0 3	0 13 19
State lands ... ..	11 9 1	7 10 6	9 8 6	...	6 3 3	3 6 6	...	...

The rents are, except in the case of Bhur I, from 50 to 150 per cent. higher than the *khatauni* rents, and the *mafi* rents if taken as average would bring out a demand considerably higher than that deduced from rents in kind in Chapter VI. Though useful for comparison, they cannot, however, be taken as average rents for most of the *mafi* and State lands are in the vicinity of Alwar city, and are among the most fertile and best situated in the tahsil. To ensure average results I instructed the Deputy Collector to select 25 to 30 representative villages of different classes all over the tahsil in which there was reason to believe that the rents had been accurately recorded, and taking the whole area paying cash rents in these villages and the total rental to work out averages for the whole tahsil. This has been done in 27 villages (a) with the following results.

Particulars.		CHAHIL.			DAHRI.		Khatili.	BARANI.			
		Permanent.	Khatili.	Temporary.	Present.	Former and Barishii.		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur.	
										I.	II.
Khalsa {	Area ...	1,909	222	127	637	974	9	2,011	5,413	346	65
	Average rent Rs.	6 0-8	4-1-7	3-6-11	3-8-10	2-7-5	1-12-5	2-6-2	2-2-11	1-6-7	1-1-6
Mad {	Area ...	984	...	...	...	578	...	389	1,468	...	...
	Average rent Rs.	7-9-7	...	...	..	3-3-9	...	3-3-7	3-6-6	...	.

The *khalsa* area on which the averages are deduced represents about one-fourth of the total area under "other cash rents" and the results are, I think, very fairly reliable.

The average rent rates assumed at last Settlement as now ascertained by totalling the *nikasi* or net assets of the different classes of soils in the village note-books, reducing the amount in proportion to the percentage of the net assets taken, and dividing the result by the total area of each class of soils work out as follows :—

Chahi.	Dabri.	BARANI.				Average.
		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 14 6	2 9 6	2 4 10	1 14 6	1 4 2	0 15 11	2 6 1

and by comparison with these, the present rents in the 27 selected villages show a substantial increase.

Enquiry has also been made as to the rents realised in *jagir* villages with the following results.

*Notes.*—(a) Alwar, Nangla Banjar, Dasula, Kitora Nangli Kota, Kali Khol, Nangla Jogi, Khunteta Kalan, Umrar, Jatiana, Balota, Nangla Sedhu, Chandoli, Chikani, Ballanbora, Khudanpuri, Daudpur, Mungaska, Bakhtpura, Milakpur, Bahala, Interana, Somnauli, Akbarpur, Bagar Rajput.



Villages.				Chahi rent.	Barani rent.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Manpur	...	...	...	4 2 0	0 15 0 to 1 5 0
Mirzapur	...	...	...	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0
Kakrali	...	...	...	3 6 0	1 10 0
Nangla Choran	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ batai.	1 12 0
Jharera	...	...	...	..	1 8 0
Saidpur	...	...	...	7 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 1 0
Kesrauli	...	...	...	4 8 0	2 0 0

121. After careful consideration of all the data available I have fixed the following as fair average cash rent-rates for the tahsil as a whole.

Assumed or corrected cash rents in Alwar.

CHAHIL.				Average chahi	DAHRI.				Average dahri.	BARANI.				Average barani.	Average of all soils.
I.	I'.	Khatili.	Tem- porary		Khatili.	Present.	Former and nahri.	Darishi		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	5 7 5	1 5 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 4	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 15 6	2 9 6

These rates are a little lower for *chahi*, a little higher for *dahri* and almost the same for *barani* as the rates based on rents in kind in Chapter VI. Applying them to the areas of 1898-99 and taking two-thirds as the State share they bring out a net assets of Rs. 4,41,914, and an assessment of Rs. 2,91,609, which is only Rs. 725 less than the estimate based on rents in kind. This estimate I therefore regard as a very reliable one, and the rates per *bigha* obtained by taking two-thirds of the assumed or corrected rent-rates as the most suitable for revenue rates.

122. The miscellaneous data in Bansur and Thana Ghazi are not so full as in Alwar. There are no State lands of any account, and the *masi* rents are not so complete or reliable. Such as they are, the results are shown below.

Tahsil.	Detail.	CHAHIL.			DAHRI.	BARANI.				
		Dofasli.	Ekfassli.	Total.		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total barani.
Bansur	Area ...	1,048	...	1,048	7	126	804	1,148	528	3,606
	Average rent Rs.	4-0-7	...	4-0-7	1-4-6	1-11-4	1-3-6	0-0-7	0-7-6	0-13-0
Thana Ghazi...	Area ...	634	200	834	26	95	215	59	...	368
	Average rent Rs.	10-4-0	4-5-0	8-0-6	0-13-6	1-12-0	0-16-0	0-13-3	...	1-3-6

Thus in Bansur the average rents on *mafi* holdings are generally higher than the *khatauni* rents on *khalsa* lands, while in Thana Ghazi they are lower, but the areas in the latter case are not large enough to secure average rents. In these tahsils, therefore, as in Alwar, selected specimen villages (a) were taken—26 in Bansur and 24 in Thana Ghazi—in which the rents had been carefully attested and were believed to be fairly competitive, and the total area and total rental having been ascertained averages were struck for each class of soil. These rents are shown in the following table.

Tahsil.	Detail.	CHAWI.			Khatih.	DAHRI.		BARANI.				
		Dofasli.	Ekfasi.	Total.		Present.	Former and barahi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.
Bansur	Area ...	...	...	2,650		20	7	231	1,299	1,802	2,085	5,417
	Average rent Rs.	...	...	4-12-0		2-1-6	1-0-0	1-14-0	1-9-3	0-15-0	0-11-0	0-15-6
Thana Ghazi	Area ...	352	469	841	3	3	18	253	590	49	...	892
	Average rent Rs.	12-0-6	5-14-0	7-8-9	2-0-0	2-10-6	2-4-3	2-3-6	1-11-3	0-14-3	...	1-13-0

In Bansur where the area specially attested is over 8,000 *bighas* or more than one-fifth of the total area under cash rents, the averages work out considerably higher than those of the *khatauni* cash rents. Compared with the cash value of rents in kind they are lower all round, the reason in my opinion being not that the kind rents are pitched too high, but that the cash rents owing to the backward nature of the tahsil and the slackness of the demand for land are not fully competitive.

In Thana Ghazi too, the average cash rents of selected villages are considerably higher than the *khatauni* rents, but lower on the whole than the kind rents per *bigha*. The rent rates, actual or assumed, of last Settlement in these tahsils obtained from the village note-books by the same methods as in Alwar are as follows:—

Tahsil.	Chahi.	Nahri.	DAHRI.			Khatih.	BARANI.					Total.
			Present.	Former.	Total.		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bansur ...	4 6 0	8 15 6	2 15 6	2 5 6	2 9 3	2 4 6	1 14 3	1 10 6	1 1 3	0 11 9	1 1 0	1 13 6
Thana Ghazi ...	9 3 3	8 5 9	5 5 3	2 15 0	5 2 3	1 10 6	1 15 6	1 11 3	1 1 0	0 15 9	1 9 3	4 13 0

and compared with these the rates as now ascertained in selected villages are in Bansur higher for *chahi* and a little lower for other soils, while in Thana Ghazi they are lower all round except for *barani*, *mattiyar* and *bhur* which are now higher.

