

# ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF TAHSILS

*Settlement*

Tijara, Bahrer, Mandawar, Rajgarh and  
Katumbar,

## ALWAR STATE

(1898-99)

BY

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SIMLA :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1899.

30 DEC 2009



33 cm



# CONTENTS.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
<b>CHAPTER I.</b>		
1.	Introductory. ... ..	1
2.	Explanation of the system pursued ... ..	1
3.	Position and boundaries of the tahsils under assessment ... ..	2
4.	General statistics ... ..	2
5.	Brief comparison of the five tahsils ... ..	3
6.	Physical and agricultural features of each tahsil (Tijara) ... ..	4—6
7.	Bahrer and Mandawar ... ..	6
8.	Katambar ... ..	10
9.	Rajgarh ... ..	11
10.	Rainfall ... ..	13
11.	Wells ... ..	16
12.	Takavi advances for wells, etc., by the State ... ..	„
13.	Classification of wells by quality of water ... ..	18
14.	Dahri irrigation by means of dams, etc. ... ..	„
15.	Statistics of the chief irrigation <i>bands</i> ... ..	19
16.	Relative value of irrigation dams and wells ... ..	26
17.	Present method of assessing <i>band</i> irrigation ... ..	27
18.	System proposed for future working ... ..	29
19.	Soil classification ... ..	30
20.	Assessment circles ... ..	32
21.	Percentage of different soils at last and present settlements ... ..	33

## CHAPTER II.

### *Fiscal History.*

22.	Explanation ... ..	33
23.	Settlement of Rao Kalian Singh at Macheri in Rajgarh ... ..	„
24.	Rise of Rao Partab Singh ... ..	34
25.	He sits up as an independent Chief ... ..	„
26.	Conquest of Rajgarh and Thana Gazi tahsils ... ..	„
27.	Recognition of Rao Partab Singh by the Empire and capture of Alwar Fort ... ..	35
28.	Conquest of Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and part of Govindgarh ... ..	„
29.	Partial conquest of Bansur, Bahrer and part of Mandawar ... ..	„
30.	Attempted conquest of Kishengarh in 1791 and capture of Govindgarh in 1800 A. D. ... ..	36
31.	Resumé of events in Tijara ... ..	36
32.	Do. Do. Katambar ... ..	„
33.	Co-operation of Alwar and Bhartpur with the British against Sindhia ... ..	„
34.	Battle of Naswari (Loswari) and treaty between Alwar and the British... ..	„
35.	Grant of Katambar, Kishengarh, etc., to Bhartpur and of Bahrer, Mandawar, etc., to Alwar ... ..	37

Para.	Subject.	Page.
36.	Confiscation of Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar from Bhartpur and grant of them to Alwar in exchange for Haryana ...	37
37.	Succession of Maharaja Banni Singh and dispute with Balwant Singh ...	"
38.	Death of Banni Singh and troubled reign of Sheodan Singh ...	38
39.	Death of Maharaja Sheodan Singh and selection of Mangal Singh as heir by the " <i>barah kotris</i> " ...	39
40.	Death of Maharaja Mangal Singh and minority of Maharaja Jai Singh ...	"
41.	Summary of recent historical events ...	"
42.	Reasons for historical sketch ...	40
43.	Agricultural tribes ...	"
44.	Rights of the agriculturists in the land ...	41
45.	Limitation of the State demand ...	42
46.	Old methods of assessment ...	"
47.	Beginning of fixed cash assessment in 1838 ...	"
48.	Old methods of collection... ...	"
49.	Diminution of the revenue owing to mal administration ...	43
50.	Measures of reform taken by the Political Agent ...	"
51.	Three years' settlement, 1859-60 to 1861-62 ...	44
52.	Opinion of the State Council on the old and new systems ...	45
53.	Ten years' settlement, 1862-63 to 1871-72 ...	"
54.	Confirmation of 10 years' settlement by Government ...	46
55.	Working of the 10 years' settlement ...	"
56.	Revenue reforms introduced by Major Cadell ...	47
57.	Summary settlement for 4 years from 1872-73 ...	"
58.	Regular settlement of the State as a whole 1875-76 ...	48
59.	Results of regular settlement in these 5 tahsils ...	"
60.	Alterations in the demand up to date ...	49
61.	Methods of working at 16 years' settlement, and opinions of Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General ...	50
62.	Working of the regular settlement ...	51
63.	Famine of 1877-78 ...	"
64.	Rise in prices ...	52
65.	Loss of cattle ...	"
66.	Emigration ...	53
67.	Effects of the famine on the land revenue ...	"
68.	Collections in 6 years subsequent to the famine ...	54
69.	Revenue history from 1883-84 up to date ...	"
70.	Statistics of demand, realisation, remission and arrears ...	55
71.	Arrears realised within the past 5 years ...	56
72.	Desertion of holdings ...	"
73.	Transfer of whole estates and estates made <i>Kham</i> ...	57
74.	Proposals as regards arrears of the regular settlement ...	58

### CHAPTER III.

#### *General Statistics.*

75.	Common tenures ...	59
76.	Terms used to express shares ...	60

Para.	Subject.	Page.
77.	Methods of distributing the revenue	60
78.	Size of estates	61
79.	Population and towns	"
80.	Trade	62
81.	Cultivating occupancy	63
82.	Size of holdings	"
83.	Area held in <i>Istamrar</i> or at fixed assessment	64
84.	Favourable assessments to certain classes	65
85.	Statistics of sales and mortgages	69
86.	Analysis of the figures	70
87.	Percentage of cultivated area transferred	"
88.	Rules framed by the Durbar to restrict alienations	71
89.	Increase and decrease of area	"
90.	Details of the cultivated area	73
91.	Increase in <i>Chahi</i>	"
92.	Increase in <i>Dahri</i> and <i>Khatli</i>	74
93.	Decrease in <i>Barani</i>	"
94.	Ploughs and cattle	75
95.	Supply of cattle and cattle fairs	"
96.	Pasture land	76
97.	<i>Pala pula</i>	"
98.	Forced labour for cutting grass	"
99.	Settlement of <i>Rund</i> and <i>Banni</i> disputes	77
100.	General condition of the people	"

## CHAPTER IV.

### *Prices.*

101.	Method of calculating prices	78
102.	Harvest and bazar prices and scale of prices now-assumed	79
103.	Increase of prices for assessment purposes	80

## CHAPTER V.

### *Crops and Outturn.*

104.	Percentage of different crops at last settlement and now	80
105.	Proportion of <i>Rabi</i> and <i>Kharif</i> crops and of irrigated and unirrigated	81
106.	Chief <i>Kharif</i> crops	83
107.	Chief <i>Rabi</i> crops	84
108.	General remarks on crops	"
109.	Method of arriving at rates of yield	"
110.	Rates of outturn assumed	"
111.	Fodder deductions	86
112.	Allowance for failure of crops	87
113.	Menials' dues and straw	"
114.	Total value of produce	"



## CHAPTER VI.

*Owner's share of the produce and its value.*

115.	Ordinary rates of <i>batai</i> ...	88
116.	Owner's share as now determined and its money value ...	89
117.	" " per bigah, <i>i.e.</i> , net assets per bigah on different soils ...	"

## CHAPTER VII.

*Cash rents.*

118.	Area held by cash paying tenants ...	90
119.	Explanation of tenants paying at owner's rates ...	91
120.	Other cash rents. Difficulty in ascertaining real rents ...	"
121.	Average of <i>Khatauni</i> cash rents for different soils and net assets and State share according to them ...	92
122.	Special enquiry to ascertain genuine cash rents ...	93
123.	<i>Khatauni</i> and assumed rent rates in Tijara ...	"
124.	Rent rates in Bahrar and Mandawar... ..	94
125.	Do do Katumbar ...	96
126.	Do do Rajgarh ...	97
127.	Explanation of rent rates in Rajgarh... ..	99
128.	General remarks on cash rents ...	100

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Rates of previous settlements and reasons for increasing present demand.*

129.	Rent and revenue rates of last settlement ...	100
130.	All round incidence per bigah of former settlement ...	101
131.	Reasons making for enhancement ...	"
132.	Facts calling for caution in assessment ...	102

## CHAPTER IX.—PART I.

*Standards of estimates of the new assessment and assessment proposed.*

133.	Comparison of the various estimates for re-assessment ...	103
134.	Estimate of two-thirds net assets ...	104
135.	Deductions from the two-thirds net assets for <i>Istamrar</i> and <i>Chauthbat</i> ...	105
136.	New <i>Yama</i> proposed, incidence and percentage of enhancement ...	"
137.	Justification of the proposed <i>Yama</i> ...	106
138.	Balances to be remitted and recovered... ..	107
139.	Revenue rates proposed ...	"
140.	Comparison with rates of last settlement ...	109
141.	" of " in northern tahsils with <i>Rewari</i> rates... ..	"
142.	" with " of adjoining Native States... ..	110
143.	" of Katumbar and Lachmangarh rates ...	"
144.	Cesses and term of settlement ...	111

Para.	Subject.	Page.
-------	----------	-------

## PART II.

145.	Explanation ...	111
146.	<i>Istamrar</i> villages	"
147.	<i>Mafi</i> and <i>Jagir</i> grants of whole estates	112
148.	<i>Mafi</i> holdings in <i>Khalsa</i> villages and commutation dues	"
149.	<i>Chaukidara</i> mafis	113
150.	<i>Inam</i> and <i>Nankar</i> grants...	114
151.	<i>Mujrai</i> and <i>Lambardari</i> dues	"
152.	Malba ...	"
153.	Miscellaneous cesses	115
154.	Diluvion-alluvion rules	116
155.	Revenue instalments	"
156.	Summary of proposals	117
157.	General remarks and notice of officers	"
158.	Conclusion ...	118

# ASSESSMENT REPORT

## OF TAHSILS

TIJARA, BAHROR, MANDAWAR, RAJGARH AND KATUMBAR.

### ALWAR STATE.

#### CHAPTER I.

1. The proposals for the assessment of the four reasten tahsils of the Alwar State—Kishengarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh and Lachmangarh—were submitted by me last year, and sanctioned in the letter of the Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, No. 2598-I., dated 26th September 1898.

##### Introductory.

The assessments were announced by me early in October, were taken up without objection or appeal by the Zamindars of the 427½ Khalsa estates concerned, and the new demand collected in full and with punctuality for the revenue year 1898-99, though the harvests were below the average.

The present report deals with the five tahsils of Tijara—north-eastern, Mandawar and Bahrer—north-western, Rajgarh—southern, and Katumbar—south-eastern; leaving only three tahsils, Alwar—central, Bansur—western, and Thana Ghazi—south-western, to be dealt with in order to complete the re-assessment of the 12 tahsils of the State.

The system pursued is the same as in my earlier report, and as the Government of India in the letter quoted have approved of the general lines on which the work is being conducted, and which are practically the same as in Punjab Settlements, it will not be necessary to repeat details and explanations which have already been discussed.

2. The basis of the system is an accurate re-survey and the preparation of a correct record of rights for each *Khalsa* estate. These are carried out under the

##### Explanation of the system pursued.

direct supervision of the three Settlement Deputy Collectors, Munshi Gauri Shankar, Munshi Amar Singh and Munshi Ralla Ram—all of whom have had a thorough training in settlement and revenue work in the Punjab, to which they have now added the knowledge gained by two or more years' experience in Alwar. When the assessment statistics of each tahsil and its component estates were complete, I made a detailed tour through them in October, January and March last, while the autumn or spring crops were still on the ground, and accompanied by the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar inspected every estate—or rather 613 out of 619 in the five tahsils, went over the land with the zamindars, inspected the crops, made notes of the capacity of the soil, endeavoured to find out all I could from statistics and enquiry as to the circumstances of the people, the working of the present assessment, the reasons for enhancing or reducing it, and then made rough notes as to what a fair assessment would be in each case. Having thus dealt with each individual estate, I settled the data for the re-assessment of the tahsils as a whole with the Deputy Collectors, *viz.*, the standard of prices, the average outturn of crops, the allowances for fodder and failed crops, the average cash rents, etc., and made them prepare assessment reports on these lines for each tahsil, keeping the question of the actual assessment to be imposed for the tahsil as a whole and the individual estates in my own hands. These reports supplemented by

NOTE.—The standard of measurement in the State and used throughout this report is the Shahjahani *bigha* =  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an acre.



my own notes and observations are the basis of the present report. Their preparation has not only been a most useful source of instruction to the Deputy Collectors—who have thus become familiar with the principles of assessment and the method of intelligently handling masses of statistics, but it has also considerably lightened my work. Without such assistance I should not have found leisure for the village to village inspection which though always laborious and often monotonous is the only sound basis for re-assessment.

Position and boundaries of the tahsils under re-assessment.

3. The situation of the five tahsils under re-assessment is shown in the following map.

Each of them touches foreign territory. Tijara is bounded on the east and north by the Gurgaon district and on the west by the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur. Mandawar on the north side touches the Bawal *pargana* of Nabha, and on the north-east Kot Kasim. Bahrar on the north and west marches successively with Gurgaon, Nimrana (a small State tributary to Alwar) Nabha, the Narnaul *pargana* of Patiala, the Shaikhawat tract of Jaipur, and the Kot Putli *pargana* of Khetri—a feudatory of Jaipur. The three *parganas* of Kot Kasim, Bawal and Narnaul were once held by the Nawab of Jhajjar and when confiscated for his treason in the mutiny, were made over respectively to the loyal chiefs of Jaipur, Nabha and Patiala. This is the explanation of their detachment from the present parent States. Rajgarh runs with Jaipur on the south, while Katumbar on all sides but the east is hemmed in by the Akhegarh and Nagar tahsils of Bhartpur.

Of the five tahsils under consideration, only two—Mandawar and Bahrar—are contiguous to one another. These have similar physical features and agricultural conditions; and Tijara—which is separated from Mandawar by a narrow strip of the Kishengarh tahsil—approximates to them closely enough to justify these three tahsils being regarded as in the same tract. On the other hand the two southern tahsils, Rajgarh and Katumbar, though the intermediate distance between them is not, on an average, more than 10 miles, have few physical or agricultural features in common as will presently appear. The selection of the tahsils was determined by the relative progress of the work, and hence I have not been able to secure that they should be in one compact block.

#### General Statistics.

4. A few leading statistics for the five tahsils are given in the following table.

Tahsils.	Detail.	No. of villages.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	AVERAGE PER SQUARE MILE.		Khalsa jama of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
						Total.	Cultivation.		
Tijara ...	Khalsa ...	199	247	166	51,891	215	313	153,870	(b) One Istamrar.
	State Runds ...	3	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	
	Jagir, Mañ, etc. (b)	4	7	Not known.	855	122	Not known.	...	
	Total ...	206	254	...	52,746	208	...	...	
Bahrar	Khalsa ...	130	218	156	65,176	399	418	194,574	
	State Runds ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jagir, Mañ ...	13	25	Not known.	4,423	177	...	...	
	Total ...	144	243	...	69,599	286	...	...	

Tahsil.	Detail.	No. of villages.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	AVERAGE PER SQUARE MILE.		Khalsa jama of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
						Total.	Cultivation.		
Mandawar	Khalsa ...	112	175	126	47,255	270	375	160,739	(b) 2 villages Istamarar.
	Jagir, Mafi, etc....	17 (b)	34	...	9,098	268	...	...	
	Total ...	129	209	...	56,353	270	...	...	
Rajgarh	Khalsa ...	108	225	73	58,512	260	801	156,372	Half of one village is Istamarar.
	State Runds ...	8							
	Jagir, Mafi, etc....	102 (b)	215	Not known.	30,819	144	...	...	
	Total ...	218	440	...	89,331	263	...	...	
Katumbar	Khalsa ...	70	136	104	36,111	236	347	159,930	One Istamarar village.
	State Runds ...	2							
	Jagir, Mafi, etc....	9 (b)	8	...	2,608	...	...	...	
	Total ...	81	144	...	38,719	269	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	Khalsa ...	619	1,001	625	258,945	258	430	830,485	
	State Runds ...	14							
	Jagir, Mafi ...	145	289	...	47,803	165	...	...	
	Jaffad and Istamarar								
	Total ...	778	1,290	...	306,748	...	...	...	

The entire State has an area according to the last settlement of 3,024 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 7,60,446, and a present land revenue of about 21 lakhs, while the number of *Khalsa* estates is now 1,470. These five tahsils in round numbers comprise two-fifths of the area, revenue and population. The density per square mile of cultivation is rather low in Tijara—313—moderate in Bahrar, Mandawar and Katumbar—418,375, and 430 respectively—and decidedly high in Rajgarh—801—owing to the superior fertility of the soil and the inclusion of a considerable urban population. The incidence of the *Khalsa* jama on the population of *Khalsa* villages is about Rs. 2-12-0 per head in Rajgarh, Rs. 3 in Tijara and Bahrar, Rs. 3-6-0 in Mandawar and Rs. 4-6-0 in Katumbar. Population therefore may be considered as adequate for agricultural purposes in all tahsils but Katumbar, where its sparseness is one of the chief drawbacks to agricultural prosperity. The incidence of the land revenue per cultivated acre and per head of population is about twice as much as in the adjoining British district of Gurgaon.

5. Of the 5 tahsils, Tijara is least favoured by nature, having a poor soil and light rainfall but sweet water and an agricultural population—mainly Meos—which

Brief comparison of the five tahsils.

is steadily improving in industry and perseverance. Bahrer and Mandawar come next in order with a soil which though varying considerably in fertility, is better all round than Tijara, while the well water on the other hand is often so saline as to be positively injurious to the land ; with an agricultural population—mainly Ahirs and Jats—superior in industry and thrift to any other in the State. They are however heavily handicapped by the absence of *bands* and *dahri* irrigation.

Katumbar is a level tract with a good soil, but the well water is often brackish or bitter, and the *dahri* irrigation has, owing to the construction of *bands* in the tahsils to the west, fallen off considerably of recent years. The agriculturists—many of whom are Brahmins and Thakurs—are weak in numbers and inferior in industry.

Rajgarh is favoured by the richest soil and the highest rainfall of any tahsil in the State except Thana Gazi. Most of it consists of a series of fertile valleys, shut in by lofty hills, the drainage from which enriches the soil, and where held up by dams, irrigates a considerable area. Wells are very numerous, water is nearly everywhere sweet, though in the hill villages the supply is running low owing to the drought of the last few years, double-cropping is common and does not exhaust the soil. The agricultural population however—chiefly Minas, Brahmins and Thakurs—is wanting in energy and enterprise, and has failed to make the best of the advantages offered by nature. They suffer considerably from the ravages of the wild animals—tigers, panther, pig, deer of various kind—which abound in the hills, and the extension of cultivation has also been retarded by the harassing restrictions hitherto imposed by the Forest Department (Rund and Bannis) of the State.

Physical and agricultural features of each tahsil.

6. The leading physical features of each tahsil may now be considered in more detail.

### TIJARA.

Tijara in the extreme north-east of the State is divided into the two parganas of Tapukra (95 estates), forming the northern portion which was a separate tahsil till 1870, and is still a sub-tahsil in the

Tijara.  
(a) General description.

charge of a Naib-Tahsildar, and Tijara (104 estates) forming the southern and richer portion. The whole tract is situated in the heart of the Mewat—or country of the Meos—which includes nearly half of the Alwar State, 4 out of the 5 northern Tahsils of Bhartpur, and the southern portion of the Gurgaon district. The eastern side is separated from Gurgaon by a long narrow ridge of hills rising at one point to a height of 1,347 feet, and almost parallel with this at a distance varying from one to four miles runs another and a lower range rising near its northern extremity to a height of 1,244 feet. These two ranges form the far famed Tijara Hills, where the old Khanzada or Mewatti chiefs had their strongholds at Indor and Kotila in the days of their prime, when they held 1,484 villages and from their predatory habits and proximity to Dehli, exercised an active and disturbing influence on the policy of the Empire. These ranges are known as the 'Kala Pahar' and are said to be a continuation of the ridge of hills of the same name running from Dehli through Gurgaon and Pataudi. The two ranges almost unite at Indor, the old capital of the Khanzada tribe, and a place of great natural strength, and continue as such for a distance of three miles, when they again diverge, forming an intermediate valley widening gradually down to Baghaur—once the great stronghold of the Landawat Meos.

From this point, where the main road from Tijara to Firozpur in Gurgaon diverges to the south-east, the valley becomes narrower and the hills higher till they gradually become one range which runs along the Alwar-Gurgaon boundary and finally ends abruptly at Naugaon in tahsil Ramgarh (paragraph 5 of report on eastern tahsils).

The valley north of Indor drains due north into the Sahibi, while the rest of the drainage falls into the great masonry dam known as the Tijara or Kaliaka *band*, constructed by Maharaja Balwant Singh across the main opening in the western range. All the land within the valley north of the Tijara *band* is poor and



sandy, much cut up by the hill drainage and difficult of cultivation. South of the dam where the valley is wider the soil is firmer, and benefits from the hill drainage held up by the Tijara, Baghaur and Nimli *bands*.

Besides the above range which runs along the entire length of the eastern boundary there are several isolated hills in the Tapukra *pargana*. While in the south of Tijara the range known as the Landoha (see paragraph 5 (b) of last year's report) runs due south into Kishengarh and Ramgarh having a length of about 5 miles in Tijara. The hill drainage from both sides of this range reinforced by that from the western slopes of the Tijara range south of Tijara form the Landoha *nala*, the annual inundations of which benefit only a few villages in Tijara, but have a large volume and a wider sphere of action in their southern course through Kishengarh and Ramgarh as described in my report on the eastern tahsils.

Leaving out the Landoha watershed all the rest of the tahsil slopes rapidly from the eastern hills towards the Sahibi *nala* which passes close to the western boundary, and all the hill streams except where held up by dams—masonry or earthen—find their way eventually into the Sahibi. The eastern side especially in the northern *pargana* of Tapukra is uneven and much scarred by the action of these hill streams, which owing to the light texture of the soil, scour out deep channels for their beds. The land at the foot of the hills is therefore generally unculturable, but like the hill slopes is often covered by a dense growth of brushwood or low shrubs—the *dhauk*, *arusa*, etc.—which are used for firewood or making charcoal, while the coarse grass which grows in profusion in the rains yields abundant pasture. Proceeding west from the hills the land becomes more level, though it still continues sandy, especially in the northern *pargana*, the water level becomes nearer, the supply more plentiful, and wells more numerous. The water throughout the tahsil is sweet, except in a few villages to the west and south, and of excellent quality both for drinking and for agriculture. The depth varies from 90 feet in some of the hill villages, where the supply also runs short in a dry year, to 11 feet in the low-lying lands on the south-west and for the whole tahsil averages 33 feet, the average depth of the water being 17 feet.

Owing to the absence of trees and shade the tahsil has a rather bare and desolate aspect except in the rains when the hill sides are green with verdure. The soil though light is generally sweet and the crops require rather frequent showers than heavy rains which wash away the light surface and the seed. Bajra is the chief unirrigated crop, the soil not being strong enough for jawar or gram, and in some of the hill villages is famous for its quality and outturn. Spring crops—wheat and barley—are chiefly confined to the *chahi* and *dahri* lands, but if rains are favourable barley is also grown largely on some of the light *barani* soils.

The soil is lighter and the slope from the hills sharper in Tapukra than in Tijara. The water level is deeper and wells are fewer. There is also less *dahri* irrigation as owing to the unstable soil and the sharp slope, earthen dams will not hold up the water and masonry dams though constructed in places—e.g., Jhiwans, Patan, Gotoli, Khizarpur—are too expensive to be remunerative. Most of the hill torrents bring down sand in deposit and the *dahri* area formed is often for this reason worthless. The crops are therefore mainly dependent on the rains in the *kharif* and on the wells in the *rabi*.

The well cultivation is excellent where water is sufficient. A good deal of *Zira* (cummin seed) is raised, and this is a very paying crop. The people are industrious and make the most out of adverse conditions. The arrears of revenue are higher in Tapukra than in Tijara, but the demand has been realised in full for the last seven years. This has been facilitated by the liberal advances given by the State for sinking new wells, but much more has still to be done in this direction to render agriculture more secure.

The Tijara *pargana* has a better soil, with a smaller proportion of sandy *bhur*, stronger village communities, more wells, a larger *dahri* area—protected by the *bands* of Tijara, Isroda, Nimli, Naugaun, Bhindusi, etc.,—and also by the

Landoha floods. *Kacha* wells can be sunk in many villages, but in the hill villages water is deep and scarce. A good deal of wheat is grown in the *chahi* and *dahri* lands, also some tobacco on the wells. Except in the impoverished hill villages the assessment is moderate and has been paid with comparative ease and punctuality.

The tahsil as a whole is fairly well off as regards communications. Tapukra is 15 miles from the Rewari Railway station, and Tijara 16 miles from Khairthal station with which it is connected by a good road through Kishengarh, from where it is metalled on to Khairthal.

The average rainfall since last settlement comes to 21.75 inches which if regular and well distributed is ample to secure both crops, but as will be shown later on in this tahsil the rainfall is capricious and runs to extremes.

13 per cent. of the cultivation is *chahi*, 7 per cent. *dahri* and 80 per cent. is *barani*, so that  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the area is directly dependent on the rainfall. Looking to the natural classification into *Chiknot* or clayey, *Mattiyar* or loamy, and *Bhur I* and *II*, sandy and very sandy, the percentages are :—

Chiknot	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Mattiyar	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bhur I	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ II	...	...	...	...	...	22

so that one-third of the cultivation is good and two-thirds poor or bad.

#### BAHROR AND MANDAWAR.

7. These tahsils are in the Rath or country of the Chauhan Rajputs, the chiefs of whom claim descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu Emperor of Dehli, and have founded in Alwar the three houses

from which the Rao of Mandawar, the Rana of Barod and the Raja of the tributary State of *Nimrana* take their titles. The *Nimrana* estate (consisting of 19 villages with a land revenue—including alienations—of Rs. 37,565 from which it pays a tribute of Rs. 4,300 per annum, at the rate of two annas per rupee, to Alwar), is scattered in 4 separate blocks over the north of Bahrer, while an isolated group of 5 British villages including the Mina settlement of Shahjehanpur lies between Mandawar and Bahrer. The northern portion of Bahrer beyond *Nimrana* forms the pargana or sub-tahsil of Mandan, with a Naib Tahsildar in charge. It stands to Bahrer in much the same relation that Tapukra does to Tijara, but is smaller and more isolated.

The natural features of Bahrer and Mandawar have so much in common that they may be considered together. Both are intersected by long and generally narrow ridges of hills running usually north and south, the summits of which attain a height of 1,757 feet close to the town of Mandawar and of 1,990 feet at Khohar on the west of Bahrer. The slopes of the hills are generally covered with an uneven growth of brushwood—*dhauk*, *salar*, etc.—as in Tijara, and the land along their skirts is cut up by the *nalas* carrying off the hill drainage, which beyond depositing large quantities of sand and occasionally washing away the surface, have little influence on agriculture. Here, as in Tijara the light texture of the soil, and the sharp slope from the hills renders the construction of irrigation dams difficult or unremunerative. There is not a single *band* in Bahrer and only one in Mandawar recently constructed at Mendpuri, from which however there has yet been no irrigation. The south-east of Mandawar from Mandawar to Jhindoli drains north-east into Kishengarh through the Rasgan *nala* which falls into the Bagheri *band* (para. 8 (2) of last year's report). The streams from the west and north of Bahrer run into foreign territory, and practically all the rest of the drainage of the two tahsils finds its way sooner or later into the Sahibi *nala*.



The Sahibi, which has water only during the rains, has its source at Saiwar in Jaipur territory, 21 miles from the Alwar border which it enters at Thurana

(c) *Sahibi nala and its affluents.*

in Bansur. From this point it runs north to Morori of Bansur forming for 19 miles the boundary between Bansur tahsil and the Khetri Raja's tahsil of Kot Putli. The boundary between opposite villages varies with the deep stream. After Morori, it enters the Alwar State and for a distance of 6 miles separates Bansur from Bahrar. At Islampur in Bahrar it is joined by a large affluent known as the Sota. This also has its rise in the Khetri Raj, enters Bahrar at Gumti a few miles north of the Sahibi, which it joins 5 miles further on, the two *nalas* enclosing a triangular tongue of land on the south of Bahrar with 5 villages. The Jaipur State has recently erected a dam across the Sota at Bhochara in Khetri, and this is said to have considerably reduced the volume of the stream which reaches Alwar, and to have affected the water-supply in the wells. From the point of junction at Islampur the combined streams run east and then north, in places separating Bahrar from Mandawar. After skirting the Barod hills it strikes north-east through Mandawar for a distance of 10 miles to Ajeraka receiving on the way the drainage of Bahrar and Mandawar. At Ajeraka where it is over half a mile in width, it is crossed by an iron bridge on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and a stone embankment has been made on the north bank by the railway authorities to prevent the floods cutting inland and damaging Rewari. From a mile west of Ajeraka it forms the boundary between Alwar and Nabha—the deep stream rule here giving way to fixed boundaries. It then passes into the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur, and thence through the east of the Rewari tahsil close to the Tijara boundary into the State of Pataudi and the Rohtak district.

The main affluents which the Sahibi receives in these tahsils besides the Sota are: (1) The Surakh *Nali* which runs from the Babariya *band* in Bansur and after a course of a few miles through the south-west of Mandawar, joins the Sahibi at Sodabas. A project for making a dam across the Sahibi at this point at an estimated cost of 3 lakhs has been recently worked out by Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer, and is under the consideration of the Darbar. The site is an excellent one from an engineering point of view, but there is some doubt whether the land submerged and inundated would not be damaged by the deposits of sand which the Sahibi brings down in enormous quantities.

(2) The stream known as the Harsora or Hajipur *nala* in Bansur, which drains all the eastern side of that tahsil, enters Mandawar at Dhela Bas, runs due north for a distance of about 10 miles, receiving the drainage from the western slopes of the Mandawar hills and finally empties itself into the Sahibi at Bijwar.

All these streams are only in flow in the rains, and though the volume of water is then considerable, they are of little direct benefit to these tahsils. The banks are too high for inundations, the beds too sandy for cultivation. They frequently cut away good land or injure it by depositing sand and the course of the Sahibi is marked by the brick work of wells left standing like towers in the river bed. The area returned as *Khatili* or inundated on the Sahibi and its branches is only 836 bigahs in Bahrar and 1,470 in Mandawar, and this is for the most part inferior cultivation. The proximity of the streams however benefits the wells to a considerable distance by keeping the water sweet and increasing the supply. It is said that the Emperor Akbar endeavoured to dam the Sahibi close to the present railway bridge at Ajeraka so as to irrigate the land round Rewari, but successive floods prevented the execution of the scheme.

In Bahrar the only *nala* that requires mention is the Kasaoti *nala* on the extreme north-west which intersects a few Alwar villages and forms the boundary between Girdarpur of Nabha State and Partapur of Alwar. The boundary between these villages has been repeatedly in dispute and several lives have been

(e) *Kasaoti nala in Bahrar.*



lost over it. It was settled in 1873 by Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Settlement Officer of Gurgaon, and again in 1895 by Mr. Halifax, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, but since then there have been further riots and loss of life. The actual position of the boundary is not in dispute. All that is needed is to put up a few pillars to define it, but for 2 years I have been vainly endeavouring to obtain the co-operation of the Nabha Darbar in this matter.

If we leave aside (1) the villages directly affected by the Sahibi and its branches and (2) the *Bhur* or sandy villages

(f) Natural divisions of Mandawar.

along both slopes of the range running due south from Mandawar and (3) the ridge of high sandy land running from the hills on the western boundary due east through six villages parallel with the Sahibi of which it is probably the old bank, the rest of the Mandawar tahsil consists of a fairly level plain with a good loamy soil rather light in the centre and north but sweet and cool, and stiffer and extremely fertile on the south-east from Pahal to Jhindoli where it benefits considerably from the drainage of the surrounding hills. The water level is very deep near the hills—in some places over 100 feet—and near and abundant close to the course of the *nalas*. The average depth is 42 feet to the water and 18 feet of water. It is generally sweet and beneficial for agriculture. Hence the *chahi* area has increased and is now 17 per cent., while one per cent is *dahri barishi* or advantaged by hill torrents, and 82 per cent. is *barani*. The *barani* land is carefully cultivated. The rainfall though it averages only 19.37 inches is if fairly well distributed ample for both crops. *Bajra* is the staple crop, but there is a good deal of *jawar*, and *sarson* does extremely well in the light clean soils. The classification of the land by the natural qualities of the soil is:—

Chiknot	...	...	...	5 per cent.
Mattiyar	...	...	...	62 "
Bhur I	...	...	...	30 "
" II	...	...	...	3 "

So that two-thirds of the area is fair or good and one-third poor or bad. The tahsil as a whole though not rich, may be considered as distinctly prosperous for a native State. Arrears of revenue since last settlement are found only in 6 estates and the total amount is only Rs. 3,247. There is not a single decent cartroad in the whole tahsil but fortunately it is in direct communication with railway, which crosses it on the north-east for a distance of 6 miles, and has a station at Ajeraka. Mandawar, the headquarters, is only 4 miles from the Harsouli Station, 6 from Khairthal and Ajeraka and 24 from the great central market of Rewari.

(g) Division of Bahrer into two assessment circles.

The Bahrer tahsil falls into two natural divisions, *vis.* :—

- (1) the great central plain with 59 estates around Bahrer bounded by the Sahibi villages on the south, Nimrana on the north and the two parallel hill ranges on the east and west; and
- (2) the rest of the tahsil consisting of (a) the Mandan *pargana* and some outlying hill villages on the north-east, (b) the block of villages along the western boundary separated from the central plain by a ridge of hills, and (c) the fifteen estates with alluvial features on the south along or between the Sota and Sahibi *nalas*—in all 71 estates.

The central plain has an excellent loamy soil—*Mattiyar*—and with a good rainfall grows splendid crops of *jawar*, barley and gram. The soil is level, cool and fertile and benefits from the drainage from the hills on the east and west boundaries. It is owned chiefly by industrious Ahirs who are numerous and thriving but extraordinarily litigious. Land here has a higher value than in any other part of the State. The only drawback to the prosperity of the tract is that the well water is often extremely bad. In the villages towards the hills where the soil is rather light, it is fairly sweet, but in the centre of the plain where the land is best, the water is poisonously bad both for drinking and agriculture. In places, after the land has been irrigated from wells, it has to be kept fallow for one, two, or even three years to recover its sweetness, unless it can be well manured in the meantime, and sown with a rain crop, such as *jawar*, to work off the saline impurities. On some wells the water brings out the familiar white *reh* efflorescence, but this is not as injurious as the water of the oily salt wells (*bajar teliya*) which changes the

surface of the naturally sweet reddish soil into a dirty scum gradually forming into *kankar*. Were it not for the evil qualities of the water, this tract with its unrivalled soil and industrious population, would be the garden of the State. As it is, wells are comparatively few, and are not increasing.

The rainfall at Bahrer, in the centre of this tract, averages 17.52 inches or nearly two inches less than in Mandawar. The spring level too is deeper, the average depth in circle I being 48 feet to the water and 18 feet of water.

The rest of the tahsil though in three separate blocks has fairly similar features, and is therefore treated as a single assessment circle—Chakk II.

(h) Chakk II.

influence of the hills or the Sahibi, the soil is generally poor and sandy. The well water is very far from the surface—over 100 feet in some of the Mandan villages—and for the whole circle averages 59 feet, the average depth of the water being 17 feet.

(a) The Mandan *pargana* which is uneven and much cut up by hills is similar to the Nimrana Estate—which I have separately assessed—and to the adjoining portions of Rewari. It is a bare, sterile, sandy tract the monotony of which is broken only by the bold but barren hill sides and by the clumps of sombre *farrash* trees which the industrious Ahirs have planted as shade for the wells and protection for their fields from the encroaching sand drifts. Several estates are owned by Chauhan Rajputs, assessed at lenient rates, who look to Nimrana rather than to the Alwar Chief as their head. The hill torrents generally run north into Gurgaon or Nabha and no attempt is made to utilise them by means of dams or even small field embankments. Owing to the greater depth of the water the cost of masonry wells is prohibitive in many villages, and their place is taken by *kacha* wells which are unlined below but have 10 to 15 feet of masonry at the mouth. The water in villages close to the hills is generally sweet though the supply is short. At a distance from the hills it is often bad though not so injurious to the land as around Bahrer. The tract as a whole is a decidedly poor one and only industrious Ahirs could make a living out of it. The Chauhans are largely dependent on Ahir tenants, and are leniently assessed. *Bajra* and *moth* in the *kharif*, and barley on the wells in the *rabi* are the chief crops grown. *Jawar* and gram are little grown, but *sarson* is sometimes successfully raised in the lighter soils, which benefit by hill drainage.

(b) The group of 12 villages beyond the hills on the eastern border (known as *Pahar ke niche*) are very similar to the Mandan *pargana*. The soil which slopes abruptly from the hills to Patiala and Nabha on the west is nearly all very sandy *bhur*, uneven, and much cut up by the *nalas* through which the hill drainage runs off to foreign territory. Owing to the great depth of the water—80 to 120 feet—wells are very few, some villages having only a single well for drinking and spring crops are scarcely sown. The *bajra* however of this tract is famous for its yield and quality and the thrifty Ahirs who own most of the villages, after reaping the autumn crops, emigrate with their carts to Rewari, Sirsa and Narnaul and work as carriers during the cold weather. Hence they thrive, where less industrious communities would starve.

(c) The 15 estates on the south of the tahsil affected by the Sahibi and Sota *nalas* have been included in Chakk II, because the soil is generally *bhur*. The water is however near and sweet, wells are numerous, and the well cultivation is careful and productive. Seven of these villages are held by thieving Gujars whose position favours their predatory habits. These estates really occupy an intermediate position between Chakks I and II, but the difference can be taken into account in the village assessment, and does not justify the formation of this small tract into a separate assessment circle.

The Bahrer tahsil is not badly off for Railway communications, Bahrer itself being only 18 miles from Ajeraka, and Mandan 14 miles from Rewari. The internal communications are however extremely bad. The sandy bed of the Sahibi and its tributaries always impede traffic, and in the rains when these streams are in flood communications are often interrupted for days together.

(i) Communications.



Out of the total area only 11 per cent. is *chahi*, one per cent. receives some slight benefit from hill streams, and 88 per cent. is *barani*; while classifying the soils according to natural qualities, 60 per cent. is *mattiyar* or loam, 37 per cent. *bhur I*, and 3 per cent. *bhur II* or in other words three-fifths of the area is fair or good, and two-fifths poor or bad. The *mattiyar* in Circle II is all round much inferior to that of Circle I, but this will be taken account of by framing separate rates for assessment.

## KATUMBAR.

8. From Bahrur to Katumbar we pass from the extreme north-west to the extreme south-east of the State and come upon entirely new conditions. Katumbar is the smallest of the 5 tahsils under consideration, and the least prosperous. As already remarked it touches Alwar territory only on the west, the remaining three sides being bounded by Bhartpur. The western side adjoining Lachmangarh and comprising estates formerly in that tahsil, lies in the Narukhand or country of Naruka Rajputs. The rest of the tahsil lies in the Kater—or broad plain sloping south-east towards the Banganga, and including the central and part of the southern tehils of Bhartpur.

In 1885 five Bhartpur estates—Garu, Latke, Khera Meda, Nagla, Sita Ram and Man Khera—which were enclosed in Katumbar, were transferred to that tahsil, Bhartpur receiving in exchange the detached village of Tilchera from Katumbar and four villages from Govindgarh. The tract as a whole is a level and fairly well cultivated plain. On the south and west there are a few detached hills bare of vegetation, in Dantiya, Banokhar, Sonkhar, and Medpura, and the opening between the latter two has been utilised for the construction of a splendid masonry irrigation embankment at Galakhera. These hills have practically no influence on agriculture and the drainage from them is of no account. There are no streams or *nalas* of any importance, but there are three drainage systems, the water of which in years of good rainfall is stored or distributed for agriculture by 3 systems of irrigation dams.

The overflow from the Lachmangarh *band* enters the tahsil at Tidpuri on the north-west and by means of the Tidpuri dam and the supplementary dams at Tasai and Toosari, benefits 9 estates along the northern boundary whence it passes into the Nagar tahsil of Bhartpur. The inundations were probably never either regular or abundant, but of late years they have been much reduced by the construction of new and the repair of old dams in Lachmangarh, which usually can absorb all the flood water it receives. In the south-west close to the railway a *nala* from Ghosrana in Lachmangarh enters the tahsil at Salwari, is held up by the dams at Salwari and Galakhera, and from the latter is distributed by means of sluices and a canal cut running north to Katumbar town (which owing to bad alignment rarely works) over 6 or 7 villages to the east. Formerly the overflow from this dam ran due east into the Akhegarh tahsil of Bhartpur, but in recent years there has been little overflow, and this has been held up by the embankment of the road from Kherli station to Katumbar. The extreme south-east of the tahsil beyond the Agra-Bandikui Railway receives the overflow from the Nahera *nala* through Jaipur territory and the south of Lachmangarh. This is intercepted by the *bands* of Dantiya and Samuchi, whence it passes on to Kherli, Sonkar and Daroli. The supply from this *nala* has also been much reduced in late years by irrigation works at Kho in Jaipur.

The *dahri* or flooded area in Katumbar though recorded as 10 per cent. of the total cultivation is therefore even more uncertain and precarious than that of Lachmangarh (paragraph 8 (d) of last year's report), being more distant from the source of supply and more likely to be effected unfavourably by the intermediate

dams in Alwar and Jaipur territory. Excepting a few favoured areas in the Tidpuri band, the rest is probably not flooded on an average more than one year in four. The land is however low-lying and gets the drainage from the surrounding areas, which keeps it relatively moist even in dry years, raises the water level and enables *Kacha* wells and *Dhenklis* to be sunk to irrigate the spring crops.

Taking the tahsil as a whole the prevailing soil is loam or *mattiyar*—85 per cent. of the whole—*bhur* or sandy soil amounts to only 7 per cent. and is found chiefly on the south-west close to the hills mentioned, to the south of the railway, and in a few villages on the north-west *chiknot* or stiff clay—8 per cent.—is found in the *dahri* depressions and in the low land on the north-west. Generally speaking the soil in the western villages adjoining Lachmangarh is rather light, while on the east and especially on the north-east adjoining Bhartpur it is superior.

The average rainfall 20·53 inches if seasonable and well distributed is sufficient to mature both crops, but the winter rains are slight and precarious and spring crops are therefore little grown except on the *dahri* or *chahi* lands. The soil is very suitable for autumn crops—*jawar*, *bajra*, *masina* and *ttil*—but the agriculture in the estates held by Thakurs, Brahmins and Gujars—nearly two-thirds of the whole—is very rough. The land is ploughed only once or twice before sowing. Hence the crops as they sprout are choked by weeds, and unless these are cleared away at considerable cost, the outturn is poor.

The water level ranges from 20 feet in the low-lying lands on the north-west to 70 feet along the eastern border, but the average is 35 feet and 15 feet of water. The water is very variable in quality, but is often brackish or bitter and here as elsewhere the best land has the worst water. However about 60 per cent. of the wells are sweet, the test of this being the growth of cotton with well irrigation. The effect of irrigation from brackish and bitter wells is that the land has to lie fallow for two or more harvests, till the saline impurities are got rid of. 19 per cent. of the cultivation is now *chahi*, 10 per cent *dahri*, and 71 per cent. *barani*.

The tahsil is well provided with communications. The Agra-Bandikui branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway crosses it on the south from east to west for a distance of 8 miles and there is an important station at Kherli which is connected with Katumbar by a good road. A new road has also been recently constructed from Katumbar to Lachmangarh.

## RAJGARH.

9. Rajgarh though by far the largest of the five tahsils has the smallest

Rajgarh. land revenue, nearly half of the estates being held revenue free. It is now second in importance only to the Alwar tahsil and historically occupies the first place being the home of the ruling family, the scene of the gradual evolution of a small *jagir* of 2½ villages held from Jaipur into an independent State in the latter half of the last century, and it was the capital of that State till the evacuation of the Alwar Fort by the Bhartpur troops in A. D. 1775. The eastern portion lies in the Narukhand or country of the Narukas, while the western hills and valleys adjoining Thana Ghazi belong physically and ethnographically to the country of the Rajawat Thakurs—the centre of which is Thana Ghazi.

All the western side from Macheri—the home of the ruling family—to the Thana Ghazi border—about two-thirds of the entire area—is covered by masses of hills generally rocky, precipitous and often difficult to cross. The highest points are at Kankwari on the north-west—a famous tiger beat—2,128 feet, and Birpur overlooking the Deoti tank—2,048 feet. These hills have usually a rather broad tableland (*Mala*) at the top and enclose deep and fertile valleys (*Chhind*). The tableland and the slopes are for the most part State property, being used as game preserves, and also for the supply of fuel and grass for State requirements.