(a) Bansur—Nangal Lakha, Babera, Khewar Hera, Shampura, Khara, Jhanjarpur, Nangal Bhao Singh, Retanpura, Shahpur, Majra Bawat, Unchpur, Mahinpur, Miranpur, Babariya, Khatoli, Chapra, Harsora, Tal Kharkhar, Kalan, Hajipur, Rempur, Nathusar Pirthipura, Baloli, Narainpur, Jodhpur.  
Thana Ghazi—Basi Jogiyan, Badhgujar, Bosesar, Karnaka Bas, Nathusar, Biharisar, Dhandholi, Bhangroli, Jodhabas, Shampura Jatpur, Silibaori, Balu Bas, Daulatpura, Baman Bas, Agar, Madhogarh, Chausla, Bhuriya Bas, Sanwatsar, Partabgarh, Gwara Bas, Bhangarh.

123. From this review of the facts ascertained it will be seen that both in Bansur and Thana Ghazi the *data* Assumed or corrected cash rents in Bansur and Thana Ghazi. obtained from an examination of the actual cash rents are neither very complete nor very satisfactory. Any estimate of corrected cash rents as a basis for assessment must therefore rest to a certain extent on assumption. The rents which I take to represent the cash letting values of the different classes of soil are as follows:—

Tahsil.	CHAHIL.						Nahri.	DAHRI.			Khatili.	BARANI.					Total cultivated.	Fallow.
	I.			II.	Temporary.	Total		Present.	Former and barishi.	Total.		Chiknot.	Matliyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.		
	Dofasli.	Ekfasli.	Total.															
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bansur ...	9 0 0	4 11 0	5 2 7	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 11 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	2 10 3	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 15 0	1 12 8	0 3 0
Thana Ghazi	11 10 0	6 0 0	9 15 1	4 8 0	3 0 0	8 15 3	9 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 13 3	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	5 2 9	0 15 0

By comparison with the actual rents in selected villages these rates are, I think, moderate and well justified. The assumed all-round *chahi* rate is slightly below the ascertained *chahi* rate in Bansur, slightly above it in Thana Ghazi. The *nahri* rate has been taken as that of *dofasli chahi* in Bansur where the area is only 8 *bighas*, and as intermediate between the two classes of *chahi* in Thana Ghazi. In both cases no separate water-rate is charged for the irrigation which is from natural springs. The assumed *dahri* rates are rather higher than the actual rates in both tahsils, as the areas from which the latter were deduced are very small. The actual *khatili* rate is Rs. 2, while the assumed rate is only Re. 1-8-0 to allow for the uncertainty of the crops on this soil. The assumed *barani* rates follow very closely the actual *barani* rates in both tahsils, the average of the assumed rates being a fraction lower. Finally I have assumed a low rent-rate of 3 annas per *bigha* for new fallow in Bansur where such land is generally of the poorest kind, and a fairly high rate of annas 15 in Thana Ghazi where it is of superior quality. In both tahsils fallow land is taken into account in the annual *bachh*.

Thus in both tahsils my assumed rent-rates coincide with the actual rents in selected villages to an extent which I was far from anticipating. They also agree fairly closely with the cash value of the rents in kind ascertained in Chapter VI, and may therefore on both grounds be regarded as reliable averages. Applying these rent-rates to the areas of the year 1898-99 and taking two-thirds as the State share the total net assets and State demand work out as below.

Tahsil.	Total net assets.	State share.	Present demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bansur ...	2,79,289	1,86,193	1,63,304
Thana Ghazi	2,84,737	1,56,491	1,50,622

giving an enhancement on the present demand of about Rs. 23,000 in Bansur and Rs. 6,000 in Thana Ghazi. This is, however, based on the assump-

tion that two-thirds of the net assets will be taken in all cases, whereas in Bansur and Thana Ghazi considerable allowance must be made for lands assessed below that standard. The exact amount of the remission cannot be determined till the village assessments are worked out, but as roughly calculated in paragraph 80, it amounts to Rs. 6,200 in Bansur and Rs. 6,500 in Thana Ghazi, and allowing for this the enhancement based on cash rent-rates would be Rs. 16,800 in Bansur, and *nil* in Thana Ghazi. In the latter tahsil, however, some account may be taken of the income from waste lands which has not been included in the above estimate.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RATES OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS AND REASONS FOR AND AGAINST ENHANCEMENT.

124. The summary or all-round rates of previous settlements have been given in paragraph 50, but those of the three and ten years' settlements are not reliable as the correct areas are not forthcoming. Assuming for a moment their correctness the present incidence per *bigha* of cultivation is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas higher than the final demand of the ten years Settlement in Thana Ghazi,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  annas higher in Alwar, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas lower in Bansur. The application of the all-round final rate of that Settlement would therefore bring out a considerable decrease in Alwar and Thana Ghazi and a considerable increase in Bansur. This of course leaves out of account the subsequent great rise in the prices of agricultural produce.

The all-round rates of the 16 years Settlement, *i.e.*, the incidence of the final demand on the area then under cultivation, compares as follows with the incidence of the present demand on the present area under cultivation.

Detail.	Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Final incidence of last Settlement ...	1 9 7	1 2 1	3 5 0
Present incidence ...	1 9 11	1 0 9	3 5 7

Thus the incidence has risen slightly in (1) Alwar in spite of the increase in cultivation owing to the relatively high assessment of lands since resumed and the raising of the demand in estates managed *kham*, and (2) in Thana Ghazi owing to a slight decrease in cultivation which, however (see paragraph 87) is apparent rather than real. In Bansur, on the other hand, the incidence has fallen substantially owing to the large increase of cultivation. The all-round rates of last Settlement would therefore bring out a slight decrease on the present demand in Alwar and Thana Ghazi and a substantial increase in Bansur. The all-round rate, however, leaves out of consideration the rise in prices, and the increase in the *chahi* area since last Settlement. A more accurate estimate will be obtained by ascertaining the soil revenue rates of last Settlement and applying them to the present area.

125. As explained in paragraph 52 of this and in paragraph 129 of last year's report, Major Powlett at last Settlement worked out no *revenue* rates. He ascertained or assumed average *rent*-rates for each village, and took two-thirds of the product of these—with considerable local variations—as his standard of assessment. If we take two-thirds of his rent-rates as calculated in Chapter VII, his revenue rates come out as follows:—



Tahsil.	CHAKI.			Nabli.	DARSI.		Khatili.	BARANI.					AVERAGE.
	Dofasli.	Ekfasli.	Total.		Present.	Other.		Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Alwar ...	...	...	3 4 10	...	1-11-11		...	1 8 10	1 4 0	0 13 7	0 10 9	1 4 7	1 9 7
Bansur ...	5 8 8	2 9 3	2 11 6	...	1-13-1	1-7-2	1 6 6	1 2 7	1 8 0	0 10 7	0 7 8	0 10 4	1 2 1
Thana Ghazi ...	8 3 10	4 4 4	6 2 2	5 9 2	3-8-10	1-15-4	1 1 8	1 5 0	1 2 2	1 11 4	0 10 6	1 0 10	3 3 4

In Thana Ghazi there was also a rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per *bigha* on new fallow and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas on culturable. If we apply these rates to the present areas, the result compares thus with the present *jama*:—

Tahsil.					Present Jama.	Jama by old rates.	Difference + or -
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alwar ..	...	...	...	...	2,74,665	2,80,537	+ 5,872
Bansur	...	...	...	...	1,63,304	1,77,832	+ 14,528
Thana Ghazi	...	...	...	...	1,50,622	1,57,715	+ 7,093

so that there is an increase in each tahsil—slight in Alwar, moderate in Thana Ghazi, and considerable in Bansur. Assuming that the rates of last Settlement were fair at the time, they should now be increased by some, if not all, of the extent to which prices have since risen. But before deciding on the amount of the new assessment it is desirable to bring together briefly the reasons for and against enhancement.

126. The increase or decrease in the cultivated area (paragraph 86) *chahi* Considerations for and against area and *dakhi* area (87) number of wells enhancement. and *laos* (17) ploughs (90) prices (100) and population (73) is summed up in the following table.

Tahsil.	Total cultivation.	Chahl.	Dahri excluding barishi.	Wells.	Laos.	Pleughs.	Population.	Prices.
Alwar ... ..	+25	+10	...	+5	+19	+15	65	+75
Bansur ... ..	+8	+5	...	-3	<i>Nil.</i>	+14	-6	+10
Thana Ghazi ... ..	<i>Nil.</i>	+5	+23	+3	+14	+9	+4	+9

In Alwar there has been an improvement under all heads except that of population, in Bansur under all heads except population (the decrease in which is open to some doubt) and wells the decrease in which was made good in the year 1899-1900. Thana Ghazi has improved in all respects except cultivation which is stationary, but the year just closed shows an enormous temporary decrease in wells owing to the drought. Among more general reasons for enhancement may be urged :—

(1) The improvement in communications, especially in Alwar, by the openings of the railway and construction of new roads; (2) the general abolition of *begar* and miscellaneous petty items of taxation by the late Maharaja and the free recognition of the rights of the people in the land and its produce; (3) the considerable *takavi* advances made free of charge (paragraph 20) for agricultural improvement; (4) the expenditure incurred by the State on new irrigation dams from which hitherto little or no revenue has been realised.

On the other hand, we must bear the following facts in mind as advising caution in assessment:—(1) The tract has suffered severely from the drought

of the last two years, in which great numbers of cattle have been lost, fresh debts incurred and many wells have run dry in Thana Ghazi, while in other tahsils their irrigating capacity has been much reduced.

(2) The increase in cultivation has been small in Alwar, *nil* in Thana Ghazi, and though considerable in Bansur, has been confined to the poorest soils.

(3) There is little room for further expansion in Alwar and Bansur, and though the margin in Thana Ghazi is large, there are other circumstances to retard, if not to prevent, development.

(4) Crops in all tahsils suffer much from wild animals which also raid the cattle and sometimes endanger human life.

(5) In Alwar and Bansur 76 per cent. of the cultivation is dependent solely on the rainfall which is uncertain, especially in September and in the winter months, and liable to great variations.

(6) The jama of last Settlement was full in Alwar and heavy in Thana Ghazi, and the famine of 1877-78 caused the break-down of many villages in all tahsils, some of which have only now been set on their legs again (paragraph 67) and will require considerate treatment.

(7) The average annual realisations even after excluding the arrears remitted for the famine year fall short of the annual demand by Rs. 7,000 per annum in Alwar, Rs. 500 per annum in Bansur, and over Rs. 1,000 per annum in Thana Ghazi.

(8) The resumed villages in Alwar have been fully and even heavily assessed and can now bear little or no enhancement.

(9) In Bansur and Thana Ghazi communications are still very defective and in these tahsils the enhancement that might be taken is largely discounted by the necessity of assessing Rajput estates and holdings at lenient rates.

(10) The rural population has no source of income except from their land and their cattle, their standard of living is low, and at present they cannot be considered to be in comfortable—much less in prosperous—circumstances.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PART I.

#### *Estimates of the new assessment and assessment proposed.*

127. The various estimates worked out in Chapters V to VIII as a help to Comparison of the various estimates fixing the new demand may be summarised and discussed.

Number.	Estimate or standard.	Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Present demand (1898-99) including resumed mafis, etc. ...	2,74,665	1,63,304	1,50,622
A.	Applying the all-round final rates of last Settlement to present area (Chapter VIII).	2,70,726	1,75,622	1,48,854
B.	Ditto ditto adding increase of prices (Alwar 7½, Bansur 10, and Thana Ghazi 9 per cent.)	2,91,030	1,93,184	1,62,251
C.	By soil rates of last Settlement (Chapter VIII) ...	2,80,573	1,77,832	1,57,715
D.	Ditto ditto adding increase of prices	3,01,576	1,95,615	1,71,909
E.	Taking one-fourth of the gross produce of (Chapter V.)	(a) 1898-99 ...	2,95,112	1,84,975
		(b) Average of previous 5 years	2,86,100	2,08,833
		(c) 1899-1900	2,54,271	1,88,492

Number.	Estimate or standard.	Alwar.	Bansur.	Thana Ghazi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F.	By kind rents, State share being two-thirds of owners (Chapter VI. )	{ (a) 1898-99 ... 2,95,384	1,77,908	1,53,842
		{ (b) Average of 5 years 2,86,016	1,95,993	1,58,041
		{ (c) 1899-1900 ... 2,52,978	1,79,831	1,29,718
G.	By Khatauni cash rents (Chapter VII) ...	2,30,514	1,43,735	1,34,342
H.	By assumed competitive cash rents (Chapter VII) ...	2,94,609	1,86,193	1,56,491
I.	All-round rates (1) 3 years Settlement ...	...	1,85,334	1,20,534
	(2) 10 years ,, ...	2,45,153	2,05,567	1,13,171

Of these estimates I is of no practical use except as a matter of historical interest. The estimates A to D are founded on the all-round rates or soil rates of last Settlement increased in each case in proportion to the rise in prices ascertained in Chapter IV. However useful therefore for purposes of comparison, they start with the assumption that the rates of last Settlement were just and equally pitched in the different tahsils.

The soil rates of last Settlement increased by the whole extent to which prices have since risen (Estimate D) represent in my opinion the limit of assessment, for those rates were in no case, except perhaps Bansur, less than a full two-thirds of the assets and the revenue-payers have not been gainers to the full extent that prices have since risen as the cost of production has risen proportionately.