The eastern portion of the tahsil is also intersected by several ranges of hills running from north-east to south-west, but these are comparatively low, narrow ridges as in Lachmangarh, and their influence on cultivation is not considerable. These villages, especially on the south-east around Reni, have plain rather than hill features.

Of the total *Khalsa* area only 30 per cent. is cultivated, while 45 per cent. is made up of unculturable forests or hillsides and 25 per cent. is culturable. The natural lines of drainage are (1) from the western hills south or south-east to the Banganga in Jaipur, (2) from the centre and north into the Ruparel, (3) from the north-east to the Lachmangarh *band* and (4) from the south-east through Jaipur into Lachmangarh and Katumbar.

The flow of rain water from the hillsides is in the rains very great, and this is partly held up by a great number of earthen and masonry irrigation dams—many of them of recent construction—the chief of which are those of Baghoni, Rajrauli, Kho, Kalwar, Tehla, Talao, Deoti, Mallana, Nimli, Motiwara, Rajgarh (3), Macheri (3), Reni (3), Dagdaga, Jamroli (3), Dholera, Thausri. Some of these dams are triumphs of engineering skill. Those of Talao, Deoti and Mallana usually hold a considerable supply of water throughout the year, and many of them irrigate not only the land in front of the dam (*agôr*) by submerging, but the land behind it (*pichôr*) by means of sluices and channels. The efficiency and value of their irrigation will be discussed further on at more length. At present the *dahri* area advantaged by them amounts to 6 per cent. of the whole cultivation, but several have only been completed within recent years, and have not yet come into full working.

The area protected by wells in Rajgarh is relatively higher than in any other tahsil except Thana Ghazi and amounts to 37 per cent. of the whole. As is usually the case in a hilly tract the water is generally sweet while the influence of hill drainage, streams, and *bands* tends to keep the supply plentiful. In the western valleys wells are very numerous, and the irrigation is concentrated on small areas, two irrigated crops being commonly raised in the year, *viz.*, maize in the *kharif* followed by wheat or barley in the *rabi*. In this tract in addition to the three ordinary forms of wells, *viz.* :—

- (1) *Nal*, in which a masonry cylinder of stone or brick is first built and then gradually sunk to the required level.
- (2) *Santhra* or *pathrela*, in which the well is first dug out and a lining of stone is then built up from below.
- (3) *Kacha* wells, in which there is no masonry lining or only for a few feet near the mouth.

We find a fourth kind known as *pâpra*. This is common in hilly tracts where a layer of stone is near the surface. After the stone is reached it is excavated by blasting to the spring level. The sides are dressed and smoothed, and thus the well cylinder after 10 or 20 feet of masonry at the mouth is continued through the solid rock till water is reached. Such wells last for centuries and cost little in repairs. When the supply of water shows signs of running short they are sunk a few feet deeper. In some of the western villages, *e.g.*, Kho, the water level runs as deep as 90 feet, but the average is 37 feet to the water and 14 feet of water.

In some of the eastern villages the water is 120 feet from the surface and in Macheri itself 95 feet, but the average is 44 feet to the water and 14 feet of water. In years of drought the supply in hill wells tends to run very low, while after heavy rainfall—especially in the vicinity of *bands*—it rises almost to the surface. The tahsil is fortunate in having over 95 per cent. of its wells sweet or *matwala* (hard) which is even more fertilising than sweet water. The bitter wells are found chiefly in the villages south of the Railway on the south-east and though they bring out *reh* on the land this does not seem to affect the crops adversely.

Another advantage which this tahsil enjoys is a good rainfall. This averages 25·8 inches and the cultivation benefits

(d) Rainfall and agriculture.

not only by the rain that falls on it, but by what drains on to it from the surrounding hills. The proportion of *barani* land is, however, comparatively low—53 per cent., and it is at first sight inexplicable that the area of culturable waste should almost equal the area under cultivation. The causes of this are manifold. It is partly due to the exactions and encroachments of the State Forest Department, partly to the ravages of wild animals which have driven the Zamindars to restrict their cultivation to the area close to their villages which they can watch over day and night, and partly to the fact that the *chahi* land is so productive, that the *barani* is of little consideration. To all these must be added the fact that most of the hill villages possess large herds and flocks and prefer to keep the waste for pasture.

The soil of this tahsil is decidedly superior, its fertile qualities being annually renewed by the drainage from the hills which largely consist of limestone and quartzite. 18 per cent. is *chiknot* or stiff

(e) The classification of soil.

clay which here usually takes the form of a rich dark or dark-brown soil like the famous black cotton soil of Central India; 73 per cent. is loam or *mattiyar*, 7 per cent. *bhur I*, and only 2 per cent. *bhur II*. The *bhur* is found chiefly in a group of 9 or 10 estates on the south-east on both sides of the railway and is by no means of bad quality. For assessment purposes the tahsil is divided into two circles or *chaks*. The western portion embracing the two old *parganas* of Tehla and Rajpur with 45½ *khalsa* and 6½ *mafi* villages enclosed in 5 valleys, hemmed in by a series of roughly parallel mountain ranges rising gradually to the west has been formed into *chak I*, while the rest of the tahsil embracing the *parganas* of Rajgarh, Reni Macheri, with 62½ *khalsa* and 95½ *mafi* estates has been thrown into *chak II*.

In *chak I* the mountains are higher, the valleys more fertile, wells more numerous, double cropping more common than in *chak II*, but at the same time this circle is more subject to the depredations of wild animals and is hampered by the difficulty of communications. A good deal has, however, been done to improve these by the excellent road recently constructed by the State Engineer over the Talao Ghat. Circle II contains some villages quite up to the standard of circle I, but I have not included these in the latter as it is desirable to adhere to the old *pargana* boundaries. This circle also is well off for communications, as the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through it for a distance of 8 miles with a station at Rajgarh, while the branch line from Agra to Bandikui runs in and out on both sides of the south boundary for a distance of 8 miles with a station at Kalanpur (known as Rampura). The tahsil has all the elements of prosperity except a good agricultural population. Nearly half the estates are held by Brahmins, Thakurs and Gujars who are not even second class cultivators, while the Minas who hold over two-fifths of the estates, though industrious enough in a way, are lacking in cohesion and individual energy.

10. The foregoing remarks about each tahsil will have brought into prominence the importance of a good and well-distributed rainfall not only for the purely *barani* lands, but also to fill the depressions, dams or tanks by which the *dahri* area is irrigated, and to maintain the quality and the quantity of the water-supply in the wells. The annual rainfall for each tahsil for the 22 years since last settlement, i.e., 1876-77 to 1897-98, and in Bahrar and Mandawar for the 23 years including 1898-99 (calculated for 12 months—1st April to 31st March) is shown in Appendix A, and Appendix B shows the rainfall for each month from 1st April 1883—before which monthly figures are not available. The 22 years have been subdivided into 3 periods of 7, 8 and 7 years. The average fall for



each and for the whole period is as shown below :—

Tahsil.	1876-77 to 1882-83.	1883-84 to 1890-91.	1891-92 to 1897-98.	Average of 22 years.	Remarks. 1898-99.
Tijara ...	19'57	23'39	22'07	21'75	18'40
Bahrer ...	13'39	20'42	18'00	17'52	} 1898-99 in- cluded.
Mandawar ...	14'42	22'45	20'61	19'37	
Katumbur ...	20'64	18'85	22'34	20'53	14'72
Rajgarh ...	25'30	26'80	23'16	25'80	22'97

The average monthly rainfall from 1882-83 has been:—

Tahsil.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	April to Septem- ber.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	October to March.	Total.
Tijara ...	'01	'63	2'08	7'37	6'90	3'72	20'71	'43	'08	'36	'54	'37	'24	2'02	21'73
Bahrer ...	'90	'92	1'97	5'73	5'18	2'33	16'92	'41	'11	'37	'67	'26	'21	2'03	18'95
Mandawar ...	'50	'40	3'20	6'31	5'90	3'60	18'83	'43	'20	'68	'50	'44	'29	2'54	21'37
Katumbur ...	'02	'42	1'81	5'70	6'39	3'84	18'37	'66	'21	'23	'56	'21	'24	2'11	20'48
Rajgarh ...	...	'70	2'23	7'16	8'36	4'57	23'02	'51	'13	'31	'53	'24	'36	2'08	25'10

Thus the rainfall is least in Bahrer and greatest in Rajgarh, where the hills have a considerable climatic influence. The fall during the six cold weather months—October to March—is nearly the same in all tahsils—2 to 2½ inches, but if we take only the figures for three months—December to February—which have most importance for the spring crop, the rainfall is very slight—ranging from one inch in Katumbur to 1½ inches in Mandawar. From this it follows that *barani* crops are grown only sparingly in the *rabi*. In Katumbur where the winter rains are most uncertain they are hardly sown at all, but if the monsoon rains have been heavy enough to leave moisture for sowing, a fairly large area of oilseeds and *bejar* (gram and barley) is grown in the northern tahsils, and of gram in Rajgarh, which a few well-distributed showers during the cold weather will bring to maturity.

For dry sowings however autumn crops are the most certain and popular as the failure of the monsoon rains is very rare, though they vary enormously in amount and distribution. This will appear from the following table showing the years in which the rainfall fell short of 15 or exceeded 30 inches :—

Year.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katumbur.	Rajgarh.
1876-77 ...	7'63	2'37 (?)	11'26	...	...
1877-78 ...	...	...	10'58	5'24	7'74
1878-79 ...	...	12'35	...	...	30'81
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...	38'20
1880-81 ...	14'40	6'30	5'25	13'32	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	12'50	30'19	...
1882-83 ...	...	14'70	...	...	...

Year.	Tijara.	Bahrór.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
1883-84 ...	8'37	...	...	11'50	...
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	40'30
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...	35'34
1886-87 ...	...	14'70	...	11'26	...
1887-88 ...	33'93	30'20	30'84	...	...
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	...	14'25	...	13'50	...
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	...	14'61	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	39'97	...	...	...	31'90
1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...	31'78
1895-96 ...	8'10	...	14'87	12'30	13'83
1896-97 ...	12'14	12'83	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	14'57	14'27	...	...	...
1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...

From these figures it appears that in 23 years Tijara has had six years of short, and two of excessive rainfall, and in three years the fall has been under 10 inches. Bahrór has had nine years of defective and only one of excessive rainfall and the figures have twice fallen short of 10 inches. Mandawar has had five years of defect and one of excess, but only once has the annual rainfall been under 10 inches. Katambar has had seven years of defective and only one of excessive rainfall, and the amount has once fallen short of 10 inches. Rajgarh—where, however, a higher standard should be taken than in the other tahsils—has only twice had a rainfall under 15 inches and once under 10, while in six years the amount has exceeded 30 inches.

The worst figures are those for 1877-78 when the rainfall was 10'58 in Mandawar and considerably less in all the other tahsils. This was the terrible famine year the memory of which will survive for generations. Before the State had time to recover from its effects, it was attacked by the serious drought of 1880-81, when the rainfall was under 15 inches in all tahsils, but Rajgarh, and much below 10 inches in Bahrór and Mandawar. The year 1887-88 was marked by excessive rainfall in the three northern tahsils, and is the only year when the figures for Bahrór and Mandawar exceeded 30 inches. The year 1895-96 was one of serious drought in all tahsils though the rainfall fell short of 10 inches only in Tijara. In 1896-97 the drought still continued in the northern tahsils, and in 1897-98 the rainfall was slightly below 15 inches in Tijara and Bahrór, slightly above in Mandawar, but the distribution in all tahsils was good, and both crops were successful. The highest fall in any tahsil was 40'3 inches in Rajgarh in 1884-85, but the rainfall of that tahsil is often purely local. Since the year 1895-96, the rainfall has been poor in all tahsils. This has not only re-acted directly upon the area and yield of *barani* crops, but has seriously contracted the inundations of the *dahri* lands, and also gradually reduced the water-supply in the wells especially between and close to the hills. Were it not for the high prices of produce the agricultural community would have felt the pinch of scarcity more keenly. There have been no desertions or relinquishment of holdings, the revenue has been paid in full, except in Katambar where the arrears for 1895-96 are considerable, and the people though straitened are in good heart and look forward hopefully to the turn of the tide in their favour.

11. Allusion has been made to the leading features of well irrigation in the remarks on each tahsil. Wells protect 13 per cent. of the cultivated area in Tijara, 11 in Bahrar, 17 in Mandawar, 19 in Katumbar and 37 in Rajgarh. The methods of irrigation and the quality and effects of the water, have been detailed in paragraph 16 of last year's report and need not be repeated here. There is little room for the extension of cultivation in any of these tahsils but Rajgarh or in the State generally and it is to the improvement of agriculture by means of wells and irrigation dams that the State must look for the expansion of its revenue.

The following statement compares the number of *khalsa* wells in each tahsil at last settlement and now :—

Tahsil.	Detail of settlement.			MASONRY WELLS.		Kacha well, permanent.	Temporary dhers and dhenkils.	AVERAGE DEPTH IN FEET.	
				Wells.	Laos.			Of water.	To water.
Tijara ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	736	1,119½	107	91	44	16
	Now ... ..	...	...	945	1,637	153	154	33	17
Bahrar ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	708	1,159	...	...	...	...
	Now ... ..	...	...	753	1,275	2	1	61	17
Mandawar ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	827	1,434	146	...	...	...
	Now ... ..	...	...	925	1,702	91	4	42	18
Katumbar ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	805	958½	11	236	...	...
	Now ... ..	...	...	866	1,086½	25	432	35	15
Rajgarh ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	1,580	2,105½	284	342	...	...
	Now ... ..	...	...	1,644½	2,381½	225	290	41	14
Total ... ..	Last ... ..	...	...	4,656	6,776½	543	669	44	16
	Now ... ..	...	...	5,133½	8,082	496	881	43	16

The increase has been greatest in Tijara—29 per cent. in masonry wells alone—and in Mandawar 12 per cent., but this has been accompanied by a falling off in *kacha* wells. In Bahrar it is only 6 per cent., in Katumbar 8 and in Rajgarh only 4 per cent. The increase in wells is less than in the eastern tahsils, the explanation being that the cost of sinking wells is so great that the people can rarely undertake it from their own resources, and also that the risk of the water turning out brackish or bitter is considerable.

12. Here as elsewhere the State has made liberal *Takavi* advances for sinking wells and other purposes, the details of which are given below :—

Tahsil.	Particulars.		Wells.	Irrigation dams.	Seed and bullocks.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Tijara	Advanced	...	59,379	3,200	42,477	961	106,017
	Recovered	...	45,778	2,845	37,632	961	87,216
	Balance	...	13,601	355	4,845	...	18,801
Bahrar	Advanced	...	15,840	250	8,263	70	24,423
	Recovered	...	15,180	250	8,195	70	23,695
	Balance	...	660	...	68	...	728



Tahsils.	Particular.	Wells.	Irrigation. dams.	Seed and bullocks.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Mandawar	Advanced ..	17,837	...	908	...	18,745
	Recovered ...	15,469	...	429	...	15,898
	Balance ...	2,368	...	479	...	2,847
Katumbar	Advanced ...	36,016	65	Not known.		36,081
	Recovered ...	26,741	51	...	...	26,792
	Balance ...	9,275	14	...	...	9,289
Rajgarh	Advanced ...	20,006	3,674	Not known.		23,680
	Recovered ...	15,493	3,055	...	...	18,548
	Balance ...	4,513	619	...	...	5,132
Total	Advanced ...	1,49,078	7,189	51,648	1,031	2,08,946
	Recovered ...	1,18,661	6,201	46,256	1,031	1,72,149
	Balance ...	30,417	988	5,392	...	36,797

Nearly all the new wells have been sunk wholly or partly with the aid of the State advances which are given free of interest, and recovered generally within 3 years from the sinking of the well.

The total *Takavi* advances of all kinds amount to over two lakhs, of which more than half has been advanced in the Tijara tahsil alone, and the increase of wells in that tahsil is almost equal to that in the remaining four tahsils combined. The cause of this is that in the winter of 1881, His Highness the late Maharaja made a tour through this Tahsil on his way to visit the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Rewari. Being struck with the depressed condition of the tahsil which had not yet recovered from the effects of the famine, he gave special orders that the people should be liberally assisted with advances for seed and cattle and the sinking of wells. Within the next three years over Rs. 25,000 was advanced for wells alone, and an almost equal amount for purchase of seed and cattle—the tahsildar being deputed to Rewari where at one fair he purchased for Rs. 4,680, 250 plough and well oxen which were distributed among the most needy Zamindars. Never was money better spent. The people were put in heart, and enabled to at once take advantage of the returning good seasons to restore the abandoned cultivation, while the new wells helped to increase the security against drought and enable the people to pay their revenue more easily in bad years. Had the matter not been taken in hand then, on the Maharaja's personal initiative, I am convinced that the arrears of revenue would be much more than they are, and that the tahsil would still be depressed and impoverished instead of comparatively flourishing. Liberal *Takavi* expenditure therefore, if properly supervised, repays the State over and over again, and is the more necessary now that the recent prohibition of alienation of land to money-lenders, restricts the Zamindar's powers of borrowing from that source.

The Darbar in the present year has set apart Rs. 50,000 for advances for construction and repairs of wells, nearly all of which has, I believe, already been applied for. In future it is proposed to further improve the system by removing the present restriction according to which the borrower before receiving the loan must provide half the materials required for the work, and by making the allotment by tahsils according to the requirements of each. Besides the wells shown as working in the above table, there are 40 under construction in Tijara, 5 in Bahrar and 5 in Mandawar.

The increase in wells shown in the above table does not fully represent the total number of new wells constructed. Many wells, both of those existing at last settlement and of those since made, have collapsed or gone out of working owing to the water being proved to be injurious after a few years' trial.

The cost of construction ranges from Rs. 20 to 60 for a *kacha* well, 150 to 300 for a *pakka-kacha* well, 300 to 500 for a well made of stone locally quarried (*Santhra or Kara*) without mortar, and 400 to 1,500 for a well made of stone or brick cemented by mortar. Taking Rs. 400 as the cost of a well of ordinary diameter sunk to a distance of 40 feet (say 25 feet to the spring level and 15 feet of water) it may be said roughly that every additional 10 feet of sinking costs Rs. 150 more, so a well sunk to a depth of 80 feet would cost Rs. 1,000.

Classification of wells by quality of water.  
shown in the following table :—

13. The classification of wells according to the quality of the water is

Quality of water.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	Total.	REMARKS.
Sweet (Mitha) ...	894	598	821	508	1,520½	4,341½	
Hard (Matwala) ...	22	18	33	44	...	117	
Slightly brackish (Rukala) ...	28	...	...	3	8	39	
Brackish (Malmala) ...	38	46	80	65	57	286	
Bitter (Khara) ...	26	29	54	157	46	312	
Oily (Telia) ...	16	28	25	78	11	158	
Oily and salt (bajar telia) ...	4	36	3	11	2	56	
Total ...	1,028 (a)	755 (b)	1,016 (b)	866 (c)	1,644½ (c)	5,309½	(a) Includes masi. (b) Pakka and Kacha wells. (c) Pakka wells only.

Thus Tijara and Rajgarh have the highest proportion of sweet wells, Bahrar and Katambar the lowest. The figures do not fully bring out the inferiority of the water in Bahrar as there are many wells in *chak I*, the water of which though sweet is found after a few years' irrigation to injure the soil.

In this and other tahsils the Zamindars endeavour to mitigate the evil results of irrigation, by watering only part of the well area in one year raising *barani* crops on the rest. The area irrigated is sown with *barani* crops the following year and the unirrigated area of the first year is watered. Thus irrigated and unirrigated crops alternate, and this prevents the soil from becoming permanently deteriorated. The brackish and bitter well water is however only positively injurious when applied from start to finish. Where the crop is sown with rain and receives a few showers of rain after sprouting, the irrigation from bitter wells is not injurious and in fact often produces a heavier crop than on sweet wells. In years of drought, however, the mitigating influence is absent, and as the Zamindars are forced to extend their irrigation as widely as possible for their immediate needs, the effect of this is seen in the subsequent temporary deterioration of the soil. However after all things are taken into account, well irrigation is the back-bone of agriculture, and the villages which show most signs of poverty or distress are in nearly all cases those in which the people have not this resource to fall back upon. This enforces the arguments already advanced that one of the cardinal points of the State revenue policy should be the increase of wells and the development of well irrigation by State loans. That the State has realised this in the past, is, I am convinced, one of the main resources of its agricultural prosperity, and at the risk of iteration, I cannot help repeating that I trust it will not be lost sight of in future.

14. The *dahri* area is of no practical account in Bahrar and Mandawar, but in the remaining three tahsils it is important covering 7 per cent. of the area in Tijara, or excluding *dahri barishi*, 5 per cent., 10 per cent. in Katambar, where there are only 78 bigahs of *dahri barishi*, and 10 per cent. in Rajgarh, or excluding *dahri*

*barishi* 6 per cent. The *dahri barishi* area is also one per cent. of the whole in Bahror and Mandawar which have no regular *dahri*, i.e., irrigated by means of dams or *bands*.

The *dahri* area is divided as described in last year's report into—

- (1) Present (*maujuda*) which is usually inundated when floods are favourable and has been actually inundated within the last five years.
- (2) Former (*sabika*) which is only occasionally inundated by high floods, and has not been inundated within the last five years.
- (3) *Barishi* which is not attached to irrigation dams, but benefits by the natural drainage from the hills.

15. The following table, many of the figures of which I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Macdonald the State Engineer, shows the chief irrigation *bands* in each tahsil, the amount spent on their construction or repair since last settlement and the area shown as *dahri* then and now in the Settlement Records, as well as the area which they are supposed to be capable of irrigating.



Imp 16014 Dated 30.12.09

No.	Tahsil.	Name of band.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public Works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRRIGATION.			DAHRI AREA.				REMARKS.
						Sub-merged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settlement.	Now.			
										Present.	Former.	Total.	
1	Tijara	Jhiwana	New	Masonry	18,357	433	636	1,069	...	140	...	140	Completed in 1896-97 in place of an old masonry band which was washed away. No good dahri has yet formed, but it will improve as the nalas fill up.
2	"	Khizarpur	"	"	14,351	146	...	146	...	59	...	59	Completed in 1882, not likely to benefit a large area. Of the 59 bigahs dahri, 32 were already chahi.
3	"	Naugaun Masit	Old	Kacha	7,680	156	204	340	233	647	...	647	An old but well placed kacha band, repaired and enlarged by the State Engineer, is over 7,000 feet long.
4	"	Gotoli	New	Masonry	1,154	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	Completed in 1884. No irrigation from it so far, nor is there likely to be any, but it benefits the wells in the vicinity and protects No. 3.
5	"	Patan Kalan	"	"	10,849	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	Recently constructed by the State Engineer, no dahri area yet formed, nor is the area likely to be large, but it will improve the water-supply in the wells.
6	"	Rambas	"	Kacha	...	254	253	507	...	314	...	314	Built by the villagers with Rs. 900 Takavi, now being improved by State Engineer.
7	"	Isroda	Old	"	10,136	394	514	908	...	893	...	893	An old kacha band well situated for irrigation, was restored by State Engineer in 1896-97, much of the dahri area within the band is sandy and inferior, but the area irrigated through sluices is very good.
8	"	Kaliaki (near Tijara fort).	"	Masonry	...	...	...	...	883	1,145	...	1,145	A magnificent masonry band built by Maharaja Balwant Singh 60 years ago to hold up the drainage of the valley between the eastern hills, is one of the finest works in the State and benefits a large area.

9	"	...	Baghaur	...	New	...	Kacha	...	10,678	97	141	238	...	5	...	5	Recently completed by State Engineer, and its full results have yet to show themselves. The embankment also forms the high way between Tijara and Firozpur in Gurgaon.
10	"	...	Nimli	...	"	...	"	...	8,471	246	...	246	66	85	...	85	Recently constructed by State Engineer, in place of an old dam which had been breached. The <i>dahri</i> area will improve and extend.
11	"	...	Naugaun (Tijara)	(2) old	...	"	...	...	4,517	161	211	377	115	342	...	342	Recently improved and repaired by State Engineer, does a good deal of sluice irrigation.
12	"	...	Bhindusi	(2)	"	...	Partly masonry, partly kacha.	...	7,231	262	241	503	31	198	258	456	
13	"	...	Mandana	{	(2)	"	Kacha	...	40 89	...	...	...	1,290	...	...	2,494	The new <i>band</i> faced with masonry was made 15 years ago and wants repairs. The <i>dahri</i> area is very poor in places owing to sand deposits.
14	"	...	Tijara (Kaziwala)		(2) new	Faced masonry	...										
15	"	...	Bhimwari	...	"	...	Kacha	...	937	}	...	...	Details not available.		...	...	A very old <i>band</i> receives the overflow from No. 8.
16 to 29	"	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...									
Total Tijara									100,400	...	...	...	(a) 3,197	8,281	1,021	9,302	(a) The figures shown in the assessment statements of last settlement do not agree with those in the village records. The total of the former is here given.
Bahrar									Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no irrigation from <i>bands</i> in this tahsil.
30	Mandawar	...	Mendpuri	...	New	...	Masonry	...	9,603	123½	...	123½	...	...	...	...	Completed last year by State Engineer. Will improve water-supply in wells and <i>dahri</i> area will gradually form.
31	Katambar	...	Tidpuri	...	Old	...	Kacha	...	2,202	681	...	681	...	...	...	1,706	Recently repaired and improved by State Engineer.
32	"	...	Salwari	...	Old	...	Kacha	...	1,104	172	...	172	...	...	...	264	Reconstructed to protect No. 34.
33	"	...	Galakhara	...	"	...	Masonry	...	...	327	...	327	...	...	...	1,448	A very fine masonry <i>band</i> made by Maharaja Bani Singh.
34	"	...	Dantiya	...	"	...	Kacha	...	1,311	123	...	123	...	...	...	510	Reconstructed to protect No. 35.

No.	Tahsil.	Name of band.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public Works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRRIGATION.			DAHRI AREA.			REMARKS.	
						Submerged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settlement.	New.			
										Present.	Former.		Total.
35	Katumbur	Samuchi	Old	Kacha	4,690	122	...	122	...	...	...	976	Besides 78 bigahs <i>dahri</i> barishi.
36	"	Sonkhar	"	"	989	379	...	379	...	...	...	122	
37	"	Tasai	}	...	4,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,310	
38	"	Toosari				...	...	...	...	...	...		
39	"	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	
		Total Katumbur	...	...	14,697	...	...	...	9,240	6,272	3,316	9,588	
40	Rajgarh	Kankwari	Old	Masonry	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	An old masonry <i>band</i> made in Jaipur times and once repaired.
41	"	Ehagoni	New	Kacha	28,464	196	426	622	...	...	...	...	Situated in Tabla, Rampura and Satawat, holds up the water of the Kankwari or Baghoni <i>Nala</i> , work has not yet been completed and no <i>dahri</i> area has yet been formed.
42	"	Kho Khalwar	"	...	15,061	112	195	307	...	45	...	45	Made at the desire of the late Maharaja to hold up the water from passing into Jaipur, has been three times breached and is not likely to pay.
43	"	Kho (purana)	Old	Masonry	6,933	116	118	234	324	219	...	219	A masonry <i>band</i> built 48 years ago and frequently breached, but repaired and enlarged some years ago by State Engineer. The area inundated is chiefly <i>chahi</i> and water rates are charged on sluice irrigation, the total amount of which since last settlement is Rs. 544.
44	"	Mallana	New	"	{ 48,940 7,000 }	425	1,858	2,284	...	295	...	295	Recently constructed by State Engineer, on a site between two hills, selected by the late Maharaja, holds up a very large volume of water of the Bhagori and Nandu <i>nalas</i> , but this has caused some damage and loss of revenue by swamping the land. This damage will continue,



unless the water is run off or canal irrigation through the sluices developed, but at present there is no demand for the latter as the land is already *chahi*. The work though a splendid one from an engineering point of view will never pay financially.

45	"	...	Tahla (Raola)	...	"	...	Kacha	...	5,602	58	47	105	...	9	...	9	Constructed two years ago, to protect No. 44 from a sudden inrush of water, is never likely to pay financially, but the <i>dahri</i> irrigation will increase if the <i>band</i> stands firm.
46	"	...	Rajraoli	...	New	...	Kacha	...	9,776	117	205	322	...	...	...	...	Close to the preceding and like it a protection to No. 44. The work is not yet complete and no <i>dahri</i> area has been found. I doubt if it will pay financially.
47	"	...	Talao	...	Old	...	Masonry	...	...	...	...	...	204	176	...	176	A very old and strong masonry embankment constructed nearly 1,700 years ago. There are also 135 bigahs of <i>chahi</i> land irrigated from it by well-wheels on the bank.
48	"	...	Talao (Patwari-wala).	...	New	...	Masonry and kacha	...	6,817	29½	38½	68	...	...	...	...	This dam was constructed last year at the instance of the Revenue Authorities to hold up the hill drainage and direct it by a canal into No. 47, while it may increase the supply in the latter, it causes some loss of revenue by keeping land under water in the <i>kharif</i> . Financially it will not be a success.
49	"	...	Deoti or Sagar.	...	Ram	...	Masonry	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 440 \\ \text{dahri.} \\ 2112 \\ \text{nahri.} \end{array} \right\}$	...	2,552	One of the finest irrigation works in the State, constructed in Jaipur times by the Bargujar Chiefs and irrigates 10 villages.—5 within the <i>band</i> and 5 through sluices. Part of the area within the <i>band</i> has a fluctuating assessment varying with the crop. The <i>band</i> holds water throughout the year. It requires cleaning near the embankment where mud has silted up and blocks some of the sluices.
50	"	...	Chilori	...	(2) old	...	Kacha	...	3,584	116	118	234	474	355	...	355	Reconstructed by State Engineer two years ago, partly to protect <i>band</i> Lachmangarh. Rs. 817 have been spent on repairs by the Tahsil.
51	"	...	Dagdaga	...	...	...	"	...	3,861	195	170	365	181	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 461 \\ \text{dahri.} \\ 860 \\ \text{nahri.} \end{array} \right\}$	...	1,321	An old <i>band</i> , repaired first by the zamindars with 500 Takavi, and again by the State. The <i>dahri</i> area within the <i>band</i> is poor and the <i>nahri</i> area irrigated by sluices is worse.

No.	Tahsil.	Name of band.	Old or new.	Masonry or kacha.	Total amount spent on construction or repair by the Public Works Department.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ESTIMATE OF IRRIGATION.			DAHRI AREA.			REMARKS.	
						Sub-merged.	Through sluices.	Total.	At last settlement.	New.			
										Present.	Former.		Total.
52	Rajgarh	Reni (new)	New	Kacha	25,339	829	1,444	2,273	54	...	...	780	Rs. 7,436 have also been spent by the tahsil on repairs or construction. This band is very beneficial and there is a good deal of sluice irrigation which has hitherto paid a separate water rate. 7 villages are irrigated from it.
53	"	Reni (old)	Old	"	...	315	...	315	201	{ 425 nahri. 236 dahri. }	...	661	An old and useful band. There is a good deal of sluice irrigation, chiefly in chahi land which pays a separate water rate.
54	"	Macheri (Laknaka)	New	"	2,873	26	132	158	...	80	...	80	Built by the State in a year of drought and reconstructed by the State Engineer. Rs. 1,854 were also spent through the tahsil. There are two masonry bands in this village.
55	"	Macheri (Sadhoka)	"	"	1,674	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	Built by the State in a year of drought and reconstructed by the State Engineer. Rs. 453 were also spent through the tahsil.
56	"	Rajgarh	(4) old	"	...	...	...	...	62	411	30	441	These are all old and useful bands. The area advantaged by them is largely chahi and not shown.
57	"	Motiwari	New	"	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	Constructed by the tahsil at a cost of Rs. 5,197.
58	"	Nimli	"	"	2,269	93	...	93	18	43	...	43	Made originally by the zamindars with Takavi Rs. 2,300, repaired and added to by the State.
59	"	Dhulera	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	Made by the zamindars with Takavi.
60	"	Thausri	Old	Masonry	...	...	...	...	426	1,379	123	1,502	A fine masonry band between two hills made by Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh, benefits four villages—2 within the band and 2 by sluice irrigation, but the latter is uncertain.

61	"	...	Jamroli	...	"	...	"	...	...	...	...	84	280	...	280	A very efficient <i>band</i> , also benefits a large <i>chahi</i> area
62	"	...	"	...	New	...	Kacha	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	Built by the tahsil at a cost of Rs. 1,146, of little use except to raise the water level.
63	"	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Details	not available.			Rs. 18,632 have also been spent on repairs.
													3,382	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,974 \\ \text{dahri} \\ 3,690 \\ \text{nahri} \end{array} \right\}$	151	8,664
Total Rajgarh									1,68,193 (a)	...	...	...				



The statement may appear a cumbrous one, and its compilation has been a difficult task, but the irrigation dams are so important that it is worth while focussing in this form the main facts relating to each. The figures show at a glance what works have hitherto been remunerative and will thus help to direct attention to the best means of obtaining a return for the money spent.

In Tijara over a lakh of rupees has been spent by the State Public Works Department on construction and repair of *bands*, and though several of the works are never likely to prove remunerative, the total result has been to raise the *dahri* area on these works from 2,735 to 5,121 bighas, or by 2,400 bighas, but as most of the *dahri* is poor, the enhanced assessment on this due to *dahri* will probably not be more than 2,000. For the tahsil as a whole the *dahri* area has increased from 3,197 to 9,302 bighas, but the accuracy of the figures of last settlement is doubtful.

The sum of Rs. 9,603 spent on the Mendpuri *band* in Mandawar has brought in no direct returns so far, nor is it likely to for some years though the indirect advantages are of some account.

In Katumbar no new works have been taken up, but Rs. 14,697 have been spent in improving existing *bands*. Though there is a slight increase in area from 9,240 to 9,588 bighas, I doubt if there has been any improvement all round in the *dahri* of this tahsil which, as already explained, has been rendered more precarious by the construction of the *bands* in Rajgarh and Lachmangarh. More than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the *dahri* area is *sabika*, i.e., only occasionally flooded and after uncertain intervals.

In Rajgarh the *dahri* area (*khalsa*) has increased from 3,972 bighas to 6,642, of which however 2,690 are *dahri barishi* which at last settlement was classed as *barani*, and if this be excluded the area is stationary. No less than Rs. 1,68,193 have been spent in recent years by the State Engineer, chiefly on new works and over Rs. 18,000 by the tahsil chiefly on repairs, while a sum of over Rs. 38,000 has yet to be spent to complete the works in hand.

The result of this expenditure on the 13 works over which it has been distributed has been to increase the *dahri* area from 1,051 to 1,833 bighas, to which must also be added 997 bighas of *nahri* (irrigated through sluices) on the Reni and Dagdaga bands, but this latter is flooded only irregularly. Many of the Rajgarh works have so far yielded no returns, as they have only been recently completed, the *dahri* area has not had yet time to form, and the zamindars while professing to doubt whether the dams will stand the first heavy strain on them, are really holding back from breaking up new land within the *bands* till the new assessment have been given out.

Moreover some of the new works Nos. 42 and 44 in Rajgarh (including the Mallana *bands* which is the most expensive and ambitious of all the projects) were undertaken at the instance of His Highness the late Maharaja for other than purely financial reasons, and can never be expected to pay.

16. At present it is rather premature to judge of the financial results of the irrigation dams as a whole, as many of them are quite new and the last few years have been very unfavourable for inundations. As far as my observations go, however, they tend to the conclusion that the money spent on dams by the State, which bring in no return except the increased assessment or water rate of the land improved by their construction, might have been more profitably applied to the construction and repair of wells, in which not only does the State get the benefit of the enhanced assessment owing to the improvement of the land, but the original outlay is repaid by the borrowers within a few years.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Rs. 60,000 advanced by the State for wells in Tijara has done more for the improvement of the tahsil, and the enhancement of the State revenue than the Rs. 1,00,000 spent on *bands*, while there is this great difference that of the former sum Rs. 46,000 have already and the balance will ultimately be repaid to the State, whereas the money spent on *bands* never comes back directly.

In Rajgarh the two lakhs spent on irrigation dams will not as far as I can see increase the revenue directly by more than Rs. 3,000. In that tahsil only Rs. 20,000 have been advanced in the same period for the construction of wells. Had the sum of two lakhs been judiciously advanced for wells, at least 200 new wells would have been constructed. These would irrigate an area of about 3,000 bighas, which would pay at least Rs. 4 per bigha in excess of the previous assessment or Rs. 12,000 per annum. Thus the State would not only have the original advance of two lakhs repaid, but would receive 6 per cent. perpetual interest on it as well.

In the above remarks I do not wish to imply that the State should give up expenditure on dams, and devote the money to Takavi loans for wells, but merely to bring into prominence the fact that the latter though more advantageous to the people and remunerative to the State are apt to be neglected for more ambitious and striking projects of irrigation dams. The zamindars will always be found to urge the construction of the latter knowing that the expense will be borne by the State, and careless of the fact that the returns on the dams they suggest would rarely come to 1 per cent. on the capital outlay. It must not be forgotten that all the best sites for dams have already been utilised by previous rulers—Maharaja Banni Singh in particular having left many lasting monuments to his memory in the splendid masonry dams he constructed—and that with rare exceptions any new projects are likely to be more expensive and less remunerative than the old. On the other hand in a wealthy State like Alwar with a large accumulation of savings, a strictly commercial policy in these matters would be out of place. As long as a project is likely to prove beneficial to the people and likely to yield a moderate profit—say even 2 per cent.—to the State, there need be no hesitation, I think, in sinking a reasonable amount of capital in it. The indirect benefits of the irrigation dams in improving and levelling the soil, raising the water level in wells, providing a supply of drinking water for men and cattle are considerable, and the salve to the *amour propre* of the State in retaining and utilising in its own borders the streams which would otherwise pass away to foreign territory must also be taken into consideration.

17. At the risk of being tedious I will here discuss the method of working and assessing the *band* irrigation. The general rule is that at last settlement land within the *band* known as *dahri* was assessed for the term of settlement, the water advantage being included in the Jama, while land behind the *band* and irrigated through the sluices (which may be distinguished as *nahri*) was in some cases assessed with a fixed *dahri* Jama, and in others (in Katumbar and Rajgarh) merely the dry or *barani* rate was imposed, leaving a separate water rate to be charged—from four annas to Re. 1 per bigha—on the area actually watered in any year. Further, land benefitted by *bands* constructed after settlement was to pay till re-assessment a water rate on the area flooded year by year.

(a) Tijara.

In Tijara the total revenue hitherto realised on account of irrigation by new *bands* has been only Rs. 166, viz. :—

						Rs.
Khizarpur	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bhimwari	...	...	...	...	...	70
Gotoli	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hamiraka	...	...	...	...	...	52

There has been a good deal of new irrigation on the Jhiwano *band* for the last two years, but owing to the negligence or delay of the revenue authorities nothing has yet been realised.

In Katumbar in certain villages the *dahri* land has been assessed as such at a fixed rate, while in others the total area that would be flooded if the *band* were filled has been estimated and a lump sum at the rate of Re. 1 per acre fixed,

(b) Katumbar.



as to be levied in such a contingency, while in years when the *band* does not fill completely a water rate of Re. 1 per bigha is levied on the area actually flooded, *chahi* land and State *mafis* being exempted. The working of the system is shown in the following table :—

Band.	Village.	Maximum to be levied if band fills completely.	Number of years since last settlement in which band filled partly or completely.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WATER RATES.			Average for 22 years.	REMARKS.
				Charged.	Realised.	Balance.		
		Rs.						
Tidpuri ...	1. Tidpuri ...	240	6	1,333	1,333	...	56	
	2. Ajitpura ...	210	6	771	721	50	35	
	3. Kankroli ...	340	5	450	450	...	20	
	4. Pahari ...	533	6	1,327	1,327	...	60	
	5. Indraoli ...	291	3	631	631	...	29	
	6. Dayalpura ...	Included in Jama.	1	91	...	92	4	Demand illegal.
Tasal ...	7. Tasal ...	800	6	2,484	2,347	137	113	
	8. Tusari ...	1,400	3	1,833	1,733	100	83	
	9. Hallana ...	500	1	91	91	...	4	
Goia Khera ...	10. Nudpura ...	90	9	670	670	...	30	
	11. Sonkhor ...	Not fixed	2	275	242	33	13	
	12. Daroda ...	...	2	213	213	...	10	Irrigated through a channel—vide paragraph 8; the flooded area pays only 8 annas per bigha.
	13. Gahroo ...	...	1	537	150	387	24	
	14. Nangla Kesarya ...	...	1	11	11	...	...	
	15. Arwa ...	...	1	22	22	...	1	
TOTAL ...		4,404	...	10,740	9,941	799	482	

Thus the average annual realisations in these 15 villages on account of *dahri* inundations have been less than Rs. 500. In all other villages attached to these three *bands* and on the remaining *bands* in this tahsil the *dahri* assessment has been included in the Jama, and I think the same course might with advantage be followed in these. The present system though fair enough in theory is open to fraud and other abuses in practice. Besides the *dahri* lands even when not actually flooded have a natural advantage of situation and quality which enables them to grow *rabi* crops almost every year, and justifies their being assessed at a fixed rate higher than the *barani* rate, allowance being of course made for the greater or less frequency of the floods.

In Rajgarh the system of last settlement was (1) to impose a fixed assessment on all *dahri* lands within the *bands* excepting the area known as Band

(e) Rajgarh.

Ram Sagar within the Deoti *band*—which owing to the danger of swamping has always paid at differential crop rates on the area actually sown, (2) while the *nahri* area, *i. e.*, irrigated through sluices has generally been assessed at dry rates paying a separate water rate—4 annas to 8 annas per bigha on *Khalsa* and 8 annas to Re. 1 on *Mafi* lands on the area actually watered, except in the case of the 5 villages irrigated by sluices from the Deoti *band*, in which the water rate is included in the Jama; while (3) irrigation from *bands* constructed since settlement is supposed to pay a separate water rate on the area actually flooded.



The following statement shows the realisations on account of (2) and (3) :—

(2.) Sluice irrigation from old bands.

Serial No.	Name of band.	Cost of repairs.	Number of villages.	Total area irrigated.	Total amount realised.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.				
1	Kho Purana ... ..	6,952	1	920	344	<i>Dahri</i> included in <i>Jama</i> . <i>Nahri</i> in future in <i>Khalra</i> land should pay Re. 1 and <i>Maj</i> Rs. 1-8 per <i>bigah</i> as water rate per watering. Water rate to be included in <i>Jama</i> .
2	Dagdaga ... ..	...	1	134	38	
3	Reni (Purani) ... ..	439	1	4,850	1,470	As No. (1).
	„ Pathrora... ..	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ... ..	7,401	3	5,904	1,852	

(3) Irrigation from new bands.

Serial No.	Name of band.	Cost.	Number of villages.	<i>Dahri</i> .	<i>Nahri</i> .	Total irrigated up to date.	Total amount realised.	REMARKS.
		Rs.					Rs.	
1	Kalwar ... ..	15,061	3	45	...	54	24	<i>Dahri</i> will be included in <i>Jama</i> . <i>Nahri</i> , if any, will pay Re. 1 <i>Khalra</i> and Rs. 1-8 <i>Maj</i> per watering.
2	Reni (new) ... ..	32,775	5 <i>Khalra</i> 1 <i>Jagir</i>	461	860	2,048	1,082	<i>Dahri</i> has hitherto paid nothing, will now be included in <i>Jama</i> .
3	Macheri (Hauz) ... ..	3,609	1	21	...	235	96	<i>Nahri</i> as No. 1.
	TOTAL ... ..	51,445	9	527	860	2,337	1,202	

Thus the total amount realised on account of sluice or *nahri* irrigation from old *bands* has been only Rs. 1,852 or about Rs. 84 per annum and on account of *dahri* and *nahri* irrigation from new *bands* only Rs. 1,202. These figures by no means represent—at least in the latter case—the advantage conferred. Thus in the case of the new Reni *band* on which Rs. 32,775 have already been spent, the 461 *bigahs* of new *dahri* of excellent quality formed within the *band* is still paying only *barani* rates. In fact 4 years ago a remission of Rs. 338 was given on account of the flooding of this area, but no account has been taken of the improvement in its quality.

I have gone at what may seem tedious prolixity into these details, because it seems to me that the State officials have hitherto entirely failed to grasp the problem of how these *bands* should be assessed. The state revenue has in consequence been sacrificed, and the State Public Works Department has not been able to claim credit for the financial results which might justly have been obtained.

18. To complete this rather complicated question, it is convenient to state here the system of working which I propose for the future, *viz.* :—

System proposed for future working.

1. All existing *dahri* land, *i.e.*, situated within the *bands*, will be assessed at suitable *dahri* rates for the term of settlement except such of the *dahri* land within the Deoti, Mallana and Talao (Patwariwala) *bands* in Rajgarh as is liable to swamping, which will be assessed on the diluvion principle at fluctuating crop rates on the area sown from year to year.