E.—The estimate founded on one-fourth of the value of the produce is useful because that was the standard aimed at by Major Powlett. Moreover, it agrees pretty closely with the Estimate F—two-thirds of the owner's share—in Alwar and Bansur where the State share works out as  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the *chahi* and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the other crops, or very nearly one-fourth all round; but in Thana Ghazi where the State share is  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the whole crop ( $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ) this estimate comes out too low. In dealing with these two estimates it is useful to compare the results for the year 1898-99 taken as the basis of the new assessment with the average of the previous five years and with the results of the year just expired, 1899-1900. The latter was of course an abnormally bad year, much worse than the figures (which assume a normal yield as calculated in Chapter V) bring out. The results of the five years' average are not very reliable, as the classification of crops by soils which is the foundation of any produce estimate, cannot be guaranteed for that period.

G.—The estimate calculated on the *Khatauni* cash rents, though useful for reference, is not a safe guide for the reasons stated in Chapter VII. The estimates left in after this sifting process are F (a) and H which are based respectively on the cash value of the assumed kind rents and the assumed competitive cash rents. It is satisfactory that these estimates very nearly coincide in Alwar and Thana Ghazi, though there is a considerable difference between them in Bansur. In case of such discrepancy the safest course is, I think, to adhere to the estimate based on assumed cash rents which, as shown in Chapter VII, are very nearly coincident with the cash rents actually realised in a large number of specimen villages fairly representative of the whole tahsil.

123. After anxious consideration of all the facts as to the past revenue history and present conditions of these tahsils and carefully weighing the claims of the State on the one hand to get an enhanced revenue from these tahsils

Estimate of the two-thirds net assets.

which were last assessed 25 years ago, and the right of the people on the other to be protected against over-assessment and to have such a demand fixed as will conform to the standard of assessment prescribed and can be paid with reasonable ease and punctuality over an average of years, I consider that the following amounts represent the State share at two-thirds of the net assets of the cultivated and fallow land:—Alwar Rs. 2,94,000, Bansur Rs. 1,81,000, Thana Ghazi Rs. 1,55,000. These are practically the mean of Estimates F (a) and II in Alwar and Thana Ghazi, and in Bansur only about Rs. 2,000 above. These estimates take no account of the profits from the waste to be taken into account in assessing which I estimate as follows:—Alwar Rs. 2,000, Bansur Rs. 2,200, Thana Ghazi Rs. 4,500.

129. The total assessment by two-thirds of the net assets should therefore be—  
 Assessment, proposed incidence, and percentage of enhancement. Alwar Rs. 296,000, Bansur Rs. 1,86,200, and Thana Ghazi Rs. 159,500, but allowing for the reduction to be given in Bansur and Thana Ghazi for Rajput and other estates and holdings to be assessed below the two-thirds standard, viz., Bansur Rs. 6,200, Thana Ghazi Rs. 6,500, the assessment which I propose is—Alwar Rs. 2,96,000, Bansur Rs. 1,80,000, Thana Ghazi Rs. 1,53,000.

The enhancement by these proposals and the incidence per *bigha* of cultivation are shown in the following table.

Tahsil.	Present jama (1898-99.)	Incidence.	Proposed (from 1900-1901.)	INCREASE.		Incidence per <i>bigha</i> .
				Amount.	Per cent.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Alwar ... ..	2,74,665	1 9 11	2,96,000	21,335	8	1 12 0
Bansur ... ..	1,63,304	1 0 9	1,80,000	16,696	10	1 2 6
Thana Ghazi ... ..	1,50,622	3 5 7	1,53,000	2,378	1·5	3 6 6
Total ... ..	5,88,591	1 8 9	6,29,000	40,409	7	1 10 6

130. The enhancement proposed may seem small, even in comparison with that taken in the nine already-assessed tahsils where it was 10 per cent, but with regard to the pitch of the existing assessment, the revenue history of these tahsils since last Settlement, and the considerations for and against enhancement set forth in Chapter VIII, I think it is the most which the State can safely claim to realise or which the people can be fairly called upon to pay. Of course the State could exact more than the jama here proposed at least in years of average prosperity, but in doing so it would be encroaching on the one-third share of the profits of cultivation, which at last Settlement and now has been recognised as the right of the zamindars. I have no hesitation in saying that including the remission made in favour of Rajput landholders the assessment proposed is a full two-thirds of the net assets and is from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than I should propose were I assessing a British district in the Punjab where half of the net assets is the limit of the State demand. It is for this reason that I am proposing only a nominal increase of 1·5 per cent. in Thana Ghazi which since the 10 years Settlement has been assessed up to the full limit of its capacity. In fact the cultivated area of that tahsil cannot stand even the pettiest enhancement and I propose to eke out the small increase proposed by distributing it over the villages which have profits from grazing and the produce of their cattle.

The enhancement of Rs. 21,335 proposed in Alwar may seem heavy having regard to the fact that the arrears even on the present demand average Rs. 7,000 per annum. The arrears are however chiefly of old standing, dating back to the time when the tahsil was suffering from the effects of the famine



of 1877-78, and it has been shown in paragraphs 60-61 that in the 10 years 1888-89—1897-98 when things resumed their normal course, the collections exceeded the demand by over a lakh, or by Rs. 10,000 per annum.

In Bansur I should not have proposed so large an increase—over 10 per cent.—were it not that the remission given to Rajputs, which at last Settlement amounted to about Rs. 13,200, has now been reduced to Rs. 6,000 (paragraph 80).

131. I propose to announce the village assessments in August if sanction to the above proposals is received by them, and to bring them into working from the coming *kharif* harvest, the term of Settlement being 20 years as in other tahsils. It is probable that as in other tahsils there may be some difference between the jama as sanctioned for the whole tahsil and the total of the village jamas as actually announced, but this will not exceed Rs. 1,000 one way or the other in any tahsil.

Results of re-assessment of the whole State.

132. The total enhancement owing to re-assessment may now be shown.

Detail.	Former jama.	New jama.	INCREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Nine tahsils already assessed ...	Rs. 14,96,628	Rs. 16,41,965	Rs. 1,45,337	9·7
Three tahsils now under assessment ...	5,88,591	6,29,000	40,409	7
Total ...	20,85,219	22,70,965	1,85,746	9

If we add the commutation dues on *mafis*—Rs. 3,345—in the nine tahsils already assessed, which had hitherto though realised from the *mafidars*, been credited to the *Khalsa* demand, but will in future be separately levied, the total enhancement is Rs. 1,89,091. Of course the exact figures cannot be given till the village assessments in these three tahsils have been given out, and the amount, if any, due to the State on account of *mafi* dues hitherto wrongly credited, ascertained.

The total increase of revenue from the re-settlement is therefore only between 9 and 10 per cent. and probably falls short of what the State reckoned upon when the operations were undertaken. Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings' estimate was 2½ lakhs, and Mr. E.G. Colvin, C.S., who held charge of the Settlement from November 1896 to April 1897, anticipated an enhancement of 2 lakhs which is very near the actual result. No forecast in a matter of this kind can from the very nature of the case claim to be exact. The late Colonel Wace, when Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, estimated that the re-settlement of the Gujranwala district would yield an enhancement of Rs. 60,000 only, while in fact I was able to take an enhancement of Rs. 2,40,000. It is only when accurate statistics have been collected, and the revenue history and present conditions not only of every tahsil, but of every estate, have been examined on the spot in the light of these statistics, that a really reliable estimate of its revenue-paying capacity can be formed. I have done what I could to comply with these requirements, having in the course of the last three cold winters spent 189 days on tour in Alwar in the course of which I rode nearly 4,000 miles and personally inspected 1,432 of the 1,457 *Khalsa* villages in the State.

My aim has been throughout not to raise the assessment to the limit of what the people can be made to pay, which is I fear the point of view in regard to assessments too often held in Native States, but to frame a demand which they can pay on an average of good and bad years. This of course does not free the State from the obligation of coming to their aid in years of exceptional drought or scarcity, like that just closed, by suspending or remitting part of the demand.

133. The main reasons why there has not been a greater increase on Major Powlett's assessment which has now run for a term of 25 years are :—

Reasons why the actual is below the estimated enhancement. (1) The assessment was high at the time and moreover, he took a large progressive enhancement which partly discounted subsequent development. (2) The extension of cultivation and increase of wells have been extremely small except in a few tahsils, and in many villages and even in whole tahsils such as Katumbar, so far from there being any improvement since last Settlement, there has been an actual deterioration due to the great famine of 1877-78 and subsequent years of drought and scarcity. (3) The total land revenue of the State has been raised by about 8½ lakhs or over 60 per cent. within the last 40 years as the following figures taken partly from the Gazetteer (page 191) prove.

Name of Settlement.	Detail.	Amount.
		Rs.
3 years Settlement 1857-58—1860-61 ...	Initial.	13,99,443
	Final.	14,48,300
10 years Settlement 1861-62--1871-72 ...	Initial.	17,21,150
	Final.	17,55,479
Summary Settlement 1872-73—1875-76 ...	.....	18,58,657
Regular Settlement 1876-77 up to date ...	Initial.	19,59,885
	Final.	20,19,777
Jama of year prior to re-assessment ...	.....	20,85,219
Jama as now re-assessed ...	.....	22,70,965

Of this enormous enhancement one lakh at the outside may be set down to re-sumption of *mafs* and *jagirs*. The remaining ½ lakhs means an enhancement of 55 per cent. on the jama of 40 years ago by successive re-assessments, and I doubt if any similar tract either under British or native administration in which there has been no extensive colonisation of waste lands, and no great irrigation works have been constructed, could show an equal expansion of the land-revenue within the same period.

134. In all three tahsils, but especially in Alwar, we must add to the enhancement the annual instalments on account of the old arrears which I propose to realise (see paragraph 65)—viz., Alwar Rs. 30,000, Bansur Rs. 2,827, Thana Ghazi Rs. 3,449. The realisation of these sums where the amount for an estate is Rs. 100 or over, will be spread over the 20 years of Settlement and made with the annual land-revenue demand. I regret that at the time of writing I am not in possession of the complete accounts of the realisations and arrears of the year 1899-1900; but I hope to discuss this matter with the Political Agent and Council and submit proposals by the time this report reaches the Agent to the Governor-General with the opinions of Political Agent and Council.

135. The revenue rates, which I propose to bring out the total assessment, are as nearly as possible two-thirds of the cash rent-rates arrived at in Chapter VII, and are shown in the following table as well as the result arrived at by applying them to the areas of cultivation and fallow shown in paragraph 88.

Taluk.	CHAKI.										DABUL.			BAMANI.					DEMAND.					
	I.					Total.	Nahr.	Present.	Former and Barabul.	Total.	Khatili.	Bhur.				Total cultivated.	Wallow.	By revenue rates.	Including remission.			Excluding remission.		
	Dofail.	Khatili.	II.	Khatili.	Temporary.							Total.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.									
																			Cultivation.	Waste.	Total.			
Alwar ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 4	...	3 8 0	1 13 0	1 18 2	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 10 7	1 11 0	0 4 0	2,94,078	2,94,000	2,000	2,96,000	2,50,000
Bansur	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 13 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 10 7	1 3 0	0 3 0	1,86,196	1,74,000	2,200	1,86,200	1,80,000	
Thana Ghazi	7 13 0	4 0 0	6 10 1	3 0 0	...	2 0 0	5 15 6	6 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 3 2	3 7 4	0 10 0	1,56,491	1,56,500	2,000	1,59,500	1,63,000

It will be seen that the rates with the addition of the proposed assessment on waste bring out almost exactly the proposed jama including the remissions of Rs. 6,200 in Bansur and Rs. 6,500 in Thana Ghazi in each case. As they are based on the cash rents assumed in Chapter VII which have already been discussed, I need not further justify them here. They can be compared with the rates of last Settlement given in Chapter VIII.

136. The rates for double-cropped *chahi*, Rs. 6 in Bansur and Rs. 7-12-0 in Thana Ghazi, are practically double the rate for single-cropped, but this is justified by the cash rents and also by the crops, as wheat or barley sown after a maize crop in the autumn is in no way inferior to the same crop grown on land fallow in the *khari*. The rates for *chahi II* and temporary *chahi*, Rs. 2 to 3, are practically the same as in other tahsils, and as already explained, I have adopted a separate rate (Rs. 3) for *khatili chahi* in Alwar, as the land being chiefly in bed of the Ruparel and Chuhar Sidh streams is superior to temporary *chahi* dependent on *dhenkli*. In Bansur and Thana Ghazi the *nahri* rate Rs. 6 may appear high, but the irrigation is from perennial springs and the land almost equal to double-cropped *chahi*. In Alwar where separate water-rates are charged, *nahri* land will pay the rate of former *dahri*, viz., Rs. 1-12-0.

The rates for *dahri present* are moderate, Rs. 2 to 2-8-0, as the land is not first-class and bears only one crop and the supply of water is uncertain. The rates for former and *barishi dahri* in Alwar and Thana Ghazi, Rs. 1-12-0, is only 4 annas per *bigha* above that for the best *barani*, this difference sufficiently representing the occasional benefits they receive. In Bansur the rate, Rs. 1-4-0, is the same as for the best *barani*. The *khatili* rate, 14 annas to Re. 1, is low in all tahsils, as the land is sandy and the crops uncertain.

The *barani* rates are moderate throughout. Their averages in Alwar, Rs. 1-4-9, and in Bansur, annas 10-7, are practically the same as at last Settlement, but in Thana Ghazi a little higher. I have advisedly kept the rate on Bhur II very low in Bansur, 6 annas, as at last Settlement (see paragraph 54) it was pitched too high.

The rates on fallow—4 annas in Alwar, 2 annas in Bansur, and 10 annas in Thana Ghazi—are based on what the zamindars themselves impose on such lands in the annual *bachh*.

Comparison of the rates with those of British territory, no comparison can be made with British rates of assessment, but I have already stated my opinion that they are from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than the rates of similar land in the Punjab. It would serve no purpose to compare them with the rates adopted in adjoining tahsils of this State as the standard of assessment and the methods of working being identical, similarity in the results must be anticipated.