2. Any extension of *dahri* area from existing *bands* or by means of new *bands*, where not taken account of in the present assessment, in uncultivated or *barani* lands will in future pay the *dahri* rate of the village or circle, the existing assessment, if any, being allowed for, but land already assessed as *chahi* will pay

no extra charge. To facilitate this a detailed list of *bands* has been prepared in which it is noted whether an extension of the present area is probable or not.

(3) All *nahri* land, *i.e.*, irrigated through sluices or channels from the *bands*, will unless the *nahri* advantage is now taken account of in the assessment—as in the case of six villages watered from the Deoti and Dagdaga *bands*—pay a water rate of Re. 1 per bigha per watering on *Khalsa*, Rs. 1-8-0 per *bigha* on *mafi* lands on the area watered from year to year. This charge will also be levied on *chahi* land so irrigated. The rates hitherto charged for sluice irrigation are quite inadequate. Those I propose are the same as on the Ghat canal in Lachman-garh.

19. In the preceding remarks I have anticipated the natural order of the subject in order to thresh out the question of *dahri*; I now return to the question of soil classification.

Soil classification.

The nature of the soils and system followed in the eastern tahsils is described in paragraph 12 to 14 of last year's report. I then had to deal with five natural divisions, *vis.* :—

*Chiknot*—or clayey,  
*Mattiyar I*—ordinary loam,  
*Mattiyar II*—light loam,  
*Bhur I*—sandy,  
*Bhur II*—very sandy,

and no less than seven crop divisions according to the nature of the irrigation, *vis.* :—

*Chahi*—1. Permanent of masonry wells,  
 2. Permanent from *kacha* wells,  
 3. Temporary,  
*Dahri*—1. Present,  
 2. Former,  
 3. *Barishi*,  
*Barani*,

so that the theoretical result was 35 classes in all. This extreme minuteness of classification, which had been fixed upon before I took charge of the work, complicated the assessment, and as promised in my last year's report I have now endeavoured to simplify and reduce the number of classes.

As regards the natural classes I have abolished the subdivision of *mattiyar* into I and II, so that there now remain only 4 classes.

*Chiknot*.

*Mattiyar*.

*Bhur I and II*.

The subdivision of *bhur* into 2 classes is very necessary in the northern tahsils, where the *bhur* lands are very varying in fertility. In Katumbar there is no *bhur II* and in Rajgarh very little.

As regards the crop classification into *chahi*, *dahri*, and *barani*, I have made no change in the latter two, but have altered the subdivisions of *chahi* into—

1. *Chahi*, Permanent I.—Irrigated within the year of attestation 1897-98.
2. " " II.—Not so irrigated.
3. *Chahi*, Temporary.—Irrigated within the year.

The object of this change is to show exactly the extent to which land classed as *chahi* was actually irrigated in an average year—*chahi I*—and to what extent it was sown with *barani* crops or left fallow—*chahi II*—and so to provide

a check against the tendency of over-estimating the actual as opposed to the commanded *chahi* area. Further I came to the conclusion that having 3 classes of *chahi* and 3 classes of *dahri*, it was unnecessary to further subdivide them according to the natural classes of soil into—

*Chahi* I.—*Chiknot*,  
*Mattiyar*,  
*Bhur* I,  
 „ II,  
*Chahi* II.—*Chiknot*,  
*Mattiyar*,  
*Bhur* I,  
 „ II,

and so on. The *chahi* land is generally an artificial soil, owing to the extra working and manuring it receives, and varies less according to the natural classes than according to the quality of the water. Wells are rarely sunk in the inferior sandy soils and the produce of *chahi* whether *chiknot*, *mattiyar* or *bhur* I, does not vary to any considerable extent though the lighter soil wants more manuring. Hence I thought it sufficient to adhere to the three main classes of *chahi*, without any further subdivision for soils.

Similarly I consider that no further subdivision of *dahri* beyond the three classes described, which bring out the frequency and source of the inundations, is called for. The character of the *dahri* no doubt varies with the nature of the soil deposits brought down by the rain torrents. Thus in Tijara owing to the slopes and skirts of the hills being largely sand, and the *bands* being in close proximity to the hills, the *dahri* is as a rule very sandy. In Rajgarh where the hills are generally limestone or quartzite the hill torrents as a rule do not bring down much sand, and the *chahi* is generally very fertile. Katumbar is far away from the hills and the hill torrents have deposited most of their sand before they reach it while much of the drainage is from the intermediate waste lands and contains little sand, so the *dahri* inundations when they come are very fertilising.

These are characteristics which, however, are common to tahsils as a whole, and do not require that the *dahri* of each tahsil should be subdivided into *chiknot*, *mattiyar*, etc. Any differences of that nature have been taken account of both as regards *chahi* and *dahri* by the Deputy Collectors and myself in our village inspections.

As regards *barani* the four natural classes of *chiknot*, *mattiyar*, *bhur* I, and *bhur* II, are maintained, as these are the natural indices to the very varying fertility of *barani* lands. Thus the 35 theoretical and 18 actual classes of soil, for which it was necessary to work out separate rates in last year's report have been reduced to 10, *viz.* :—

<i>Chahi</i>	{	1. Permanent, irrigated during the year.
		2. „ not irrigated.
		3. Temporary.
<i>Dahri</i>	{	4. Present.
		5. Former
		6. Barishi.
<i>Barani</i>	{	7. Chiknot.
		8. Mattiyar.
		9. Bhur I.
		10. Bhur II.



The soil classification on the above lines which is familiar to the people has been made by the Deputy Collectors who have now gained a thorough knowledge of this branch of the work. It was checked by me at the time of village inspection but the cases in which I found any modification necessary were very few.

20. At last settlement no assessment circles in the strict sense of the word were framed in the three northern tahsils.

**Assessment circles.** The estates were, it is true, grouped into three classes—first, second, and third—according to their quality, but these groups did not represent series of estates related to one another by topographical contiguity and similarity of agricultural conditions, nor was one set of revenue rates worked out for each circle. On the contrary a separate *nikasi* or net assets estimate was framed for each village based mainly on the assumed letting value of the different classes of land in the estate, and checked with reference to the *pargana* crop rates and the produce estimates. In Katumbar four assessment circles were formed, the villages of each being within a ring fence, *viz.* :—

					Villages.
1. Northern dahri ...	...	...	...	...	13
2. Eastern mattiyar ...	...	...	...	...	13
3. Western bhur ...	...	...	...	...	21
4. Southern dahri ...	...	...	...	...	20

and separate rates were framed for them, but the rates for all the circles except *Western bhur* were nearly uniform, and in calculating the net assets separate rates were often assumed for each village as in the northern tahsils. In Rajgarh, too, the estates were divided topographically into four circles which also roughly represent in order the relative agricultural superiority of each tract, *viz.* :—

- |                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Pargana Tabla                 | } western. |
| (2) „ Rajput                      |            |
| (3) Pargana Rajgarh—central.      |            |
| (4) Pargana Reni Macheri—eastern. |            |

Here too no circle rates were framed for assessment purposes. In fact the Superintendent, M. Hira Lall, wrote: "As there is a vast difference in the capacity of the estates, the circles could not be formed in such a way that general rates could be deduced for each. Separate rates were therefore worked out for each estate having regard to the existing rates, the circumstances of the zamindars, the quality of the agriculture, etc."

In all these tahsils therefore there were no standard circle rates, but separate rates were framed to suit the varying circumstances of each village. The result of what may seem a haphazard system was on the whole surprisingly good, proving that the Superintendents and the Settlement Officer had a thorough knowledge of local conditions.

In the present settlement I have formed no assessment circles in the three tahsils of Tijara, Mandawar and Katumbar. In the former two, the villages vary enormously as regards the class of soil and revenue paying capacity, but these distinctions are taken account of by the soil classification supplemented by my own and Deputy Collector's inspections, and it is impossible to form circles based on local contiguity. In Katumbar the variations in quality of the soil and agricultural conditions are much less, as it is an almost uniform plain and assessment circles are not needed. In Bahrar and Rajgarh I have, as already described, found it necessary and practicable to form two assessment circles, the village of each of which are bound together topographically and closely related agriculturally.

For these circles separate assessment rates will be framed, but for convenience each tahsil will as far as possible be treated as a whole in this report for statistical purposes.

21. Before closing this very lengthy chapter it may be useful to compare in the tabular form below the percentage of the natural and artificial soils to the total cultivation at last settlement and now :—

Name of tahsil.	Details.	NATURAL CLASSES.				ARTIFICIAL CLASSES.								REMARKS.
		Chiknot.	Mattiya.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Chahi.				Dahri.				
						Chahi Permanent.		Temporary Chahi.	Total Chahi.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.	
						I.	II.							
Tijara	Last settlement	...	27	42	31	...	...	...	9	3		Nil.	2	89
	Now	...	33	45	22	9	4	...	13	5	...	2	7	80
Bahrar	Last settlement	...	55	41	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	92
	Now	...	60	37	3	8	3	...	11	...	...	1	1	88
Mandawar	Last settlement	4	57	35	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	86
	Now	5	62	30	3	14	3	...	17	...	...	1	1	82
Katumbur	Last settlement	3	69	26	2	...	...	...	17	9		...	9	74
	Now	8	85	7	...	17	2	...	19	7	3	...	10	71
Rajgarh	Last settlement	23	64	8	5	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	6	62
	Now	18	73	7	2	32	5	...	37	6	...	4	10	53

These figures have been already referred to in the remarks on each tahsil. In Tijara and Bahrar there is practically no *chiknot*. In the former one-third is *mattiya*, two-thirds *bhur*; in the latter three-fifths *mattiya*, two-fifths *bhur*.

In Mandawar one-twentieth of the area is *chiknot*, one-third *bhur*, and five-eighths *mattiya*. In Katumbar seven-eighths are *mattiya* and the remaining one-eighth *chiknot* and *bhur* in almost equal proportions, while in Rajgarh nearly one-fifth is *chiknot*, *mattiya* is almost three-fourths, and the rest *bhur*.

The *chahi* area has increased absolutely and relatively in all tahsils, but the proportion is still very low in Tijara and Bahrar. The *dahri* area excluding *barishi*—which was included in *barani* at last settlement—has increased immensely in Tijara, slightly in Katumbar and is stationary in Rajgarh.

While the purely *barani* area though it has decreased relatively and absolutely in all tahsils owing to the extension of *chahi* or *dahri* in land formerly *barani*, is still seven-eighths of the whole in Bahrar, four-fifths or more in Tijara and Mandawar, seven-tenths in Katumbar and over half in Rajgarh.

## CHAPTER II.

### POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY.

22. The political history of these tahsils is given in some detail if not very connectedly, in Major Powlett's Gazetteer.

#### Explanation.

It will be sufficient here to recite the leading historical facts which explain the growth and development of the Alwar State, and which will serve as an introduction to the fiscal history. As the Alwar State had its origin in Rajgarh, that tahsil may be considered first. The authorities consulted are—Powlett's Gazetteer, Tod's Rajasthan, and Aitchison's Treaties Volume III.

23. The rise of the Naruka clan of Rajputs—an offshoot from the Kachwaha royal family of Jaipur—is described in Chapter III of the Alwar Gazetteer. The present ruling family belongs to the Lalawat Branch of the clan, and the first to settle in Alwar was Rao Kalian Singh who was for a time Governor of Kama in Bhartpur on behalf of Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur, (who held that tract from Aurangzeb), and who, for his services there against the



turbulent Meos, received the *Jagir* of Macheri in Rajgarh where he settled in A. D. 1671. He had six sons, of whom five had issue, and they gave rise to the five houses or families of (1) Macheri—held by the eldest son, (2) Pora, (3) Pai in Jaipur (now settled at Nizam Nagar in Alwar), (4) Khora and (5) Palwa. The Macheri house, after a few generations, split into two—the elder son, Zorawar Singh, retaining the ancestral *Jagir* of 2½ villages, and the younger, Zalim Singh, founding the house or *Thikana* of Bijwar. The Macheri or eldest branch eventually became the chiefs of the Alwar State, and the remaining five houses—Bijwar, Pora, Pai, Khora and Palwa—are known as the “*panch thikanas*” of Alwar, and they and their offshoots are spoken of as the “*barah kotri*,” or twelve families closely connected with the ruling Chief.

24. The founder of the State was Rao Partab Singh, grandson of Zorawar Singh, born in A. D. 1740. He entered

**Rise of Rao Partab Singh.**

the Jaipur service at seventeen and soon distinguished himself by coercing his turbulent clansmen, the Narukhas of Uniara, and by relieving the fort of Ranthambor where the imperial garrison was besieged by the Mahrattas. His success is said to have excited the envy of the Court Nobles, who aroused the jealousy of the Jaipur chief against him by drawing attention to the rings in his eyes, which are considered to indicate one destined for royal dignity. Partab Singh had to flee from Jaipur and took refuge with Suraj Mal, the chief of Bhartpur. On Suraj Mal's death in A. D. 1763, Partab Singh continued to serve his son, Jawahir Singh. In 1766 Jawahir Singh announced his intention of marching with an army through the Jaipur territory to the sacred lake of Pushkar near Ajmir. Partab Singh, regarding this as an act of hostility to his hereditary suzerain of Jaipur, refused to join in the expedition, quitted Bhartpur, returned to Jaipur, where he gave warning of the impending danger to Maharaja Madho Singh, and offered his services which were readily accepted. Jawahir Singh accomplished his fool-hardy march to Pushkar, but on his return was attacked by the Jaipur forces at Maonda in the Taurawati country, thirty miles north of Jaipur, was severely defeated and compelled to flee through Alwar to Bhartpur, pursued by the Jaipur forces. Alwar traditions ascribe the chief credit for the defeat of the Jats to the strategy and valour of Partab Singh. His conduct was rewarded by his restoration to the favour of the Jaipur chief, who, before his death—four days after the battle—restored to Partab Singh his hereditary *Jagir* of Macheri and gave him permission to build a fort at Rajgarh close by.

25. Partab Singh for a few years more maintained a nominal allegiance to

**He sits up as an independent chief.**

Jaipur, but the minority of his namesake, Raja Partab Singh of Jaipur, offered an opportunity for aggrandisement too tempting to be neglected. The Macheri chief, countenanced by a faction in Jaipur, absented himself from the installation of the Jaipur suzerain. This was the golden era of the military adventurers, who carved out States with their swords from the expiring Moghul Empire, and Partab Singh was not slow to grasp the signs of the times. He established relations with Najaf Khan, the last great Minister of the Empire, then engaged in a desperate struggle with the Jats of Bhartpur, who at this time held nearly all the country from Delhi to Gwalior with Agra as their capital, and including the Agra and Mathra districts, all the northern part of the present Alwar State, and a considerable part of the present Gurgaon and Rohtak districts.

26. Partab Singh gradually extended his dominions over the south of the

**Conquest of Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi tahsils.**

present State at the expense of his feudal chief of Jaipur, and in the north at the expense of his *quondam* protector but present enemy, the Jat chief of Bhartpur. He established forts in 1770 at Tahla and Rajpura in Rajgarh, completed the Rajgarh fort in 1771, strengthened the Mala Khera fort in the south of Alwar tahsil in the following year. In the next three years he extended his authority over all of the present Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi tahsils by means of the forts of Baldeogarh, Partabgarh, Kankwari, Thana Ghazi



and Ajabgarh, and even pushed his acquisitions far south into the present territory of Jaipur which was, however, subsequently restored or recovered. His growing fame made Najaf Khan, who was gradually crushing the Jats of Bhartpur, and in 1774 had recaptured Agra for the Emperor, invoke his assistance in the final struggle against the Jat power. Partab Singh joined the Moghul camp. The Jats under the regent Nawal Singh were completely defeated at Barsana between Dig and Mathra in 1775; their stronghold and ancient capital of Dig was captured in 1776, and all their conquests, with the exception of the Bhartpur *pargana*, were temporarily re-united to the Empire.

27. For his co-operation in these operations, Partab Singh received from the Emperor the title of Rao Raja, with the insignia of royalty, and a *sanad* for Macheri to hold direct of the crown. This gave a legal basis to his conquests and was soon followed by an event which laid the foundation of the State. The Alwar fort was still held by a Jat garrison, but their pay had been for months in arrears, and the news of the disasters which had overtaken the Bhartpur forces made them lose heart. Accordingly, in November 1775, the Bhartpur commander surrendered the Alwar fort to Partab Singh, who transferred his capital thither and made it a stepping stone to the extension of his conquests over the rest of the State.

28. From this date Partab Singh's brethren recognised him as chief, and began to do homage and present offerings (nazars). The rival Naruka chief who held the forts of Taur (Lachmangarh) and Ramgarh and the territories included in these tahsils, probably as a feudatory of Jaipur, refused to do homage or to co-operate with Partab Singh in expelling the Khanzada chief who had occupied the fort of Ghasaoli near Govindgarh. In 1776 Taur (Lachmangarh) was captured by a stratagem and Sarup Singh put to a cruel death. Partab Singh thus became possessed of the whole of the Narukhand. In 1777 Ramgarh was captured from the widow of Sarup Singh.

29. After the evacuation of Alwar, the Jats lost their hold on the northern *parganas*, which passed successively under the sway of Moghuls or Mahrattas—acting nominally on behalf of the Emperor and sometimes independently. The territories now included in the three tahsils of Bansur, Bahrar and Mandawar had, in Moghul times, owed a more or less nominal allegiance to the Empire and were included in the Suba of Narnaul, but the *de facto* rules were the local Chauhan chiefs, viz.—the Rao of Mandawar, the Rana of Barod and the Raja of Nimrana—in Bahrar, Mandawar and the north of Bansur, and the Shaikhawat Rajputs in the rest of Bansur. Between 1720 and 1755 the Jats under Churaman and Suraj Mul overran this tract also and usually dispossessed the local chiefs. Their defeat at Barsana by the Moghuls, followed by the capture of Dig and the surrender of the Alwar fort in 1775 to Partab Singh, gave the latter a free hand to extend his conquests. The Barod Rana and the Nimrana Raja—aided by the Mahrattas—endeavoured to resist him, but the former was overcome in 1780, the people rose against the Mahrattas, and, before his death in 1791, Partab Singh had established his rule over Bansur, Bahrar and the south-east of Mandawar, though his tenure was not valid till recognised by the British after the battle of Laswari in 1803. He now held the present tahsils of Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi, Alwar, Lachmangarh, Ramgarh, Bansur, Bahrar and parts of Govindgarh and Mandawar, besides a large tract subsequently restored to Jaipur, yielding in all a revenue of 6 or 7 lakhs.

30. In the same year, 1791, Partab Singh, advancing from the south, established himself in the mountain fortress of Ismailpur, near Kishengarh, and endeavoured to eject the Mahrattas from that tahsil, but after a few months was forced to withdraw. He died soon afterwards and was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh. The latter expelled the Khanzadas from Ghasaoli in Govindgarh about A. D. 1800, thus completing the conquest of that tahsil.

This left only the three tahsils of Mandawar (part), Tijara and Katumbar to be included in order to complete the present boundaries of the State.

31. Tijara has a long and eventful history of its own, which is given at length in Chapters I, and II, of Major Powell's Gazetteer.  
 Resume of events in Tijara.

It was a Sirkar or district in Moghul times in the Suba or province of Alwar, with 18 Mahals and 253 villages, most of which are now included in the Gurgaon district. Down to the reign of Akbar, the local Khanzada or Mewatti chiefs maintained their independence in their mountain fortresses, and often exercised a controlling influence on the Delhi Court, some of the most famous, Bahadur Nahar and Khizar Khan, having more than once played the part of "King-makers." After the consolidation of the Moghul Empire, they became loyal soldiers and distinguished commanders in the imperial armies, but were gradually shorn of their local authority. Hence, on the decline of the Empire, this tract too fell an easy prey to the Bhartpur Jats, who overran it first about 1720 A. D. and held it till the death of their great leader, Suraj Mul, in 1763.

After his death the country was plundered by Sikh free-booters from the Punjab, and in the successful effort made by Najaf Khan to restore the imperial rule, the Jats were ousted from Tijara about 1765 by Najaf Kuli Khan, a converted Rahtor Rajput and *Jagirdar* of Rewari. The Jats, however, retained their hold of Kishengarh against him, but were expelled by two Moghul leaders in 1769. Ismail Beg was defeated by the Mahrattas who held Tijara nominally on behalf of the Emperor, but assigned it and other Mewat Parganas to the adventurer, George Thomas, for the maintenance of his mercenaries. The Jats recaptured it in 1796, but had not succeeded in reducing the turbulent Meos to order, when it again passed from their hands at the same time as Katumbar.

32. Katumbar under Moghul rule was attached to the province of Agra, but from its proximity to Jaipur was generally held as a fief by the Jaipur chief. From  
 Resume of events in Katumbar.  
 1778 to 1784 the Moghuls held direct possession. In the latter year the Mahrattas overran and occupied it. Their oppressions and in particular the murder of the two local notables—Data Singh Faujdar and Baji Brahmin—aroused the local population who, about 1802 invoked the aid of Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh. He sent a strong force under Dewan Bhagwan Das, who expelled the Mahrattas and occupied the fort. Sindhia, who was at this time consolidating his rule in Hindustan in preparation for the inevitable struggle with the British, despatched a powerful army to re-occupy Katumbar. The Alwar forces made a brave resistance, but were killed to a man, and Katumbar again fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, who now held Katumbar and Kishengarh with part of Mandawar.

33. The rising power of the Mahrattas under Sindhia threatened the very existence of the States which had sprung up on the ruins of the Delhi Empire, and  
 Co-operation of Alwar and Bhartpur with the British against Sindhia.  
 at the beginning of the Mahratta war in 1803 the chiefs of Alwar and Bhartpur hastened to appeal to the British for protection. On 29th August 1803 Sindhia's forces under the French General Perron were defeated by Lake at Aligarh. Lake advanced on Delhi where the Mahrattas under Perron and Bourgnien were again defeated. Some of the force escaped and joined by the flower of Sindhia's army—15 battalions, which had been despatched from the Deccan to retrieve the situation—made their way westward to Katumbar, with the intention of striking northward through the Mewat and recapturing Delhi.

Lake meantime, on 29th September, concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Bhartpur chief who joined his camp at Agra with 5,000 horse, and, having captured the Agra Fort, started in pursuit of the Mahrattas. On October 29th he was joined by Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, the Wakil of the Alwar Raja, with a body of troops and a contingent of Meos, who gave useful help in providing supplies and furnishing information as to the movements of the Mahrattas.

34. The latter, on hearing of Lake's advance, pushed northwards with the intention of intrenching themselves in the  
 Battle of Naswari (Loswari) and treaty between Alwar and the British.  
 strong fort of Kishengarh, but were overtaken on 1st November 1803 by Lake at Naswari in Ramgarh on the banks of



the Ruparel (called Laswari in the histories) and practically annihilated, losing over 7,000 men in killed and 2,000 prisoners, while the British loss was about 800. After this victory, which broke Sindhia's power, Lake marched towards Agra, and was joined at Pahesar near Bhartpur by Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh with whom a defensive and offensive treaty was concluded on the 14th November 1803.

35. Prior to the battle the *parganas* of Katumbar and Kishengarh—now in Alwar—along with Rewari—in Gurgaon—

Grant of Tijara, Katumbar, Kishengarh, etc., to Bhartpur and of Bahrer Mandawar, etc., to Alwar.

and Gokal and Sahar—in Mathra, had been granted to the Bhartpur chief, who was also confirmed in possession of Tijara and Tapokra; and subsequent to it by a *Sanad*, dated 28th November 1803, the Alwar chief was rewarded with the grant of the *parganas* of Ismailpur (now in Kishengarh) and Mandawar, together with the Talukas of—

Darbarpur	...	...	...	} Now in Bahrer or Mandawar.
Ratai (Karnikot)	...	...	...	
Mandan	...	...	...	
Gilot	...	...	...	
Sarai	...	...	...	
Bijwar	...	...	...	

Nimrana—subsequently restored to the Raja as a feudatory of Alwar.

Dadri.

Loharu.

Budwana.

Bhood-Chalnahar.

Out of these territories, the Maharaja assigned Loharu to his Vakil, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, who also received Firozpur (now in Gurgaon) from the British for his services.

36. In 1804 Ranjit Singh, the Bhartpur chief, broke his engagements with the British and joined the Mahrattas under

Confiscation of Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar from Bhartpur and grant of them to Alwar in exchange for Hariana.

Holkar. The British captured Dig and laid siege to Bhartpur. Ranjit Singh in April 1805 sued for peace, which was grant-

ed on condition of payment of a fine of 20 lakhs, and the surrender of all the territories except those in his possession prior to the accession of the English Government. In this way Bhartpur lost Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar as well as the three *parganas* of Rewari, Gokul and Sahar; and by an engagement entered into 1805, Tijara, Kishengarh and Katumbar were ceded to Alwar in exchange for the *parganas* of Dadri, Budwana, Bhawana Kharja (Bhood Chalnahar?), granted in 1803 and on payment of a lakh of rupees for the stores in the fort of Kishengarh. The boundaries of the Alwar State, as recognised by the Supreme Government, have remained fixed since that date. The revenue of the State, prior to the inclusion of the territories granted to Bakhtawar Singh by the British Government in 1803, was 11 lakhs. At his death in 1815, owing to the inclusion of these *parganas* it had risen to 15 lakhs.

37. Bakhtawar Singh, having no legitimate male issue, proceeded to the adoption of a son, Banni Singh, from his own

Succession of Maharaja Banni Singh and dispute with Balwant Singh.

house of Thana, but died before the ceremony was completed. He left an illegitimate

son—Balwant Singh—who disputed the succession with Banni Singh. A makeshift arrangement was sanctioned by the British Government according to which Banni Singh was to have the title, while Balwant Singh exercised power in the State; but this arrangement was never acted upon, and for over 10 years the State was torn asunder by the struggle between the rival factions. Finally,



in 1826, after the fall of Bhartpur and the advance of a British force on Alwar, the Maharao Raja Banni Singh agreed on 14th April 1826 to make a provision for Balwant Singh by ceding to him and the heirs male of his body an equivalent—half in lands, half in money—for the districts granted to Alwar by the British Government in 1803 and 1805, this territory to be compact and adjoining the British dominions and to be under the protection of the British Government. In pursuance of the agreement, Balwant Singh received the Tijara tahsil, and in lieu of Kishengarh and Katumbar, an allowance of two lakhs of rupees per annum. He made his head-quarters at Tijara, where he built some handsome palaces and constructed the splendid masonry dam. He died in 1845, leaving no legitimate male issue, and Tijara reverted to the Alwar State. The subsequent history of the State will be found in the Gazetteer and the annual administration reports. Of the latter, the first was prepared by Major Cadell, the Political Agent, for 1871-72, and is a mine of information as regards all matters of State administration.

38. In August 1857 Banni Singh died and was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, then a boy of twelve. He at once fell under the influence of the Mahomedan Diwans of Delhi, who, in the last years of Banni Singh's rule, had been the practical rulers of the State. Their proceedings, and in particular their success in imbuing the young chief with Mahomedan habits and leanings, excited an insurrection of the Rajputs in 1858, in which several of the Diwans' followers were killed, and they themselves were expelled from the State. Captain Nixon, the Political Agent of Bhartpur, was at once despatched to Alwar and formed a council of Regency. Captain Impey took charge of the administration in November 1858 as Political Agent of Alwar. His tenure of that office continued till the end of 1863, during which he succeeded in reorganising every branch of the administration. His chief title to the gratitude of the people is the introduction of fixed cash assessments and the placing of the land revenue administration—which, in the hands of Diwans and their corrupt instruments, had become an engine of oppression and speculation—on a sound basis, by the three years' settlement of 1859 and the ten years' settlement of 1862. These measures will be referred to in more detail further on. In 1863 the Agency was abolished, and the chief on 14th September 1863 was given full powers, being in the words of the despatch—

"Old enough and clever enough to manage his own country and fully entitled to have complete control in it. His Excellency in Council is by no means sure that he will rule to the satisfaction of his people, but this is no valid reason for interference."

The apprehension was speedily realised; the administration soon fell back into the hands of the old Diwans, who, though banished from the State, directed affairs from Delhi, and openly put up offices in Alwar for sale. The Chief, however, did not upset Captain Impey's 10 years' settlement, having signed the leases, and promised to abide by it; but although the assessments were not enhanced, the realisation of revenue was anticipated by three or four months at each harvest when the crops were barely above the ground.

The discontent caused an abortive outbreak in 1866 when Thakur Lakdir Singh, head of the Bijwar Kotri and President of the Council during the minority, invaded the State with a body of followers. His attempt at rebellion was unsuccessful and he had to retire.

In 1870 the disbanding of the Rajput cavalry and the wholesale confiscation of *Jagir* grants, the extravagance of the Chief and his Mahomedan sympathisers, brought about a general uprising of the Rajputs, and the authoritative interference of Government became necessary. Captain Blair, Political Agent of the Eastern States, in which Alwar was then included, endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation between the Chief and the insurgent nobles, but died at his task. Major Cadell was then appointed Political Agent for Alwar alone—an office which he continued to hold with the best results to the State and the people till November 1877—and with the sanction of the Government of India a Council of Management was formed with the Political Agent as President, the Maharao Raja having

a seat at the Board. But to quote Aitchison's Treaties, Volume III—

"The Maharao Raja continued to oppose all measures of reform and to foment dissension among the Thakurs until at length he was warned that, if any disturbance took place, he would be removed from Alwar. This warning proved sufficient to check all overt opposition, but the Chief could not be again entrusted with the management of his State."

Death of Maharaja Sheodan Singh and selection of Mangal Singh as heir by the "Barah Kotri."

39. Maharaja Sheodan Singh died in October 1874, leaving no male issue or adopted son, while his widow was a minor. To quote Aitchison's Treatise again—

"The State consequently escheated to Government; but, in view of all the circumstances of the case, it was decided to allow the selection of a ruler from the collateral branches of the former ruling family."

The new Chief had to be selected from the "*Barah Kotri*" or twelve leading Naruka families. Eventually the Government directed that the claims of the two most prominent candidates, Thakurs Lakdir Singh of Bijwar and Mangal Singh of Thana (from which house two chiefs—Bakhtawar Singh and Banni Singh—had already been adopted), be referred to the "*Barah Kotri*" who decided in favour of Mangal Singh. His succession was recognised by Government, and he was formally installed on 14th September 1874, being then in his 16th year. Lakdir Singh and his supporters among the *Jagirdars*, about one-seventh of the whole body refused to tender allegiance to the new Chief. Their *Jagirs* were taken under management by the Darbar, part of them sequestered, and Lakdir Singh directed to reside at Ajmere; but he died at Jaipur in September 1875.

The estates of the mal-contents were, transferred to the "nearest loyal heir" where such was forthcoming; but as all of Lakdir Singh's family had gone out with him, his *Jagirs* remained sequestered for some time, but were subsequently granted to his adopted son and heir, Madho Singh, in 1876, and thus all opposition terminated. During the minority of the new ruler, the State was administered as before by the Political Agent and the Council of Regency. The Maharao Raja attained his 18th year on 25th November 1877, and on 10th December was formally invested by the Agent to the Governor-General with direct control of the State administration.

40. He ruled his State till his death on 22nd May 1892, when he was succeeded by his only son, Maharaja Jai Singh, who is now 17 years of age. During the minority the State is administered by the Political Agent and a Council consisting of—

Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Garhi.

Diwan Bahadur M. Balmukand Das.

Rao Gopal Singh of Nizam Nagar.

Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli.

Summary of recent historical events.

41. The chief historical events of recent years, in addition to those related, have been—

- (1) The grant of the adoption Sanad by the British Government in 1862.
- (2) The cession, free of cost, in 1865 of the land required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with jurisdiction over the same, and the surrender of all transit and other duties on goods passing through the State.
- (3) The extradition treaty of 1867 modified by an agreement in 1889.
- (4) The introduction of British copper coinage into Alwar in 1873, and the agreement of 1877 for the supply from the Calcutta Mint of silver coins bearing the Alwar device.
- (5) The opening of the railway line from Delhi to Alwar on 1st September 1874 and from Alwar to Bandikui on 6th December 1874.



- (6) The great famine of 1877-78 which will be separately noticed.
- (7) The salt agreement of 1879 by which Alwar engaged to stop the manufacture of salt within the State and to abolish import, export and transit dues in all articles except bhang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drugs, receiving in compensation from the British Government Rs. 1,25,000 annually.
- (8) The exchange of five villages with Bhartpur on 1st August 1885.
- (9) The grant of the order G.C.S.I. to the Chief in 1886, and of the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction on 1st April 1889.

The State pays no tribute or contribution. The revenue from all sources was estimated at Rs. 27,49,000 in 1896-97, and the re-assessment will probably yield an increase of about 2 lakhs. The State maintains a Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, with a strength of about 620 men, and of Infantry, with a strength of over 1,000 at a cost of 4½ lakhs per annum, while the Irregular Forces in 1895-96 amounted to 4,360 men, costing about 3½ lakhs.

42. The foregoing remarks would, no doubt, be more suitably placed in a Gazetteer than in an Assessment Report, but the Gazetteer compiled by Major

Powlett is now out of date, and as I have nowhere been able to trace a clear and connected account of the origin and the growth of the State, I have endeavoured to sketch it as briefly as possible in the foregoing paragraphs.

43. The purely fiscal history of the five tahsils may conveniently be prefaced with a notice of the leading tribes in each.

**Agricultural tribes.**

Details of the number of villages, total and cultivated area held by each tribe, with the number of owners, holdings and Jama paid are given in Statement No. IV from which the following table is abstracted :—

Detail.	Name of tribes.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.					Total.
		Tijara.	Bahror.	Mandawar.	Katumbur.	Rajgarh.	
Hindus	Alir	20½	76½	34½	2	1	143½
	Gujar	14½	10	6½	8	5	44½
	Rajput	4½	27½	13	19	2	73½
	Jat	1½	6	35½	20	...	62½
	Baniya and Kayastha.	1	4	1½	...	...	5½
	Mali	½	...	...	1	1	2½
	Brahmin	...	5	1½	16	36	58½
	Mina	...	...	2	...	45½	46½
	State	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous	3	...	...	1	2	6
Total Hindus		55½	120	92½	67	100½	444½
Musalmans	Meo	126½	...	9½	2	6	144½
	Khanzada	17½	...	...	...	...	17½
	Saiyad	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Rajput	...	...	9½	...	...	9½
	Pathan	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sheikh	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bhishti	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total Musalmans		144½	1	19½	3	7	175½
Total of tahsil		200	120	112	70	107½	619½



The main characteristics of these tribes have been described in paragraph 22 of last year's report and need not be repeated here. Agriculturally they may be classified as follows, the order within each class following that of relative superiority :—

*First-rate*—Ahirs, Mallis, Jats.

*Second-rate*—Meos, Minas.

*Third-rate*—Gujars, Brahmins, Rajputs, Khanzadas and miscellaneous.

The Gujars, who, in the four eastern tahsils, were classed as equal to the Jats, as they have given up cattle-lifting as an amusement and cattle-breeding as a profession, are in these five tahsils in the lowest class of agriculturists. The Meos, who almost monopolised the four eastern tahsils, are in these tahsils strong only in Tijara, of which they hold nearly two-thirds. The only other Mahomedan tribes of importance are Khanzadas, who hold  $17\frac{1}{2}$  villages in Tijara, and Mahomedan Rajputs, commonly known as Ranghars, who possess  $9\frac{3}{8}$  villages, in Mandawar. They are much more enterprising than their Hindu brethren and make a large income from military service under the British Government or in Native States. Excepting Tijara, the remaining tahsils are held almost exclusively by Hindu agriculturists.

Bahrar and Mandawar have the best agricultural population, nearly two-thirds of the estates being held by Ahirs and Jats. Tijara comes next with only 39 out of 199 estates in the hands of third-class cultivators, while in Katumbar only one-third and in Rajgarh about half are held by first or second class agriculturists. The intimate connection which the class or caste of the agricultural population bears to the prosperity of each tahsil has already been noticed in Chapter I and will be clearly brought out when the question of realisation and arrears of revenue is considered.

44. As in the eastern tahsils, these tribes have been settled on the land from time immemorial—long before the present State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of any formal grant by any ruler, but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage. As remarked by Tod, Volume I, page 386—

"The ryot has nature and Manu in support of his claim and can quote the text alike compulsory on prince and peasant '*cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it,*' an ordinance binding on the whole Hindu race, and which no international wars or conquest could overturn. In accordance with this principle is the ancient adage not of Mewar only, but of all Rajputana. '*Bhag ra dhanni Raj ho Bhom ra dhanni ma cho.*' 'The State is owner of the rent, but I am master of the land'."

This status of the Zamindars has always been recognised in Alwar, where the State, though asserting its own sovereign right as superior owner, has always admitted a subordinate proprietary or *biswadari* right in the village community and its component members, whereby each member or unit is entitled to occupy, and be protected in the occupation of, the land in his possession as long as he cultivates it and pays the State demand. This right passes to his children or heirs by the ordinary customs of succession, and can be alienated by sale, gift or mortgage within certain limits and subject to the sanction of the State. The only exception to this general rule in Alwar is the case of *Jagirs*, with reference to which Major Powlett remarks (page 94, Gazetteer).—

"*Jagirdars* have a tendency in Native States to become virtual proprietors, especially where their original settlement was in part due to their own swords, or where they have by their own exertions protected their estates from danger. Indeed, as the Chief often claims in Native States to be the sole proprietor of fiscal villages, he cannot consistently deny the *Jagirdar's* proprietary title in his villages, the Durbar's right in which have been transferred to him."

Settlement operations have not, for reasons explained in last year's report, and approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General and the Government of India, been extended to *Jagir* and *Mafi* estates.

43. The full and frank acknowledgment by the Alwar rulers of the rights of the Zamindars in the land and the security of tenure thereby ensured are, I believe, the

**Limitation of the State demand.**

main reasons why agriculture has developed, the State has prospered and the Zamindars have attained a standard of comfort decidedly high for a Native State. The necessary complement to such acknowledgment of the rights of the people was the regulation and limitation of the State demand by fixed cash assessments for a term of years, as in British districts, and the State was fortunate in having secured this long before any of its neighbours in Rajputana in the three years' and ten years' cash assessments made by the Political Agent, Captain Impey, in 1859 and 1862.

46. It has been shown in paragraphs 24 and 25 of last year's report that up to 1838 A. D. the State revenue was levied

**Old methods of assessment.**

in kind or by crop rates per local bigah (generally  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an acre), the rates of which are given for the Tijara, Bahrer, Katumbar and Thana Ghazi tahsils at page 127, 141, 160 and 166 of Powlett's Gazetteer. These represented the full rental and are still more or less prevalent in *Jagir* villages. The State share in kind was ordinarily assumed to be one-half in these tahsils; but in Tijara only  $\frac{2}{3}$  was taken from Khanzadas and one-third from Rajputs; while in Bahrer and Mandawar, Rajputs, Brahmins, Kayasths, Chaudhris and Kanungos paid only one-fourth. In Katumbar and Rajgarh similar leniency was extended to Rajputs and Brahmins, generally by means of a special *sanad* or *Patta* from the ruler or his agent, and this was the origin of the *chauthbat* tenures which will be referred to further on. In addition to the fixed State share, a cess of one to three *sers* per *man* was also taken to cover the expenses of collection (Hakkul tahsil). The difficulty of collecting a large revenue in kind (*batai*) led at first to the introduction of *kankut* or appraisement of the crop by a Raj official in the presence of the Zamindar, and as this also left the door open to speculation, the *bigheri* system of crop rates per bigah was gradually introduced. This again gave opportunities for fraud and extortion to the *mirdas* or surveyors, who had to record the area and the class of crops grown.

47. The Musalman Diwans—Ammu Jan and his two brothers—of Delhi, probably borrowing the idea from British

**Beginning of fixed cash assessments in 1838.**

territory, in 1838 A. D. introduced the system of fixed contract for two or three years or even for a longer period. Thus the villages of Katumbar were given a fixed assessment for the five years 1839-43. From 1844 to 1851 the revenue was realised in various ways by *batai*, *kankut*, or *bigah* crop rates. From 1852 to 1856 a fixed *theka* or contract was given for five years, and this was continued for 1857 and 1858. Thus the people had gradually become familiar with the principle of fixed cash assessments before they were authoritatively introduced by Captain Impey.

48. To the ryot, however, the methods of collection are often of more importance than the methods of assessment. The

**Old methods of collection.**

oppressions practised in this respect under the administration of the Delhi Diwans have been alluded to in paragraph 28 of last year's report. The tahsil officials were their creatures or tools, and worked more zealously in squeezing out of the people illegal dues to pay for the places which they had purchased, and to make up the customary *nazarana* which the Diwans demanded, than in collecting the legitimate State demand. Captain Impey writes in 1860—

"A system of plunder and oppression was practised on the unfortunate ryots under the *Kham* system, which added to torture and ill-treatment of the worst nature, made numbers abandon their homes, and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation—the invariable result of *Kham* management when not judiciously and honestly carried out. Indeed, matters had come in Alwar to the same disgraceful pass that Bhartpur reached in 1855 and which brought the then Agent to the Governor-General—the late Sir Henry Lawrence—from Mount Abu to relieve them by a summary settlement."



49. The truth of the remarks as to the gradual impoverishment of the people is shown in the annual land revenue *collections* for the State for the ten years prior to the establishment of the Agency. The figures are taken from Captain Impey's report, dated 23rd June 1860.

Year.					Rs.	Average of 5 years.
1849-50	...	...	...	...	15,17,330	14,63,727
1850-51	...	...	...	...	14,95,026	
1851-52	...	...	...	...	13,58,181	
1852-53	...	...	...	...	16,09,390	
1853-54	...	...	...	...	13,38,700	
1854-55	...	...	...	...	15,16,537	13,59,750
1855-56	...	...	...	...	12,89,776	
1856-57	...	...	...	...	14,05,993	
1857-58	...	...	...	...	11,98,895	
1858-59	...	...	...	...	13,87,577	
Total					14,11,7405	
Average					14,11,740	

These figures show a steady deterioration in the latter five years of the period when the Diwans were completely in the ascendant, and though ordinarily some expansion of the revenue might have been anticipated, the collections for the latter period were on the average more than a lakh a year below those of the previous five years, when Maharaja Banni Singh was still able to exercise a control over the affairs of State. In one of his reports, dated 28th March 1862, Captain Impey states that the Diwans had farmed the country for their own benefit, so that they not only exacted the uttermost farthing of rent and drove the people into other districts, but of the amount levied showed as revenue only about three-fourths, the remainder being appropriated by themselves and their creatures. The necessity of a radical reform was evident, but the difficulty was how to effect it.

50. The expulsion of the Mahomedan Diwans and their creatures, who had monopolised most of the offices, left a *vacuum* in the State. There were no local officers possessed of the experience or the honesty required for the task. Captain Impey writes:—

"No one could I see fitted to undertake the charge independently, and carry out the measure of reform which common justice and humanity rendered incumbent. Consulting with the Regency Council, I therefore had no alternative but myself to undertake the superintendence of the Revenue Department; this I did for a short time, but the cunning and corruption I had to contend with at every turn rendered the duties more arduous than I could with justice to the cause perform."



He therefore looked around him for an assistant, honest, independent of local influences, as well as acquainted with the proper revenue system. He found the man required in Mr. T. Heatherley, a Eurasian officer, whom Sir Henry Lawrence had selected some years before for an important charge in Bhartpur, and who was now appointed Deputy Collector. Captain Impey next decided that the satisfactory working of the existing *Kham* system with the corrupt agency at his disposal was impracticable, and that to make a summary settlement which would close the principal avenues of oppression and speculation and at the same time give to all subordinates a fair chance of mending their ways was the only plan.

51. A summary settlement for the three years, 1859-60, 1860-61 and 1861-62, Three years' settlement - 1859-60-1861-62. was therefore begun in February 1859 by Captain Impey, aided by Mr. Heatherley, on lines similar to those adopted by Sir Henry Lawrence in Bhartpur in 1855. But it is better to let Captain Impey speak for himself:—

"On reaching the head-quarters of a district, the Zamindars thereof were all assembled. Five or more of them were then selected from different castes and villages to form a *panchayat* or council. All the district officials were in attendance and a public Kacheri was held. A village being named, its Zamindars presented themselves; for the benefit of all, but more especially of the *panchayat*, the collections made for the past ten years were read aloud, the number of wells, area of land, description of soil and crops, the general present state of the village was elicited by documents and queries. Sometimes the villagers would themselves name a fair sum for their own assessment which was accepted, but generally I privately recorded the opinion of their brethren in the council, of the Tahsildars and Kanungos, and comparing all with the resources of the village and its collection for the past ten years would fix and give out the assessment. Thus was each village settled in succession and so readily was the settlement accepted as a release from a most degrading thralldom that the agreements to pay the sums fixed were generally signed by the Zamindars the moment after the assembly broke up.