The Kot Putli tahsil of Khetri assessed by Mr. A. L. Tucker, C. S., in 1889 adjoins and is in many respects similar to the Bansur tahsil.

His rates in villages assessed at one-fourth of the produce, which is practically the Alwar standard, were:—

				Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Superior <i>chahi</i>	...	...	...	3	8	9	to	2	13	0
Inferior <i>chahi</i>	...	...	...	2	9	3	to	1	14	0
Superior <i>barani</i>	...	...	...	0	15	0	to	0	11	3
Inferior <i>barani</i>	...	...	...	0	6	0	to	0	5	0

The average *chahi* rate in Kot Putli is a little higher than that of Bansur, the average *barani* rate a little lower, but Bansur enjoys a better rainfall.



The all-round rate on cultivation in Kot Putli is Rs. 1-3-9 per *bigha* against Rs. 1-3-0 in Bansur. The result of the comparison, as far as it goes, is to show that the Bansur rates are moderate, for Kot Putli was assessed 11 years ago and prices have risen at least 5 per cent. since then.

The Dausa district of Jaipur adjoins the Thana Ghazi tahsil on the south and like it is a rich and highly developed tract with 45 per cent. of the area irrigated from wells. The double-cropped area is, however, only 4 per cent. against 10 to 20 per cent. in Thana Ghazi, and the country being more open, the land is, I think, less fertile than in Thana Ghazi. No regular settlement of Jaipur has, I believe, been made, but from the annual agricultural statistics submitted to the Government of India I find that the incidence per cultivated acre was Rs. 5-13-0 in 1894-95 and Rs. 4-3-4 in 1895-96, or Rs. 3-10-0 and 2-10-0 per *bigha*, while the Thana Ghazi rate on cultivation excluding the Rs. 3,000 on waste is Rs. 3-5-4. I am not sure what the standard of assessment is in Jaipur, but by comparison the incidence in Thana Ghazi is not high.

138. Over and above the revenue demand the only general cesses levied by the State amount, as in other tahsils, to three per cent.—*viz.*, two per cent. for schools and dispensaries, and one per cent. for roads. The lambardars are in Alwar remunerated by the State, receiving 3 per cent. (known as *mujrai*) on the collections. The *malba* levied for village expenses and other miscellaneous cesses will be mentioned in Part II of this chapter.

## PART II.

### *Miscellaneous matters connected with the assessment.*

139. Part I of this chapter has dealt solely with the assessment of Khalsa lands and the small area of *Islamrari* plots in Khalsa villages which for statistical purposes have been included in *khalsa*. There is only one whole village, Chureti in Alwar, held in *Islamrari* tenure at a jama of Rs. 400, and this has been excluded from the statistics. To complete the survey of the revenue conditions in these tahsils, I shall now briefly refer to the jagir and mafi tenures and then pass on to miscellaneous matters bearing on the assessment.

140. The jagir and mafi grants may be ranged under three classes—(a) whole villages held in jagir or mafi; (b) revenue-free plots held from the State in (a); and (c) revenue-free plots held from the State in Khalsa villages. Of these (a), by far the most important item, have not been surveyed for reasons given in the preface to my report on the eastern tahsils, but the total area as worked out roughly from the boundary maps (*thakbast*) has been shown in paragraph 86; (b) and (c) have been surveyed for purposes of the *mafi* enquiry. The combined areas—Alwar 16,852 *bighas*, Bansur 14,970, Thana Ghazi 7,398, as shown in paragraph 86—include the three whole *mafi* villages of Khera Zahir, Kamalpur and Kala Jhara in Alwar which for special reasons have been surveyed with a view to ascertaining the *jama*, as well as the shares in Khohri (one-fourth) and Baira Bas (one-half) in Bansur which are held in jagir, the remainder of these two villages being *khalsa*.

The classification of revenue-free tenures in Alwar is minute and intricate. The chief are: (a) *Jagir*, generally held by Rajputs on condition of furnishing a certain quota of horsemen to the State, and on payment of commutation (*abwab*) and other dues; (2) *Bardari*, held by persons of inferior position on condition of military service and also liable to pay *abwab*; (3) *Inam*, grants by way of reward for service and generally free from any obligation for service, etc.; (4) *Jaidad*; or maintenance grants to ladies of the household (which in this Settlement have been assessed as Khalsa) or *Sirdars* of high position or influence, and usually, but not always, free of obligation for service, etc.; (5) *Mafi*, which are of two kinds, (a) *pun udhak* to religious and charitable institutions, or to Brahmins, Prohibits, etc., for maintenance, which are generally exempt from any obligation, (b) to individuals—generally of a religious character—which may be liable for payment of *abwab* and other dues.

141. Grants of whole estates are most numerous in Alwar where they may be classified under the above heads.  
Assignments of whole villages.

Class.	Total area.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.			Total amount of dues.	Arrears to end of 1898-99.
		Paying no dues.	Paying dues.	Total.		
Jagir ... ..	61,501	5	38½	43½	Rs. 3,076	Rs. 5,305
Bardari ... ..	418	...	1	1	80	40
Inam ... ..	8,258	2	...	2	...	...
Jaidari ... ..	12,667	8	2	10	79	55
Mafi and Udhuk ... ..	13,122	10	2	12	98	70
Total ... ..	91,996	25	43½	68½	3,333	5,470

In Bansur there are in all 12 revenue-free estates, *viz.*, (1) nine jagir villages all held by Rajputs of different clans which besides supplying horsemen pay Rs. 940 as *abwab* or commutation dues, Rs. 13 as subscription to temples, etc., and Rs. 12 as fees to Kanungos, (2) one estate held as an *inam* or maintenance grant free of all liability, and (3) two estates held in *mafi* by Charans, one of which pays Rs. 8 as subscription to temples.

In Thana Ghazi there are 24 revenue-free estates, *viz.*, (1) 12 are held in jagir by Rajputs (chiefly Narukas) which besides furnishing horsemen pay Rs. 719 as *abwab* or *nazrana*, Rs. 43 as subscription and Rs. 48 as fees to Kanungos, (2) four are held by Rajputs as maintenance grants (*kansa* or *kabila kharch*), of which two are free of obligation except for Rs. 9 each as fees to Kanungos, and two pay Rs. 130 *abwab*, Rs. 6 as subscriptions, and Rs. 7 as fees to Kanungos, (3) the remaining eight are held in *mafi* by Brahmins, Bairagis, etc., and pay nothing beyond Rs. 35 as fees to Kanungos.

The chief jagirdar is Thakur Madho Singh of the Bijwar house or *Thikana*, a younger branch (see paragraph 23, last year's report) of the Macheri family from which the ruling house has sprung. His adoptive father, Thakur Lakdir Singh, had been President of the Council during Maharaja Sheodan Singh's minority, made an unsuccessful attempt to rebel against that ruler in 1866, and on the death of Sheodan Singh in 1874 was one of the candidates for the succession, but his claims were rejected in favour of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh.