"I thus in person assessed the whole of Alwar, about 1,500 villages (irrespective of 400 villages in Jagir, etc.) and the settlement was completed with the following results:—

Years.					Total assessment.
					Rs.
1859-60	...	...	...	...	13,83,816
1860-61	...	...	...	...	14,27,299
1861-62	...	...	...	...	14,77,160

"The results have been most satisfactory as is evident from the following collections for the present year:—

					Rs.
Amount assessed	...	...	...	...	13,83,816
" realised	...	...	...	...	13,67,496
" in course of realisation	...	...	...	...	16,208
" unpaid	...	...	...	...	112

"The measure has been hailed with the greatest delight by the people. In this short period, three desolate villages have been re-inhabited, 1,034 ploughs, or, more correctly speaking, *quotas* of men (and cattle) to work ploughs, have been added to the district, and about 17,000 bigahs fallen out of cultivation have been again tilled, and all this, I am happy to say, without the cost of an additional farthing to the Alwar State.

"Day by day is the good result becoming more manifest by increased prosperity, and the ready manner in which Raj dues are paid. In 1862-63, or three years from 1859-60, we have every reason to hope the country will be able, after this respite, to pay with ease the collection of 1852-53 (Rs. 16,09,390); so deeply impressed am I with the justice of the measure that I trust in 1862-63, when the good results become proved and well known, it may be possible to extend its period by a new assessment."

I have quoted Captain Impey's remarks *in extenso*, not only for their bearing on the revenue administration, but for their general historical interest. The records which contain them were rescued only last year from a heap of lumber. His expectations for the successful working of the new system were fully realised, and in 1862-63 he was able to put a seal to his work and securely establish the

system of fixed cash assessments in the State by introducing the ten years settlement which lasted till 1871-72.

52. The evils of the old and the advantages of the new system are graphically

Opinion of the State Council on the old and new systems, stated from the native point of view in a *Kaifiyat* of the Regency Council, dated 11th March 1862, strongly urging the necessity of the ten years' settlement, of which a translation is given:—

"Prior to the three years settlement the revenue was mostly on the *Kham* system and entirely in the hands of the Tahsildars; they levied what they pleased and paid to the Raj what they pleased. The ryots were entirely deprived of their profits and the Treasury benefitted in no way. The Tahsildar used to make an estimate of his collections on a grand scale, and submit it merely for show, but the amount they estimated was never paid into the Treasury, and the balances used to be put down to the debit account of the village, which balances exist to this day. Since the three years' fixed settlement, all these evils have been done away with, the ryots get their proper rights, and there has been no less money paid into the Treasury; indeed, from this fixed settlement one great benefit has resulted. The confidence of the villagers having been restored; they have for the past three years taken to their proper agricultural pursuits, and left off mal-practices, for the calendar of crime has been reduced. For these reasons we consider it most desirable that the revenue should again be fixed for the next ten years, only the rights of the Raj and the people must be still better distinguished, and the dues of the Zamindars must also be considered those of the cultivators, for if the Zamindars and contractors (for the revenue) only get the profits, and the cultivators are excluded, the latter will suffer, and till they value the produce of the land, they will not till the land with zeal. If a *Kishtwar* (field to field) settlement is made, this result can be effected. This arrangement, however, requires time and is lengthy. The officer making the settlement should, with due regard to the area of land, fix a certain assessment on each cultivator which the headman of the village cannot interfere with."

53. Proposals for the ten years settlement were submitted by Captain Impey in

Ten years' settlement 1862-63 to 1871-72.

a letter, dated 20th December 1861, in which he estimated the probable enhancement at a lakh of rupees per annum. The Government of India in letter No. 407, dated 30th April 1862, after some intermediate enquiries sanctioned the work being undertaken under the supervision of the Political Agent and Council. The Secretary of State for India signified his approval in a despatch, dated 23rd August 1862. Captain Impey reported the completion of the proceedings in a letter, dated 10th January 1863, from which I quote below the most important paragraphs.

"2. The assessment has been made according to the orders of Government under my superintendence in conjunction with the Council of Regency and in the presence of the Tahsil officials and Zamindars of each district in succession. The records of previous years, the village papers and all the local authorities have been consulted and the present conditions and capabilities of each village considered. The assessment determined on was made known to the headman of each village who signed agreements to pay the yearly rate fixed on them.

"3. In my letter No.  $\frac{1}{72}$  A., dated 20th December 1861, I had occasion to bring to notice the benefits of the past three years' settlement. The result I then anticipated has been fully realized. The yearly income from land for the ten years preceding the establishment of the Agency at Alwar, *viz.*, 1848-49 to 1857-58 was Rs. 15,21,083, the revenue of the last and highest year of the summary settlement for three years was Rs. 15,70,577, and the average yearly land revenue of the settlement now made is Rs. 17,19,875 as given below:—

						Rs.
1862-63	...	...	...	...	...	17,07,510
1863-64	...	...	...	...	...	17,13,692
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	17,19,947
1865-66	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,022
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,597
Average						17,19,875



"4. This yearly average shows an increase of nearly Rs. 1,98,792 on the average of the ten years preceding and of Rs. 1,49,298 on that of the past three years' settlement. While the aggregate income of the ten years preceding is Rs. 1,52,10,830; that of the future ten years should be Rs. 1,71,98,753, which gives an excess in favour of the present settlement of Rs. 19,87,923 on the ten years' aggregate revenue.

"5. Whilst this result, so much in favour of the Alwar State, has been attained, I can confidently report that the increase has brought no hardship on the cultivator. The people generally have shown their appreciation of the fixed assessment by instantly signing the agreements to pay the rate fixed on them, and eagerly demanding the *Pattas* or grants given to them on the part of the Raj.

"6. With this settlement many changes have been introduced likely to be beneficial to the country. The attention of the Council of Regency, of the young Chief and myself has been drawn to the enormous outstanding balances, in many cases perfectly unjust as well as unleviable. I have not thought it foreign to my duty to urge upon the council and especially upon the young Chief in view of his future powers, the remission of these balances, and an enquiry into the several items is being instituted which will, I trust, lead to the absolute remission of all unjust demands, but the young Chief is anxious to reserve the prerogative of remitting them as an act of grace on the attainment of his majority and exercise of powers."

54. The Government of India in a letter, dated 14th March 1863, accorded their approval to the action taken, and permitted the postponement of the striking off of the arrears, till it should proceed from the Chief himself on his coming of age. They also asked that, as the practical value of the settlement depended on its working, a further report should be furnished on this point after three years. The Secretary of State in a despatch, dated 30th May 1863, commended the promptitude and zeal with which the Political Agent and Council had carried out the work adding—"But until these settlements have been in operation for some years, it is difficult, in the absence of detailed information, to be certain that the increased assessment will still bear lightly on the people. It is very proper therefore that these results should be carefully watched."

I have thought it right to put on record the leading facts as to the three and ten years' settlements, as they have not been referred to in any detail in the Alwar Gazetteer or elsewhere, and they deserve to be rescued from oblivion, as having been in the words of Major Cadell "the salvation of the State." It is true that no survey was made, the areas of cultivation, etc., being taken from the rough annual papers with the Kanungos, nor was any record of rights prepared, the only documents left on record being the *Pattas* signed by the Lambardars of each village, showing with whom the settlement was made and for what amount. Their chief value lay in the fact that they fixed and limited the State demand, that the assessment imposed was moderate, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State approved and confirmed the proceedings, and that the Chief, by being associated in the work, did not on his advent to power, attempt to alter or disturb what had been done.

55. The discrepancy between the figures for the ten years prior to the three years' settlement quoted in paragraph 48, and those given in paragraph 52, probably proceeds from the fact that the former show only *collections* and the latter the *demand*. I am, however, unable to reconcile the figures for the demand of the three years' settlement given by Captain Impey in paragraph 50 with those he gives in paragraph 52, except on the supposition that the latter include *nazarana* paid by *jagirs* and other miscellaneous payments connected indirectly with the land revenue.

The removal of the Agency in 1864, from which year up to its re-establishment in 1870, political relations with the Alwar Darbar were managed by the Agent to the Governor-General direct or by the Political Agent, Bhartpur, prevents us from having any detailed knowledge of the working of the revenue administration in these years. It is on record, however, that the new demand was realised in full in the first year of its working, and the Agent to the Governor-General, in the Rajputana Administration Report for 1865-66 and 1866-67, writes:—

"A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863 and has been most beneficial. The assessment was light, and as it has not been disturbed or enhanced



the agricultural classes which form the bulk of the population are prosperous and contented, and the country is better tilled and cultivated than any State in Rajputana save Bhartpur. A very considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under the plough, and a number of new wells dug since the present settlement."

For the following years no information seems to have been furnished by the Alwar Darbar regarding the administration till the disturbances of 1870 led to the re-establishment of the Agency under Major Cadell, whose long and interesting report for the year 1871-72 deals in detail with the revenue as with the other branches of the administration.

56. He at once abolished the pernicious system of forestalling the revenue collections by three or four months, re-appointed Revenue reforms introduced by Major Mr. T. Heatherley as Deputy Collector, Cadell. made a general clearance of the incompetent and untrustworthy Tahsildars appointed by the Diwans, reduced the number of tahsils from 17 to 12, strengthened the tahsil establishments and raised the pay of the Tahsildars. The Chief had reduced the pay of the tahsil establishments from Rs. 36,606 to Rs. 15,471 per annum, that of Tahsildars being reduced to Rs. 30, of Peshkars to Rs. 15, and of Mutsaddis to Rs. 5 per mensem.—But

"although thus reduced, the appointments were eagerly sought after and the *ex*-Diwans derived a large income from their almost open sale. It was an admitted impossibility for the officials to live on their pay. Extortion and corruption brought them in much more and a regular system of taking *faslana* or harvest dues from the people was instituted."

The revenue, however, was still collected almost in full showing that the demand was moderate. In 1870-71 Rs. 17,87,639 were collected, of which Rs. 39,423 were on account of arrears and Rs. 17,48,216 on account of current revenue, leaving outstanding at the end of the year only Rs. 6,593, nearly all of which was afterwards collected. In, 1871-72, the expiring year of the ten years settlement, Rs. 30,990 was collected on account of arrears and Rs. 17,60,180 on account of current revenue. The realisations for current revenue in these two years are in excess of the demand as shown in paragraph 52, but the explanation probably is that the demand had meantime been enhanced by the lapse or resumption of revenue free estates.

I have not been able to trace any details of the arrears of revenue during the three and ten years' settlements for the State as a whole, but all the information on record goes to show that they were extremely little, and that the assessment was moderate and well distributed. Of these five tahsils, Tijara is the only one for which figures are forthcoming. These show that the arrears of the three years' settlement were Rs. 4,836 and of the ten years' settlement, Rs. 6,129—total Rs. 10,965, which were remitted in 1881 with all arrears of and prior to 1877-78.

57. The re-settlement of the land revenue for a period of 16 years was one of the first cares of the new administration, and Major Powlett was appointed Settlement Officer in January 1872. In his letter No. 258, dated 12th May 1875, he writes:—

"As the land revenue which amounted to Rs. 17,76,559, owing to the immense increase of the cultivated area, sat lightly on the people, and it was felt that to forego the gain of an immediate moderate enhancement would be thought by the State officials to be a neglect of the interests of the State, it was resolved to make a third summary settlement which would have force until the regular assessment had been carried out."

The enquiry occupied eight months, the circumstances of each village were carefully enquired into and the financial results of this measure will appear from the following table:—

No.	Items.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Demand of 1871-72 ... ..	...	17,76,559
2	Increase in lightly assessed villages ..	1,53,736	
3	Deduction in heavily " " ...	23,866	
4	Net increase ... ..	...	1,29,870 or 7.5 per cent.
	Total demand of summary settlement ...	...	19,06,429

There is some doubt as to whether the figures for 1871-72 represent the demand for the year, or realisations including arrears, but the figures as to the enhancement taken are undisputed.

58. In paragraphs 32—36 of last year's report I have given an account of

Regular settlement of the State as a whole.

the methods and financial results for the State, as a whole, of Major Powlett's regular settlement. The total demand which, in the last year of Major Impey's settlement was Rs. 17,76,559, was raised to Rs. 19,59,185 in 1876-77, the first year of the regular settlement, rising to Rs. 20,19,777 in the 12th year—an enhancement of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs or 14 per cent. to justify which there was an increase of 24 per cent. in cultivation, 14 per cent. in masonry wells, and 55 per cent. in ploughs, *viz.*—

Detail.					At 10 years' settlement.	At 16 years' settlement.
Ploughs	...	...	...	..	32,509	50,368
Cultivated area in bigahs	...	...	...	...	10,80,790	13,42,588
Wells	...	...	...	...	9,780	11,189

The standards of assessment taken—generally two-thirds of the rental and even three-fourths where the existing demand was easily paid; or one-fourth of the gross produce—a reduction up to 4 annas per rupee being allowed to certain Rajputs and other favoured tribes—and the methods by which they were calculated need not be again described.

59. To return to the five tahsils under consideration. The following table

Results of regular settlement in these five tahsils.

shows the Jama of the three and ten years' settlements, the *nikasi* or assumed net assets arrived at by Major Powlett, the initial and final demand fixed by him, and the percentage of the net assets they represent, also the percentage of increase as compared with former settlements:—

Tahsil.	Average collection—1850-59.	DEMAND OF		Summary settlement.	Nikasi of last settlement.	JAMA.		PER CENT. OF NIKASI.		INCREASE PER CENT. ON 10 YEARS.		Present demand.	REMARKS.
		3 years' settlement (average).	10 years' settlement final.			Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.		
Tijara	110,323	115,869	131,735	149,606	224,153	154,100	150,000	68	71	17	20	153,903	
Bahrar	...	145,151	160,582	176,065	293,859	188,073	192,738	64	65.5	17	20	194,574	
Mandawar	...	118,398	128,456	144,115	251,039	152,662	159,567	61	63.5	19	24	160,739	
Katumbhar	...	(a) 96,440	122,774	136,843	198,199	143,478	145,488	72	73	17	18.5	152,653	(a) First year.
Rajgarh	...	(b) 92,197	137,885	148,589	204,083	150,878	153,413	74	75	9.5	11.5	156,372	(b) First year and excludes 9 villages then in Masi.
TOTAL	...	568,085	631,432	755,218	1,171,333	789,191	810,205	68	70	16	19	830,241	

The enhancement taken as compared with the ten years' settlement was least in Rajgarh—11.5 per cent., and highest in Mandawar—24 per cent., 18.5 per cent. in Katumbhar, and 20 per cent. in Tijara and Bahrar. The final demand was slightly less than two-thirds of the net assets in Bahrar and Mandawar—owing to a large area being held by Chauhan Rajputs, whose villages were assessed at half or three-fifth assets—71 per cent. in Tijara, 73 per cent. in Katumbhar and

75 per cent. or three-fourths in Rajgarh. In addition to the *Khalsa* Jama, 2 per cent. was taken for school and dispensary cesses.

To justify the increase taken in each case, Major Powlett quotes the following figures showing the increase in wells and cultivated area in each tahsil as compared with the beginning of the ten years' settlement:—

Tahsil.					Wells	Cultivation.
Tijara	...	...	...	...	16	6.5
Bahror	...	...	...	...	2.5	22
Mandawar	...	...	...	...	5	13
Katambar	...	...	...	...	16	6.5
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	4	17

The figures showing demand, etc., are based, as far as possible, on the *present* boundaries of each tahsil, and take account of exchange of villages from one tahsil to another since last settlement. In Rajgarh the demand for the three years' settlement does not include the Jama of nine villages which were then revenue-free and have since become *Khalsa*, while in Katambar all the figures—except those of present demand—are based on the boundaries as they stood at last settlement, and therefore include Tilchera, assessed at Rs. 2,650, which has since been transferred to Bhartpur, and exclude the five villages transferred from Bhartpur in 1885, paying then a revenue of Rs. 14,856 which was enhanced by re-assessment to Rs. 16,500.

60. To complete the revenue account and explain for future reference the difference between the present Jama,

Alterations in the demand up to date.

and that shown for each tahsil by Major Powlett at page 189 of the Alwar Gazetteer, the following table is given:—

*Increase.*

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahror.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
1	Initial demand	154,100	137,865 208(a)	158,952(b)	143,473	150,873	(a) Interest charged on account of a mortgage to the State in two villages. (b) Excluding Istamrari demand of Pahal and Bawad = Rs. 2,220.
2	Progressive Jama	4,900	4,665	7,025	2,010	4,535	
	TOTAL	159,000	142,530	165,977	145,483	155,408	
<i>Add—</i>							
1	Newly assessed after settlement.	6	30	1	...	164(c)	(c) Present Jama of land held Kham at settlement.
2	Alluvion assessed	...	...	141	...	...	
3	Resumed Jagir and Mafi villages.	...	1,630	1,800(d)	...	900	(d) Mauza Hataondi resumed.
4	Resumed Jagir and Mafi plots.	30	...	141	723	3,334	
5	Villages transferred	...	...	...	16,500(e)	290(f)	(e) Five villages transferred from Bhartpur in 1885. (f) Mauza Gatwari transferred from Lachmangarh.
	Carried over	36	1,530	2,183	17,223	4,668	



## Increase—contd.

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	36	1,530	2,183	17,223	4,688	
6	State lands assessed ...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Jama of land favourably assessed and collected as Sawal.	...	346	...	...	...	
8	Jama of Istamrari plots favourably assessed and collected as Sawal.	...	511	...	...	100(g)	(g) Half of Mauza Thanah-oli.
9	Increase of assessment for other reasons.	...	...	...	...	355(h)	(h) Rs. 240 enhanced on State Patti in Rajgarh and Rs. 40 and Rs. 75 in Kham estates.
	TOTAL INCREASE ...	36	9,387	2,183	17,223	5,143	

## Decrease.

Number.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	REMARKS.
1	Grant of villages in Mafi...	...	...	...	...	1,550(l)	(l) Kharkara and Kali Pahari.
2	Grant of plots in Mafi or for gardens.	102	109	14	...	1,027	
3	Transfer of villages ...	...	...	6,420(j)	2,650(k)	440(l)	(j) Gorath, Karath, Bahroz and Khanpur transferred to Alwar tahsil. (k) Tilchera transferred to Bhartpur. (l) Barbilandi transferred to Alwar tahsil.
4	Loss by diluvion on the Sahibi.	...	9	773	...	...	
5	Remission on land erroneously assessed.	...	279	...	189	150	
6	Remission on land occupied by the State.	31	6	7	109	91	
7	Remission for over-assessment or deterioration.	...	64	212	110(m)	...	(m) Mauza Rehti, deserted by owners, given in Istamar on reduced Jama.
8	Remission on abolition of house-tax.	...	84(n)	...	...	496(n)	(n) The Jhaunpuri or house-tax was taken into consideration in fixing Jama at last settlement, and on its abolition Jama was reduced accordingly.
9	Progressive enhancement lost owing to grant of village in Jagir.	...	...	...	...	300(o)	(o) See (l) above Kharkara and Kali Pahari.
10	Grant of land at half rates	...	...	...	...	23	
11	Reduction on Istamrari land fully assessed.	...	...	...	...	107	
	TOTAL DECREASE ...	133	551	7,431	3,058	4,184	
	Net + or - ...	-97	+1,936	-5,248	+14,165	+959	
	Demand at present ...	1,58,903	1,94,374	1,60,739	1,59,653	1,56,372	

61. The explanation of the chief items has been given in the column of remarks. Of these five tahsils, Tijara was inspected by Major Powlett in person, Bahrer and Mandawar were inspected by Babu Ram Gopal, Superintendent, and the two southern tahsils—Katambar and Rajgarh—by Munshi Hira Lal, Superin-

Method of working at 16 years' settlement and opinions of Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General.

tendent. The Superintendents framed rent rates for each village based on statistics or personal enquiry which were used to calculate the *Nikasi* or net assets and generally made proposals as to the new Jama. Major Powlett made a general inspection of these tahsils, and with the village note-book before him in all cases passed final orders as to the future Jama, consulting the Tahsildars and other local officials. Where an appeal or objection was lodged, he generally visited the village and, if necessary, modified the demand. The Political Agent, Major Cadell, in sending on Major Powlett's final report on the settlement in his letter No. 175, dated 15th March 1877, recorded that—

"After making careful observations and enquiries throughout the whole of the State, I have no doubt that Major Powlett's 16 years' settlement is a thoroughly practical one, fair both to the Darbar and to the people, and one which there will be no difficulty in carrying out."

The Agent to the Governor-General in his reply—quoted in full in last year's report—while commenting on the paucity of the information and statistics supplied as not providing sufficient material for forming a general opinion on the results of the work, had no hesitation in accepting the settlement as practically good and sound.

62. In these tahsils the new demand was in all cases readily taken up by the people, except in the case of three villages in Rajgarh—referred to further on—which objected to the progressive enhancement. The distribution over villages had been carefully made—especially in Bahrer and Mandawar by Babu Ram Gopal, but there is nothing on record to show how it was distributed over holdings. The assessment I consider to have been distinctly a full one in Tijara and Katumbar, but remarks on this point will more appropriately follow an examination of its working, and the Government of India, in their letter of 5th January 1897, have specifically laid down that it should be ascertained, if possible, how the assessment worked from the first.

The new assessment was nominally introduced all over the State from 1st September 1876—Kharif, *Sambat* 1933, but in Tijara and Bahrer it took effect from the autumn harvest of 1875.

Full details of the annual demand and realisations year by year and of the remission and realisations of arrears are given in Statement No. III. In 1875-76 the new revenue was realised in full in Tijara and Bahrer; 1876-77 was a year of rather poor rainfall, both harvests being rather below the average and there were some arrears, *vis.*—

Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.	Total.
400	3,139	200	259	47	4,045

but the amount was insignificant in all tahsils but Bahrer, and even there the arrears were subsequently realised.

63. The disastrous famine year of 1877-78 followed. Its effects on the State as a whole, have been described in paragraphs 39-42 of last year's report, and it may be said, without exaggeration, that it took the State half a generation to recover from them. Of these five tahsils, only Mandawar received over 10 inches of rain in that year, while Katumbar had only 5 and Bahrer less than 2½ inches. Over the State generally the *Kharif* crop was almost an entire failure, while the *Rabi* was estimated to be only one-fourth of an average crop. The remedial measures taken have been referred to in last year's report, but it was impossible to cope adequately with distress of such alarming dimensions, and the State by this famine lost over 10 per cent. of its population in a year. The loss was divided almost equally into loss by emigration—the vast majority of the emigrants never

having returned, and loss by death, the famine being aggravated by the outbreak of a very virulent type of fever in 1878—supposed to be typhus—which swept away great numbers and left the survivors so weak that crops were left standing and rotting months after they had become ripe for the sickle.

64. The famine made itself felt chiefly in the great rise in prices which pressed heavily on all classes, but especially on the poorer agriculturists and village menials, in the loss of cattle by starvation and the loss of population by death from starvation or fever and by emigration.

The rise in prices will appear from the following table, comparing the average bazaar prices in Alwar for the three years, 1876-77—a normal year—1877-78 and 1878-79; the average is for the 12 months, April to March. The price is in *sers* per rupee :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
1876-77 ...	25	34	35	38
1877-78 ...	15	19	19	19
1878-79 ...	12	17	14½	14

The holding off of the rains in August 1877 was the beginning of the panic. Between 2nd and 8th September 1877 the price of wheat at Alwar rose from 17 to 12 *sers*, barley, jowar and gram from 20 to 12½ *sers*. The local authorities wished to prohibit the export of grain which would probably have provoked retaliatory measures by surrounding States, if not by the British Government; but the Political Agent, Major Cadell, wisely prohibited any such action and refused to allow any interference with the course of trade or the prices current. His firmness is justified by the fact that in the year 1877-78 the imports of gram to Alwar exceeded the exports by 3,50,000 *mans*, whereas usually the excess of exports over imports is from 2 to 8 lakhs of *mans*.

65. Of the loss of cattle by starvation, no complete statistics can be traced. The following table shows the mortality in these five tahsils in the first two months of the famine :—

Tehsil.	Total number of cattle.	Number of deaths in August and September.	Number taken to Malwa and other districts.
Tijara ...	74,231	1,149	Not known.
Bahrer ...	59,320	2,020	11,018
Mandawar ...	47,425	646	...
Katambar ...	45,168	1,656	6,892
Rajgarh ...	48,800	2,286	Not known.
TOTAL ...	274,944	7,757	...

From a later statement which brings the deaths up to the end of March 1878 it appears that the losses in Katambar were 8,546, or nearly one-fifth of the whole.



As few of the cattle taken away to graze in Malwa ever returned, I think it is no exaggeration to estimate that these tahsils lost from one-half to one-fourth of their cattle, while a large proportion of those which survived were so reduced in condition as to be unfit for agricultural work.

66. The exodus of the agricultural population to more favoured tracts began at the end of August when the autumn crop was found to be doomed and continued unabated—especially in the Meo tahsils—till the end of November, when the discovery that the Malwa was not the “land of promise” they had looked for, brought many back disappointed, and thus tended to stop further emigration. The loss of these tahsils and to the whole State by emigration from 1st July 1877 to 31st December 1878 is shown in the following table. The figures are for *Khalsa* villages alone:—

Tahsil.				Census of 1872.	Number who left their homes.	Number who returned.	Loss by emigration.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.
Tijara	...	...	...	51,702	3,191	178	3,013	49,451	52,746
Bahrar	...	...	...	52,918	1,203	153	1,050	60,698	65,176
Mandawar	...	...	...	40,750	1,316	84	1,232	43,035	47,255
Katambar	...	...	...	32,189	1,751	135	1,616	31,079	36,111
Rajgarh	...	...	...	60,470	7,206	1,014	6,092	50,866	58,508
Total				238,029	14,667	1,564	13,003	235,129	259,796
Total of State				778,596	43,847	8,757	35,090	676,540	760,446

Thus the loss was greatest in the Meo tahsil of Tijara and in the Mina tahsil of Rajgarh. All these tahsils except Rajgarh had, however, by 1891, more than made good the loss, though in Katambar this is due partly to the transfer of five villages from Bhartpur.

The northern tahsils with their light sandy soil, which yield something with even a very slight rainfall, were less severely affected than the southern and eastern tahsils and recovered more quickly, this recovery being helped by the fact that the sturdy Ahirs and Jats of Bahrar and Mandawar did not lose their heads and give way to panic like the Meos and Minas but as a rule stuck to their homesteads and patiently awaited the return of better days. They bowed to the storm and were not broken by it.

Effects of the famine on the land revenue.

67. The effects of the famine on the land revenue realisations will appear from the following table:—

Tahsil.				Demand for 1877-78.	Realised within the year.	Realised subsequently.	Remitted.	REMARKS.
Tijara	...	...	...	154,100	94,548	30,491	39,061	
Bahrar	...	...	...	189,808	121,850	50,582	17,376	
Mandawar	...	...	...	152,662	109,039	24,353	19,277	
Katambar	...	...	...	143,478	68,304	18,470	56,804	
Rajgarh	...	...	...	153,076	85,037	22,408	45,631	
TOTAL				793,124	479,671	136,304	128,149	

Thus of the total demand about 60 per cent. was realised during the year—far too high a proportion, considering that the autumn crop had failed completely and the spring crop was only one-fourth of an average one—17 per cent. as arrears in subsequent years, while 23 per cent. was remitted, together with all arrears prior to 1877-78, in 1881 on the birth of the present Maharaja. The proportions realised and remitted vary considerably in the different tahsils, the remissions being comparatively low in Bahrer and Mandawar which had not only paid up most of the demand during the year, but had liquidated most of the arrears before the generosity of the State was extended to them.

68. As the effects of the famine continued—though with varying force—in Collections in six years subsequent to the different tracts for several years, it will be instructive to show the arrears that accrued in each tahsil for the next six years:—

Tahsil.	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		TOTAL.	
	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Total arrears.	Since realised.	Arrears.	Realised.
Tijara ...	18,820	6,757	8,545	2,854	8,461	1,126	10,300	2,032	10,303	1,984	16,845	7,302	73,274	22,125
Bahrer ...	3,678	3,307	436	237	430	107	2,286	1,530	53	...	5,337	4,676	12,240	9,907
Mandawar ...	6,625	6,581	1,418	723	1,067	915	1,173	1,095	357	345	1,501	649	12,211	10,308
Katambar ...	35,664	10,032	12,575	266	22,479	1,605	11,445	158	7,826	20	31,167	8,767	121,156	20,848
Rajgarh ...	33,481	32,382	7,919	5,651	2,565	942	3,087	1,079	4,064	651	4,792	2,234	56,808	42,930

These figures show that Bahrer and Mandawar were quickest to recover; in Katambar and Tijara the recovery was very slow, and the arrears in 1878-79 and in 1883-84—a year of very deficient rainfall in these two tahsils—were again very heavy; in Rajgarh though large arrears arose, they were paid off for the most part in subsequent years. The general character of the harvests of these years has been described in paragraph 44 of last year's report. The rainfall was very short in all tahsils but Rajgarh in 1880-81, but this does not appear to have seriously affected the revenue collections in any tahsil but Katambar. In 1883-84 it was again very poor in Tijara and Katambar, and this is partly the cause of the heavy balances in those tahsils in that year.

69. From 1883-84 Tijara improved slowly but steadily, though the arrears in some years rose as high as Rs. 11,000. Revenue history from 1883-84 up to date. In 1891-92 they fell to Rs. 700, and since then the tahsil has had a clean balance sheet, though the rainfall of the last three years has been decidedly poor. Bahrer and Mandawar have gained considerably since 1883-84, and though the arrears in Bahrer in 1886-87 amounted to about Rs. 3,600 owing to a short and badly distributed rainfall, nearly all of this has since been paid off, and there are no unrealised balances in either tahsil from 1887-88. Katambar, on the other hand, owing partly to its inferior and demoralised agricultural population, partly to bad revenue administration, has never rallied completely, and since 1883-84 there have been balances every year, ranging from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 1,000, and only a small amount has been subsequently liquidated. The arrears are of course highest in the years 1886-87, 1889-90 (over Rs. 19,000) and 1895-96 (over Rs. 24,000) when the rainfall was lowest, but the large extent of these arrears in recent years is, I am convinced, quite

unjustifiable, and might have been much reduced with more efficient supervision from the tahsil. In Rajgarh relief was given to certain distressed or over-assessed villages soon after the famine, and since 1883-84 the arrears have in no year exceeded Rs. 1,000, while in five years they are *nil* or nominal.

The harvests of the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98 were briefly described in paragraph 45 of last year's report, and the remarks need not be repeated here.

The year 1898-99 which has just closed has been below the average. The rainfall—

Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	18.40 inches.
Bahrer	...	...	...	...	...	18.95 "
Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	21.37 "
Katambar	...	...	...	...	...	14.72 "
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	22.97 "

was good in the *Kharif*, though it ceased early in Katambar, and there was a fair autumn crop all round, but practically no rain at all fell in the cold weather. The sowings on *barani* and *dahri* land generally failed, while the outturn of crops on the wells which promised to be excellent was much reduced by high winds in March. Nevertheless the revenue collections have been satisfactory, and though the accounts have not yet been closed, the amount still uncollected on 15th June is very insignificant except in Katambar.

	Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.	Total.	Remarks.
Arrears of 1898-99	177	76	...	2,328	309	2,890	These figures are not included in the detail of arrears shown in paragraph 74 or in column 11 of paragraph 70.
Old arrears collected	1,680	123	50	600	402	2,855	

70. The following table shows the total demand, realisations, remissions and Statistics of demand, realisation, remission arrears during the currency of the 16 years' settlement down to *Rabi* 1898:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tahsil.	Particulars.	Total demand.	REALISED.		Total arrears.	REMISSIONS.		REDUCED.		Arrears still due.	Number of villages.	REMARKS.
			Within the year.	Subsequently.		On birth of Maharaja.	For other reasons, hail, etc.	For over-assessment.	Diavion, etc.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Tijara	Amount	36,34,730	34,47,991	61,932	1,29,807	39,461	40	...	315	(a) 84,991	82	(a) Of which Rs. 714 realised in <i>Kharif</i> .
	Percentage	100	94.7	2	...	1	...	...	...	2.3	...	
Bahrer	Amount	44,08,069	43,18,402	68,417	21,350	17,182	651	...	...	3,417	3	
	Percentage	100	98	1.5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	
Mandawar	Amount	34,06,209	34,36,724	35,790	...	19,477	1,011	...	...	3,247	5	
	Percentage	100	98.3	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	
Katambar	Amount	33,50,759	30,28,132	52,788	...	57,063	795	...	(c) 634	(b) 2,07,809	...	(b) Also Rs. 744 arrears on resumed <i>Mafi</i> .
	Percentage	100	90.3	1.7	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	(c) Balance of <i>Tichera</i> transferred to <i>Bhartpur</i> .
Rajgarh	Amount	23,71,826	32,26,862	65,764	...	45,631	1,158	17,093 1,894	...	(d) 13,474	19	(d) Also Rs. 573 balance of resumed <i>Mafi</i> and 27 <i>abiana</i> .
	Percentage	100	95.5	2	...	1.4	1	6	...	4	...	
TOTAL	...	1,82,61,643	1,74,58,111	2,34,691	...	1,78,814	3,655	18,987	949	3,12,933	109	
Percentage	...	100	95.4	1.7	...	1.0	0	1	...	1.8	...	

Thus the realisations have been very good in Bahrer and Mandawar, in each of which less than one-thousandth part of the demand is now outstanding—in



three villages of Bahrer and five of Mandawar; in Rajgarh they have been good and only one rupee in Rs. 250 is still outstanding in 19 villages; in Tijara they have been fair, but 2'3 per cent. of the demand is still in arrears in 82 villages, giving an average of nearly Rs. 4,000 per annum; while in Katumbar the results are strikingly bad, only 92 per cent. of the demand having been realised and 2 per cent. remitted, while 6 per cent. of the total demand or an average of over Rs. 9,000 per annum is still in arrears in 46 out of the 70 estates in the tahsil.

71. The present condition of the tahsils will be illustrated by the following table showing the new balances that have arisen and the old arrears realised within the last five years. These do not include the figures for 1898-99—only just ascertained and shown in paragraph 69:—

Tahsil.				Arrears in last five years.	Old arrears realised.
				Rs.	Rs.
Tijara	...	...	...	Nil	17,772
Bahrer	...	...	...	Nil	...
Mandawar	...	...	...	Nil	...
Katumbar	...	...	...	37,407	18,110
Rajgarh	...	...	...	1,046	3,740

The result is very reassuring in all tahsils but Katumbar, and the unsatisfactory figures in that tahsil are partly due to gross mismanagement—if nothing worse—in the collections.

Katumbar is in every way a better tahsil than Lachmangarh and is not more highly assessed, but in Lachmangarh in those five years only Rs. 9,624 new arrears arose, while Rs. 16,831 of old arrears were realised. The fact that the remissions for the 1877-78 famine were given not at the time but four years later, when the frugal and industrious villages had already paid up most of the arrears, so that the thriftless and tardy revenue-payers reaped most of the benefit of a concession which should have been distributed equally over all, seems to have encouraged the lazy and dishonest Thakurs and Brahmins of Katumbar to withhold the revenue even when they were in a position to pay it, in the hope of securing a similar concession again. A capable and honest Tahsildar who knew his tahsil and his work would have defeated any such intention, but in a Native State it is the exception to find a Tahsildar at once capable and honest. Till recent years the supervision of the controlling authorities has been rather lax and too much has been left in the hands of the Tahsildars.

72. Before making proposals as to the disposal of these arrears, the fiscal history of these may be completed by giving statistics as to the extent to which holdings were deserted in and after the famine year and of the number of estates which became *Kham* through failure to undertake responsibility:—

Tahsil.	Period.	Number of villages.	Number of holdings.	Number of deserters.	Total area.	Jama.	Area restored to owners.	Made over to relations.	Otherwise dealt with.	Kham.	REMARKS.
Tijara	1877-78	3 (whole)	3	10	3,879	1,940	...	...	3,879	...	
		93 (in part)	312	700	16,230	10,755	...	12,836	3,394	...	
	After 1877-78	42 "	181	360	9,193	5,729	...	7,427	1,766	...	
	Total	138	496	1,070	29,302	18,424	...	20,263	9,039	...	
Katumbar	1877-78	42 (in part)	101	280	8,772	11,216	...	7,414	1,358	...	
Rajgarh	"	55 "	246	325	8,387	8,644	174	8,135	78	...	
Bahrer	1877-78 and since,	54	128	184	3,556	3,623	934	1,905	717	...	
Mandawar	"	50	208	187	4,602	4,411	1,843	2,759	...	...	

The desertions were therefore most numerous in the Meo tahsil of Tijara where one-eighth of the area was abandoned, were considerable in Rajgarh and Katumbar and comparatively few in Bahrer and Mandawar. As described in last year's report, the State endeavoured to meet the difficulty by transfer of the deserted holdings to the next heirs or other co-sharers, or to agriculturists from other villages or adjoining States who were encouraged to settle by grants of *Takavi*, and in some cases by a temporary reduction of the demand, while in the last resort the estates or holdings were brought under direct management (*Kham*).

73. In Tijara three whole estates—Tapukra, Shahamatnagar and Balauj—  
 Transfer of whole estates and estates made changed hands completely owing to the  
*Kham*. desertion or resignation of the old owners.  
 No estate is now held *Kham*, though Tapukra was so held for a few years. In Bahrer and Mandawar no whole estate changed hands, nor is any now held *Kham*. In Katumbar one estate changed hands, and Nangla Madhopur, the land of which has deteriorated owing to the failure of *band* irrigation, has in practice been dealt with as *Kham* since 1895 when owners of an  $\frac{1}{30}$  share absconded. The arrears since 1883-84 amount to Rs. 5,609. In Rajgarh, though all the villages took up the assessment at last settlement, three of them—Naya Bas Mancheri, Gatwari and Lalka—refused responsibility for progressive Jama accruing in the third year. This was foregone in the first. The other two became *Kham*. In Lalka the old owners have accepted and paid the settlement Jama for the last two years, and I have now restored them to the ownership. In Gatwari the sole owner holds as a yearly lessee and will be recognised as proprietor if he complies with certain conditions as to settlement of cultivators, etc.

The following estates in Rajgarh are also held *Kham* and leased out for one or more years :—

Serial number.	Name of village.	Settlement Jama.	Present lease.	REMARKS.
1	Tilwar ...	Rs. 160	Rs. 200	The old owner, a resident of Dehli, has disappeared. The ownership will be granted to the present lessees when they settle on the land, and improve the village.
2	Naraoli ...	{ 200 } { rising to 450 }	450	Owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ share have disappeared ; arrangements will be made with the present lessees.
3	Band Ram Sagar	Fluctuating ...	Fluctuating ...	There has been no change of ownership, but as land is liable to swamping, Jama has been and will remain fluctuating.
4	Kasba Rajgarh, $\frac{1}{2}$ share.	Settlement Jama...	Settlement Jama + 240 profits.	This share is owned by the State which has hitherto leased out its rights to the highest bidder. In future the old cultivators will be recognised as occupancy tenants subject to payment of settlement Jama and 4 annas per rupee Malikana.
5	Kasba Macheri, $\frac{6}{10}$ shares out of 20.	Do. ...	Settlement Jama...	This share is owned by the State and managed by the owners of the remaining shares. This arrangement will be maintained in future, but they will be made to pay Malikana.
6	Bar Sheo Lal ...	...	...	An estate formed out of a resumed Mañ. It will remain State property as before, but a fixed Jama will be imposed.



Serial number.	Name of village.	Settlement Jama.	Present lease.	REMARKS.
7	Firozpur ...	Rs. 225	Rs. 185	Resumed Mafi has been given to a <i>Thekedar</i> at a reduced assessment. I have now restored it to the old owners who will pay the assessment fixed.
8	Akoda ...	810	810	The old owners at first renounced, but subsequently came in as lessees. They now pay full Jama and are recognised as owners.
9	Mundiya ...	Jagir ...	750 to 900	A resumed <i>Jagir</i> never regularly assessed. The Zamindars who hold the <i>theha</i> are now recognised as owners.
10	Bijenagar ...	...	456 to 589	Owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ resigned and of $\frac{1}{2}$ absconded. The present lessee who has held for 14 years is now recognised as owner.

In Naya Bas Mancheri, Narainpur and Chilori, which got into difficulties, temporary reductions of assessment were given on the settlement Jama. The latter two have now for some years paid the full assessment, but the first still enjoys a reduction of Rs. 50.

Proposals as regards arrears of the regular settlement.  
(a) Rajgarh.

74. The arrears of Rs. 14,097 in this tahsil are found chiefly in three villages—

					Rs.
Dhamrer	...	...	...	...	3,551
Intaoli	...	...	...	...	2,503
Govindpura	...	...	...	...	3,402
Total					9,456

of which the following sums have really been remitted :—

Dhamrer	...	...	...	...	2,500
Intaoli	...	...	...	...	1,200
Govindpura	...	...	...	...	1,900

but instead of giving effect to the orders by reducing the demand, the amount of the reduction has been shown as suspended revenue (*Kham*). Allowing for this fact and the circumstances of the remaining villages which are still in arrears, I propose to levy only Rs. 767 of the arrears in this tahsil and to remit the rest.

In Bahrer and Mandawar the arrears are small, and except in one case are all in weak Brahmin or Rajput villages.

(b) Bahrer and Mandawar.

They are all more than ten years old and are due chiefly to desertion of owners. I propose to remit the Rs. 3,417 due from the three estates of Kathu Bas, Raisrana and Talwana in Bahrer, and in Mandawar to realise (1) Rs. 117 due from Jhanjarpur, which a mortgagee is responsible for and (2) Rs. 22 in Mauza Mandawar and (3) to remit the Rs. 3,108 due from,—

				Rs.
Shamda	...	...	...	2,053
Kadirnagar	...	...	...	488
Narehri	...	...	...	567



In Tijara and Katumbar the question of arrears is more complicated, but after going into each individual case with the Deputy Collectors, and taking into consideration the pitch of the assessment, the circumstances under which the arrears became due, the amount already liquidated, and the amount still due, I have come to the conclusion that bearing in mind the assessment which is now being proposed, it is not wise or practicable to realise more than Rs. 27,000 out of Rs. 84,991 in Tijara and Rs. 30,000 out of Rs. 207,809 in Katumbar.

(c) Tijara and Katumbar. These proposals will be better understood if read in connection with the proposed new assessments in Chapter IX. They deal with arrears down to *rabi* 1898, but to dispose of the matter finally account will also be taken of the balances and realisation of old arrears in the present year (see paragraph 69) as well as of the petty arrears due in some tahsils for water-tax and resumed *mafs*.

74-A. Reviewing Major Powlett's settlement in the light of its working for the last 23 years, my opinion is that his assessment was, as he intended it to be, a decidedly full one at the time, representing nearly three-fourths of the net assets, but by no means excessive for a Native State. The pitch of the assessment was certainly not higher than that of Captain Impey's settlements, and it would probably have been as fully and promptly paid were it not that the famine of 1877-78 reduced the resources and revenue-paying powers of the Zamindars, and not only retarded the agricultural development which might naturally have been counted upon, but caused an agricultural deterioration, the effects of which have not yet wholly disappeared from certain tahsils.

### CHAPTER III.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

75. The nature of the tenures generally prevailing was described in paragraphs 52-54 of last year's report.

##### Common tenures.

The following table shows the classification of estates in each tahsil according to tenures:—

Tahsil.	Pure zamindari.	Joint zamindari.	PATTIDARI.		BHAYACHARA.		TOTAL.
			Pure.	Mixed.	Pure.	Mixed.	
Tijara ... ..	3	43	...	121	...	32	199
Bahrar ... ..	2	12	...	100	2	14	130
Mandawar ... ..	...	16	1	86	1	8	112
Katumbar ... ..	...	22	...	36	...	12	70
Rajgarh ... ..	2	50	...	21	...	35	108
TOTAL ... ..	7	143	1	364	3	101	619

These figures show that partition has proceeded much more rapidly in the three northern than in the two southern tahsils, one-third of the estates being still joint in Katumbar and nearly half in Rajgarh. This signifies that the Meos, Jats and Ahirs, who form the backbone of the northern tahsils, are more enterprising and advanced agriculturally than the Rajputs, Brahmins and Minas, who are in the majority in the southern tahsils. The natural tendency of joint estates to split up into *Pattidari* or *Bhayachara* by partition has been arrested by the fiscal difficulties resulting from the famine of 1877-78. Owing to the desertion of shareholders and their lands going out of cultivation, the revenue officials in many cases interfered in the management of the village and often altered the tenure, compelling the remaining owners, even when the tenure was *Pattidari* or *Bhayachara*, to revert to the joint (*gol*) tenure, so that all might be

equally responsible for the revenue, which, instead of being apportioned over the different holdings, was now thrown on the total cultivation of each year or harvest. This, though a temporary palliative, was really a retrograde measure, for weak or lazy shareholders had no stimulus to cultivate their holdings, and often voluntarily let their land go out of cultivation, thus avoiding liability for the revenue, while they enjoyed the profits of grazing. As the effects of the famine passed away, the people have shown a desire to return, as far as possible, to their old forms of tenure, and the natural tendency towards the *Bhayachara* form—or individual possession and liability tempered with common liability in certain cases—has shown itself very strongly, especially among the Meos and Jats.

Terms used to express shares.

76. The terms used to express shares in the *Pattidari* tenures are generally.

- (1) *Bail* or ox, divided into *pakka* and *kacha*, representing a pair of oxen and a single ox.
- (2) *Gathwa*, or yoke, representing a single ox.
- (3) *Lao* or *langri*—a well rope.
- (4) *Bankri*—tool with which the *bér* shrub (*pala*) is cut.
- (5) *Phali*—a tool used for digging earth.

The estate or joint holding is assumed to consist of a total of so many *bails*, *gathwas*, *bankris* etc., and each man's share and revenue responsibility is defined in terms of the same. The *chahi* land is often very minutely sub-divided among the Ahirs and Jats, while other tribes often keep it joint, as the labour of working it is considerable.

In seven villages of Mandawar and five of Bahrur, held generally by Ahirs, the custom of periodical exchanges of lands (*osra* or *panapalat*— see page 89, Gurgaon Settlement Report) prevails. The joint owners of a village or *patti* sub-divide it into lots or blocks representing shares which different families cultivate separately, exchanging lots after fixed periods—of 4, 5 or 10 years. This procedure is frequently adopted with respect to the wells, being the only method of securing equality, and at the same time giving scope to individual energy, where the well lands or well water are of varying fertility. The practice appears to be very common in the adjoining tahsil of Rewari, but its continuance depends on the maintenance of union and good feeling among the joint owners.

77. The methods of distributing the revenue have in Alwar necessarily no direct connection with the tenures. They are shown for these tahsils in the following

statement :—

No.	Detail.	Tijara.	Bahrur.	Mandawar.	Katumbur.	Rajgarh.	Total.
1	By shares, ancestral customary, etc. ...	133	95	79	39	24	370
1-A	On cultivation in the <i>kharif</i> and by shares in the <i>rabi</i> .	...	9	20	...	...	29
2	By settlement fixed distribution over holdings ...	6	17	12	1	...	36
2-A	Lumpsums on holdings fixed after settlement ...	...	...	...	...	16	16
3	On settlement cultivated area, but not fixed on holdings.	59	...	...	...	...	59
4	Summary or soil rates on all cultivation ..	1	9	1	30	29	70
4-A	Crop rates ... ..	...	...	...	...	39	39
	Total ...	199	130	112	70	108	619

Only 36 villages therefore adhere to the fixed settlement distribution, while in 16 villages in Rajgarh a fixed distribution over holdings was made by the Tahsildar after their break-down in 1877-78. In all other villages the distribution varies from year to year, and is arranged by the Tahsildar in consultation with the Patwari and Lambardars. This system leaves the door open to fraud and extortion,

as no shareholder knows his liability before-hand. In the eastern tahsils, where the new Jama has already been distributed, the great majority of the estates elected in favour of a fixed *bachh* based on existing possession, and this has been worked out for them with the best results. The same system will be followed, as far as possible, in these tahsils; but in Rajgarh, owing to the prevalence of double cropping in many estates, in which each of the two crops pays a separate rate each harvest, it will be necessary in such cases to maintain the system of annual distribution.

**Size of estates.**

78. The average land revenue per estate on the present Jama is—

						Rs.
Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Bahrer	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	1,435
Katambar	...	...	...	...	...	2,270
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1,450

Thus Tijara is a tahsil of small, Katambar of large, and the remaining three of medium sized estates. In Tijara only two estates—Shahabad and Isroda—pay over Rs. 3,000, while in Bahrer 20, in Mandawar 30, and in Rajgarh 12 pay over Rs. 3,000. No estate in any tahsil pays over Rs. 10,000.

79. The statistics of population have been already discussed in paragraphs 4

**Population and towns.**

and 66. As compared with last settlement, all tahsils but Rajgarh show an increase between 1872 and 1891 in spite of the de-population in the famine year. The statistics of the coming census will probably show a further increase of 5 to 10 per cent. on the figures of 1891. The following table, extracted from the Rajputana Census Report of 1891, shows population by religion :—

Tahsil.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Jains.
Tijara ...	52,570	27,468	24,802	300
Bahrer ...	69,419	4,056	65,308	55
Mandawar ...	56,886	9,774	47,112	...
Katambar ...	38,964	3,034	35,498	432
Rajgarh ...	88,901	5,259	83,258	384
Total ...	306,740	49,591	255,978	1,171

Mahomedans are therefore in a slight majority in Tijara, but form only a very small minority in the other tahsils.



The towns with a population of over 2,000 are as follows:—

Town.	POPULATION IN		
	1872.	1881.	1891.
Tijara ... ..	7,382	7,723	7,049
Bahrer ... ..	5,213	5,533	5,719
Barod ... ..	3,322	...	4,088
Mandan ... ..	...	...	2,676
Mandawar ... ..	...	...	2,116
Katumbur ... ..	2,982	...	2,921
Rajgarh ... ..	12,070	9,749	10,302
Reni ... ..	...	...	3,337
Sakat ... ..	...	...	2,227
Mancheri ... ..	...	...	2,709
Rajpura ... ..	...	...	2,071

There are only three towns with a population of over 5,000—Tijara, Bahrer and Rajgarh—of which Bahrer alone shows any tendency to expand. All three have municipal committees consisting of the local officials and a few leading citizens nominated by the State. There are dispensaries at Tijara, Bahrer and Rajgarh and also middle schools.

The income from octroi, etc., and expenditure were last year:—

Tahsil.				Income.	Expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs.
Rajgarh ... ..	...	...	...	6,400	10,593
Tijara ... ..	...	...	...	3,500	2,310
Bahrer ... ..	...	...	...	2,200	?

This is not the place to refer to municipal management, but from the statement for Rajgarh before me I find that octroi, instead of being limited to a few articles of general consumption, is spread over 40 different classes of commodities, of which 12 brought in less than ten rupees and four less than one rupee of income during the year.

87. There is no great trade centre in any of these tahsils. They all export agricultural produce in ordinary years—barley, *bajra*, cotton and oilseeds—also *ghi* is largely exported from Rajgarh to Quetta. Oilseeds and cotton are generally sent to the seaport towns; food grains to the nearest market where there is a demand. The three northern tahsils export chiefly to Rewari, the nearest trade emporium, while the southern tahsils export to Ahmedabad. During the last six months there has been a steady export of *bajra* by road to Bikanir and by rail to Jodhpur owing to the scarcity in these States.

The imports are chiefly from Delhi, Hathras or Muzaffarnagar, Hissar or Rewari and Shahjehanpur, and consist chiefly of *gur*, raw and refined sugar, rice, piece-goods, kerosine oil.

There are few local merchants with large capital, but trade is on the whole improving and is free from all tolls or customs except octroi in municipal towns.

81. The following table shows the cultivating occupancy for the year 1897-98 in the form of percentage :—

No.	Detail.	TIJARA.		BAHROR.		MANDAWAR.		KATUMBAR.		RAJGARH.	
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Total cultivated area ...	168,984	100	159,831	100	1,20,303	100	97,811	100	65,098	100
1	Cultivated by Owners as such ...	99,569	58.6	94,141	59.3	69,805	54.3	36,310	38	33,979	52
2	“ occupancy tenants	4,032	2.4	6,711	4.2	6,340	4.9	1,932	2	2,726	4
3	“ tenants at favourable rents.	328	.2	16,350	10.1	4,937	3.8	1,024	1	409	.6
4	Cultivated by tenants free of rent	1,945	1.2	3,331	2	21,577	2	2,081	2	2,159	3.4
5	“ tenants paying in kind	968	.6	2,898	1.8	2,004	1.5	31	...	481	1.2
6	Tenants paying cash at										
	Owner's rate ...	24,527	14.5	12,416	7.7	12,471	9.6	7,813	8	11,012	17
	Other rates ...	38,447	22.5	23,984	14.8	31,169	24	48,551	49	14,332	23
	Total of cash ...	62,974	37	36,400	22.5	43,640	33.6	56,464	57	25,344	39

From this it will be seen that owners cultivate from 50 to 60 per cent. of the area in all tahsils but Katumbar where they hold only 38 per cent. It must also be remembered that a considerable part of the area shown as cultivated by tenants is held by owners cultivating one another's lands, but I have been able to obtain statistics of such cultivation only for Tijara where owners cultivate 8,110 bigahs as tenants in their own and 7,143 bigahs as tenants in other villages. Occupancy tenants hold from 2 per cent. of the area in Katumbar to nearly 5 per cent. in Mandawar. They generally pay at the same rates as owners without *malikana*, but the owners now show a tendency to come forward and claim *malikana*, which has in some cases been decreed up to 4 annas per rupee of land revenue. Tenants holding free of rent—generally village menials, priests or *chaukidars* holding small grants in lieu of service—hold from 1.2 per cent. in Tijara to 3.4 per cent. in Rajgarh. Tenants holding at favourable rents hold an inconsiderable area—1 per cent. or less—in Tijara, Rajgarh and Katumbar, but the area is considerable in Mandawar—3.8 per cent. and high in Bahrar—10.1 per cent. A large area in these tahsils has hitherto been cultivated by Rajputs, *purohits* and village menials, who have been allowed to hold at privileged rates. Tenants-at-will, paying in kind, hold only a few bigahs in Katumbar, less than 1 per cent. in Tijara and Rajgarh, and from 1 to 2 per cent. in Bahrar and Mandawar. The proportion held by tenants-at-will, paying cash rents, ranges from 22.6 per cent. in Bahrar to 57 per cent. in Katumbar. These cash paying tenants are of two kinds—

- (1) those paying at the same rates as owners, who hold from 7.7 per cent. of the whole area in Bahrar to 17 per cent. in Rajgarh; and
- (2) tenants paying “other cash rents,” who hold from 14.9 per cent. in Bahrar to 49 per cent. in Katumbar. The rate of rents in kind and rents in cash will be further discussed in Chapters V to VII.

82. The following table shows the average cultivated area per owner and tenant and per proprietary and tenancy

Size of holdings.



holding :—

Detail.				Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.
Proprietary	...	Per holding	...	45	28	43	136	17
		„ owner	...	22	18	24	32	12
Tenancy	...	„ holding	...	9	8	8	7	4
		„ tenant	...	10	7	6	8	4

The area per holding is very large in Katumbar owing to the great number of joint estates. The area per owner is also large in Katumbar, where the proprietary bodies are weak in numbers ; it is small in Rajgarh, where the cultivation is highly developed and the proportion of *chahi* is very high, and it is moderate in the three northern tahsils, and in comparison with British districts high. Tenancy holdings are of fair size everywhere but in Rajgarh.

83. In Tijara the estate of Maharajabad—formed out of a State Rund—was Area held in *Istamrar* or at fixed assessment. granted in *Istamrar* after last settlement at (a) Tijara. a permanent assessment of Rs. 500. This has not been included in the statistics of area.

In Bahrar there is no whole estate held in *Istamrar*, but in 11 estates there are *Istamrari* plots amounting in all to 12 wells, 20 *laos* and 330 bigahs of *chahi* and 80 of *barani* land held by the Kayasth Kanungos at a fixed permanent assessment of Rs. 511. These grants were given by former rulers, the usual rate being Rs. 41 per well.

There are two other *Istamrari* plots in this tahsil, *viz.*—(1) 30 bigahs of *chahi* in Barod with a permanent assessment of Rs. 95 and (2) 20 bigahs *chahi* in Mauza Mahta Bas, assessed permanently at 25 *mans* barley, the average annual price of which comes to Rs. 37-8-0. By some oversight or chicanery these amounts have never been paid into the treasury. They have been realised from the *Istamrardars* by the Lambardars, but credited against the *Khalsa* Jama of these estates. In this way the State has lost over Rs. 2,000 since last settlement through the incompetence of its officials. The total *Istamrari* area in these tahsils covers 381 bigahs *chahi* and 81 *barani*, the permanent assessment of which is Rs. 556 and 25 *mans* of barley. The latter payment will now be converted into cash.

In Mandawar there are two estates—Pahal and Bawad—held in *Istamrar*, the former by Hindu Chauhan Rajputs at a permanent Jama of Rs. 1,602, the latter by the Musalman Rao of Mandawar at a Jama of Rs. 514. They also pay various cesses. These two estates have been left outside the statistics.

In Katumbar there is a single *Istamrar* estate—Rehti—assessed permanently at Rs. 500. At last settlement it was assessed at Rs. 610, but the owners broke down in the famine, and the State granted it to Thakur Hari Singh in 1890 on a fixed Jama of Rs. 500, temporarily reduced to Rs. 200 for five years. This area and Jama have been left out of account. There are also two *Istamrari* plots—resumed *Mafi* areas—held at a permanent assessment by temples, etc., *viz.*—

- (1) In Mauza Khedli 23 bigahs *chahi* held at a permanent Jama of Rs. 65.
- (2) In Mauza Kalwari 33 bigahs of *barani* and *banjar* paying Rs. 29.



The following *Istamrari* tenures are found in Rajgarh :—

(a) Rajgarh.

- (1) Half of Mauza Thanaoli was held in *mafi* at last settlement. The remaining half was assessed as *khalsa* at Rs. 450, but by order of the Darbar, dated 16th March 1875, this half was granted to the *Mafidars* in *Istamrar* at a Jama of Rs. 100.
- (2) In Motiwari 77½ bigahs is held in *Istamrar* by various Brahmin and Mahajan owners at a fixed Jama of Rs. 199. This was by mistake assessed at Rs. 306 at last settlement, but on objection the amount was reduced to the permanent Jama, Rs. 199.
- (3) In Dhamrer a small area of about 13 bigahs pays a permanent assessment of Rs. 25.
- (4) In Rajpura certain Gujars hold 29 bigahs of *chahi* land at a permanent Jama of Rs. 80 in the *kharif* and 128 *mans* of wheat and barley in the *rabi*. In lieu of the latter they have now agreed to pay Rs. 185 in cash. So the total assessment on 29 bigahs is Rs. 265, or over Rs. 9 per bigah.

Though this is much in excess of the assessment at ordinary rates, the *Istamrardars* prefer to adhere to the grant. The total area of plots held in *Istamrar* in Rajgarh is 120 bigahs.

As the Jama and area of *Istamrari* estates have been left out of calculation, the effect of the permanent assessment of the *Istamrari* plots on the new Jama will be inconsiderable except in Bahrar. The allowance to be made will be shown in Chapter IX.

The Council and Political Agent have recently decided that all *Istamrar* estates shall pay the 3 per cent. cesses levied in *khalsa* villages. Hitherto some have not paid at all and others have paid less than the full rate.

84. The question of assessment in all these tahsils but Tijara is complicated by the fact that considerable areas are held at lenient rates by Rajputs and other favoured classes. The leniency is thus explained in paragraphs 15 and 18 of Major Powlett's final report, dated the 9th February 1877.

Favourable assessments to certain classes.

" 15. In fixing Jamas certain classes of proprietors and hereditary cultivators have been assessed at favourable rates. Rajputs have been generally thus leniently dealt with (see paragraph 18). Others claiming to hold a *chauthbat* rental, that is, to pay but a 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 a 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 4 annas in the rupee is allowed them.

" 18. Where Rajputs were the village proprietors, the revenue has rarely been fixed at more than half the assets."

In paragraph 22 of a letter (No. 252, dated the 12th May 1875) he writes on this subject :—" My assessment does not exceed a fourth of the gross produce. This was formerly the favourable rate paid by Thakur cultivators."

As the Government of India has expressly directed that the *chauthbat* assessments be maintained in favour of those who have hitherto enjoyed them, it becomes necessary to examine the question in some detail. Major Powlett's statement that Rajput villages were rarely assessed above half assets is too sweeping. In paragraph 61 of last year's report, it was shown that none of the 33 Rajput estates in Kishangarh and Lachmangarh was allowed any such indulgence.

(a) In Tijara.

In these tahsils the Rajput villages in Tijara were assessed in the ordinary way.

In Bahrer out of 28 Rajput estates, 12 owned chiefly by Bargujars and Chauhans were given no remissions at last settlement. 16 estates owned by Chauhan

(b) In Bahrer.

Rajputs—chiefly in the Mandan *pargana*, and two owned by Kayasths and Brahmins were assessed at less than the two-thirds net assets standard as shown below :—

At half rates.

Barod.  
Belni.  
Deo Dhamkri.

At three-fifths.

Pipli. Purola.  
Khindrot. Raisana.  
Partapur. Kankar.  
Basai. Kotina.  
Ghilot. Gokal Kota.  
Bhatiana. Mundiya Khera (Kayasths).  
Chanondi. Mandan (Brahmin patti).  
Giglana.

The total net assets of these estates worked out to Rs. 54,865, two-thirds of which would be Rs. 36,577, while the Jama assessed was Rs. 30,935, or about 56 per cent. of the net assets, or five-ninths instead of six-ninths. Of the Chauhan villages, in Barod, Deo Dhamkri, Purola and Kankar, shares are held by other tribes, who also shared in the remission, though theoretically they had no claim. In all these estates the same standard of assessment will now be maintained, but the remission will be limited to those who are strictly entitled to it, and the shares held by other tribes will be assessed at the full rate, two-thirds of net assets. The total area to be leniently assessed in these estates is—

CHAH. I			Dahri- barishi and Khatli.	Barani	Total.
I	II	Total.			
1,917	...	1,446	513	29,288	33,164

(2) In the four *Tarafs* of Kasba Bahrer an area of 268 bigahs—41 *chahi* and 227 *barani*—held by Kanungos, Kiladars, and the Ahir Chaudhris was assessed leniently—at 54 per cent. of the net assets. The remission will also be maintained in the new rates.

(3) In the three estates of Momanpur, Shimla and Gagariya certain wells held by Kanungos enjoy a remission of 4 annas per rupee on the full Jama, and in Bahrer (*Taraf* Nainsukh) an area of 51 bigahs *barani* held by Kanungos appears entitled to a similar remission. The total area of these plots is—

CHAH. I			Barani.	Total.	Prsent Jama. Rs.
I	II	Total.			
65	28	93	105	198	274

In the new assessment a remission of four annas per rupee will also be given if the right is proved.

In Mandawar out of 27 estates owned in whole or part by Rajputs no remission on the usual rates was given in 9, nor will any be given in future.

(c) In Mandawar.

The following 18 estates—nearly all owned by Chauhaus—were assessed at less than two-thirds, *vis.* :—

At half assets.

Chhapar.  
Helmana Kalan.  
Mirzapur.  
Lamachpur.  
Manka.  
Godli.  
Jhanjharpur.  
Mandawar.

At  $\frac{2}{3}$  assets.

Bhumgara Thethar.  
Gadhu Bas.  
Surajpur.  
Pipli.  
Badhni.  
Shamdah.  
Mendpuri.  
Bhanot.  
Rasgan.  
Sihali Kalan.

At last settlement shares in a few villages of these tahsils were held by other tribes, who also participated in the remission given, and since then shares in three or four have been purchased by outsiders. The total net assets of these estates was calculated at Rs. 59,175, two-thirds of which would come to Rs. 39,445. The Jama imposed was Rs. 32,800, or 55.5 per cent. of the net assets, *i.e.*, five-ninths, as in Bahrar, instead of six-ninths. The remission given at last settlement will be maintained in the new assessment, but will be strictly limited to the lands owned by Rajputs, the area of which now is—

CHAHIL.				Khatli.	Barani.	Total cultivation.	Fallow.
I	II	Other.	Total.				
2,920	692	90	3,702	150	31,937	35,789	405

In Katumbar no general indulgence was shown to the Thakur estates. The Superintendent's remarks in the vernacular note book at last settlement seem to show, however, that some such indulgence was contemplated. He writes—

(d) Katumbar.

"Considering the superior caste of the Chauhan and Naruka Thakurs, they were dealt with leniently at past settlements, and for the same reason they should now be allowed 5 per cent. more profit than the other castes, *i.e.*, 25 per cent. of the net assets should be remitted in their favour, while in the case of others 20 per cent. will suffice."

In the actual assessment, however, the Thakur estates, though over 25 per cent. of the net assets was allowed to them, were more heavily taxed than the other castes, for the assessment in Thakur villages amounted to 72 per cent. of the net assets and in all other villages to only 66 per cent. This is one reason why the Thakur estates in Katumbar are, as a rule, more depressed than their neighbours. In the new assessment, though no specific remission will be made, due consideration will be paid to caste, and the two-thirds standard will not be exceeded.

In two estates—Sonkhar and Dantiya—certain classes of owners, *vis.*, Thakurs and Kanungo in the former and Thakurs in the latter—enjoy a remission of 6 annas and 4 annas per rupee under a special order passed at last settlement.



The area covered by these orders has now been carefully defined and is as follows :—

Village.	Detail.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Rate of remission.
Sonkhar	... Area held by Lambar-dar.	25	120	145	} 6 annas per rupee.
"	... Area held by Kanungos.	21	35	56	
"	... Area held by other owners.	45	90	135	4 annas per rupee.
Dantiya	... Thakur owners of 15 biswas.	...	...	3½ biswas.	Do.

In Dantiya the remission, though calculated only on  $\frac{1}{4}$  share, is in practice distributed over the  $\frac{1}{2}$  share held by the Thakur owners, and this system will be maintained with their consent.

These remissions have hitherto been given at the expense of the remaining owners in the village, and no allowance has been made for them in fixing the Jama. In future it is only fair that the State should bear the charge of remissions given under its orders, and this will be done.

In Rajgarh there is nothing on record at last settlement to show that Rajput estates were assessed at lenient rates ; but a comparison of the Jama imposed with the net assets shows that for Thakur villages, as a whole, the assessment was 69 per cent. of the net assets and in other villages, 75 per cent. The slight concession was probably made from considerations of caste and because Rajput women do not aid their husbands in field work, and these facts will also be borne in mind in the new assessment.

There were, however, a great number of claims in this tahsil by Brahmins, Bairagis, Mahajans, Kanungos and Patwaris to hold individual plots of lands at favourable rates, generally a reduction of 4 annas per rupee. Orders were passed by me on each case after special enquiry at the time of village inspections. The claims were generally based on (1) a *sanad* or acknowledgment from some former ruler, (2) the consent of the remaining co-sharers in the village. Where (1) was established I maintained the remission, but directed as in Katumbar that it should be at the expense of the State, not of the village. As regards (2), I held that the remission being at the expense of the village, should in future be maintained only if such consent was now given, and where it was withheld I directed that full rates should be charged in the new assessment. The area in which *chauthbat* remission will be made at the expense of the State is found in nine estates—Ghiwar, Tahla, Narainpur, Sakat, Kundla, Nimla, Got, Mancheri and Kasba Rajgarh, and is chiefly in the latter. The details are —

CHABI I.		Chabi II.	DAHRI.		Barani.	Total.
Double cropped.	Single cropped.		Present.	Barishi.		
108	113	1	5	29	59	315

The financial result of the favourable and *Istamari* assessments and of the *chauthbat* remissions will be shown more clearly in Chapter IX. I have had to deal with the question here at what may seem needless length, because the references to it at last settlement create a misleading impression, and the matter has now for the first time been thoroughly enquired into.

Statistics of sales and mortgages.  
(Statement IV.)

85. Full details of sales and mortgages—  
(a) prior to last settlement, (b) from 1876 to 1886, and (c) from 1887 up to date, are given in Statement IV. The result is summarised below :—

Tahsil.	Period of settle- ment.	MORTGAGES.								SALES.							
		To Zamindars.			Rs. per bigah.	To Money-lenders.			Rs. per bigah.	To Zamindars.			Rs. per bigah.	To Money-lenders.			Rs. per bigah.
		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	
		Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs.	Area.	Cultivated.	Amount.	Rs.
Tijara	At last	125	123	534	4	22	22	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since	4,806	4,531	36,937	7	1,580	1,580	22,272	14	4,482	2,825	10,263	2	36	285	336	1
	Total	4,931	4,654	37,471	7	1,602	1,602	22,297	14	4,482	2,825	10,263	2	306	285	336	1
Bahror	At last	427	427	1,536	4	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since	2,202	2,178	22,909	10	3,612	3,036	31,213	9	463	427	4,308	9	110	109	2,106	19
	Total	2,629	2,605	24,445	9	3,632	3,056	31,213	9	463	427	4,308	9	110	109	2,106	9
Mandawar	At last	...	...	...	...	16	16	147	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since	2,290	2,261	18,587	8	2,743	2,689	25,475	9	1,769	1,365	4,416	3	124	123	1,395	11
	Total	2,290	2,261	18,587	8	2,759	2,705	25,622	9	1,769	1,365	4,416	3	124	123	1,395	11
Katambar	At last	19	19	274	14	580	452	363	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since	997	907	3,423	4	624	485	1,890	3	1,596	1,233	3,204	2	351	293	400	1
	Total	1,016	926	3,697	4	1,204	937	2,262	2	1,596	1,233	3,204	2	351	293	400	1
Rajgarh	At last	2,233	1,311	13,490	6	327	310	3,876	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since	2,541	1,802	30,643	12	1,143	919	18,429	16	655	424	4,701	7	313	120	808	3
	Total	4,774	3,113	44,132	9	1,470	1,229	22,305	15	655	424	4,701	7	313	120	808	3

The statistics now given are as complete and up to date as searching enquiry and attestation, village by village, could make them ; most of the transactions are verbal and of old date, and were only brought to light by the attestation of the record, holding by holding.

The following table will show the number of cases of sale, mortgage and redemption now attested and brought on the record and the amount of fees levied at the rate of 5 per cent. on the rate or mortgage money :—

Tahsil.	CASES OF		Redemption.	Mutation fees in Rs.	Remarks.
	Sale.	Mortgage.			
Tijara	35	938	4	3,316	
Bahror	36	450	12	2,078	
Mandawar	10	521	3	1,935	
Katambar	13	75	...	242	
Rajgarh	61	976	...	3,018	
Total	155	2,960	19	10,589	



86. It will be seen that up to last settlement, when the zamindars' right to alienate within certain limits and with certain conditions was for the first time formally recognised, there had been no sales of which we have any record in any tahsils, and the area mortgaged was practically *nil* in all tahsils but Rajgarh where the superior fertility of the land and the presence of a considerable urban population had already given it a market value. Since then alienations by sale and mortgage have proceeded with varying rapidity in the different tahsils. The sales were generally stimulated by the famine of 1877-78 and have been most numerous in Tijara and Katumbar, where the effects of the famine were most serious. This also explains the extraordinarily low selling prices of land—Re. 1 per bigah—in these tahsils, as most of the sales were compulsory, *i.e.*, made under pressure of the assessment by shareholders who were only too anxious to rid themselves of revenue responsibility and sold their holdings for a nominal sum or on condition that the transferee paid the arrears due. In Bahrer and Mandawar the sales have, as a rule, been voluntary, as there is a steady demand for land in these tahsils, and this is why the purchase money per bigah in these tahsils is relatively high.

Mortgages, as a rule, have been encouraged by the increasing value of land due to the recovery from the famine and the steady rise in prices within the last decade, and hence the great majority of the transactions have taken place within that period. The mortgage money, which, excluding Katumbar—varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 per bigah, is for that reason as a rule higher than the sale money per bigah, and is an evidence of the demand for, and increasing value of land in all these tahsils.

87. The following table shows the number of villages in each tahsil within which transfers have occurred and the proportion which the cultivated area alienated up to date bears to the total cultivation of the tahsil :—

Tahsil.	SALES.					MORTGAGES.					Total sold and mortgaged.
	Number of villages.	PERCENTAGE.			Number of villages.	PERCENTAGE.					
		To zamindars.	To money-lenders.	Total.		To zamindars.	To money-lenders.	Total.			
Tijara ... ..	31	1'8	'2	2	125	3	1	4	6		
Bahrer ... ..	21	'3	'1	'4	83	1'6	1'9	3'5	3'9		
Mandawar ... ..	18	1	'1	1'1	54	1'7	2	3'7	4'8		
Katambar ... ..	6	1'3	'3	1'6	16	'9	'9	1'8	3'4		
Rajgarh ... ..	19	'7	'2	'9	46	5	2	7	7'9		

Thus the total area alienated up to date—excluding transfers made by the direct intervention of the State does not exceed 8 per cent. in any tahsil, and in Bahrer, Mandawar and Katumbar is less than 5 per cent. The area sold does not exceed 2 per cent. in any tahsil and is less than 1 per cent. in Rajgarh and Bahrer. The area mortgaged varies from under 2 per cent. in Katumbar to 7 per cent. in Rajgarh, where, however, much of the mortgages are prior to last settlement. Of the area sold not more than one-fifth has passed to money-lenders in any tahsil. In Bahrer, Mandawar and Katumbar they have secured half the mortgaged area, but in Tijara and Rajgarh only about one-fourth. In no tahsil have they acquired more than one-fortieth of the cultivated area.



This small proportion of alienations to outsiders has been dwelt upon in paragraphs 64 and 65 of last year's report and need not be discussed at length here. The chief reasons for it are—

- (1) the high assessment leaves little margin of profit to non-cultivating owners or mortgagees ;
- (2) the prevalence of the joint system and the comparative solidarity of the village communities tend to exclude outsiders ; and
- (3) the State custom prohibits the transfer to non-cultivators except in the last resort.

88. In paragraph 66 of last year's report I suggested the principles which

Rules framed by the Darbar to restrict alienation.

should be adopted in order to secure the land in the possession of the agricultural classes by the restriction of alienation to outsiders, which, in the absence of some such regulation, would probably be encouraged by a new settlement being made for a long term at a moderate rate. The Government of India (letter No. 3041-A., dated 8th November 1898), suggested that action should be taken by the Darbar on these lines. A copy of the rules framed by the State Council is given in appendix H, and Government have commended the Council's action in the matter.

The principle underlying them is—

"That all agricultural land shall be made unalienable except to *Jaddis* or members of the village community, or in extreme cases to agricultural classes, who should, if possible, be of the same tribe."

The Darbar reserves to itself the right to make exceptions in favour of enterprising landlords with capital, and to enforce the general rule further provides (a) that all alienations by sale, mortgage or gift must be registered and sanctioned by the State, (b) that any outsider acquiring such rights in contravention of the above orders be made to pay 2 annas per rupee over and above the Jama from the date of such acquisition, and (c) that in the absence of express orders of the Darbar to the contrary the illegal transfer be at once cancelled. The effect of these rules will not be fully evident till they have been working for some time, but they have been favourably received by the people, who regard them not as an infringement of their rights, but as a safeguard against expropriation. No doubt they will, to some extent, reduce the zamindars' credit or powers of borrowing from money-lenders, but this is not an unmixed evil especially as in Alwar, the zamindars largely finance one another and the State is most liberal in its *Takavi* advances. In the present year the State originally allotted Rs. 50,000 for *Takavi* for wells and Rs. 20,000 for purchase of seed and cattle—a very liberal allotment, but on its being brought to notice that, owing to the poorness of the harvests, the latter allotment would probably be inadequate for the demands, the Political Agent and Council at once raised it to Rs. 50,000. Thus, in the present year, a lakh of rupees will probably be advanced to the zamindars without interest. Had they to borrow this from money-lenders, they would have to pay 18 to 36 per cent. per annum interest, which to many would mean the beginning of a career of indebtedness from which there would be no escape.

89. The following statement abstracted from Statement I, shows the  
Increase and decrease of area. classification of area in each tahsil at last

settlement and now :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	REMARKS.
Tahsil.	Particulars of settlement.	Total area.	Mafi and Jagir.	State property.	Khalsa.	UNCULTURABLE.		Culturable.	New fallow.	Total uncultivated. (Columns 7-10)	Cultivated.	
						Hills.	Others.					
Tijara	Last	258,158	4,786	5,251	248,121	2,720	63,440	14,199	...	80,359	167,062	(a) Of which 372 gardens.
	Present	257,198	5,038	5,170	246,999	14,557	25,813	11,201	680	77,251	(a) 169,739	
Bahrar	Last	230,018	5,135	2,540	217,619	11,181	27,167	20,052	...	58,400	159,219	
	Present	228,045	9,986	2,759	220,300	10,754	20,882	27,114	1,719	60,469	159,831	
Mandawar	Last	183,108	503	194	180,411	9,906	29,745	15,772	...	55,423	124,988	
	Present	181,856	2,453	149	179,254	10,199	25,620	13,352	780	49,951	129,303	
Katambar	Last	188,305	10,550	1,519	126,236	870	10,250	12,398	...	23,518	102,718	
	Present	137,282	9,617	1,511	125,854	808	8,395	13,072	4,838	28,043	97,811	
Rajgarh	Last	263,911	9,697	20,793	233,512	73,887	44,420	46,742	...	165,049	68,463	(b) The decrease is due to the inclusion of village waste in State forests.
	Present	(b) 230,711	9,427	16,992	(b) 204,352	59,985	23,327	54,898	1,044	(b) 139,554	65,098	

The total area does not include whole villages held in *Jagir* and *Mafi* nor State forests in Rajgarh. The decrease in total and *Khalsa* area is in the latter due to the inclusion of forest lands within village boundaries in "State forests." The figures for "*Mafi* and *Jagir*" and "State property" include only *Mafi* and *Jagir* holdings in *Khalsa* estates, and the "State forests" in all tahsils but Rajgarh where the area was too large to be separately surveyed. The only other decrease in total area requiring explanation is in Bahrar where it is due to demarcation of boundaries with foreign States after last settlement.

Of interior changes, the most striking is in Tijara where the area of hills was incorrectly shown at last settlement. In Tijara the small increase in *Mafi* area is due to new grants and the inclusion in this class of 121 bigahs of State gardens in Tijara sold for Rs. 17,756 to private individuals. The small decrease in other tahsils is due to resumption.

Taking the *Khalsa* area alone, the proportions of cultivated, culturable and unculturable are—

Tahsil.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.
Tijara	68	5	27
Bahrar	73	13	14
Mandawar	72	8	20
Katambar	77	15	8
Rajgarh	30	25	46

Thus all the tahsils are highly cultivated except Rajgarh where the area of unculturable owing to the immense area of hills and forests is nearly half of the total, while the cultivated area is only three-tenths and the culturable area is nearly equal to it.



In Tijara the cultivated area is slightly over two-thirds and the culturable area is insignificant. In Bahrer and Mandawar the cultivated area is nearly three-fourths and the culturable area is small. In Katumbar, though the cultivated area is a little over three-fourths, there is still a good deal of culturable land, as the proportion of unculturable is very small in this tahsil owing to the absence of hills and *nalas*.

The increase in cultivation has been 2 per cent. in Tijara, 5 per cent. in Bahrer and 3.5 per cent. in Mandawar. On the other hand, Katumbar and Rajgarh each shows a considerable decrease of 5 per cent.; the decrease in Katumbar being included almost entirely in "new fallow" which can easily be restored in a year or two of good rainfall. In Rajgarh most of the area gone out of cultivation is now old *banjar*, the main cause being the encroachments of the State Forest Department, but now that the boundaries have been defined, and all power of entry prohibited on land which is at present or may become cultivated, this will probably be soon restored. In fact, if the seasons take a turn for the better, a considerable increase of cultivation may be reckoned on in Rajgarh and Katumbar within the next few years.

#### Details of the cultivated area.

90. The details of the cultivated area at last settlement and now are shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Settlement.	Total cultivation.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.				Khatil.	Chiknot.	Matliyar.	BARANI.		TOTAL.
			I.	II.	Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.				I.	II.	
Tijara	Last	167,062	15,475			15,475	3,197		...	3,197	...	...	30,825	66,975	80,390	148,365
	Present	169,739	14,522	5,929	1,322	21,773	3,281	1,031	3,130	12,442	...	...	31,721	67,583	35,230	135,534
Bahrer	Last	159,142	13,364			13,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,575	63,884	6,319	145,778
	Present	159,821	11,773	5,968	...	16,781	...	...	1,743	1,743	836	...	78,646	56,831	4,084	140,461
Mandawar	Last	124,988	15			17,215	2,34		...	234	722	3,635	56,694	41,467	5,021	106,882
	Present	129,303	18,029	4,209	286	22,524	...	...	1,455	1,455	1,470	3,886	59,215	36,521	4,232	103,868
Katumbar	Last	102,718	17,584			17,584	9,240		...	9,240	...	774	46,212	26,745	2,163	75,869
	Present	97,811	16,539	2,105	226	18,870	6,272	3,316	78	9,666	...	2,718	60,124	6,433	...	69,275
Rajgarh	Last	68,463	22,336			22,336	3,972		...	3,972	...	4,962	20,093	5,088	3,012	42,183
	Present	65,098	20,825	3,317	209	24,351	3,473	429 nahri	50	2,690	6,642	45	2,324	26,104	4,509	34,060

The classification of soils and the proportion of each class to the total area have already been explained in paragraphs 19 and 21.

The area cultivated is limited to land actually cropped within the year of attestation, 1897-98, or in the year preceding. Land not cropped within these two years but in the two years preceding has been shown as "fallow." Temporary *chahi* represents land which is irrigated from non-permanent *dhenklis* and *kacha* wells. At last settlement the present sub-divisions of *chahi* and *dahri* were not adopted, so to arrive at the increase or decrease we must compare the total *chahi* and *dahri* (excluding *barishi*) area as then recorded with the present totals.

#### Increase in *chahi*.

91. The main feature in the figures is the increase in the *chahi* area, especially in the

three northern tahsils, *vis.*—

				Bighas.	Per cent.
Tijara	...	...	...	6,298	41
Bahrer	...	...	...	3,417	25
Mandawar	...	...	...	5,309	31
Katumbar	...	...	...	1,286	7
Rajgarh	...	...	...	2,015	9
					21



The increase naturally varies with the increase in wells and *laos* shown in paragraph 11. In Tijara the *chahi* area of last settlement includes 1,152 bighas which were not actually irrigated at the time, but were irrigable from new wells then being sunk.

*Chahi I* represents the area actually irrigated within the year from permanent sources; *Chahi II* the area which is irrigated in rotation, but owing to the total *chahi* area being in excess of the irrigating capacity of the well, or the necessity of leaving fallow or growing a *barani* crop on land which has suffered from the application of saline or brackish water, has not received irrigation during the year. The large area of *Chahi II* in Tijara is due to the former cause, the water-supply having been much reduced by the drought of recent years, while in Bahrer and Mandawar it is due to both causes.

The total *chahi* area and the area actually irrigated per *lao* is shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.						Total <i>chahi</i> .	Actually irrigated.
Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	12	8.5
Bahrer	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	10
Katambar	...	...	...	...	...	16	15
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	9	9

From this it is clear that the *chahi* area has been moderately estimated. The average area irrigated per *lao* is less than 10 bigahs in all tahsils but Katambar where it comes to 15 bigahs, water being generally near and abundant in that level tract.

In the adjoining Gurgaon District (page 11, Settlement Report) the average area irrigable per *lao* was worked out at last settlement as 8 acres or 13 bigahs in comparison with which the average actually irrigated for these tahsils, *viz.*, about 10 bigahs, is decidedly on the safe side. The *chahi* area in Tijara, Katambar and Rajgarh includes the following area of *chahi-dahri*, *i.e.*, land which is protected by wells and benefits also from inundations :—

Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	1,093
Katambar	...	...	...	...	...	2,765
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	4,361

This land I have not thought it necessary to classify separately. It is included in the superior class, *i.e.*, *chahi*, and in the village assessments account will be taken of the advantage which it derives from occasional inundations.

92. The statistics of *dahri* irrigation have been fully discussed in paragraphs 14—17; all that is here necessary is to add that the *chahi-dahri* must also be taken into consideration in our estimate of the improvement of irrigation from *bands*. The advantage of extending *band* irrigation to land which is already *chahi* is however not very great. No doubt, by raising the water level it improves the irrigating capacity of the well, but financially it is of little benefit, as the area of cultivation is not extended, and no extra charge is made except in case of irrigation through sluices (*nahri*). The *khatili* area, 636 bigahs in Mandawar and 1,470 in Bahrer—chiefly along the Sahibi and its branches—and 45 bigahs in Rajgarh, is inconsiderable. It represents low-lying sandy land along the banks of *nalas* which is usually inundated.

93. The *barani* area has decreased in all tahsils owing chiefly to the increase in *chahi* and *dahri*, and partly in Rajgarh and Katambar to land going out of cultivation.

Decrease in Barani.

The sub-classes of *barani*—*chiknot*, *mattiyar* and *bhur*—call for no remark beyond this that the area of *bhur* shows a decrease in all tahsils, but especially in Katumbar, as owing to a more careful classification much land formerly recorded as *bhur* has been classed as *mattiyar*.

94. The number of ploughs, carts and live-stock in each tahsil has been ascertained by a special enumeration made on 20th and 21st April 1898, and is compared with the figures of last settlement in Statement VII, the most important items of which are reproduced below :—

Tahsil.	Detail.	Plough.	Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Donkeys and mules.	Camels.	Others.	Total live stock.	Carts.	Houses.
Tijara	Last settlement ...	4,192	9,699	4,298	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	15,411	...	...
	Now ...	6,619	21,911	21,259	10,344	32,910	860	862	271	...	88,417	543	...
	+ or — ...	+2,427	+12,212	+16,961	+8,930	+32,910	+860	+862	+271	...	+73,006	+543	...
Bahrar	Last settlement ...	3,871	9,657	15,631	4,328	6,319	134	462	208	...	36,739	+468	...
	Now ...	5,428	19,953	18,635	9,291	21,884	335	1,438	509	...	72,045	1,668	...
	+ or — ...	+1,557	+10,296	+3,004	+4,963	+15,565	+201	+976	+301	...	+35,306	+1,140	...
Mandawar	Last settlement ...	3,706	9,103	16,161	4,902	7,672	366	374	90	...	38,668	312	...
	Now ...	4,647	16,712	16,608	8,648	15,989	454	1,130	275	...	59,906	983	...
	+ or — ...	+941	+7,609	+537	+3,746	+3,317	+88	+756	+185	...	+21,238	+671	...
Katumbar	Last settlement ...	3,244	7,684	11,304	3,827	5,465	289	238	51	1,001	29,859	182	...
	Now ...	3,938	12,200	15,778	10,251	12,296	529	903	47	6	52,010	391	...
	+ or — ...	+694	+4,516	+4,474	+6,424	+6,831	+240	+665	—4	—995	+22,151	+209	...
Rajgarh	Last settlement ...	4,849	12,088	18,704	9,692	30,503	484	314	272	925	72,982	280	...
	Now ...	4,844	17,211	19,857	14,693	30,820	444	1,246	430	...	84,701	428	...
	+ or — ...	—5	+5,123	+1,153	+5,001	+317	40	+932	+158	—925	+11,719	+148	...

The figures of last settlement are probably not very reliable. They are obviously wrong for Tijara. The figures for ploughs are, however, fairly accurate, and these show an increase of from 22 to 57 per cent. in all tahsils but Rajgarh where the number is stationary.

In Katumbar the increase is partly due to the inclusion of the five villages transferred from Bhartpur which account for about one-tenth of the total number of ploughs and cattle. Though the latter have probably not increased to the extent brought out by the above figures, still there has no doubt been a general increase in cattle—except cows—which (if sheep and goats are excluded, as they play no part in agriculture and are often owned by non-agriculturists), I should estimate at from 15 per cent. in Rajgarh to 30 per cent. in Tijara and Bahrar. The plough and well cattle of Bahrar and Mandawar are of excellent quality and very well cared for, those of Tijara and Katumbar are ordinary.

In Rajgarh, owing to the abundance of pasture, milch cattle are very numerous, and the income from sale of *ghi* is probably over a lakh of rupees in the year. The increase of carts in the northern tahsils is very marked and is an evidence of improved husbandry, as carts are a great aid in manuring outlying fields, etc. Moreover, many of the Ahirs, Jats and Meos, when the harvest is reaped, make an income by hiring out their carts for carriage to local grain-dealers.

95. The price of a plough or well bullock is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80, of a cow from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, of a he-buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, of a she-buffalo, Rs. 25 to

Rs. 70. He-buffaloes are little used for agriculture. Except Rajgarh and perhaps Tijara, the other tahsils do not breed enough cattle for their agricultural wants, and have therefore to purchase from outside or at local fairs. The chief of these are the cattle fairs at Dahemi and Bahrar in the



tahsil of that name which were started by Maharaja Banni Singh. Two are held at each centre in the year, and only oxen are brought and sold. The arrangements are in the hands of the Kisai Chaudhris of Rewari. A uniform fee is taken of 4 annas per animal sold, of which three-fifths go to the State and two-fifths to the Chaudhris, from which the latter are responsible for paying Chaukidars. According to the statistics of the last nine years, 8,925 bullocks were sold annually at these fairs for a total price of Rs. 1,54,000.

The State share of the fees comes to Rs. 1,280 and the Chaudhris share to Rs. 853 per annum. The latter have therefore every incentive to make the fair a success, and by attracting sellers and buyers from the adjoining Native States and districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, these fairs have done much to meet the convenience of the people and improve the breed of cattle.