142. Details of the area and nominal jama now proposed for "petty mafis," which have been surveyed and for which a nominal jama will be fixed, to be given effect to in case of resumption or of dispute between the mafidar and the cultivators if the State wishes, are given in the following table.

Tahsil.	Detail.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Uncultivated.	CULTIVATED.				NOMINAL JAMA.		COMMUTATION DUES PAID.			REMARKS.
					Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	By rates.	Proposed.	To State.	To Zamindars.	Kanungos.	
Alwar	(a) In Khalsa villages	93	11,809	523	2,859	1,115	7,403	11,376	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	...	(b) Khara Zabir, Kala Jhara, Kamalpur.
	(b) 3 whole villages ...	3	4,503	2,484	527	230	1,256	2,019	27,693	30,000	...	...	...	
	(c) In assigned villages	10	334	12	138	4	180	322	...	...	...	...	...	
	(d) In State villages ...	2	116	...	45	9	62	116	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	108	16,862	3,019	3,568	1,364	8,901	13,833	27,693	30,000	...	...	...	(d) In Sonawa and Khora.
Bansur	...	89	14,970	4,754	4,855	187	5,229	10,271	19,797	20,000	...	...	...	
Thana Ghazi	...	106	7,908	1,908	3,974	146	1,369	5,489	27,320	27,500	...	74	104	

The *mafi* enquiry which is one of the most tedious and complicated duties attached to the Settlement has not yet been completed, and probably the *mafi* areas above shown will be more or less reduced by it. The nominal *jama* by rates has been worked out on the present areas, and the proposed *jama* is Rs. 30,000 in Alwar, Rs. 20,000 in Bansur and Rs. 27,500 in Thana Ghazi, which in the latter two tahsils follows the rates closely, but in Alwar is considerably above them as much of the *mafi* land is close around Alwar city and is above the average in fertility and situation. As far as has yet been ascertained, no commutation dues are paid to the State for these petty *mafi* grants, but in 7 villages of Thana Ghazi the zamindars realise Rs. 74 from the mafidars as a contribution to the *malba* or village expenses, and in 17 villages the Kanungos realise Rs. 104 from the *mafi* plots, in addition to the Rs. 12 realised in Bansur and Rs. 98 in Thana Ghazi from *mafi* and jagir villages. Of the Rs. 214 realised by the Kanungos Rs. 60 in Thana Ghazi is credited to the State and the rest is kept by the Kanungos as part of their remuneration. This question will be cleared up when the Kanungo system is brought under revision.

143. The petty *mafi* area includes a considerable area held from the State by Mina chaukidars as a remuneration for their services. This and the area held by the chaukidars as *mafi* grants from the zamindars are shown below.

Tahsil.	STATE GRANTS.					ZAMINDARI GRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Number of estates.	Area.	Cultivated.	Jama by new rates.	A'wab.	Number of estates.	Area.	Cultivated.	Jama by new rates.	
Alwar ... ..	27	890	864	1,300	...	7	77	78	...	
Bansur ... ..	26	503	458	795	...	39	480	460	485	
Thana Ghazi ... ..	79	1,400	1,237	5,724	...	27	189	122	392	
Total ... ..	132	2,793	2,559	7,819	...	73	753	660	...	
Total of State ... ..	309	9,189	8,673	17,692	1,108	160	2,337	2,168	...	

Thus in the whole State the chaukidars hold State grants in 309 villages the *jama* of which by the new rates comes to Rs. 17,692; for this they pay only Rs. 1,168 as commutation dues, and this sum has hitherto gone towards paying the village *jama* instead of being credited direct to the State.

As explained in paragraph 142 of my report on the eastern tahsils, these grants appear to have been made by the State about 100 years ago with the double object of settling the criminal or chaukidari tribe of Minas (who are very different from the zamindari Minas) on the land, and weaning them from their thievish habits, and at the same time setting a body of experts (thieves) to protect the villages against thieves from outside. The experiment has been partially successful, but I have met with several cases in which the zamindars complain and with truth, that the Mina chaukidars instead of protecting them from outside thieves, themselves carry on an organised system of petty theft and habitually levy toll on the crops. The whole question of the maintenance or forfeiture of these grants is now under the consideration of the Political Agent and State Council and I trust it will be disposed of before the Settlement closes.

144. In Alwar the only *zamindari* Inam enjoyed is Rs. 24 per annum by Inam or Nankar. a Musalman Chaudhri of Kot Kasim in Jaipur, the origin of which is unknown. The Meo lambardars of the large villages of Dasula and Bahala in Alwar are also styled "Chaudhris." Each village has the privilege of presenting Re. 1 at the *Holi* and Re. 1 at the *Dasehra* to the Maharaja and the right to receive in return Rs. 3 at the *Holi* and Rs. 17-4-0 at the *Dasehra* for the purchase of *pugris* to wear a he-goat to eat, and country liquor to drink.



In Bansur Rs. 290 is granted as *Nankar* allowances to the lambardars of 6 villages, *viz.*, Ahirs of Babariya Rs. 20 and of Gunta Rs. 20, Gujars of Morori Rs. 20, Chauhans of Babariya Rs. 20, Sheikhwats of Shampura Rs. 120, Khera Rs. 50, and Buteri Rs. 40. The origin of these grants is not clear, but they were probably given originally to leading agriculturists as a reward for their services in collecting the State demand when it was levied in kind by *batai* (division or *kankut*) appraisalment of the crop.

In Bansur too, the influential Shaikhwats of Mandaora and Kala Haira receive annually Rs. 100 each from the State as a grant for *poshak*, *i.e.*, to enable them to clothe themselves decently. This grant is said to date from the times when they helped the Alwar Ruler to wrest this part of the country from Jaipur.

In Thana Ghazi there are no *Inam* or *Nankar* grants, but the Rajawats of Nangal Bani since 1874 receive Rs. 100 per annum as compensation for the abolition of the transit dues they levied on goods passing into Jaipur.

145. The ordinary rate of *mujrai* or allowance made by the State to the lambardars is 3 per cent. on the jama, but hitherto there have been some local variations. In one village of Alwar—Dasula—the rate was 4 per cent., in 54 villages of Bansur only 2 per cent. Since 1898, a uniform rate of 3 per cent. has been fixed for the whole State. Hitherto the allowance has been calculated on the jama of last Settlement *minus* certain deductions on account of the cesses and miscellaneous items of demand then included in the Jama, and no account was taken of subsequent changes in the demand owing to resumption of *mafis*, land acquired by the State, etc. Thus in Alwar the present demand is Rs. 2,74,665, but the *mujrai* is calculated only on Rs. 2,60,569. These unnecessary complications will now be swept away and the allowance paid on the current demand, however it may vary from time to time. In Alwar no lambardars had been regularly appointed in the villages resumed since last Settlement. This omission has now been repaired. Moreover in all the villages now released from *kham* management (paragraph 67) responsible lambardars have now been appointed. In many other respects the *lambardari* system has been subjected to revision. In Alwar there were villages with 30 to 40 lambardars, and in these arrangements have now been made to reduce the number by at once striking out those who have no hereditary claims and were merely self-appointed. In all tahsils there was a large number of villages in which all the shareholders divided the *mujrai*—a relic of the old days when the State took all the owner's share of the produce and the *mujrai* represented the only profits left to the proprietary body. Thus in Bansur there are 52 and in Thana Ghazi 65 estates in which all or the greater number of the shareholders divide the allowance. With the sanction of the Durbar lambardars will now be regularly appointed in all such villages and these alone will receive the *mujrai* as a remuneration for their services.