96. The figures given in paragraph 89 show that the area of culturable waste is very small in Tijara and Mandawar; in Bahrar and Katumbar it is fairly large, and in Rajgarh it almost equals the area under cultivation. The grazing facilities depend chiefly on the extent of this waste and to a lesser extent on the unculturable land, the area of which is very extensive in Rajgarh and Tijara. This consists mainly of the hill-sides and the uneven area along their skirts cut up by hill *nalas* and locally known as *gadaora*. It has a certain amount of verdure in the rains and then affords some grazing for cattle, but, except in Rajgarh, it is for the rest of the year of little use except for the grazing of sheep and goats. Cattle are also allowed to graze on payment of fees in the State Runds after the grass necessary for State needs has been cut. There are three such Runds with an area of over 5,000 bigahs in Tijara, one with an area of over 2,500 bigahs in Bahrar, none in Mandawar, two with an area of over 15,00 bigahs in Katumbar, and 8 in Rajgarh with an area of 102,000 bigahs. The rates vary according to the Rund and according as the pasture is green grass or dried grass.

97. Besides the above, the zamindars have another and most useful form of fodder in the dwarf *ber* (*pala*) plant which grows in great profusion, especially in the lighter soils in both cultivated and uncultivated land, and yields two crops of leaves in the year. Mixed with the dry chopped stalks of jawar, bajra, etc., it forms a most nutritious fodder. Several villages make some income from its sale, and the land under it often pays a rate of 1 to 4 annas per bigah. *Pula* grows in profusion in some of the sandy villages of Tijara, in the Mandhan *par-gana* of Bahrar and in a few villages of Mandawar. When green it is grazed by the cattle, and the dry stalks are used for thatching, weaving baskets, etc. The extent to which it is necessary to supplement natural pasture by giving up certain crops or portions of them for fodder will be described in Chapter V.

98. In paragraph 78 of last year's report I alluded to the hardship caused to the zamindars and the injury to agriculture by the impressment of the villagers to cut *quotas* of grass for the State at a fixed remuneration in October and November—the months which they can least spare from their own field-work, and when in their own words they have not leisure even to die. The same system prevails in some of these tahsils. In Tijara there is no forced labour, the villages of Tijara paying 8 annas per cent. on their *kharif* Jama and of Tapukra 4 annas as a fund to meet the cost of the free labour necessary. This comes at present to Rs. 405 per annum, and unless the State can see its way to the general adoption of free labour, this payment will be maintained, as it is much more popular with the people than the alternative of forced labour. In Bahrar since the Rund came under the management of the Forest Department 50 villages have to cut annually 8,081 maunds of grass for the State at the rate of 32 *mans* per rupee. The system is most unpopular, as the villagers have in some cases to come 8 or 10 miles, and even after they have cut their *quotas*, they are kept waiting for days by the underlings, on the pretext that the grass cannot be weighed till it is dried. Several villages have offered to pay to the State double the remuneration



they receive if the obligation is remitted. Though there is no Rund in Mandawar, 16 villages are under an obligation to cut grass when required in Rund Sareta, tahsil Alwar, which was formerly in Mandawar.

Katumbar is free from any forced labour, but in Rajgarh four villages have to cut 3,000 *mans* at a rate which was formerly 32 *mans* per rupee, but has now been enhanced to 16 *mans*.

99. The evil results of the encroachments of the Rund and Banni officials on Settlement of Rund and Banni disputes. *Khalsa* villages especially in Rajgarh, have been alluded to more than once.

Their encroachments usually took the form of (1) including in the State Rund and Bannis waste lands which belonged to the villages, (2) claiming that the State had a right to all trees or certain kinds of trees on uncultivated and in many cases on cultivated land, and (3) asserting this right by entry on the lands with State cattle, camels, etc., thereby causing much injury to the crops and levying blackmail from the Zamindars.

These outrageous claims, which were often contrary to the old custom of the State and the express orders passed in Major Cadell's time, were enforced in the harshest manner, the officials in charge of these departments having power to fine and imprison the villagers for trespass, etc., on the report of their own underlings—the forest guards, rangers, etc., These proceedings created general discontent in villages adjoining the State Runds or Bannis, and last year the Darbar appointed a special committee with Diwan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das as President to make a tour over all the localities in which the disputes had arisen or were likely to arise and come to a decision in each case after local enquiry. This committee has now almost completed its work and its proceedings have given general satisfaction. All disputes as to boundaries have been settled, the rights of the Zamindars and of the Forest Department have been carefully defined, the claim of the State to trees on cultivated land has been given up at once, and is to cease on uncultivated land immediately it is brought under the plough. Where the obligation of the villages to cut grass has been maintained, a reasonable rate has been fixed, and arrangements made to secure the labourers against needless delay and extortion. Every case has now been brought on record, and orders passed on it by the Political Agent, Lieut-Col. Jennings. These orders will be incorporated in the Settlement Records, so that there will be no possibility of evading them hereafter. The Darbar deserves great credit for its prompt and broad-minded treatment of this very thorny question, and its action will, I am convinced, show speedy results in the development and increased prosperity of the villages affected.

100. See paragraph 76 of last year's report which applies generally to these tahsils. The people, as a whole, are frugal and fairly thrifty. Lavish hospitality is not

General condition of the people. regarded as a virtue, and my settlement subordinates, most of whom are borrowed from the Punjab, compare them unfavourably with the Punjab zamindars in this respect. Thakurs, Jats and Meos are extravagant on occasions of marriage and funerals; but with these exceptions the only respect in which the people can be said to waste their money is in litigation. The love of this has been encouraged in Alwar by its being easy and inexpensive to initiate owing to the absence of legal practitioners and the nominal court-fees. The result is that the Meos, Jats, and many of the Ahirs are more litigious than even the zamindars of the Central Punjab. The Ahirs and Jats are at the same time the most industrious and have the highest standard of comfort. Their first desire is to build a *pakka* house for themselves, their next to erect a *pakka* cenotaph to their fathers. The number of substantial masonry houses which the Jats and Ahirs of Bahrar and Mandawar have made for themselves within recent years is a striking evidence of their increased prosperity. Meos and Minas are on much the same level as regards their

standard of comfort, but Meos are fonder of the bottle and more careless of their clothing and general appearance, often appearing in rags, so as to create the impression of extreme poverty. Gujars and Thakurs are on the lowest scale. Their villages are often collections of the rudest huts, but Thakurs, who enjoy *Mafi* grants, or whose families have been of more consequence in olden days, often live in stone houses. The Thakurs of Bahrer and Mandawar, especially the Bargujars and Chauhans—owing perhaps to the example of their neighbours, are a more thrifty and industrious class than those of the Narukhand, whose relationship to the ruling family makes them despise manual labour. On the whole, I think, the standard of comfort has distinctly risen as compared with 25 years ago. Major Powlett writes of Tijara in 1873—

“I have constantly borne in mind that the people of the *pargana*, though they have plenty of arable land, exhibit no signs of prosperity except the increase of cultivation. Few wells have been made during the ten years' settlement, and the irrigated area is small; their food is of poor quality; their clothing in the coldest weather is miserably insufficient; they are much in debt, and they have few masonry buildings of any kind, whether mosques, temples, tombs or houses. I do not feel that at present my knowledge is sufficiently full to enable me accurately to compare them with British ryots, but I have reason to believe that the latter, where holdings are large, can usually afford some of the comforts as well as the bare necessities of life.”

Though Tijara is still one of the poorest tahsils in the State, the impression which I formed from village-to-village inspection of it in March last was distinctly more favourable than that made on my predecessor in 1873. One cause of the increased prosperity of the northern tahsils is the income from service. I have had a return prepared of the number of agriculturists and others in the service of Native States or of the British Government which though, not complete, will throw some light on this point:—

Tahsil.	EMPLOYED BY NATIVE STATES.				EMPLOYED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.				TOTAL.			
	MILITARY.		CIVIL.		MILITARY.		CIVIL.		MILITARY.		CIVIL.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tijara ...	540	670	67	1,260	103	1,773	3	318	157	2,443	80	1,578
Bahrer	371	4,460	184	3,576	428	7,041	123	1,419	799	11,501	405	5,025
Mandawar ...												
Katunbar ...	77	515	35	198	27	305	5	39	104	820	40	337
Rajgarh ...	90	529	123	802	14	243	21	265	113	772	143	1,045
Total ...	1,087	6,174	408	5,836	572	9,362	151	2,041	1,173	15,536	668	7,885

The vast majority of those in service are agriculturists. Mahomedan Rajputs occupy the first place, then Ahirs, Jats, Meos and Gujars in order. The total income in Bahrer and Mandawar is almost exactly two lakhs of rupees per annum or more than half of the land revenue. About half of the income comes from service under the British Government, chiefly in the Bombay Army.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRICES.

101. The method followed in calculating prices for these tahsils is exactly the same as that explained in Chapter IV of last year's report. Major Powlett made little use of prices and rates of yield for his assessment which was based chiefly on actual or assumed cash rents. He wrote—

“I have scarcely taken into consideration the reputed yields of soil as I believe that all settlement officers now agree in rejecting this mode of computation as fallacious.”



However in certain tahsils he worked out a produce estimate and the prices assumed for this were the average of the Sambat years 1915—1928=A. D. 1858-59 - 1871-72 excluding two years of famine. These prices are given only for a few leading crops, *vis.* :—

Wheat...	...	...	...	27 sers per rupee.
Barley ...	...	...	...	39 " "
Gram ...	...	...	...	31 " "
Jawar ...	...	...	...	38 " "
Bajra ...	...	...	...	32 " "
Gur ...	...	...	...	9 " "

To calculate the increase of prices which may be taken account of as a reason for enhancement, and the scale of prices to be assumed for determining the value of the produce I have had an enquiry made in each tahsil to show—

(a) the harvest rates paid to zamindars by the grain-dealers,

(b) the average retail or bazar prices of the year for—

(1) the six years preceding last settlement ;

(2) the eleven years 1876-77—1886-87 next following the settlement omitting the famine year 1877-78 ;

(3) the eleven years 1887-88 to 1897-98 preceding the present settlement omitting the scarcity year 1896-97 ;

(4) the average harvest and bazar prices since last settlement, *i.e.*, the average of (2) and (3) combined ;

The result of these enquiries is shown in Appendix C, and I have checked it with references to the results arrived at for the eastern tahsils.

102. The reason for the variation between the retail and harvest prices has been explained in paragraph 83 of last year's report. For assessment purposes the latter are the only safe guide, and it is mainly with reference to them that I have fixed the following scale of prices as representing the average rates at which the zamindars will be likely to dispose of their produce during the currency of the new settlement. The scale of prices fixed last year for the eastern tahsils is also shown for comparison.

Detail.	Cotton.	Bajra.	Jawar.	Maize.	Masina.	Moth Mung.	Til.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bejar Gochini.	Oilseeds.	Zira.	Tobacco
Eastern Tahsils ...	11	25	30	...	30		...	20	28	27	27	15	...	...
Tijara ...	11	27	30	...	29	30	11	20	29	28	23	14	5	11
Bahror ...	...	26	"	...	"	29	"	"	28	27	"	"	"	"
Mandawar ...	...	25	"	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Katumbhar ...	...	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
Rajgarh ...	...	"	"	23	"	"	"	21	29	"	"	"	"	"
Mooltan (Punjab) ...	10	24	27	...	24	24	10	21	29	28	...	14	...	11

It will be seen that for cotton, *jawar*, *masina*, *til*, *bejar*, and tobacco the rates are uniform for all tahsils ; while for *bajra*, *moth*, *maize*, *mung*, wheat, barley, gram, and oilseeds there are slight variations of from one to three *seers* per rupee. These differences are justified by variations in the harvest prices and are due either to the fact that the particular crop is grown in greater or less abundance in certain tahsils or to the varying facilities for communication.



Thus *bajra* is cheaper in Tijara and Bahrur, because it is the staple crop of these tahsils and both are some distance from the railway. For the same reason maize is cheapest in Rajgarh, being very extensively grown in the remote hill villages of Circle I whence export is difficult. The variations in the price of *rabi* crops is very small—in no case more than one *seer* per rupee their prices being steadied by the fact that they are nearly always in demand for export.

After writing the above I had an opportunity of referring to the scale of prices sanctioned last year for use in the Mooltan settlement, and I have added them at the foot of the above table. The close correspondence between them and the rates I have assumed is very striking, and where there is a difference, as in the case of *jawar* and *moth*, it is due to the fact that these crops are very sparingly grown in Mooltan. The comparison brings out prominently how the extension of railway communications has caused prices to approximate in distant and widely different tracts.

For crops such as vegetables, melons, *china*, indigo, sugarcane, of which it is difficult to ascertain the outturn, and which under the old system were assessed as *zabti*—at cash rates per bigah, I have assumed a cash value varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per bigah according to the class of the crop and of the soil on which it is grown. The area under these crops is not more than 3 per cent. of the whole in any tahsil.

103. The increase of prices for assessment purposes may be worked out by taking the crops of the year 1897-98 as a constant quantity and ascertaining their value—

Increase of prices for assessment purposes.

- (a) according to the *actual* prices prevailing before last settlement and the *actual* prices of the eleven years preceding the settlement ;
- (b) according to the assumed prices of last settlement and the prices now assumed.

The latter comparison will not be very useful as the data of last settlement are incomplete, and even then they were not brought up to date, stopping short at 1871-72. But taking only the crops for which figures are available, the rise in prices now assumed as compared with those given by Major Powlett is about 20 per cent. According to (a) prices have risen in Tijara by 16 per cent., in Bahrur by 14 per cent., in Mandawar by 11 per cent. in Katumbar by 16·5 per cent., and in Rajgarh by 13 per cent. All round, prices in these tahsils from the agriculturist point of view have therefore risen by from 11 to 16·5 per cent., while in the eastern tahsils the enhancement was from 15 to 25 per cent.

In Mooltan the rise in actual prices as compared with those prevailing before last settlement which was made in 1877, or only a year later than that of Alwar, has been estimated at between 13 and 14 per cent., or almost exactly the same as my estimate. Against this rise of prices must, however, be set off the increase in the cost of production owing to the price of labour, agricultural implements, and cattle having gone up. It must also be remembered that the agriculturist benefits by high prices only so long as he is a seller. Immediately he becomes a buyer, as most of the poorer zamindars become in years of scarcity, he suffers rather than benefits from them.

## CHAPTER V.

### CROPS AND OUTTURN.

Percentage of different crops at last settlement and now.

104. Statement II. shows in detail for each tahsil the area of crop grown—

- (a) for last settlement,
- (b) for each of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 and the average of that period, and

(c) for the year 1897-98—which being an average year is taken as the basis of the new assessment.

The following abstract summarises the information, showing in the form of percentages the area of crops grown on 100 bigahs of cultivation.

Tahsil.	Detail.	KHARIF.										RABI.								Total Kharif and Rabi.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Total.
		Cotton.	Bajra.	Maize.	Jawar.	Moth, Masina.	Gawar Charri.	Vegetables.	Other food crops.	Other non food crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Gujra, Gujra, Gujra.	Oilseeds.	V <sub>2</sub> etables.	Tobacco.	Total.					
Tijara	Last settlement ...	...	4 38	...	1	18	6	1	...	...	88	2	7	1	1	...	1	...	12	100	9	...	91	100
	5 years' average ...	...	3 38	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	70	3	9	4	4	2	1	...	23	93	13	6	74	93
	1897-98 ...	...	1 56	...	1	14	11	...	...	...	83	3	12	4	1	2	...	...	22	105	8	7	90	105
Bahrar	Last settlement ...	...	1 35	...	2	30	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	6	17	2	2	...	30	102	10	...	92	102
	5 years' average ...	...	7 36	...	8	23	4	...	...	...	78	1	7	5	1	3	1	...	18	96	10	...	86	95
	1897-98 ...	...	2 55	...	7	18	4	...	...	...	86	2	6	3	...	2	1	...	14	100	8	...	92	100
Mandawar	Last settlement ...	...	2 30	...	4	32	1	...	...	...	69	3	9	12	2	4	1	...	31	100	17	...	83	100
	5 years' average ...	...	4 29	...	8	24	34	...	...	...	69	3	10	7	1	9	1	...	31	100	23	...	77	100
	1897-98 ...	...	1 35	...	7	22	3	...	...	...	68	3	10	10	1	10	1	...	35	103	14	...	89	103
Katambar	Last settlement ...	...	3 36	...	14	25	5	...	...	...	83	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	17	100	17	...	83	100
	5 years' average ...	...	3 23	...	15	17	5	...	...	1	64	4	9	5	2	1	...	...	21	85	18	8	59	85
	1897-98 ...	...	3 35	...	14	16	6	...	...	3	77	3	10	5	2	1	...	...	21	98	17	10	71	98
Rajgarh	Last settlement ...	...	6 11	10	31	15	...	1	1	...	75	4	22	7	1	...	1	...	35	110	44	1	65	110
	5 years' average ...	...	6 6	12	30	7	2	...	...	1	64	6	16	9	3	...	2	...	36	100	49	4	47	100
	1897-98 ...	...	6 13	11	32	9	1	1	...	1	74	6	18	11	1	...	2	...	38	112	43	10	59	112

The efficiency of cultivation, *i.e.*, the area of crops sown on 100 bigahs of cultivation, will appear from the last column of the statement. At last settlement the area of crops was equal to the area of cultivation in Tijara, Mandawar, and Katambar; 2 per cent. in excess in Bahrar and 10 per cent. in excess in Rajgarh where double cropping on the wells is very common. The figures for the average of the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97 are probably not very trustworthy as they are based on the rough crop-inspections made by patwaris under indifferent supervision, but so far as they go, they show that the efficiency of cultivation has considerably decreased in all tahsils but especially in Katambar, where on the average out of 100 bigahs of cultivation only 85 were sown with crops. This period included the two very bad years 1895-96 and 1896-97 when owing to the drought much land went out of cultivation. The figures for the year 1897-98 show an improvement on those of last settlement in Tijara, Mandawar, and Rajgarh and a slight falling off in Bahrar and Katambar. In that year on 100 bigahs of cultivation 112 bigahs of crops were sown in Rajgarh, and from 98 to 105 bigahs in the other tahsils. Rajgarh is in fact the only tahsil in which double cropping is carried on to any extent.

It will be understood of course that the figures represent only "area sown" and not "area harvested." No attempt has hitherto been made to estimate the area of crops that failed.

105. The next point to note in the figures is the proportion of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. The proportion of the latter has nearly doubled in Tijara owing to the increase of wells and of the *dahri* area; in Mandawar, Katambar and Rajgarh it shows an appreciable but not considerable increase; while in Bahrar it has fallen off by more than half owing almost entirely to the great decrease in the area sown with gram. The superior *Mattiyar* soil of this tahsil requires a good



rainfall for the growth of *Rabi* crops and the rainfall has been deficient for the last three or four years. It will be seen that the proportion of first class crops—sugarcane, wheat, cotton, rice—is very low in all tahsils. Cane and rice are hardly grown at all, while cotton and wheat together amount to less than 6 per cent. of the crop area except in Rajgarh where they exceed 10 per cent.

Comparing the proportion of *chahi*, *dahri* and *barani* crops now grown with that of last settlement, it will be seen that the proportion of *barani* crops has increased very slightly in Bahrar, slightly in Mandawar, and has decreased considerably in the remaining tahsils. As the proportion of *chahi* has changed little in these tahsils, the decrease in *barani* is due to the increase in *dahri* crops, which at last settlement appear to have been included in *barani*.

#### Chief Kharif crops.

106. The changes in particular crops will now be referred to.

The area under cotton has doubled in Bahrar and remained stationary in Rajgarh. In the remaining tahsils its cultivation has decreased enormously; but this falling-off is probably only temporary and is partly due to the want of rain at sowing-time in 1897, and partly to the anxiety of the zamindars then recovering from scarcity to put as large an area as possible under food-crops. In no tahsil does the area exceed 6 per cent. of the cultivation.

#### Cotton.

*Bajra* may be regarded as the staple in all tahsils but Rajgarh. Its cultivation has decreased slightly in Tijara, where it still however covers more than half the total crop-area, and in Katumbar where it is over one-third, but has increased from 35 to 55 per cent. in Bahrar and from 30 to 35 per cent. in Mandawar. In Rajgarh it has risen from 11 to 13 per cent. The soil of the three northern tahsils is particularly suited for *bajra*, and it is the most popular of all autumn crops, as it does not require heavy rain and ripens early. In these tahsils too the *bajra* stalks (*karbi*) are the most certain and useful form of fodder. They are carefully dried and stacked, the stacks being neatly surrounded with a covering of twigs or thatched with reeds to protect them from the weather, and in this form they are kept for years, forming the zamindar's main resource in a fodder famine. The manner in which the people carefully preserve their *karbi*, which in the Punjab is left to rot or used for fuel, is a striking evidence of their thrift and forethought.

#### Bajra.

*Jawar* is little grown in the light soil of the northern tahsils, and is only 1 per cent. in Tijara and 7 per cent. in Bahrar and Mandawar. The area has increased considerably in these two tahsils, while in Katumbar and Rajgarh the area is practically stationary. In the former it is one-seventh and in the latter two-sevenths of the crop area. The rich soil of Rajgarh is particularly suited for *jawar* and it has a far larger area than any other crop. In Katumbar and Rajgarh the *jawar* stalks are as carefully preserved for fodder as the *bajra* stalks in the northern tahsils.

#### Jawar.

Maize is hardly grown at all outside Rajgarh, where its cultivation has increased slightly, and it now comes to one-tenth of the whole crop area. It is one of the chief food-grains of this tahsil. The land is generally manured and ploughed three times before sowing. It is sown early in the rains from the middle of June to the end of July. If rains are favourable and the situation is good it ripens without irrigation, but as a rule it receives a couple of waterings. The crop ripens early in October and after the stalks have been cut and dried the grain is beaten out by sticks. The stalks are used as fodder for other than milch cattle, as they are said to lessen the supply of milk. The crop while it is growing has to be carefully fenced in and watched, as it is apt to be preyed upon by wild pig, jackals and porcupines.

#### Maize.



The *Kharif* pulses, *moth*, *mung* and *mash* are rarely grown alone, but more generally in combination with *bajra*, *moth*, *mung*, *masina*.

*jawar*, *til*, or *chawala*, and are included under the general term of *Masina*. The proportion of *mung* and *mash* is small as these require a fairly good soil, and *masina* is generally sown on the worst. The area has decreased very largely in all tahsils—an evidence of improved husbandry—but is still large, *vis.*, about 14 per cent. in Tijara, 18 per cent. in Bahrar, 22 per cent. in Mandawar, 16 per cent. in Katumbar, and about 8 per cent. in Rajgarh. The cultivation is of the roughest kind, as there is no preliminary preparation of the land and the seed is ploughed in at time of sowing. The crop as soon as it sprouts is therefore overrun with weeds and unless these are removed, the plants are choked and the outturn very poor.

*Gawar* and *charri* are always classed together, as crops grown purely for fodder. The area is therefore greatest where there is little good grazing land.

It has increased considerably in all tahsils, *vis.*, from 6 to 11 per cent. in Tijara, from 2 to 4 per cent. in Bahrar, from 1 to 3 per cent. in Mandawar, and from 5 to 6 per cent. in Katumbar. In Rajgarh where there is abundant pasture the area is only 1 per cent.

Miscellaneous *kharif* crops cover an area of less than 1 per cent. in the three northern tahsils, 3 per cent. in Katumbar and 2 per cent. in Rajgarh. In the latter 79 bigahs of indigo and 196 of sugarcane were grown in 1897-98 but these crops are almost unknown now in the other tahsils, though sugarcane at one time appears to have been extensively cultivated.

107. Of *rabi* crops wheat comes to only 2 per cent. in Bahrar, 3 per cent. in the crop area in Tijara, Mandawar and Katumbar, and about 5 per cent. in Rajgarh. The area has risen in Tijara and Rajgarh owing to the increase of *chahi* and *dahri* land, but is stationary elsewhere. It requires more waterings than barley, and as it ripens later, is more liable to damage from the dry hot winds of March and from the attacks of insects. It is never grown as a *barani* crop.

Barley is the largest and most popular of *rabi* crops. It has increased in area in Tijara, but is stationary elsewhere. In Rajgarh, where irrigation is most developed, it comes to one-sixth of the total crop area, in Mandawar and Katumbar, one-tenth, in Tijara about one-ninth, while in Bahrar it amounts to only 6 per cent. When sown alone its cultivation is limited to *chahi* or *dahri* lands, though in the light sandy soils of Tapokra it is sometimes seen holding its own as a dry crop. In the good *barani* soils it is however sometimes grown with gram or oilseeds if rains have been favourable.

The area under gram has fallen off enormously in Bahrar, probably owing to short and ill-timed rainfall in recent years and slightly in Mandawar, but shows a steady increase in the remaining three tahsils. It amounts to 10 per cent. of the area in Mandawar and Rajgarh. It is nearly always a *barani* or *dahri* crop.

The various combinations of wheat, barley and gram are unimportant crops in these tahsils, in none of which does the area under them exceed 1 per cent.

The *rabi* oilseeds—*sarson* and rapeseed—are little grown except in Mandawar where the area has risen from 4 to 10 per cent. The light cool soil of this tahsil, as of Kishengarh, is just what this crop requires, and it is perhaps the most remunerative of all.

Other *rabi* crops come to only 2 per cent. of the area in Rajgarh and one per cent. or less elsewhere. The most paying are *sira* (cummin) and tobacco. The area under these crops in 1897-98 was—

Tahsil.					Tobacco.	Zira.
Tijara	...	...	...	...	54	267
Katumbur	...	...	...	...	208	106
Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	455

*Zira* is generally sown on wells with sweet water and a light clean soil. The outturn is from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *mans* per bigah, and it sells for 5 seers per rupee.

108. The only crops which are generally irrigated from wells are the early-sown (*Baisakhi*) cotton, maize, and vegetables in the *Kharif*; wheat, barley, *gochni* (wheat and barley mixed), *sira*, tobacco, and vegetables in the *rabi*. The percentage of irrigated to total crops in 1897-98 was 8 per cent. in Tijara and Bahrur, 14 per cent. in Mandawar, 17 per cent. in Katumbur, and 38 per cent. in Rajgarh.

Comparing the kinds of crops grown now with those of last settlement there is a general improvement in their quality. It is true that the area under cotton shows a marked falling off, but this is probably temporary.

109. The next question is to determine average rates of yield for these crops and then applying the scale of prices fixed in Chapter IV to estimate their total value and deduce the owner's and the State's share.

The remarks on this point in paragraphs 94 and 95 of last year's report need not be repeated. Major Powlett's opinion as to the uselessness of this method has already been quoted. In Rajgarh, however, the Superintendent at last settlement made a series of experiments on barley and wheat in each *pargana*. He selected plots in representative villages to show the highest, lowest and average yield, and took the mean of them as the average outturn. The process was only partial and the results are not convincing.

At the present settlement experiments have been made on the chief crops in both harvests during the last three years by the settlement and tahsil establishment. The Deputy Collectors have personally carried out a good many, and I was personally able to make nine experiments on different crops in Tijara in last *rabi*. The number of experiments made, the average outturn, and the rates of yield now assumed are shown in detail in Appendix D. The rates assumed are generally rather lower than those brought out by the experiments, as the tahsil and subordinate settlement officials to show their zeal for State interests have a tendency to select for experiment plots rather above the average. The Deputy Collectors and myself during our tours whilst the harvest was standing lost no opportunity of arriving at the yield of average field by enquiry and experiment. Naturally, in answer to enquiries the zamindars would, in the first instance, generally understate the probable yield by at least one-half, but when they came to know that their statements would be tested by the crop being put under experiment, their replies came nearer to the truth.

In fixing the rates finally assumed regard was paid chiefly to the experiments made in average plots by the Deputy Collectors and myself, also to the results arrived at in similar soils under similar agricultural conditions in the eastern tahsils of Alwar, and the northern tahsils of Bhartpur, and to the opinion of the zamindars and local officials. As it was impossible to carry out experiments for each crop in each kind of soil in which it was grown, the estimate was based for soils on which no experiment was made on the results assumed for the class nearest in quality after actual experiment.

110. The rates assumed for the chief crops in both harvests are shown in comparative form in the following table:—

Rates of outturn assumed.



Crop.	Number.	Tahsil.	CHARI.		DAHRI.			BARANI.			
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknoi.	Mattiya.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
Cotton	1	Tijara	3½	3	2½	...	...	1½	1½	...	...
	2	Bahrer	5	5	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2
	3	Mandawar	4	4	...	...	...	2½	2½	2½	2
	4	Katambar	4½	3½	4	3½	...	2½	3	1½	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	5	4½	4½	...	...	3	2½	...	...
	...	Do. II	5	4½	4½	4	3½	3	2½	2	...
Bajra	1	Tijara	8	7	5	4	4	3	3	3	2½
	2	Bahrer	7	7	...	...	...	...	3½	3½	2½
	3	Mandawar	7	7	...	...	...	3	3	2½	2
	4	Katambar	7½	...	6	5½	...	5½	5	3½	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	7	6	6	...	...	5	4½	3½	...
	...	Do. II	7	6	6	5	5	4	3½	3½	2½
Jawar	1	Tijara	8	...	5	3½	3½	3	3	3	1½
	2	Bahrer	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	3	Mandawar	8	8	...	...	...	5	4	3	2
	4	Katambar	6	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	8	7	7	...	...	5	4½	3½	...
	...	Do. II	8	7	7	6	5½	4	3½	3½	3
Maize	1	Tijara	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	2	Bahrer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Mandawar	Rs. 16 per bigah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Katambar	7	...	...	...	...	3	2½	...	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	11	10	8	...	...	5	4	3	...
	...	Do. II	10	9	8	...	6	5	4	3	...
Moth, Masina	1	Tijara	10	8	5	3½	3½	2½	2½	2	1½
	2	Bahrer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2	2
	3	Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2	2
	4	Katambar	4½	...	5	3½	3½	3½	3	2½	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	9	...	7	...	...	4	4	3	...
	...	Do. II	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	3
Wheat	1	Tijara	8	7	4	3	3	1½	1½	1½	1
	2	Bahrer	10	10	...	...	...	...	5	4	3
	3	Mandawar	10	10	...	...	...	5	5	4	3
	4	Katambar	9	8	...	6	...	...	3	...	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	13	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Do. II	10	9	7	...	...	5	4½	...	...
Barley	1	Tijara	13	10	5	3½	3½	2½	2½	2	1½
	2	Bahrer	14	14	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	3	Mandawar	13	13	...	...	...	5	4	3	2
	4	Katambar	14½	13½	8½	7	...	...	4	...	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	16	15	13	...	...	6	5	...	...
	...	Do. II	14	13	10	...	...	6	5	...	...
Gram	1	Tijara	9½	8	5	3½	3½	3	3	2	2
	2	Bahrer	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
	3	Mandawar	8	8	...	...	...	5	4	3	2
	4	Katambar	6	5	6	5	...	4	4	3	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	6	6	6	...	5	5	4½	...	...
	...	Do. II	6	6	6	5	5	4	3½	3½	...
Bejar, gochni, etc.	1	Tijara	9½	8	5	3½	3½	3	3	2	1½
	2	Bahrer	11	11	...	...	...	...	6	3	...
	3	Mandawar	11	11	...	...	...	5	4	3	...
	4	Katambar	6	5	5	4½	...	4	3	2½	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	13	11	10	...	...	...	4½	...	...
	...	Do. II	10	9	8	...	...	...	4½	...	...
Oilseeds	1	Tijara	6	5	4	3	3	2½	2½	2	1½
	2	Bahrer	8	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	2
	3	Mandawar	7	7	...	...	...	3½	3½	3	2
	4	Katambar	5	5	4½	4	...	3½	3	2½	...
	5	Rajgarh, Chak I	6	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...
	...	Do. II	6	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...



In Rajgarh the difference of the outturn in Chaks I and II is so considerable especially in the case of *rabi* crops, that I have worked out separate rates of yield. Where the entry opposite any crop under any class of soil is blank, that signifies that the crop is not grown on that soil. The figures allow in each case for seed, the amount of which required for bigha is about the same as that given in paragraph 95 of last year's report.

It is not necessary to discuss the figures at length. They represent, I think, as nearly as it is possible for an estimate based on so many varying and uncertain factors as soil, rainfall, and agricultural conditions generally, to represent, the probable average rates of yield on a series of years.

My estimate for *chahi* wheat varies from 7 to 12 *mans* and for *dahri* from 3 to 10 *mans*. In the adjoining district of Gurgaon at last settlement the average rate per bigha assumed for *chahi* was 9 *mans* and for *dahri* 7½ *mans*.

My estimate for *chahi* barley varies from 10 to 16 *mans*, the Gurgaon average was 11 *mans*. My *dahri* barley is taken as from 3½ *mans* in the very inferior *dahri* of Tijara, to 13 *mans* in the superior *dahri* of Rajgarh, while the Gurgaon average is 7½ *mans*. The outturn of *barani* gram is taken as from 2 to 5 *mans*, but the Gurgaon figure is 5½ *mans* which seems to me decidedly high. For *bajra* (*barani*) I have taken from 2½ to 5½ *mans*, the Gurgaon average is 4 *mans*. The Gurgaon figures were at the time considered very moderate (see page 82 of Mr. Wilson's revision). The rates I assume are on the whole distinctly higher except for cotton and gram. The comparison of course is not quite accurate, but as the three northern tahsils all touch Gurgaon, it is of some value.

111. Before working out the produce estimate from the rates of yield, we have to deduct (1) the crops which are used for the fodder of cattle employed in agriculture and thus represent part of the cost of production; (2) the proportion of crops which may be estimated to fail completely on an average of years. The necessity for considerable fodder deductions will appear from the remarks in paragraph 96, which show there is little good pasture land in any tahsils but Rajgarh and to a lesser extent in Katumbar.

In the rains the cattle feed on the young grass and on the early *charri*; after the rains in the autumn months on the *karbi* or stalks of *jawar* and *bajra* mixed with *pala*, while plough and well oxen in hard work are given part of the *masina* crop, the boiled grain of *gawar*. During the winter besides *karbi* they are also given part of the root and vegetable crops (carrots, turnips, *kasni*, etc.) and if other fodder is scarce some of the *sarson*, as well as green barley. When the spring harvest is reaped they are fed on the *bhusa* of the wheat, barley and gram, but as the area under spring crops is comparatively small, this resource is apt to be soon exhausted, and unless there is a store of *karbi* to fall back upon, the cattle are reduced to great straits for a month or two in the hot weather before the rains bring up the new supply of grass. Thus it may be necessary at any time to supplement the natural pasture and the stock of *karbi* by requisitions on the autumn and spring crops, and I have therefore after local enquiry and comparison with other tracts fixed the following as the deductions for fodder :—

Crop.			Tijara.	Bahrar and Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgach.
Gawar charri	...	...	All	All	All	All
Moth masina	...	...	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Jowar	...	...	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	6 per cent.

Crop.		Tijara.	Bahrar and Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
Sarshaf	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Nil.
Vegetables	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	...	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	Gram, 5 per cent. Barley ...	3 per cent. 3 " "
Percentage of crop area	...	15	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and 10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	6

These deductions come to 15 per cent. of the crop area in Tijara, where the culturable waste is little and the area of *gawar charri* large,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Katambar and Bahrar, 10 per cent. in Mandawar, and only about 6 per cent. in Rajgarh where pasture is abundant.

112. The rates of yield represent the average produce of harvested crops in a series of years, but do not take account of the area of crops that yield no return beyond the seed, having failed owing to excessive drought or excessive rainfall, or other calamities of season. Drought is of course the most frequent cause of failure in these tahsils with a rainfall averaging from 17 to 26 inches and varying enormously from one year to another, and from 59 to 90 per cent. of the crops dependent solely on that rainfall.

I have therefore with reference to local conditions, and the considerations stated in paragraph 98 of last year's report decided on the following deductions in each tahsil as representing the extent to which crops in a series of years fail wholly or completely:—

Tahsil.	Kharif.	Rabi.	On total crops of the year.
Tijara	12	5	10
Bahrar	10	5	9'3
Mandawar	10	5	8'5
Katambar	10	5	10
Rajgarh	3 per cent. <i>chahi</i> and <i>dahri</i> .	8 per cent. <i>barani</i>	5'5

Thus the deductions on this account vary from 5'5 per cent. in Rajgarh, where the rainfall is highest, and the area protected by irrigation greatest, to 10 per cent. in Tijara and Katambar, where the rainfall is lowest or subject to the greatest fluctuations.

113. For the reasons given in paragraph 99 of last year's report I have made no deduction for menials' dues, nor have I taken into consideration the value of the straw or other fodder yielded by the crops, as it generally goes to feed the cattle and the landlord gets no share in it. It is now and then sold in villages close to large towns, but such cases are rare in these tahsils and can be taken into account in the village assessments.

114. We are now in a position to determine the total value of the produce of the year 1897-98 taken as the basis of assessment. Applying the commutation prices assumed (paragraph 102) to the crop areas of the year (statement III) multiplied by the rates of yield (paragraph 110), or in the case of miscellaneous crop by the price assumed per bigah (paragraph 102), after deducting the percentages allowed for fodder and failure, the value of the crops in each tahsil works out as follows—for details see Appendix E.



For comparison I have also shown the value of the crops of the five years 1892-93—1896-97 and of the present year 1898-99.

Tahsil.				Average of five years.	Value of crops 1898- 99.	1897-98.		
						Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Tijara ...	...	...	...	689,489	678,587	417,958	318,259	735,317
Bahrer ...	...	...	...	840,748	782,716	574,493	268,676	843,169
Mandawar ...	...	...	...	739,916	691,240	289,716	452,491	742,207
Katumber ...	...	...	...	593,369	595,368	389,404	297,021	686,425
Rajgarh ...	...	...	...	669,663	681,200	357,664	358,814	716,478

Taking one-fourth of the produce of 1897-98 as at last settlement as a rough estimate of the State shares its money value is—

Tijara ...	...	...	...	...	1,83,829
Bahrer ...	...	...	...	...	2,10,792
Mandawar ...	...	...	...	...	1,85,552
Katumber ...	...	...	...	...	1,71,606
Rajgarh ...	...	...	...	...	1,79,120

But the necessity for caution in assessment is brought home by the fact that in all tahsils, but particularly in Tijara and Katumber, the value of the crops for the year 1897-98 is higher than the average value of the five years preceding and of the present year 1898-99, thus proving that an assessment which may be moderate in an average year may fall heavily the next if the rainfall or harvests are even slightly below the normal.

## CHAPTER VI.

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

115. In paragraph 81 the area held in each tahsil by tenants paying in kind has been shown. The details of the *batai* rents are given in the following table :—

Ordinary rates of batai.

Tahsil.	TOTAL AREA.			PAYING $\frac{1}{2}$ OR MORE.		PAYING $\frac{1}{3}$ .		PAYING $\frac{1}{4}$ .		PAYING $\frac{1}{5}$ .		Other kind rents.
	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Total.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	Irriga- ted.	Unirri- gated.	
Tijara ...	11	987	998	5	474	...	95	5	416	1	2	...
Bahrer ...	997	1,001	2,998	86	438	8	78	751	1,159	47	231	210
Mandawar ...	1,037	967	2,004	14	176	7	3	1,016	784	...	4	...
Katumber ...	31	6	37	...	...	...	...	31	6	...	...	...
Rajgarh ...	222	259	481	19	14	...	1	201	226	2	13	...

The area is insignificant—nowhere amounting to 2 per cent.—and the statistics are therefore not very convincing, but so far as they go, they show that of irrigated land on which the cost of production is highest the owner's share

is commonly one-third, while for unirrigated land it is sometimes one-half, more frequently one-third, and very rarely less. These kind rents are generally found in Rajput villages. Where, however, the owner takes only one-third in *barani* land, he also receives the *pala* of both harvests, which is a not inconsiderable addition to the rent.

In *jagir* villages cash rents are most common, and where *batai* rents are taken they vary considerably according to soil and locally. In one village in Katumbar the rate for *barani* is one-third, in another the rate for *dahri* is one-half. In many villages of Rajgarh the *jagirdars* take one-third share all-round, but they receive other customary dues—see page 94, Powlett's Gazetteer, *viz.*,—

- (1) one *seer* per maund on all the produce ;
- (2) a day's work from every plough in the village ;
- (3) a load of green corn from every *laq* ;
- (4) rupees two or more per marriage ;
- (5) the grass and wild produce of uncultivated land, and a substantial rent for fallow :

which make the one-third equivalent to two-fifths of the bare grain. All authorities agree that the State in the old days endeavoured to collect one-half of the produce or its equivalent in *kankut* or *bigheri* rates from all but the privileged castes who were let off with one-fourth. No doubt it was not possible in all cases to levy as much as one-half but that was the standard aimed at.

116. A consideration of all the facts points to the conclusion arrived at in the eastern tahsils, that the owner's share in *chahi* land may fairly be taken as one-third, and in *dahri* and *barani* as two-fifths. This agrees fairly closely with the standard of kind rents in Gurgaon of which Mr. Wilson (page 82 of his revision report) writes :—

"So far then as the evidence of the rents in kind goes it may be said that the net produce (owner's share) is at least one-third of the gross produce on the poorer lands, and one-half on the naturally flooded and moist soil."

Assuming therefore the owner's share to be one-third on *chahi* and two-fifths on other lands, the value of the owner's share ascertained by applying these fractions to the figures in appendix D, and of the State share at two-thirds come out as follows :—

Tahsil.					Owner's share.	State share at two-thirds.
Tijara ...	...	...	...	...	2,79,021	1,86,015
Bahror ...	...	...	...	...	3,23,339	2,15,559
Mandawar ...	...	...	...	...	2,77,815	1,85,210
Katumbar ...	...	...	...	...	2,55,192	1,70,128
Rajgarh ...	...	...	...	...	2,55,491	1,70,327

117. We have now obtained the value of the owner's share, *i.e.*, total net-

Value of owner's share per bigah *i.e.*, net assets assets, and of the State share as based on rents in kind. We can by the same process arrive at the net-assets or value of the kind rental per bigah for each class of land, and two-thirds of this will give the State share or theoretical revenue rate per bigah. The method has been explained in paragraph 104 of last years' report. Taking any particular class of soil, *e.g.*, *dahri present*, the



total area of crops grown on it, whether *chahi*, *dahri*, or *barani* during the year 1897-98 is ascertained, their money value is worked out according to Chapters IV and V, allowance being made for fodder and failure of crops. The total money value divided by the total area of cultivation gives the value of a *bigah* of produce. Taking one-third of this for *chahi* and two-fifths for *dahri-barani* we get the money value of the owner's share, or net assets rates per bigah. Two-thirds of this gives the State share or theoretical revenue rates based on kind rents. The net assets rate and revenue rates so ascertained for each tahsil are shown in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Particulars.	CHAHÍ.					DAHRI.					BARANI.					Total cultivated.
		I.	II.	Total.	Temporary.	Total chahi.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Nabul.	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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tijara ...	Owner's share	4 14 8	1 5 0	3 13 8	3 1 7	3 13 3	2 2 5	5 2 9	0 7 10	...	1 15 10	1 9 2	1 9 2	1 4 2	0 15 9	1 4 5	1 10
	State ...	3 4 5	0 14 0	2 13 2	2 1 0	2 9 0	1 7 0	3 7 2	0 5 3	...	1 5 2	1 0 8	1 0 8	0 13 5	0 10 6	0 13 6	1 1
Bahror ...	Owner's ...	6 0 0	2 2 0	4 13 6	...	4 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 5 6	0 13 2	1 11 0	2 0
	State ...	4 0 0	1 6 11	3 3 8	...	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 4	0 8 9	1 2 0	1 5
Mandawar ...	Owner's ...	4 8 6	2 3 3	...	2 15 2	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 9	1 9 7	1 7 10	0 14 6	1 9 3	2 2
	State ...	3 10 4	1 7 6	...	1 4 9	3 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 2	1 1 2	0 15 11	0 9 8	1 0 10	1 6
Katunbar ...	Owner's ...	...	...	...	...	5 5 4	2 14 4	2 7 1	2 10 0	...	2 11 8	2 1 10	1 13 11	1 6 5	...	1 13 5	2 9
	State ...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	...	1 13 0	1 6 6	1 4 0	0 15 0	...	1 3 8	1 11
Rajgarh Chak I.	Owner's ...	...	...	...	...	8 5 9	4 3 1	...	2 14 3	4 13 8	4 3 0	2 5 4	1 14 7	0 10 10	...	1 14 10	6 2
	State ...	...	...	...	...	5 9 2	2 13 9	...	1 14 10	3 3 0	2 14 8	1 9 0	1 4 4	0 7 2	...	1 4 6	4 1
Rajgarh Chak II.	Owner's ...	...	...	...	...	5 12 4	4 14 10	2 14 5	1 10 11	3 5 11	3 5 11	2 6 6	1 15 2	1 10 1	1 2 3	1 14 4	3 3
	State ...	...	...	...	...	3 13 6	3 4 7	1 15 0	1 2 2	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 9 8	1 4 1	1 1 4	0 12 2	1 4 3	2 2

These theoretical rates will be a useful guide in checking the cash rents per bigah to be ascertained in the next chapter.