146. In addition to the 3 per cent. *mujrai* from the State the lambardars also receive an allowance of 2 per cent. from the *malba* fund for village expenses. The old rates of *malba* as fixed by Major Powlett (paragraph 135 of report on eastern tahsils) varied from 10 per cent. in villages paying less than Rs. 500 to 4 per cent. in villages paying over Rs. 3,000. The rates sanctioned for the tahsils already assessed are :—

Upto Rs. 500	...	...	...	...	8 per cent.
Rs. 500—1,000	...	...	...	...	7 „
„ 1,000—2,000	...	...	...	...	6 „
„ 2,000—4,000	..	...	...	...	5 „
Over Rs. 4,000	...	...	...	...	4 „



These rates are also suitable for the present tahsils. Two per cent. will in each case go to the lambardars and the rest will be devoted to legitimate village expenses as defined in the Wajib-ul-Arz.

147. As already remarked, the only general cess levied by the State over and above the jama is 3 per cent. for Regular cesses. schools, dispensaries and roads or roadside trees. The latter cess was imposed at the rate of 8 annas per cent. only a few years ago, but as considerable expenditure is necessary to repair and maintain the roads, it has now been raised to 1 per cent. In Alwar there are 14 *khalsa* villages which have not hitherto paid the cess. As there is no reason for this exemption, they will in future pay at the ordinary rates. *Istamrari* villages and *Istamrari* plots will also, as sanctioned by the Council, pay this 3 per cent. cess.

148. As explained in previous reports, Alwar is singularly free from the many petty and vexatious cesses common in Native States. Nearly all were abolished in the last minority or by order of the late Maharaja. Those which were overlooked at the time, or for some reason or other still survive, or have been subsequently imposed, are, as far as they have been ascertained, here explained.

In Alwar a special cess of 9 pies per rupee was imposed in 1887 to meet the cost of establishing police posts along the newly constructed Alwar-Tijara and the Alwar-Dig roads. The proceeds of this cess are in Alwar Rs. 739 from 17 villages close to the Alwar-Tijara road, and Rs. 504 from 19 villages along the Alwar-Dig road, as well as Rs. 100 from 5 villages of Lachmangarh adjoining the same road.

The abolition of this special cess in the case of Kisbangarh and Tijara villages adjoining the Alwar-Tijarah road was recommended in paragraphs 67 and 144 of my reports of 1898 and 1899, respectively, on the ground that a special road cess of 1 per cent. has since been imposed, and duly sanctioned for these two tahsils. It has since been pointed out that the tax is not one for the construction and maintenance of these roads, but for the security of life and property by means of police posts and patrols, and that the villages by the payment absolved themselves from the obligation of watch and ward on the portion of the road within their boundaries to which they would have otherwise been liable. The question of re-imposing the cess has in consequence been raised. I think, however, the protection of life and property along the main highways is the duty of the State, not of individual villages, and is a legitimate charge against the State revenues. The State recognises this duty in other tahsils by maintaining at its own expense posts manned by police or local levies at the passes and along the roads leading from Bahrar, Mandawar, Bansur and Thana Ghazi into foreign territory, and now that a uniform tax of 1 per cent. for roads has been imposed on all villages since last Settlement, that should, I think, cover all the liabilities of the villages situated along the main roads. The proceeds of that tax can, if necessary, be drawn upon for the cost of patrolling such roads.

In Alwar the hereditary Kanungos realise from the village *malba* Rs. 387 per annum from 100 estates, *viz.*, Rs. 276 from 63 *khalsa* and Rs. 111 from 37 assigned villages, this is in addition to the Rs. 454 which they are paid by the State and 312 *bighas* of land held by them in *masfi* or *istamrari* tenure. In Bansur Rs. 12 and in Thana Ghazi Rs. 202 are similarly realised by Kanungos from *masfi* villages or holdings, of which Rs. 60 is paid to the State in Thana Ghazi.

The Kanungo question will be separately disposed of, but the payment from certain *khalsa* villages should, I think, cease from the new assessment, as it is partial and the remuneration of the Kanungos is a charge that should be borne by the State. In Alwar a sum of Rs. 40 is realised as a separate Patwari cess from the *masfi* village of Nangal Todiar—a survival from the time when the estate—now managed *kham*—was held in *masfi*. The zamindars have now agreed to accept a fixed jama and this extra cess should cease.

## (3) Other petty cesses in Alwar.

The following miscellaneous cesses are still levied in Alwar:—

No.	Kind of cess.	Number of villages.	Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
1	Contribution for temples, etc. (Chanda)	9	203	To cease as a compulsory cess. Villages may continue to pay it if they choose.
2	Wages of labour to cut State grass ...	3	320	Baleta Rs. 135, Pirthipura Rs. 105, Punkhar Rs. 80 (see paragraph 94). This is raised by the zamindars to pay free labourers to cut grass for the State. It should cease and the State should make its own arrangements.
3	Nazar from 5 <i>jaidad</i> villages ...	5	90	Bhagor, Jatiana, Allapur, Bhindwara and Chandauli are held in <i>jaidad</i> by the Maharani. This customary offering will continue while the villages are so held.
4	Payment of <i>balui</i> or messenger in Malakhara.	1	15	To cease as a separate tax and be paid from <i>malba</i> if necessary.
5	Watering cattle ( <i>piyau</i> ) in Punkhar ...	1	30	To cease as a separate tax and be paid from <i>malba</i> if necessary.
6	Payment of special chaukidars in Bughor.	1	9	To cease as a separate tax and be paid from <i>malba</i> if necessary.
7	Payment to Garden Department in Bhinduri.	1	2	No reason for this. Should be abolished.
	TOTAL ...	21	669	

Separate proposals as summarised in the column of remarks have been made as regards these items, and where necessary the sanction of the State to their abolition has been obtained.

The Cattle and Cart Departments of the State have been in the habit of demanding free for State use a cart-load of *jawar* fodder in the *kharif* and of straw or *bhusa* in the *rabi* from certain villages. The villages concerned complain of this tax and the State should pay for this as for other supplies.

The State Rana or *Bard* claims the right to levy one rupee and two rations of food on every marriage of a son in 111 *khalsa* and *jagir* villages of Alwar, the proceeds of which he says are about Rs. 1,200 per annum. This is of course an exaggeration. The tax is an annoying one and objected to by the villages. I have sent the case to the Council and recommended its abolition at least as regards agriculturists.

In Bansur and Thana Ghazi the following miscellaneous cesses have hitherto been levied.

Other petty cesses in Bansur and Thana Ghazi.