As regards some of the sub-classes of *chahi* and *dahri* it is possible that errors may have crept in in the abstracting of the crops grown, but the total result for *chahi* and *dahri* and for each of the sub-classes of *barani* is open to no such suspicion.

## CHAPTER VII.

### CASH RENTS.

118. The statistics quoted in paragraph 81, which are extracted from statements VI and VII, show that after deducting the area cultivated by (1) owners, (2) occupancy tenants, (3) tenants holding free of rent or at favourable rates, (4) tenants paying in kind, the following proportion of the total cultivation is held in each tahsil by cash paying tenants:

Detail.	TIJARA.		BAHROR.		MANDAWAR.		KATUNBAR.		RAJGARH.	
	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.	Per cent.	Average rent.
Paying at owners' rates	14.5	1-0-3	7.7	1-4-3	9.6	1-14-0	8	1-12-0	17	2-9-0
Paying other cash rents	22.5	1-0-5	14.9	1-14-6	24.0	1-6-5	49	1-9-0	23	2-4-0
Total	37		22.6		33.6		57		39	

119. The tenants who pay at owners' rates are generally either (1) owners cultivating one another's holdings by way of temporary exchange, or (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 hold at the same rate as owners, or (3) tenants who hold inferior lands and pay for it at the same rate, as the owners pay for superior, or (4) tenants who at the instigation of the owners have wilfully understated their rents, that the profits of the owners might not be disclosed. The practice that all cultivators whether owner or tenants should pay at a uniform rate unless the tenants have entered into a written engagement (*patta-kabuliyat*) to pay at other rates, is very common in Native States, and is in fact part of their traditional policy. In the absence of a written *patta*, the tenants if made to pay a higher rate than the owners can and often do sue the latter in the Revenue Courts for over realisation, and any excess or profits then disclosed is liable to be forfeited to the State. To safeguard themselves against such interference, the owners are therefore apt to show all tenants except *pattadars* as paying at revenue rates, but at the same time with an eye to their own profits they realise something in the form of *Nazrana* before putting the tenant in possession, or at the time of the annual harvest or *bachh* they, with the connivance of the Patwari and sometimes of the tahsil officials, include certain fictitious or surplus items in the demand so as to leave themselves a profit. The figures given in the above table show that in Mandawar, Katumbar and Rajgarh the average rent paid by tenants holding at "owners' rates" exceeds that paid by tenants at "other rates." The explanation of this is that a large proportion of the land held at owners' rates is *chahi*. The owners generally associate tenants with themselves to work a share in the well, and all generally pay at the same rate. If the rents are worked out by soils, it will be seen that the rents at "other rates" are higher in these tahsils too. Thus in Mandawar the figures are :

Soil.	AT OWNERS' RATES.			AT OTHER RATES.		
	Area.	Amount of rent.	Rate per bigah.	Area.	Amount of rent.	Rate per bigah.
Chahi ... ..	3,445	13,506	3-14-9	3,117	12,529	4-4-1
Barani ... ..	9,026	9,896	1-1-6	28,052	31,121	1-1-9

120. We may now examine in detail the "other cash rents" which are found on over one-seventh of the cultivated area in Bahror, on between one-fourth and one-fifth in Tijara, Mandawar and Rajgarh, and on nearly one-half in Katumbar. These rents are extracted from the records of 1897-98, and were in each case attested on the spot by owners and tenants. As explained, however, in paragraphs 107 and 108 of last year's report we were everywhere met by a tacit conspiracy to conceal or understate rents. The zamindars being aware of the fact that at last Settlement actual or assumed cash rent rates supplied the chief *data* for assessment, and still influenced by the fear—which the mistaken policy of the State in the past, and of some of its officials in the present day has not tended to dissipate—that the State will appropriate the entire rental, were generally found unwilling to disclose the actual rents, and even intimidated the tenants from doing so.

Major Powlett at last Settlement was confronted with the same difficulty. I quote his remarks about the Tijara Tahsil :

"The fact is I was baffled by the extraordinary difficulties which I had to contend with in ascertaining rent rates, *vis.*, a combination of proprietors, patwaris and cultivators, which I had not the means of discovering as British Settlement Officers have in the decided rent cases and rentals registered in good faith."

The difficulties in the way of arriving at the true facts have not diminished



since. Some of the most flagrant cases of concealment have been detected and the lambardars and others responsible punished by fine. In some cases the only means of getting at the truth was to take the Meo Zamindars into the mosque, and there make them take oath on the banner of *Salar*—the apostle who converted them to Islam—the only oath which will bind a Meo.

121. I give below from statement VII the average cash rents for different classes of soil deduced from the *Khatauni* entries, but from the above remarks, it will be understood that I cannot with any confidence vouch for their accurately representing the full letting value.

Tahsil.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.		BARANI.					
	I.	II.	Temporary.	Average.	—	Average.	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.	
Tijara	...	...	...	2 12 3	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 2	0 12 4	0 11 2	...	
Bahrar	...	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 12 9	1 11 6	
Mandawar	...	...	...	4 0 4	...	2 5 11	1 9 11	1 4 9	0 13 9	0 13 9	1 1 7	
Katambar	...	...	...	3 11 0	...	1 14 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	...	1 3 0	
Rajgarh, chak I	...	...	...	5 1 0	...	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	
“ “ II	...	...	...	4 5 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	
TOTAL	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	1 13 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	0 11 0	...	1 3 0	

Applying these rates in each tahsil to the total cultivated area of each class we get the net assets and the State share as given below, and I have shown the present Jama for comparison.

Tahsil.				Net assets by khatauni rents.	1/2 or State share.	Present Jama.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tijara	...	...	...	1,86,182	1,24,121	1,58,903
Bahrer	Chak I	...	...	1,44,628	96,419	96,890
	" II	...	...	1,54,605	1,03,070	97,684
Total				2,99,233	1,99,489	1,94,574
Mandawar	...	...	...	2,13,387	1,42,258	1,60,739
Katambar	...	...	...	1,70,355	1,13,570	1,59,653
Rajgarh	Chak I	...	...	56,880	37,920	59,097
	" II	...	...	1,04,782	69,855	97,275
Total				1,61,662	1,07,775	1,56,372

Thus in all tahsils but Bahrar, where owing to the demand for land and the litigiousness of the people, competitive rents are most common and less easily concealed, the two-thirds net assets by *khatauni* cash rents come out much lower than even the present demand.

122. I need not comment further on the character of the *khatauni* rents, but will now refer to the measures taken in each tahsil to ascertain the true competitive rents. These consisted generally in—

Special enquiry to ascertain genuine cash rents.

- (1) ascertaining the cash rents paid on petty *mafi* plots, and State lands—see statement VII—in which there was less reason for concealment;
- (2) enquiry into the cash rents paid in *mafi* and *jagir* villages;
- (3) taking specimen holdings or villages in which special care was taken to ascertain the actual cash rents.

*Khatauni* and assumed rent rates in Tijara.

123. Thus in Tijara the average rents found to exist on (1) are—

Detail.	Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.					TOTAL AVERAGE.
			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.
Mafi ...	3 12 2	2 12 9	...	2 10 10	3 6 2	0 8 2	...	2 8 3
State property ...	5 4 10	3 3 7	...	...	4 6 5	0 12 0	...	5 12 4

The rents on State property are no doubt exceptionally high as the land is close to Tijara, and the *barani* plots contain some valuable *ber* trees.

In this tahsil it was impossible to derive any aid from (2), but the special enquiry based on (3), *i.e.*, carefully attested rents in specimen holdings or villages gave the following results:

CHAHIL.		DAHRI						BARANI.					
Number of villages.	Average rent.	PRESENT.		FORMER.		BARISHI.		MATTIYAR.		BHUR I.		BHUR II.	
		Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.	Number of villages.	Average rent.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
13	5 5 6	4	3 2 8	2	3 6 6	...	...	7	2 7 0	6	2 7 6	8	1 6 10

These are however the average of selected holdings; the villages taken are above the average, and the rates therefore represent rather the maximum than the average letting value.

The Deputy Collector therefore under my instructions extended the enquiry to 31 whole villages which are fairly representative, and in which there was reason for thinking that the correct rents had been disclosed. Instead of taking



selected holdings, all the holdings paying cash rents were taken into account. The average of the rents actually realised in these 31 villages is as follows:—

Chahi (all round).	Dahri (all round).	BARANI.		
		Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 1	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 3 0	0 14 6

From a comparison of all the data available, the Deputy Collector and myself fixed the following as the average cash rent rates for the tahsil. Except in the case of *mattiyar* they approximate closely to the average of actual rents in 31 villages:—

CHAHIL,			DAHRI,			BARANI,		
I.	II.	Temporary.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	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.
4 14 0	3 4 6	2 15 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 12 6

These rates, applied to the areas of 1897-98, give a theoretical net assets of Rs. 2,66,684, of which the State share at two-thirds comes to Rs. 1,77,789.

The average rent rates of last Settlement deduced from the village and tahsil note books as described in paragraph 116 of last year's report were:

Soll.					Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Average.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi	...	...	...	...	3 1 6	2 14 2	2 11 0	1 7 7
Dahri	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 3	3 3 4	
Barani	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 3 1	0 15 0	

Rent rates in Bahrer and Mandawar.

124. In Bahrer and Mandawar the cash rents on *Mafi* holdings average:

Tahsil.	Chahi.	BARANI.				
		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.
Bahrer	4 11 3	...	2 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 6	2 0 6
Mandawar	3 9 5	1 15 0	1 7 9	1 4 7	1 7 2	1 7 4

which except in the case of *chahi* in Mandawar are considerably above the *khatauni* averages. There are several *jagir* and *mafi* villages in these tahsils, but as they have never been surveyed, and the rents are fixed for *kacha* bigahs the area of which is not constant, accurate comparison with *khalsa* estates is impossible. The Deputy Collector in charge of these tahsils, M. Rallya Ram, has taken particular pains to ascertain the true rents by excerpting the rents specially attested in specimen villages. His enquiry covers 41 villages in Mandawar and 67 in Bahrar, of which 32 are in circle I, and 35 in circle II. The average cash rents in these villages are :

Tahsil.	Chahi.	Dahri, Barishi, Khatli.	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.
Bahrar, Circle I. ...	4 10 6	...	...	2 8 12	1 7 1	1 6 9
" II. ...	4 7 8	...	...	1 13 3	1 5 4	0 14 11
Mandawar ...	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 13 1	1 5 8	1 1 3

In Bahrar part of a State Rund in Circle I. has been leased out for cultivation. The land is *barani mattiyar* of the superior quality common around Bahrar, and the rent which has been raised by competition every 2 or 3 years, is now Rs. 3-4-0 per bigah and could be raised even still higher. Other *barani* plots of State land or resumed *mafis* in the vicinity of Bahrar are generally leased for from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-4-0 per bigah, which may be considered an average rent for the *mattiyar* land in this circle

After comparing all the data available the following are fixed as fair rent rates for these two tahsils, and the rates assumed at last Settlement are also shown for purposes of comparison :

Tahsil.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.		BARANI.						Grand Total.
	I.	II.	Temporary.	Total.	Barishl.	Khatli.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur H.	Total.		
Bahrar Present	Chak I. ...	Rs. A. P. 4 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Bs. A. P. 4 1 8	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 5 0	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0	Rs. A. P. 2 4 9	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0
	"  II. ...	...	...	...	4 0 3	2 4 0	1 8 0	...	1 12 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 7 6	1 12 4
	Total ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	...	4 0 10	2 12 2	1 8 0	...	2 2 11	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 12 8	2 0 6
Former ...	Chak I. ...	...	...	...	4 9 3	...	...	...	2 2 3	1 2 3	0 8 9	1 15 0	2 4 9
	"  II. ...	...	...	...	4 5 3	2 0 0	1 8 3	...	1 11 0	1 2 9	0 13 3	1 4 9	1 10 3
	Total ...	...	...	...	4 7 3	2 0 0	1 8 3	...	1 15 3	1 2 6	0 13 0	1 8 0	1 14 0
Mandawar—Present	...	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 3 3	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 10 6	2 3 0
Former	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	2 6 6	2 2 6	2 6 10	1 11 9	1 2 1	0 14 6	1 7 8	2 0 7

These rates I think represent as nearly as possible the actual rents, and the relative values of the different classes of soil. As compared with the rates of last Settlement, my *chahi* rents are lower and my *barani* rents slightly higher. The tendency in bygone settlements has generally been either to over-estimate the produce of *chahi*, or not to make sufficient allowance for the cost of working, and the relative value of *barani* land in these tahsils has since improved owing to the greater area under oilseeds and the increase in the price of this crop.



The net assets and State share according to these rent-rates work out as follows :—

Tahsil.					Cash rent net assets.	State share.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bahrer	Chak I.	...	...	...	1,61,714	1,07,809
	„ II.	...	...	...	1,63,347	1,08,898
Total					3,25,061	2,16,707
Mandawar	...	...	...	...	2,82,812	1,88,542

This estimate of the net assets and of the State share is, however, arrived at on the assumption that the rents assumed are applied equally to all lands. In these two tahsils there is however a very large area held by Rajputs and others (see paragraph 84) which is to be assessed considerably below two-thirds of the net assets. The deductions to be made on this account will be explained in Chapter IX.

125. In Katumbar the *khatauni* rents come out very low, and if the State share were based on them as they stand, the present Jama would have to be reduced by nearly 30 per cent. No doubt rents are low in this tahsil owing to the large size of the holdings, the comparative sparseness of the population, and the consequent absence of competition for land. The *khatauni* rents are not however a safe index to the letting value of land. The data for *Mafi* and *Jagir* villages and plots also afford little assistance. For *Mafi* plots the cash rents are—

Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Rent.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
874 ...	... 2,389	3,263	... 5,675=1.12-0

while in *Jagir* villages the rates per *bigah* are generally Rs. 3 *chahi*, per *bigah* Re. 1 *barani*, and fallow usually pays 8 annas. Taking the cash rents of 21 specimen villages, which are fairly representative of the 70 in the tahsil the average rents are—

Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.		Bhur I
		Chiknot	Mattiyar	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 9 0	2 3 0	1 13 0	1 5 0	0 15 0

But even in these the rents cannot be said to be fairly competitive, and they are on the whole only slightly above the average of *khatauni* rents in paragraph 121.

The rent rates assumed at last Settlement for the calculation of the net assets were—

	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi ...	4 1 0	4 4 0	3 15 0
Dahri ...	3 2 0	2 0 0	.....
Barani ...	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0

which are considerably above the standard of the rents as now recorded.

In this tahsil the fact that full competitive cash rents do not generally exist, and where they exist have not been disclosed, must be faced, and therefore I am reluctantly compelled to assume rates which cannot be justified by existing *data* as to cash rents, but which seem to be justified by produce rents, and by comparison with the adjoining tahsils of Lachmangarh (paragraph 114 of last year's report) which as regards soil and rainfall is inferior to Katumbar.

The rent rates assumed for Katumbar and Lachmangarh are :

Tahsil.	Chahi.				Dahri.				Barani.				Fallow.	Grand Total
	I.	II.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	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.
Katumbar ...	5 0 6	3 15 1	3 2 2	4 15 1	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 3 10	2 4 0	1 13 0	1 4 0	1 11 7	0 13 0	2 8
Lachmangarh ...	4 13 6	3 11 10	3 5 1	4 9 1	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 13 7	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 3 0	1 10 8	...	2 7

The net assets for the tahsil by these rates, which are very moderate, come to Rs. 2,47,919, and the State share to Rs. 1,65,279, which is only about 3·5 per cent. in excess of the present demand—Rs. 1,59,653. The estimate may seem to err on the side of caution, but in dealing with a depressed tahsil like this caution is indispensable.

The only point requiring notice is that I have assumed a rent rate of 12 annas for fallow the area of which, 4,838 bighas, is considerable. This land is generally assessed by the Zamindars themselves in the village *bachh*, and to leave it out of consideration would be putting a premium on idleness and cunning, as it is sure to be restored to cultivation with the advent of good seasons.

126. In Rajgarh the estimate based on the *khatauni* cash rents would

Rent rates in Rajgarh.

reduce the present Jama by over 30 per cent. which alone proves that these rents are either non-competitive or have been understated. In either case as a guide to assessment they are fallacious.

A very large area is however held in petty *Mafis* for which the average cash rents are :

Circle.			Chahi.	Dahri.	BARANI.		
					Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Circle I	...	...	5 3 9	1 12 0	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 11 0
" II	...	...	6 1 3	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 14 0
Total			5 14 0	1 12 6	1 3 0	1 6 0	0 14 0

These rents are considerably higher for *chahi*, and *barani mattiyar* and *bhur* than those obtained from the *khatauni* figures, but even so I do not consider them to be a safe guide. They give a higher average rental for *Chak II* than for *Chak I*, though the latter is much superior in every respect. The explanation appears to be that in *Chak I*, though the produce and the profits of cultivation are greater than in *Chak II*, its comparative isolation and remoteness prevent



the rents being raised to the full competitive standard.

There are a great many *jagir* and *mafi* villages in this tahsil, but in the absence of a survey and record the information obtained from them is not very reliable. However, I give the rates as ascertained by the Deputy Collector for what they are worth :

Name of village.	Soil.	Rent per pakka bigah.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tehtra ... ..	Chahi ...	4 0 0	
Khanni Khora ... ..	...	5 0 0	
Pinhain ... ..	...	3 0 0 to 7 8 0	
" ... ..	Barani ...	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Makrora, Rampura ... ..	Chahi ...	3 0 0 to 4 0 0	
Indpura, Dholayan ... ..	...	4 4 0	
Partabpura ... ..	...	7 4 0	
Udhoka ... ..	...	5 0 0	
" ... ..	Barani ...	1 8 0	
Patan ... ..	...	Do.	
Firozpur ... ..	...	Do.	
Manpura ... ..	...	1 4 0 to 1 8 0	
Harnoli ... ..	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Babeli ... ..	...	1 12 0 to 2 0 0	

Nearly all these *jagir* villages are in Circle II, where the land is inferior to that of Circle I, and besides these rents the *jagirdars* also levy many other dues as already described. The range of cash rents taken by the *jagirdars* varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7-8-0 for *chahi* and from 1-4-0 to 2-0-0 for *barani*, the latter being distinctly higher than the average of *Khalsa* rents as deduced from the *khataunis*.

A special enquiry into rents was made by the Deputy Collector in 22 specimen estates—11 in Circle I, and 11 in Circle II. The average of all the cash-rents in these estates is as follows :—

Detail.	Chahi.	Dabri.	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.
Circle I ... ..	5 11 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	...	...
" II ... ..	5 11 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 10 0

and these rents though not fully competitive are much more reliable than

the average deduced arithmetically from the sum total of the *khatauni* rents. At last Settlement the rent rates assumed to calculate the net assets were :

Chahi.	Dahri.	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.
7 2 0	3 13 6	2 13 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0

In this tahsil, as in Katumbar, it is necessary to fix more or less theoretical rent rates, and in consultation with the Deputy Collector and after consideration of all the above *data*, I have fixed the following as fair average competitive cash rents :—

Detail.	CHAHU.				DAHRI.					BARANI.					Total cultivated.	Fallow.	Culturable.
	I.		II.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Nahri.	Barishi.	Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Total.			
	Double cropped.	Single cropped.															
	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.
Circle I ...	8 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 14 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	...	2 0 9	5 5 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
Circle II ...	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 4 9	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 11 0	2 14 6	0 12 0	0 8 0
Total ...	7 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 13 6	5 2 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 15 0	2 4 9	1 12 9	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 11 6	3 8 0	0 14 6	0 3 8

127. There is some difference in this tahsil in the system proposed to suit local variations as compared with the others which requires explanation.

(1) Owing to the prevalence of double cropping on *chahi* especially in Circle I, and the fact that each crop pays a separate rate in the village *bachh*, and that such double cropped lands are well-defined and have been so recorded, I have sub-divided *chahi* I, into double-cropped and single-cropped, the rent of the former being more than half as much again as that of the latter. The *chahi* average for the tahsil is nearly the same as that of selected villages. (2) The *dahri* rate in circle I, seems very high as compared with actual rents, but the area is small 1,540 bigahs, and extremely fertile. (3) There is considerable area of fallow land in this tahsil, either specially reserved for grazing, or kept out of cultivation pending re-assessment or owing to disputes with the Forest Department which have now been settled. This area will probably soon be brought under the plough. Meantime it is almost invariably assessed in the *bachh* by the Zamindars, and made to pay either half the *barani* rate or where crop rates are in vogue, the rate of the poorest *kharif* crop. In the *Jagir* villages of Thana and Khariya where there is much fallow, the *Jagirdars* assess it at 14 annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per bigah. Hence I have assumed for it a rent rate of Rs. 1-0-0 in circle I, and 12 annas in circle II.

(4) There is an enormous area of culturable waste in this tahsil, the profits from which—direct, in the form of grazing fees levied on cattle and sheep and goats, and indirect, in the form of sales of *ghi*, are considerable. At last Settlement this waste where of large area, i.e., in 23 villages of *Chak* I, and 11 of *Chak*



II, was assessed at from 1 to 8 annas per bigah, I have therefore thought it right to take the profits of this pasture into consideration and to assume a rent rate for it. In Circle I, I allow as free for grazing of the agricultural cattle an area equal to half the area under cultivation, and in Circle II, where wells are less numerous and so many cattle are not required to work the land, an area equal to one-third of the cultivation. For the surplus I assume a rate of 4 annas in circle I, and 3 annas in circle II. The net assets, and the State share at two-thirds brought out by the above rates are—

			Net assets.	State share.
			Rs.	Rs.
Circle I ...	...	...	88,404 ...	... 58,936
Circle II ...	...	...	1,48,048 ...	... 98,698
Total			2,36,452	1,57,634

The State share by this standard comes out only 1 per cent. higher than the present demand Rs. 1,56,372, the explanation of which is that at last Settlement nearly three-fourths of the net assets were taken, while my calculation assumes only two-thirds.

128. The conclusions derived from cash rents especially in the two southern

General remarks on cash rents.

tahsils are not as satisfactory and convincing as might be desired, but the reasons for this will be understood from what has been already stated in paragraph 115 of last year's report and various places in this report. They are briefly (1) cash rents as disclosed are not in most cases fully competitive because (a) the past revenue policy of the State has discouraged such competition, (b) the tradition that owners cannot take more from resident tenants than the State revenue has not yet been fully exploded; and (2) where full competitive cash rents are taken they have not been fully disclosed.

It has now been impressed on the Zamindars that they are quite free to make their own arrangements with the tenants without fear of interference from the State and to claim from the tenants the margin of profit which the State foregoes in the assessment.

It will of course be understood that the rates given in this Chapter are *rent* rates, not revenue rates. The latter can be readily deduced in each tahsil by taking two-thirds of the former. It must also be borne in mind that in every tahsil but Katumbar the owners in person hold more than half of the cultivated area, and this naturally includes the best land, so that the average cash rents paid by the tenants do not represent the full letting value of the land held by the owners.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RATES OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS AND REASONS FOR INCREASING PRESENT DEMAND.

129. At previous settlements no *revenue* rates were fixed. The methods follow-

Rent and revenue rates of last settlement.

ed have been described in detail in Chapter II. Major Powlett fixed *rent* rates either for assessment circles, or for first, second and third class estates in each tahsil. These rent rates are given at page 187 of the Alwar Gazetteer but they vary enormously even within each tahsil, and it is not possible to deduce his average rent rates from them. Nor did he in fact make much use of general or average rates, his method being to fix rent rates for each class of soil in each estate, and having thus calculated the net assets, he fixed two-thirds or more or less according to the circumstances of each case, as the State share, but did not make use of any *revenue* rates to bring out that demand. To ascertain his average revenue rates for each class of soil, it was therefore necessary to work

out from the village note books the total area and total net-assets assumed for that class, divide the latter by the former to ascertain the average net-assets or rent rate per bigah, and then comparing the total net-assets of the tahsil with the total assessment imposed, reduce the average rent rate for each class of soil in the same proportion so as to ascertain the average revenue rate per bigah. The average rent-rates used by Major Powlett for each tahsil have been given in the last Chapter. The percentage of these rent rates taken to bring out the final assessment *imposed* by him is shown in paragraph 59, *viz.* :—

Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
71	65.5	63.5	73	75

And by applying these fractions to his rent rates we can obtain his *actual* average revenue rates.

130. The following table shows the incidence of previous assessments per cultivated bigah, but the figures of the 3 and 10 years' settlements cannot be vouched for as the areas were then only estimates. The present incidence is also shown :—

Tahsil.	3 years' Settlement.		10 years' Settlement.		Summary Settlement.		16 years' SETTLEMENT.		1897-98.
							Initial.	Final.	
	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.
Tijara ...	0 11 4	to 0 14 0	0 14 1	to 0 14 5	1 0 3	to 1 0 4	0 14 9	0 15 4	0 14 11
Bahrar ...	1 1 4		1 3 2		1 5 0		1 3 2	1 3 8	1 3 6
Mandawar ...	1 0 8		1 2 0		1 4 3		1 3 9	1 4 8	1 3 11
Katambar ...	1 2 0		1 4 0		1 6 3		1 7 8	1 8 5	1 10 1
Rajgarh ...	1 7 9		1 9 11		1 12 0		2 3 3	2 3 11	2 6 7

In all tahsils therefore the present incidence is higher than that of the 3 and 10 years' settlements but especially in Katambar and Rajgarh. As compared with the incidence of Major Powlett's final demand on the cultivated area of last settlement, the incidence of the present demand on the present area shows a slight decrease in the three northern tahsils owing to a greater or less extension of cultivation, and an increase of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  and  $2\frac{2}{3}$  annas per bigah in Katambar and Rajgarh, respectively, owing to land having gone out of cultivation.

131. The revenue paying capacity of the zamindars has, however, so far improved since last settlement that an incidence which was then moderate, would now be comparatively light. In this connection I may refer to what I wrote in paragraphs 117 and 118 of last years' report. Their proprietary status in the soil has been recognised and assured. They have been relieved of all *begar* and extra cesses beyond the 3 per cent. levied for schools, roads and dispensaries. They are protected in the enjoyment of their rights and secured from unauthorised official exactions to an extent rare, I believe in Native States; and though the State has now and again blundered in its revenue administration, *e.g.*, by not giving timely and sufficient relief in the famine of 1877-78, such blunders have been due to want of knowledge rather than to want of sympathy for the needs of the people.



The *Takari* administration is far more liberal than in British territory. In these tahsils the State has advanced over two lakhs of rupees without interest, for wells, cattle, seed, etc., and has spent over three lakhs in the construction of irrigation dams which have hitherto brought in very little.

The increase or decrease in cultivated area (paragraph 89), masonry wells and well runs (11), *chahi* area (91, 92), ploughs (94), prices (103), and population (66), is summarised in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Cultivation.	Wells.	Laos.	Chahi area.	Dahri area.	Ploughs.	Prices.	Population.
Tijara ... ..	+2	+20	+46	+41	+200	+58	+16	+3
Bahrar ... ..	+5	+6	+10	+26	...	+36	+12	+23
Mandawar ... ..	+3.5	+12	+12	+31	...	+25	+11	+16
Katambar ... ..	-5	+8	+12	+7	+3	+12	+16.5	+12
Rajgarh ... ..	-5	+4	+12	+9	...	...	+12	-3

If we except the decrease in cultivation in Katambar and Rajgarh which in all probability will soon be made good, all these *data* point towards an enhancement of the existing jama.

132. On the other hand we must bear in mind the facts which call for Facts calling for caution in assessment. caution in assessing, *viz.*,—

- (1) The jama of last settlement was a high one at the time in Tijara—73 per cent. of the net assets, including cesses, Katambar—75 per cent., and Rajgarh—77 per cent., and the famine of 1877-78 made it oppressive in many cases, and caused a break down from which many villages took long to rally and some have not yet recovered.
- (2) The average annual realisations fall short of the demand by nearly Rs. 4,000 in Tijara and by over Rs. 9,000 in Katambar.
- (3) There has been an actual decrease of 5 per cent. in the cultivated areas of Katambar and Rajgarh.
- (4) There is little room for expansion of cultivation in the three northern tahsils, and the paucity or character of the agricultural population in the two southern make any considerable extension improbable.
- (5) The crops are liable to damage from wild animals in all tahsils, but specially in Rajgarh.
- (6) In Katambar the already heavy assessment of the five villages transferred from Bhartpur was enhanced by Rs. 1,644 in 1890.
- (7) About 80 per cent. of the crop area in these tahsils is dependent solely on the rainfall, the amount of which except in Rajgarh, is comparatively small and everywhere liable to great variations.
- (8) Though the tract has been opened up since 1874 by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which traverses three tahsils, internal communications are generally defective.
- (9) Except in Bahrar and Mandawar the agricultural classes have no other resource but the land to fall back upon, and in these two tahsils, which are the most prosperous, the enhancement is discounted by the necessity of assessing the large area held by certain Rajputs at lenient rates. Bearing these various arguments for and against enhancement in mind, we may now proceed to a consideration of the demand brought out by the various standards of assessment and of the assessment to be imposed.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Part I.—Standards and estimates of the new assessment and assessment proposed.*

133. The various estimates arrived at in preceding chapters for determining the future assessment are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Standard.	Tijara.	BAHROR.			Mandawar.	Katumbur.	RAJGARH.		
			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Present demand including resumed mafis.	1,58,903	96,890	97,684	1,94,574	1,60,739	1,59,653	59,097	97,275	1,56,372
A	Applying the all round final rates of last settlement to present area (Chapter VIII.)	1,61,782	...	...	1,95,459	1,62,016	1,49,812	55,089	90,514	1,45,603
B	Do. adding increase of prices (Chapter IV.)	1,87,201	...	...	2,20,043	1,85,388	1,76,195	63,782	1,02,330	1,66,112
C	According to the actual soil rates of last settlement on present area, taking State share as same as then (Chapter VII.)	1,83,829	...	...	2,01,892	1,80,603	1,62,806	61,313	97,731	1,59,044
D	Do. adding increase of prices (Chapter IV.)	2,09,248	..	...	2,26,119	2,00,496	1,89,189	70,006	1,09,547	1,79,553
E	Taking one-fourth of gross produce of (1) 1897-98.	1,85,341	...	...	2,10,792	1,85,552	1,71,606	69,164	1,09,955	1,79,119
	(2) 1898-99	1,69,647	...	...	1,95,679	1,72,810	1,46,842	...	...	1,70,300
	(3) Average of 5 years (Chapter V.)	1,72,372	...	...	2,10,187	1,84,979	1,48,342	64,645	1,02,771	1,67,416
F	According to kind rents State share being two-thirds (1) 1897-98.	1,86,015	...	...	215,550	1,85,210	1,70,128	63,640	1,06,687	1,70,327
	(2) 1898-99	1,69,118	...	...	1,99,509	1,70,323	...	...	...	...
	(3) Average of 5 years (Chapter VI.)	1,71,311	...	...	2,13,403	1,80,736	1,47,560	59,482	99,716	1,59,198
G	According to khatauni cash rents of 1897-98 State share being taken as two-thirds (Chapter VII.)	1,24,121	96,419	1,03,070	1,99,489	1,42,258	1,13,570	37,920	69,855	1,07,775
H	According to assumed competitive cash rents (Chapter VII.)	1,77,780	1,07,809	1,08,898	2,16,707	1,88,542	1,65,279	58,936	98,698	1,57,634
I	According to H. making deductions for istamrari and lenient assessments.	...	1,04,065	1,03,764	2,08,729	1,80,666	...	...	...	...
J	All round rates of (a) 3 years' settlement.	1,48,522	...	...	1,73,150	1,34,697	1,10,037	40,050	52,858	92,908
K	All round rates of (b) 10 years' settlement.	1,52,942	...	...	1,91,465	1,45,466	1,22,264	42,449	61,408	1,03,857

A. Of these estimates A, J and K based on the application to the present area of the all round rates of the 3 years', 10 years' and 16 years' settlements, come out too low, as they do not take account of the subsequent increase in prices and of the fact that the proportion of *chahi* and *dahri* lands is now higher than at the time of these settlements. Moreover the all round rate of last settlement is an unequal standard, as in Bahrar and Mandawar it represented less than two-thirds of the net assets and in Rajgarh a full three-fourths.

B. If we increase the demand given by the all round rate of last settlement in proportion to the rise in prices in each tahsil, the result is vitiated by the same flaw of inequality, and though the rise in prices may fairly be claimed as a strong reason for enhancement, allowance must also be made for the increase in the cost of production, which debars us from raising the demand by the full extent to which prices have risen.



C. To apply the actual soil rates of last settlement would give a substantial addition in Tijara and Mandawar, owing to the great increase of *chahi* and *dahri* in the former and of *chahi* in the latter tahsil, and a slight increase in the remaining three tahsils. Part of the increase according to this estimate is, however, due to the more rigid classification of the natural soils now adopted (para. 21) by which the area under the superior soils—*chiknot* and *mattiyar*—has gained at the expense of the inferior *bhur* area, and this does not of course indicate an improvement in the soils but a difference in their classification. In applying this standard too it must be remembered that the soil rates of last settlement represent the same varying percentage of the net assets in different tahsils as the all round rate.

D. The same remarks and those under B apply to D—the estimate obtained by increasing C in proportion to the increase of prices.

E. F. The two estimates E. F. based respectively on one-fourth of the gross produce of 1897-98 (deducting fodder and failed crops), and on two-thirds of the owner's share deduced from rents in kind, agree very closely, and are in my opinion a more useful guide than any of the preceding, as they assume the same standard of assessment for each tahsil. Their value however largely depends on whether 1897-98 was an average year or not, and for this reason the results yielded by them, should be checked with reference to the average of the 5 years, 1892-93 to 1896-97, preceding, and of the year following, 1898-99, which bring out lower results. Moreover, both of these estimates are based on a series of assumptions as to outturn, prices, owner's share, allowances to be made for fodder and failed crops, which however carefully made must give the estimates a character more or less speculative, till they are compared with the results given by *data* of a more certain nature.

G. The estimate based on the *khatauni* cash rents would, if these rents were fully competitive and freely disclosed, furnish the most reliable basis for assessment; but except in Bahrur, where they approach the competitive standard and have been ascertained more accurately than elsewhere, these rents are for reasons given in Chapter VII, either non-competitive or understated and in either case misleading.

H. The estimate based on the assumed or corrected cash rents I regard as the safest guide in the three northern tahsils, where the cash rents assumed for the whole tahsil are based on the actual rents ascertained in a very large number of villages fully representative in each case of the whole tahsil. In Katumbar and Rajgarh on the other hand the rent rates on which this standard is based, are to some extent speculative and not the result of actual observation, and this of course renders the result in these tahsils less satisfactory and convincing.

134. After giving full consideration to all the different estimates and weighing them in the light of the local knowledge of each tahsil acquired by the Deputy

Estimate of two-thirds net assets.

Collectors and myself in the course of our village to village inspections, I think that having regard to the past fiscal history and present condition of each tahsil, the new assessment based on two-thirds of the net assets is most nearly brought out by a comparison of the standards E—one-fourth of the gross produce, F—two-thirds of the kind rental, and H—the corrected cash rents, and I must rely on my own judgment aided by that of the three Deputy Collectors, all of whom are men of experience and sound judgment, in deciding how closely the new Jama should approach to one or other of these standards. I think the following *total* demand represents as nearly as possible what the State is entitled to at two-thirds of the net assets:—

Tijara.	Bahrur.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,78,000	2,20,000	1,88,000	1,66,000	1,72,000

135. In all tahsils but Tijara however allowance has to be made for the area held in *Istamrari* plots—of which the Jama cannot be enhanced, and at favourable rates. The deduction to be made on this account cannot be determined accurately till the village assessments are framed, and the deductions calculated village by village and holding by holding; but assuming that it will be at the same rate as at last settlement, and on the areas shown in paragraphs 83 and 84 the amount works out as follows:—

Detail.	Tijara.	BAHROR.			Mandawar.	Katumbur.	RAJGARH.		
		Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.			Chak I.	Chak II.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Istamrari ... ..	...	272	285	557	..	24	67	388	455
Favourable Assessments {	General ... ..	2,088	4,546	6,734	7,876	416			
	Special ... ..	...	484	203	687	...			
TOTAL ... ..	...	2,841	5,134	7,878	7,876	440	67	388	455

136. Allowing for the deductions I propose the net *Khalsa* jama in each tahsil as in the following table which also shows present jama, the total enhancement, its percentage on the present Jama and the incidence of the proposed demand:—

Tahsil.	Present jama.	Proposed jama.	INCREASE.		Incidence.
			Total.	Percentage.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Tijara ... ..	1,58,903	1,77,500	18,597	12	1 0 9
Bahrar { Chak I ... ..	96,890	1,06,500	9,610	10	0 0 0
	.. II ... ..	97,684	1,05,500	7,816	8
TOTAL ... ..	1,94,574	2,12,000	17,426	9	1 5 3
Mandawar ... ..	1,60,739	1,80,000	19,261	23	1 6 2
Katumbur ... ..	1,59,653	1,66,000	6,347	4	1 20 8
Rajgarh { Chak I ... ..	59,097	64,500	5,403	9	3 15 8
	.. II ... ..	97,275	1,07,500	10,225	10 5
TOTAL ... ..	1,56,372	1,72,000	15,628	10	2 8 11
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	8,30,241	9,07,500	77,259	9 5	0 0 0



The enhancement comes to 12 per cent. in Tijara and Mandawar, 9 per cent. in Bahrar, 10 per cent. in Rajgarh, and only 4 per cent. in Katumbar. The increase for all five tahsils is Rs. 77,259 or 9·5 per cent., which is almost exactly the same as that proposed last year for the four eastern tahsils. The above proposals are however in the lump and it is possible that in distributing the assessment over villages the result may in some tahsils exceed and in others fall short of the above amount by Rs. 1,000, or more. Thus in the four eastern tahsils the assessment sanctioned in the rough was Rs. 7,30,000 but the sum total of the village assessments as announced was Rs. 7,32,508, *viz.* :—

Tahsil.					Sanctioned.	Announced.
					Rs.	Rs.
Kishengarh	...	...	...	...	2,38,000	2,40,034
Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	2,20,000	2,18,462
Govindgarh	...	...	...	...	86,000	87,000
Lachmangarh	...	...	...	...	1,86,000	1,87,012

giving an enhancement of Rs. 66,079 or 10 per cent. Adding the enhancement now proposed the total for 9 out of the 12 tahsils is Rs. 1,43,338.

137. The increase may seem small, but with reference to the considerations set-forth in paragraphs 131-132 I think it is the very most that can be taken without pressing heavily on the people, and encroaching on the share of the profits of their labour which the State admits to be their due. I have no doubt they could pay a good deal more than what I propose in prosperous years, but my aim is to frame an assessment which they can pay on an average of good and bad years. Special consideration of course should be shown by the State in suspending or remitting part of the demand in years of exceptional drought or scarcity, and how frequently they have to contend with the latter will appear from what has been said in paragraphs 72 to 74. It is I believe a favourite tradition with some Native States to pitch the assessment as high as can possibly be paid in a prosperous year, and to take their chance of collecting all they can in years of adversity. To argue that such a policy is disastrous to the people and in the long run fatal to the financial interests of the State, would be preaching to the converted, for the Alwar State has long recognised (see the opinion of the State Council in 1862 quoted in paragraph 51) that its prosperity rests upon the prosperity of its zamindars. The enhancement in the two most prosperous tahsils of Bahrar and Mandawar is discounted by the necessity of foregoing about Rs. 8,000 in each case on account of the lenient assessment of Rajput estates and Istamrari holdings. In Tijara the proposed increase of 12 per cent. is certainly all that can be taken seeing that it is only within the last 6 or 7 years that the present jama has been collected in full and that a considerable amount of the arrears is also to be recovered. In Katumbar if we look merely to the fiscal history since last settlement, the enormous accumulation of arrears, and the decrease of cultivation, a case would be made out for a reduction of the present demand, and it is only the conviction that these might have been largely avoided with an efficient revenue administration, and that the tahsil will soon recover from its depression that makes me propose even the small enhancement suggested, in addition to which a large amount of the old arrears is to be collected. My proposed demand in Rajgarh may seem a high one—seeing that at last settlement three-fourths of the net assets were taken, and since then there has been a decrease of 5 per cent. in cultivation; but this tahsil has great resources in its cattle and enormous area of pasture—which were perhaps underestimated

hitherto, as well as ample room for extending cultivation, and the removal of the harassing restrictions described in paragraph 99 will give a great stimulus to its development.

As regards the demand now proposed, we should compare it not only with the existing demand which has been fully realised only within the last 6 or 7 years in four tahsils, and in Katumbar has never yet been fully discharged, but with the average collections, which even excluding the arrears of the famine year, are on the average Rs. 600 below the annual demand in Rajgarh, Rs. 4,000 in Tijara, and Rs. 9,000 in Katumbar, so that in this way another Rs. 14,000 is added to the demand which it is proposed and hoped to collect.

138. Account must also be taken of the old arrears which it is proposed to realise, see paragraphs 69-77. These Balances to be remitted and recovered. and the amounts to be remitted are—

Particulars.	Tijara.	Bahrar.	Mandawar.	Katumbar.	Rajgarh.	Total.
To be realised	Rs. 27,000	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 139	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 767	Rs. 57,906
To be remitted	57,991	3,417	3,108	1,77,809	13,260	2,55,605
Total	84,991	3,417	3,247	2,07,809	14,047	3,13,511

In Tijara and Katumbar where the amounts to be realised are considerable, the realisations will be spread over the term of settlement which as already sanctioned for the eastern tahsils should be 20 years. Thus in an estate where Rs. 1,000 arrears are to be realised, this will be distributed over 20 years at the rate of Rs. 50 per annum, the amount being *bachhed* with the annual land revenue demand. In this way the payment will scarcely be felt by the people, and they will be saved from the arbitrary interference of the tahsil officials. This system was adopted in the eastern tahsils, and was welcomed by the people.

These figures deal only with the arrears up to *rabi* 1898. The arrears and realisations of the present year 1898-99 are shown in paragraph 69. They can not be included as the accounts have not yet closed but the amount now proposed for realisation cannot I think be exceeded. Spread over the term of Settlement it means an addition of Rs. 1,350 per annum to the demand in Tijara and Rs. 1,500 in Katumbar. Of the Rs. 2,55,605 proposed for remission I would suggest that one lakh be struck off as a Jubilee remission. The State in 1896 sanctioned a total remission of three lakhs under this head of which  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs was allotted to the four eastern tahsils. If one lakh be allotted to these five tahsils, half a lakh will be left for the remaining three. The remaining Rs. 1,55,605 arrears in these tahsils I would strike off as irrecoverable, the concession being given as in the eastern tahsils as an act of clemency, commemorative of His Highness the Maharaja's recent marriage.

139. The soil rates which will bring out the proposed demand are based on the rates deduced from kind rents (Chapter VI) and on two-thirds of the corrected cash rents (Chapter VII). The area to which they are applied, and the financial results are brought out clearly in Appendix F. of which an abstract is here given.

The actual rates of last settlement as far as they are capable of calculation are also shown in brackets.



Tahsil.	CHABLI.					DAHRI.					Khatli.	BARANI.					Total cultivation.	Fallow.	Banjar.	DEMAND.	
	I		II	Temporary.	Average Chabli.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Nahri.	Average dahri.		Chiknot.	Matliyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Average Barani.				By rates.	Proposed.
	Double crop- ped.	Single crop- ped.																			
	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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Tijara ...	3 4 0		2 6 0	2 0 0	2 15 0 (2 7 0)	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...	1 10 8 (2 3 0)	...	0 14 0 (0 15 11)	0 14 0 (0 15 11)	0 11 0 (0 12 9)	0 8 0 (0 10 0)	0 10 11	1 0 9 (0 15 4)	...	...	1,77,345	1,77,500
Bahrer Chak I ...	3 0 0		2 0 0	...	2 11 9	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	1 11 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 8 8	1 10 11	...	...	1,08,755	1,06,500
" " II ...	3 0 0		2 0 0	...	2 10 9	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	...	1 3 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 15 9	1 2 5	...	...	1,09,590	1,05,500
Total ...	3 0 0		2 0 0	...	2 25 3 (2 15 6)	...	...	1 13 6 (1 5 6)	...	1 13 6 (1 5 6)	1 0 0 (1 0 0)	...	1 7 8 (1 5 0)	0 14 0 (0 12 3)	0 10 0 (0 8 6)	1 3 3	1 5 10 (1 3 8)	...	...	2,18,345	2,12,000
Mandawar ...	3 0 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 10 (3 2 8)	...	...	1 13 0 (1 7 8)	...	1 13 0 (1 7 8)	1 0 0	2 0 0 (1 9 10)	1 5 0 (1 2 6)	0 14 0 (0 12 0)	0 10 0 (0 9 11)	1 2 6	1 7 2 (1 4 2)	...	...	1,87,277	1,80,000
Katambar ...	3 6 0		2 6 0	2 4 0	3 4 0 (2 14 0)	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	...	2 3 0 (2 1 0)	...	1 9 0 (1 6 0)	1 3 0 (1 5 0)	0 12 0 (0 15 0)	...	1 2 7 (1 2 9)	1 10 8 (1 10 1)	0 10 0	...	1,66,033	1,66,000
Rajgarh Chak I ...	6 8 0	3 13 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 1 2	4 0 0	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 15 9	...	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	...	1 7 4	3 15 6	0 12 0	0 2 0	64,477	64,500
" " II ...	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 14 2	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 8	...	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	1 2 10	2 1 11	0 8 0	0 2 0	1,07,238	1,07,500
Total ...	5 11 8	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 3 2	4 5 8	3 8 2	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 8	...	1 8 9	1 4 5	0 13 1	0 10 0	2 3 5	2 8 11	0 10 4	0 2 0	1,71,715	1,72,000

*Note (1).*—The demand by rates and proposed demand do not include Jama of *Istamrari* villages, *vis.* :—

	Rs.
Tijara—Maharajabad ... ..	500
Mandawar—Pahal and Bawad ... ..	2,220
Katumbur—Rehti ... ..	500
Rajgarh—half Thanaoli ... ..	100

*Note (2).*—It will be seen that the proposed demand agrees almost exactly with the demand given by rates in Tijara, Katumbur and Rajgarh, but is Rs. 6,345 and Rs. 7,277 short of it in Bahrur and Mandawar respectively. The difference in these two tahsils is due to the deduction to be made for the large area to be leniently assessed. The demand by rates brings out the jama as it would be if there were no such area, and these rates will be applied to fully assessed estates, being reduced in the necessary proportion for the estates and holdings to be leniently assessed. The incidence given in the statement for these two tahsils is that of the rate jama. The incidence per cultivated bigah of the proposed jama is Re. 1-5-3 in Bahrur and Re. 1-6-2 in Mandawar and it is with these that the incidence of last settlement should be compared.

*Note (3).*—In addition to the rates on cultivation, for reasons already explained in Chapter III a rate of 10 annas has been put on fallow in Katumbur and of 12 annas and 8 annas in Chak I and II respectively of Rajgarh. In the latter tahsil also a rate of 3 annas is put on the excess *banjar* in Chak I and 2 annas in Chak II. The demand brought out by these rates is included in the rate jama.

140. The revenue rates now proposed may be compared with those of last settlement; and the all round incidence on the cultivated area with the incidence of previous settlements as shown in paragraph 130. I do not think that any good end would be served by a detailed discussion of the present and former soil rates, as they have been arrived at by different methods.

141. In paragraph 126 of last year's report the rates proposed for the eastern tahsils were compared with those sanctioned for the Firozpur tahsil of Gurgaon at the settlement of 1873-77.

Similarly the rates of the three northern tahsils—Tijara, Bahrur, Mandawar, may be compared with those of the Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon which adjoins the northern boundary of all three. These rates are given at page 49 of the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Gurgaon Report, and, converted into rates per bigah and increased by one-third for the difference in the standard of assessment between British districts and Alwar, they are compared with the Alwar rates in the following table:—

Soil.	REWARI RATES IN 1877.								Alwar rates.	
	I.				II.					
	As imposed,				Increased by one-third.					
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	to 1 6 6	2 8 0	to 1 14 0	2 15 0	to 2 10 9
Dahri	...	...	...	...	1 0 3	to 0 15 0	1 5 8	to 1 4 0	2 0 0	to 1 8 0
Barani	...	...	..	...	0 15 0	to 0 10 0	1 4 0	to 0 13 4	2 0 0	to 0 14 0
Bhur	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	to 0 6 3	0 10 0	to 0 8 4	0 14 0	to 0 8 0
Average per bigah	...	...	...	...	12 annas.		1 0 0		1 0 9	to 1 6 2



The Rewari rates were, even after the famine of 1877-78 had depressed the *tahsil*, considered fair and moderate by the Financial Commissioner and the permanent reduction given on them on account of the famine was only 2 per cent. The *present* Alwar rates, are no doubt generally higher than the Rewari rates of 1877, increased by one-third (to allow for difference in standards of assessment) ; but it must be remembered—

(1) that prices have risen by 12 to 16½ per cent. since 1877,

(2) that the Rewari Zamindars pay 20 per cent. over and above the revenue as cesses, while the Alwar Zamindars pay only 3 per cent., which means a difference of one-sixth, *i.e.* a *jama* of Rs. 6 *plus* cesses in Rewari is the same as a *jama* of Rs. 7 *plus* cesses in Alwar,

(3) that the Alwar *tahsils* are agriculturally superior to Rewari. I have on various occasions ridden through many of the Rewari villages, and consider that as regards soil, well-water, etc., they are naturally inferior to the average of the three Alwar *tahsils*. In fact they are similar in quality to the Tapukra *pargana* of Tijara and the Mandan *pargana* of Bahrar which touch Rewari and are regarded as the worst portions of the Alwar tract. I therefore consider that my rates in the northern *tahsils* are supported both as regards their pitch and their relation to one another by the Rewari rates of 1877, allowance being made for differences in the standard of assessment, the amount of cesses, the rise in prices and the relative fertility of the two tracts.

142. The Kot Putli *tahsil* of the Khetri Raj in Jeypore was assessed in 1889 by Mr. A. L. Tucker, C.S. Several of the Kot Putli villages adjoin Bahrar on the west, but generally the tract is inferior to Bahrar as regards soil and rainfall. It is closer to the Rajputana desert, and much of the *barani* being almost pure sand. Mr. Tucker's rates in villages assessed at one-fourth of the produce—the Alwar standard—were—

Comparison with rates of adjoining Native States.

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

The average of the *chahi* rates agrees pretty closely with the Bahrar figures, but the *barani* rates are lower all round, probably owing to the lighter soil and inferior rainfall.

I have been unable to obtain any rates for the Kot Kasim *pargana* of Jaipur which touches Tijara.

The Bawal *pargana* of Nabha which runs with Bahrar and Mandawar has been regularly assessed in recent years. The rates of the 14 Bawal villages adjoining Bahrar are—

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi	...	...	...	1 2 0	to 3 2 10 per local bigah.
Irrigable	...	...	...	0 11 0	to 1 5 5
Barani	...	...	...	0 6 6	to 1 4 3

but owing to the difference in the standards of measurements which I have so far been unable to clear up I am unable to compare these with the Alwar rates.

143. The southern *tahsils*, Katumbar and Rajgarh, do not adjoin British territory. Any comparison of their rates with those of adjoining Jaipur villages is out of the question as the latter have never been surveyed or assessed on any regular system. Katumbar adjoins the Akhegarh and Nagar *tahsils* of Bhartpur, which are now under reassessment but for which I have not yet worked out rates.

Comparison of Katumbar and Lachmangarh rates.

It lies however between Govindgarh and Lachmangarh which were reassessed by me last year and the rates of the tahsils are compared below :—

Tahsil.	CHARI.	DAHRI.				BARANI.					A 0
	Average.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	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.	
Katumbur ... ..	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 3 0	1 9 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	...	1 2 7	
Lachmangarh...	3 1 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 10 8	1 13 9	1 6 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	...	1 1 10	
Govindgarh ... ..	3 3 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 2 9	2 3 0	1 13 4	0 14 0	...	1 12 7	

Katumbur has a better rainfall and a better soil all round than Lachmangarh though the *dahri* area in the latter is larger. The difference in the rates is inconsiderable, and I consider that considering the difference in conditions the Katumbur rates are relatively lighter than those of Lachmangarh.

144. To complete this chapter it is only necessary to add that in addition to the jama 3 per cent. cesses will be levied, *vis.*, 2 per cent. for schools and dispensaries as at last settlement, and one per cent. for roads. The latter was first imposed in 1896 for road side trees at the rate of 8 annas per cent., but it will now be raised to one per cent., as in the eastern tahsils, and the proceeds devoted to the much needed improvement of the roads. At the same time the special cess of Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. levied on 8 villages in Tijara intersected by the new Alwar-Tijara road and which comes to Rs. 133 per annum will cease. Other miscellaneous cesses will be referred to in Part II.

The term of the new assessment will be for 20 years as already sanctioned and it should begin from the *Kharif* of 1899.

## PART II.

### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSESSMENT.

145. Part I of this Chapter has dealt solely with the assessment of *Khalsa* lands. This Part will deal with miscellaneous matters connected with the assessment.

146. As already explained the assessment statistics do not include the figures for *Istamrari* villages—which have not indeed been surveyed—and the assessment proposed does not include the fixed sums paid by these villages—*vis.* :—

	Rs.
Tijara—Maharajabad ... ..	500
Mandawar—Pahal and Bawad ... ..	2,220
Katumbur—Rehti ... ..	500
Rajgarh— $\frac{1}{2}$ Thanaoli ... ..	100
Total ... ..	3,320



The jama of *Istamrari* plots—which have been surveyed—is however included in the proposed assessment. These *Istamrari* plots have hitherto paid no cesses, but as cesses are now charged on *Istamrari* villages, they should also be levied on *Istamrari* plots. The lambardars should also receive *Mujrai* on the jama of such plots.

147. *Mafi* any *Jagir* grants of whole estates have not been included in the settlement operations for reasons explained in paragraph 44. These estates have as a rule never yet been surveyed, though a *thakbast* or plan of the boundary has been prepared, and the grantee is left to make his own arrangements with the zamindars as to the jama to be paid. In a few cases owing to disputes between the two, the State has of its own motion or at the desire of the parties directed that a survey be made and the jama fixed in the regular way, but as a rule this is regarded by the grantees as an encroachment on what they consider their right to alter the jama as they please. The number of revenue free estates with their total area and population has been shown in paragraph 4. The following statement shows the division of revenue free estates into (1) *Mafi*—which are generally (a) *Udhak* i.e., held by temples, charitable institutions, or by Brahmins, Purohits, etc., and pay no commutation or other dues, (b) *Kansa* or maintenance grants and (2) *Jagirs* which are generally held by Rajputs on condition of furnishing a certain quota of horses and horsemen for State service, and which also pay commutation (*Abwab*) and other dues such as *chanda*, etc.

Tahsil.	Total No. of revenue free estates.	No. held in <i>Mafi</i> .		Commutation and other dues levied on (4)	No. held in <i>Jagir</i> Inam and <i>bardari</i> .	Commutation.	Other dues.	No. held in <i>Jaidad</i>	Abwab, etc., on (9)
		(Udhak.)	Other <i>kansa</i> , etc.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Tijana ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrar ...	13	3	...	...	11 and part of one village.	318 12 0	120 0 0	...	...
Mandawar ...	15	4	3	64 0 0	7	959 9 0	23 8 0	1	...
Katambar ...	8	5	1	500 0 0	2	263 2 0	...	...	...
Rajgarh ...	102	24	2	229 14 0	65	4,579 5 0	...	11	101
Total ...	141	38	6	793 14 0	85 and part of one village.	6,120 12 0	143 8 0	12	101

For further information as to these grants I would refer to page 122 of Powlett's Gazetteer. In Bahrar the chief *Jagirdars* are a family of Bargujar Rajputs of Tasing who jointly hold a large and valuable grant of 11 estates in a compact block on the south-west of the Tahsil. In Mandawar the most important are Thakur Kishen Singh Chauhan who holds the large estate of Bijwar in *Jagir*, and Rao Yusuf Ali of Mandawar who holds the estate of Hada-Heri as a grant for maintenance (*Kansa*). In Rajgarh the *Jagirdars* are chiefly Narukas, the most influential being Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., senior member of Council.

148. The petty *Mafis* or *Mafi* plots in *Khalsa* villages have come under settlement, the *Mafidar* being generally recognised as owner. The area details, rent, etc., of such land have been shown throughout in the assessment returns. The total area is shown in paragraph 89. A nominal assessment will now be imposed on such grants, but this of course will only be given effect to if the *Mafidar* so wishes. It will however be imposed in case of resumption. The *Darbar* has decided not to make petty *Mafis* liable to payment of cesses but some of them at present pay commutation dues (*Abwab*) the amount of which,

as well as the nominal jama now imposed on the petty *Mafi* area in *Khalsa* estates is shown below for each tahsil—

Tahsil.	No. of villages in which there are petty mafis.	Total area.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total cultivated.	Nominal jama by rates.	Commutation dues.	REMARKS.
Tijara ...	31	(a) 5,038	1,178	35	2,728	3,491	5,682	Rs. A. P. 212 4 0	(a) Includes one whole village Haaanpur to be assessed.
Bahrer ...	90	4,486	1,807	72	2,744	4,710	8,983	...	
Mandawar ...	45	2,458	941	8	1,453	2,399	4,346	...	
Katambar ...	67	9,917	2,352	446	6,086	8,884	15,785	1,353 0 0	
Rajgarh ...	{ Khalsa 85 Jagir 27 }	9,427	4,201	394	4,208	8,893	25,451	22	

The commutation dues—Rs. 212-4—in Tijara, represent the proceeds of a cess levied from the *mafidars* of 4 villages Tijara (Rs. 144), Saidpur (Rs. 44), Chah Pawta, (Rs. 18-4) Balia Bas (Rs. 6), under the name of "*chitawan*" or "*Faringhi lag*"—the origin of which I have not succeeded in tracing. This cess has hitherto been levied by the *lambardars* by a varying rate on the crops of each harvest on *mafi* lands, and as it was considered part of the village assets at last settlement and taken account of in assessing it has hitherto not been paid to the State. I now propose to exclude it from the village assets, to treat it as *abwab* or commutation to be paid direct to the State, and, at the desire of the *mafidars*, to distribute it by a fixed sum over *mafi* holdings. In the remaining tahsils also the commutation dues on *mafi* holdings, instead of being paid to the State, are realised by the *lambardars*, as in Lachmangarh (see paragraph 141 of last year's report), and credited against the *khalsa* jama, though this income was not taken account of in fixing that jama. In future these dues should be realised from the *mafidars* and credited to the State. This gives a further increase of Rs. 1,587-4-0 to the new assessment—chiefly in Katambar.

The *mafi* areas shown in the above table are based on the actual possession of the *mafidars* in 1897-98, when the general enquiry into titles, correctness of area, etc., had not yet been begun. The results of that enquiry which is now being carried on for the whole State, will probably be to reduce the area. On the other hand the nominal jama given for *mafi* lands by rates is rather lower than the demand that will be brought out by a village to village assessment. A large proportion of the *mafis* are held close to towns, and consist of land of superior quality which should bear an assessment above that of the average tahsil rates.

149. The question of maintaining or resuming *Chaukidara mafis* held from the State was raised in paragraph 142 of last year's report, and has not yet been finally disposed of. The area held by such *Chaukidars* from the State and the Zamindars in these tahsils is—

Tahsil.	FROM THE STATE.					FROM ZAMINDARS.				
	Number of estates.	AREA HELD.		NOMINAL.	Abwab.	Number of estates.	AREA.			
		Total.	Cultivated.	Jama by rates.			Total.	Cultivated.		
Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Bahrer	...	3	68	68	141	...	12	119	116	
Mandawar	...	2	37	37	93	...	11	141	141	
Katambar	...	62	2,630	2,308	3,387	321	4	175	166	
Rajgarh	...	34	579	554	1,750	...	41	668	602	
Total	...	101	3,314	2,967	5,271	321	69	2,103	1,085	



The area held from the State is included in the total *mafi* area in the last paragraph. It is inconsiderable in the northern tahsils, but large in Katumbar and Rajgarh. The *abwab* levied in Katumbar goes to the village not to the State.

150. *Inam* and *Nankar* are paid from the Treasury in the form of cash allowances to certain Rajputs of position, and influential Chaudhries, as well as to Kanungos and other hereditary servants of the Raj.

*Inam and Nankar.*

In Tijara Abdullah Khan and Natha Khan and in Tapokra Sanawar Khan—three Khanzada Chaudhries—receive Rs. 120, 60 and 60 respectively. In Bahrar the Kanungo family of Bahrar receives Rs. 400 per annum *nankar*, and Rs. 190 known as *faslana*, and the Kanungo family of Barod Rs. 80 *nankar* and 116 *faslana*. They have also a considerable area in *mafi* and *Istamrar* and receive a small cash salary. The Chauhan Rana of Barod receives Rs. 120 *nankar*, and the other Jat and Thakur Lambardars of Barod Rs. 142 between them as *nankar* allowances making a total of Rs. 742 *nankar* for this tahsi.

In Mandawar Rs. 1,110 is distributed as *nankar* among the family of the old Chauhan Rao, of which the Rao himself receives Rs. 856. He has also one village in *mafi*, and another in *Istamrar*, and holds a high place among the Tazimi Sirdars of the State. Another Chauhan Thakur, Sheo Nath Singh of Karnikot, has a *nankar* allowance of Rs. 54 making the total for this tahsil Rs. 1,164 per annum. In Katumbar the *nankar* allowances come to Rs. 510 of which Rs. 100 go to the Kanungos of Sonkhar, and Rs. 410 to the lambardars of Sonkhar (Rs. 50), Katumbar (Rs. 100) Masari (Rs. 50) Tasai (Rs. 50) Khera Meda (Rs. 50) Garu (Rs. 50) Dantiya (Rs. 50) and Mankhera (Rs. 10). In Rajgarh there is no *nankar*. The total for the 5 tahsils is Rs. 2,656. The Chaudhries, *i.e.*, leading agriculturists in receipt of these allowances, are I believe supposed in return to help in the administration and particularly in the matter of revenue collections, but their services as far as I have seen are of the most meagre kind. Before the settlement closes endeavours will be made to utilise this agency by allotting circles and defining their duties.

158. The Lambardars in Alwar are remunerated partly by the State, which allows them usually 3 per cent. on the jama and partly from the village *malba* from which they receive 2 per cent. on the jama. The allowance from the State has hitherto been only 2 per cent. in these villages of Katumbar and Rajgarh which were formerly in Lachmangarh, and in Barod of tahsil Bahrar, but in these the rate has now been raised to 3 per cent. with the sanction of the Darbar. The percentage will also be allowed on the full demand, without the petty deductions that have hitherto been made. In some cases the *lambardari* allowances are still divided among the whole proprietary body. This is a relic of the old system under which the State took all the profits of cultivation, and the *Mujrai* represented the allowance made to the proprietors through their representatives for the trouble of collection. Now that a substantive share of the profits is left to the owners, and the relative position and duties of lambardar, owner, and tenant have been defined, this system should cease, and the lambardars alone be recognised as entitled to the *mujrai*, it being left to them to share it privately with other owners if they so choose.

152. The former rates of *malba* and those now proposed are given in paragraph 135 of last year's report. In these tahsils I propose to follow the rates there adopted—*vis.* :—

Up to Rs. 500	...	...	...	...	...	8 per cent.
500—1,000	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
1,000—2,000	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
2,000—4,000	...	...	...	...	...	5 "
over	...	...	...	...	...	4 "

Of which two per cent. will in each case go to the lambardars to supplement their *mujrai* allowance and the remainder will be applied to *legitimate* village expenses. The latter have been carefully defined in the new *Wajib-ul-Ars*.

153. Alwar is singularly free—thanks to the action of Majors Cadell and Powlett at last settlement in remitting a multitude of petty but annoying cesses, and to the subsequent action of the late Maharaja in abolishing *begar* or forced labour—from the many oppressive imposts and exactions common in most Native States. Besides the obligation to pay the *Khalsa* jama with 3 per cent. cesses to the State and the rates of *malba* for village expenses shown in the last paragraph, there is no other general obligation. Certain villages in Bahrur, Mandawar and Rajgarh are required to cut a fixed amount of grass for a fixed remuneration in the State Runds as described in paragraph 98, and in Tijara the obligation has been commuted for a money payment. This relic of *begar* will now be abolished if that is possible, and, if not, arrangements will be made to minimise the hardship involved.

A few more petty cesses have survived or have been newly introduced.

In the Tijara *pargana* a fee of 8 annas is levied per village since 1895, of which one fourth goes to the maintenance of a mosque in the tahsil, and three-fourths to the maintenance of a temple built by the Tahsildar, at whose instance the cess was probably established. In the Tapokra *pargana* a similar fee of 8 annas per village is levied for the maintenance of a temple. These are trifling sums but the system of extra cesses is a bad one and having once been formally abolished they should not be reintroduced. I think therefore these institutions should be supported from the *Pun* department of the State. In Tapokra on the abolition of the separate tahsil, it became necessary to make revenue payments in the Tijara treasury, but for the convenience of the Tapokra villages a money tester (Photadar) is maintained at Tapokra to receive such payments. He is remunerated by a cess of one anna per cent. per annum on the Tapokra revenue. This comes to about Rs. 45 per annum and is unobjectionable, but I think the State might also abolish this payment.

In Bahrur, the Kanungos realise Rs. 24 from 2 villages—Zainpur Bas (Rs. 20) and Aklimpur (Rs. 4) the origin of and authority for which are not explained. This will now cease.

In Mandawar Rs. 57 is realised from the four villages of Ramsinghpura, Manka, Mothubas and Jalabas as Kanungo's fees and credited to the State. There is now no justification for these extra payments which probably escaped the general abolition by an oversight, and they should cease from the new assessment. In this tahsil also 8 annas per annum is levied per village—112 *Khalsa* and 2 *Istamrar*—for the part remuneration of a local Hakim. As the state levies a separate cess of 1 per cent. for dispensaries and maintains none in this tahsil, this extra cess is quite unjustifiable and should now be abolished.

In Katumbar the payment of Rs. 4 by the village of Samuchi to the *killadar* was abolished by order of the Darbar dated 30th July 1898. The 18 villages formerly in Lachmangarh pay Re. 1 per annum to a Pundit for reading the sacred books, Re. 1 per annum to the Imam of a mosque at Lachmangarh, and about 4 annas per annum to a Mathra ascetic who lives only on milk. The *raison d'être* of these payments has now ceased with the transfer of the villages to another tahsil, and the cesses should be abolished as in Lachmangarh or be left voluntary. Their imposition seems to have been irregular. In Rajgarh no such miscellaneous cesses have yet been traced.



I have dwelt on the necessity of abolishing the compulsory payment of these items, because though trifling they may form a vicious precedent for the imposition of more onerous and harassing exactions hereafter, and now that the State demand is being enhanced, the State cesses raised from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. and the rate of *malba* reduced, this small concession might be thrown into the opposite scale.

154. Hitherto there has been no regular system for remitting the assessment of land injured by the action of the Sahibi or other *nalas*, or assessing land newly formed and brought under cultivation. In Tijara and Katumbar no rules are required though it may be necessary to take account of damage done to 3 or 4 villages in Tijara by sanding from the Landoha. For the remaining three tahsils and other tracts general rules will be framed.

The necessity of having a semi-fluctuating assessment for certain areas in Rajgarh attached to the Deoti, Mallana and Talao *bands* which are often submerged has been explained in paragraph 18. The area so affected has been carefully defined in the village maps and is as follows:—

No.	Band.	Village	AREA SUBJECT TO DILUVION ALLUVION.			REMARKS.
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
			Big. Bis.	Big. Bis.	Big. Bis.	
1	Patwariwala ... ..	Talao ... ..	20-14	0-18	21-12	Including mafi.
2	Talao ... ..	" ... ..	184-15	10-4	194-19	
3	Mallana ... ..	Kheriya Bas ... ..	140-3	109-8	249-11	With mafi.
4	" ... ..	Tahla ... ..	169-17	28-9	198-6	
5	" ... ..	Mallana ... ..	15-5	1-4	16-9	
6	Ram Sagar or Deoti ... ..	Ram Sagar ... ..	56-1	441-14	497-15	
7	" ... ..	Rajpura (bas) ... ..	42-0	0-9	42-9	
8	" ... ..	Maratta ... ..	29-15	0-15	30-10	
9	" ... ..	Deoti ... ..	120-11	24-8	144-19	With mafi.
10	" ... ..	Nurbas ... ..	24-8	5-15	30-3	
11	" ... ..	Lanki ... ..	40-2	0-7	40-9	
	Total ... ..	.....	843-11	623-11	1,467-2	

The area at present under cultivation will be assessed for 1899-1900 as it stands, and in future account will be taken of the annual changes owing to the greater or less area submerged, and the assessment will vary accordingly.

155. The dates proposed and sanctioned for the revenue instalments in the eastern tahsils, are suitable for these tahsils also as conditions in that respect are similar, *vis.* :—

*Kharif* 1st instalment—25th November—10th December.

2nd „ 20th December—5th January.

*Rabi*—One instalment—1st to 31st May.

In this connection I may quote an agricultural proverb, which though it applies more aptly to past than to present conditions, deserves to be put on record.

"Anáj aya bál men Jama le-le hál men ; Anáj aya per men ; Rupaia aya der men ; Anáj aya kothi men, Rupae Zamindar ki boti men ; Anáj aya cháki men, Rupae raha báki men."

"If the corn is still in ear collect the jama at once ; If the corn has come to the threshing floor, the jama will come in late ; If the corn has been brought home you must seek for the jama in the zamindar's flesh ; If the corn gets to the grinding stone your jama has remained unpaid."

This looks at the matter from the collector's point of view, but to the Zamindar it is a great relief not to be pressed for the revenue till he has been able to harvest and dispose of at least part of his crop.

In giving out the new assessment particular care will be taken to apportion it among the two harvests with due regard to the area and value of the crops raised in each, and full weight will be given to the Zamindars' wishes in the matter.

Summary of proposals.

156. The chief points for which sanction is now required are—

- (1) The proposed new assessment (paragraph 136).
- (2) The reduction to be given for *Chauthbat*, *Istamviri* and leniently assessed holdings and estates (84 and 135).
- (3) The proposals for remission and collection of arrears (74 and 138).
- (4) The proposed revenue rates (139).
- (5) The proposed method of assessing *dahri* lands (13).
- (6) The fixing of the term of settlement, rate of cesses (144), *Malba* (152), revenue instalments (155), as in the eastern tahsils.
- (7) The realisation by the State of commutation dues on *maji* holdings (147).
- (8) The abolition of miscellaneous cesses (153).

The two most important are (1) and (3) the question of the total assessment and of the disposal of arrears. These have from time to time been discussed by me with the Political Agent Lieut.-Col. Jennings, R. E., and the pitch of the assessment for the whole State has been practically settled by the orders on last year's report. The remaining points are matters of detail most of which have been already discussed in connection with the eastern tahsils and can be disposed of here on similar lines in communication with the Political Agent and State Council. I must here acknowledge the hearty co-operation and assistance which I have received throughout the work from Lieut.-Col. Jennings and the State Council. Their intelligent interest in the settlement and their promptness in disposing of the numerous references made and smoothing over any difficulties that arose, have rendered my task a comparatively easy one, and have enabled me to push on the work more rapidly than I anticipated when I undertook it. The tact and sympathy with which the Committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur Balmokand Dass have disposed of the numerous disputes between the villages and the State departments have also much facilitated the progress of the settlement.

157. Before closing this report I must apologise for its great length, which is partly due to the fact that it deals with five tahsils in four separate blocks with widely

different conditions, and partly to the fact that in the absence of previous reports it seemed desirable to put together all the available information regarding the past revenue history and present conditions of these tahsils, which might not only be a help towards determining the new assessment, but also be of some use as a reference for the future revenue administration. In both of these objects my work has been much lightened by the excellent reports furnished to me by the three Deputy Collectors Munshi Gauri Shankar, Munshi Amar Singh and Munshi Ralla Ram in which they have left nothing connected with the revenue administration of their charges unnoticed. From the beginning all three have worked with a zeal, ability and integrity, which have won for them the confidence of the people and the commendations of the Darbar. Their assessment work is but a small portion of their duties which include the disposal of all cases relating to title, possession, shares, such as are usually decided by the Civil Courts, as well as of the innumerable miscellaneous cases and disputes the settlement of which is essential to the preparation of a correct and up-to-date record.



The following table will show the amount of miscellaneous cases—omitting regular suits—which have been disposed of by the settlement establishment in these tahsils :—

Tahsil.	Inheritance.	Desertion.	Partition.	Mortgage.	Sale.	Gift.	Redemptions.	Exchange.	Errors in old records.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Disposed of by Deputy Collectors.	REMARKS.
Tijara	2,429	634	521	935	38	35	4	23	3,296	228	8,743	2,988	
Bahrar	2,038	...	1,187	450	36	167	12	1,020			5,810	...	
Mandawar	1,196	...	2,257	521	10	87	3	2,415			6,489	...	
Katambar	1,133	...	156	75	13	...	...	684			2,061	1,380	
Rajgarh	2,033	...	1,006	976	61	...	...	2,735			6,811	3,173	
Total	8,829	634	5,127	2,957	158	289	19	23	11,650	228	29,914	7,541	

Orders were passed on all the more difficult cases by the Deputy Collectors themselves, while the simpler cases in which there was no dispute were disposed of by the Sadar-Munsarims under their supervision.

The work done generally in connection with the revision of the record and the re-organisation of the Patwari and Kanungo establishment has been separately reported to the Political Agent. In next year's report, when formulating assessment proposals for the three remaining tahsils, I hope to be able to put on record the action taken to improve the Patwari and Kanungo agency and thus secure the maintenance of a correct annual record.

158. In conclusion I solicit the favour of early orders on this report as it is essential to the carrying out of the programme of work laid down that the new assessment of these five tahsils should come into force from next *kharif*, and to secure this they should if possible be announced in August, as it will take two or three months to make a careful distribution over holdings. The total cost of the settlement up to 30th June 1899 has been Rs. 3,10,158-7-8.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,

Settlement Commissioner,

Alwar and Bharatpur States.

Simla, 23rd June 1899.

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## APPENDICES.

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## Appendix A.

Showing yearly rainfall 1876-98 (April-March.)

Year.				Tijara.	Bahrer.	Mandawar.	Katambar.	Rajgarh.
1876-77	...	...	...	19'23	16'69	11'26	18'80	19'05
1877-78	...	...	...	7'63	2'37	10'58	5'24	7'74
1878-79	...	...	...	24'18	12'35	26'44	24'94	30'81
1879-80	...	...	...	22'14	18'65	16'11	27'51	38'20
1880-81	...	...	...	14'40	6'31	5'25	13'32	23'44
1881-82	...	...	...	21'06	24'63	12'50	30'19	28'65
1882-83	...	...	...	28'41	14'70	18'82	24'51	27'33
Total 7 years				137'05	95'70	100'96	144'51	175'22
Average 7 years				19'57	13'36	14'42	20'64	25'03
1883-84	...	...	...	8'37	18'24	19'84	11'50	20'36
1884-85	...	...	...	22'94	16'99	17'35	25'46	40'30
1885-86	...	...	...	29'93	27'75	28'90	25'75	35'54
1886-87	...	...	...	22'96	14'70	21'03	11'26	19'20
1887-88	...	...	...	33'93	30'20	30'84	29'21	34'44
1888-89	...	...	...	25'81	21'10	19'31	16'40	18'00
1889-90	...	...	...	17'62	14'25	17'41	13'50	23'77
1890-91	...	...	...	25'60	20'10	24'96	17'77	22'60
Total 8 years				187'16	163'33	179'64	150'85	214'30
Average 8 years				23'39	20'42	22'45	18'86	26'80
1891-92	...	...	...	26'61	14'65	18'47	22'73	20'30
1892-93	...	...	...	25'66	21'21	19'51	28'57	26'30
1893-94	...	...	...	39'57	26'90	28'89	27'68	31'00
1894-95	...	...	...	27'85	20'12	23'18	23'89	31'70
1895-96	...	...	...	8'10	16'10	14'87	12'30	13'80
1896-97	...	...	...	12'14	12'83	15'68	20'14	20'50
1897-98	...	...	...	14'57	14'27	27'64	21'08	18'10
Total 7 years				154'50	126'08	148'24	156'39	162'10
Average 7 years				22'07	18'01	21'18	22'34	23'10
Total 22 years				478'71	385'11	428'84	451'75	551'60
Average 22 years				21'76	17'53	19'49	20'53	25'00
1898-99	...	...	...	18'40	17'96	16'61	14'72	22'90
Average 23 years				21'61	17'52	19'37	20'45	24'90

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APPENDIX B.

Showing monthly rainfall from 1882-83.

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*Showing monthly rainfall from 1882-83.*

Name of month.	Tahsil,	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.	Average. Bahror and Mandawar 17 year, Tijara 16 years & other tah- sils 15 years.	
April	Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	...	'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'15	'01	
	Bahror	...	'60	...	...	'14	...	'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	'16	...	...	...	1'40	'08	
	Mandawar	...	...	...	'25	...	'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'39	...	'92	'05	
	Katumbur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	...	...	...	...	'17	...	...	...	'67	'04	
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	Tijara	...	'35	...	2'20	...	...	'15	1'00	'20	1'17	1'18	2'30	...	...	'50	...	1'07	10'62	'66	
	Bahror	...	1'31	3'55	...	2'38	'30	...	'60	...	'85	'88	1'43	...	...	...	'85	2'61	14'76	'87	
	Mandawar	...	'67	'95	'67	1'00	'20	'40	...	...	1'06	'72	'84	...	'45	...	'52	'79	8'27	'49	
	Katumbur	...	...	1'35	...	2'39	'50	'50	...	...	...	'71	'28	...	...	...	'63	...	6'36	'42	
	Rajgarh	...	...	2'40	...	3'70	'57	...	'36	'25	'25	'33	1'43	'75	...	'40	...	...	10'44	'70	
June	Tijara	...	'95	1'81	1'55	5'00	1'60	'40	'63	4'55	1'82	1'31	4'84	2'15	2'00	'50	2'05	1'15	32'36	2'02	
	Bahror	...	1'85	2'88	2'69	2'78	2'15	'50	1'40	3'65	1'25	'39	4'60	1'78	3'01	1'28	'80	'49	31'50	1'85	
	Mandawar	...	2'26	3'00	4'24	2'20	4'67	4'25	4'30	5'22	4'13	1'20	2'86	3'05	3'04	2'49	'99	'67	2'75	51'32	3'02
	Katumbur	...	...	'40	3'35	2'20	'75	'30	'75	'45	3'40	...	2'41	2'19	3'69	3'44	1'30	2'60	...	27'23	1'81
	Rajgarh	...	...	3'85	4'80	2'55	3'86	'84	'58	1'63	3'87	'72	1'14	3'40	2'93	1'20	1'36	'66	...	33'39	2'23
July	Tijara	...	2'40	4'22	4'78	11'40	10'10	8'11	4'94	11'50	5'01	5'33	20'29	6'12	3'15	8'31	5'00	8'61	119'29	7'46	
	Bahror	...	6'70	7'74	'67	5'78	6'10	...	6'60	5'10	4'20	2'41	1'78	7'55	6'20	7'47	7'61	4'62	11'14	91'67	5'39
	Mandawar	...	6'77	6'85	2'21	6'76	7'22	5'56	5'27	3'44	8'40	3'95	3'37	11'89	5'23	4'97	8'65	8'20	7'45	107'19	6'31
	Katumbur	...	...	2'25	3'35	7'50	5'20	5'97	8'17	2'45	3'74	3'45	1'55	11'15	3'53	4'79	11'95	10'43	...	85'48	5'70
	Rajgarh	...	...	2'85	8'34	5'87	9'95	15'60	5'74	7'52	5'83	2'95	6'32	11'20	5'72	6'45	6'78	6'29	...	107'31	7'16
August	Tijara	...	'30	3'19	19'85	3'74	18'90	7'10	10'90	2'85	4'95	10'44	5'53	8'42	2'40	'90	4'10	5'01	108'58	6'79	
	Bahror	...	1'15	2'45	4'13	14'02	5'45	...	6'50	6'65	2'75	3'91	10'03	7'41	3'99	4'40	2'30	5'77	2'00	82'91	4'88
	Mandawar	...	3'22	5'40	3'95	12'26	6'48	5'28	3'96	4'57	4'57	3'44	7'28	4'72	5'66	5'01	3'95	15'86	5'05	100'30	5'90
	Katumbur	...	...	2'40	4'44	12'44	2'14	16'99	2'70	10'40	4'60	5'65	12'60	6'80	8'12	2'80	4'62	2'18	...	98'88	6'59
	Rajgarh	...	...	1'18	7'50	18'96	3'13	14'07	5'77	13'78	6'41	4'70	10'43	5'60	9'80	5'64	10'40	8'07	...	125'44	8'16

September	Tijara	...	...	4'37	11'00	'20	1'00	1'80	7'00	...	3'90	9'23	4'34	3'78	7'90	...	...	1'25	1'95	57'72	3'61
	Bahrar	...	1'60	1'53	5'98	'30	...	...	3'30	...	7'70	3'13	4'74	3'39	2'31	'25	'60	1'14	1'25	37'22	2'19
	Mandawar	...	4'28	2'25	4'43	2'63	1'33	11'04	1'67	'98	5'24	3'94	3'26	5'05	4'68	'53	...	'55	'20	52'06	3'06
	Katambar	...	...	4'80	7'60	...	1'90	4'35	3'40	...	3'80	9'92	8'67	2'51	5'73	'80	'42	3'67	...	57'57	3'84
	Rajgarh	...	...	9'28	15'49	1'25	'66	2'70	4'15	...	3'98	8'04	5'73	5'99	9'25	'15	...	1'85	...	68'52	4'57
October	Tijara	...	...	...	1'52	...	'90	...	'90	...	...	2'94	...	...	...	...	'26	...	...	6'52	'41
	Bahrar	...	...	...	2'42	...	'30	...	1'30	'50	'35	1'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'61	'39
	Mandawar	...	'96	...	1'00	'97	...	'97	'60	'56	...	2'00	...	...	...	...	'32	...	...	7'38	'43
	Katambar	...	...	...	5'80	...	'15	...	'48	...	...	3'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'89	'66
	Rajgarh	...	...	'80	3'85	...	'16	...	'55	'15	'08	1'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'58	'51
November	Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	1'30	'08
	Bahrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'70	...	...	1'04	...	...	1'74	'10
	Mandawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	'43	'55	'48	...	...	...	'53	...	...	1'45	...	...	3'44	'20
	Katambar	...	...	...	'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'80	...	...	1'20	...	...	3'12	'21
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	...	'60	...	...	1'90	'13
December	Tijara	...	...	...	...	'70	...	'20	...	...	'30	...	'33	'75	2'25	'50	'35	...	'51	5'89	'37
	Bahrar	...	...	...	...	1'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	'93	'32	2'83	'49	...	...	'30	5'97	'35
	Mandawar	...	...	'98	...	1'20	'47	1'56	1'00	'30	'30	1'30	'16	'72	2'31	'63	'32	...	'25	11'55	'68
	Katambar	...	...	...	'25	'30	...	...	...	...	'15	...	'41	...	1'40	'30	'65	...	...	3'46	'23
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	'12	1'70	...	...	...	...	'20	...	'36	...	1'15	'16	'98	...	...	4'67	'31
January	Tijara	...	...	...	1'20	'20	'92	'20	'80	...	'60	1'49	'88	1'38	'45	'05	...	...	...	8'17	'51
	Bahrar	...	'50	...	1'10	'60	'40	'35	'80	...	'95	1'36	'98	1'50	2'67	'12	...	...	...	11'33	'67
	Mandawar	...	...	...	'60	'12	'66	...	'41	'70	'70	1'30	'75	1'50	1'33	'36	...	...	...	8'42	'50
	Katambar	...	...	'20	'55	'30	'62	'95	'25	...	'32	'25	'98	2'88	1'4	...	...	...	...	8'35	'56
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	'20	'33	'87	'30	'62	...	'43	1'36	1'12	2'17	'58	...	...	...	...	7'98	'53
February	Tijara	...	...	...	...	...	...	'50	'60	...	...	...	1'64	'20	'56	...	...	2'17	'10	5'77	'36
	Bahrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	'55	'50	...	...	...	1'38	...	'21	'20	...	1'09	'17	4'50	'26
	Mandawar	...	'66	...	...	...	...	'67	'89	'48	1'00	'28	'87	'32	'52	'29	...	1'45	'12	7'55	'44
	Katambar	...	...	...	...	...	...	'45	'15	...	...	...	'89	'7	...	...	...	1'57	...	3'13	'21
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	'93	'48	...	...	'36	'26	...	'10	'23	...	1'30	...	3'66	'24



# Appendix B.—continued.

Showing monthly rainfall from 1882-83.

Name of month.	Tahsil.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.	Average.	
March	Tijara	...	...	...	'45	...	'63	'60	'10	1'70	...	'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'69	'23	
	Bahrar	...	1'00	'09	'65	...	'40	'70	...	'5	...	'10	...	'13	...	...	...	...	3'57	'21	
	Mandawar	...	...	'77	'76	...	'40	'67	'68	'62	...	'24	'27	'41	'09	...	...	...	4'91	'29	
	Katambar	...	...	'10	'62	...	'20	...	'20	1'70	...	'35	...	'38	...	...	...	...	3'55	'24	
	Rajgarh	...	...	...	1'18	...	...	'14	'35	1'60	...	'67	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	5'44	'36	
Total	Tijara	...	8 37	22'94	29'93	22'96	33'93	25'81	17'62	25'60	26'61	25'66	39'37	27'85	8'10	12'14	14'57	18'40	360'07	22'50	
	Bahrar	...	14'71	18'24	16'99	27'75	14'70	30'20	21'10	14'25	20'10	14'65	21'21	26'90	20'12	16'10	12'83	14'27	17'96	322'08	18'99
	Mandawar	...	18'82	19'84	17'35	28'90	21'03	30'84	19'31	17'41	24'96	18'47	19'51	28'89	23'18	14'87	15'68	27'64	16'61	363'31	21'37
	Katambar	...	...	11'50	25'46	25'75	11'26	29'21	16'40	13'50	17'77	22'73	28'75	27'68	23'89	12'30	20'14	21'8	...	307'24	20'48
	Rajgarh	...	...	20'36	40'30	35'54	19'20	34'44	18'03	23'79	22'65	20'37	26'36	31'09	31'78	13'83	20'52	18'17	...	376'43	25'09

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### APPENDIX C.

Showing prices—harvest and Bazar—before and since last Settlement.

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Showing prices—harvest and bazar—before and since last Settlement.

Period.	Tahsil.	Detail of prices.	KHARIF.										RABI.						
			Cotton.	Bajra.	Jawar.	Mung.	Mash.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Gur (unrefined Sugar)	Maize.	Flax.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bejar.	Oilseeds Tara.	Sarshaf.	Zira.
Sambat 1927-32 ... = A. D. 1870-71-1875-76 ...	Tijara ...	Harvest ...	11	30	30	30	37	11	...	...	...	...	25	37	33	...	18	...	...
		Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahrar ...	Harvest ...	11	30	33	28	24	30	...	...	...	...	23	31	29	...	18	...	...
		Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandawar ...	Harvest ...	11	29	32	27	23	32	...	...	...	...	22	31	28	...	17	...	...
		Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katumbar ...	Harvest ...	12	31	34	32	27	35	9	10	...	12	25	34	31	32	19	16	...
		Bazar ...	11	30	32	32	26	35	8	10	...	12	24	33	31	32	19	12	...
	Rajgarh ...	Harvest ...	12	26	37	16	30	23	...	...	35	14	24	33	33	...	...	...	...
		Bazar ...	...	26	28	24	21	27	6	8	29	12	20	29	24	...	...	20	...
Sambat 1933-43 (excluding the famine year 1934). = A. D. 1876-77-1886-87 ...	Tijara ...	Harvest ...	11	26	23	25	27	34	12	...	...	...	23	34	32	...	15	...	4
		Bazar ...	9	22	22	21	17	27	...	...	...	...	18	26	23	24	13	...	4
	Bahrar ...	Harvest ...	10	29	33	29	24	32	...	...	...	...	22	29	29	...	16	...	...
		Bazar ...	9	25	27	24	19	26	...	...	...	...	20	28	25	...	14	...	...
	Mandawar ...	Harvest ...	10	28	32	27	25	35	...	...	...	...	22	30	26	...	16	...	...
		Bazar ...	10	23	26	23	18	25	...	...	...	...	20	28	26	...	14	...	...
	Katumbar ...	Harvest ...	11	29	31	30	25	33	8	9	...	13	24	33	30	32	22	15	...
		Bazar ...	11	25	25	25	21	27	6	9	...	10	19	27	23	25	22	13	...
	Rajgarh ...	Harvest ...	12	27	32	...	25	...	...	...	31	14	23	30	28	...	...	16	...
		Bazar ...	...	23	23	22	20	25	7	...	25	12	19	26	23	...	...	13	...
Sambat 1944-54 ...	Tijara ...	Harvest ...	9	22	22	23	...	29	10	...	...	...	21	30	28	30	13	...	4
		Bazar ...	9	19	20	19	15	29	...	...	...	...	16	23	20	24	12	...	2
	Bahrar ...	Harvest ...	11	23	28	21	18	25	...	...	...	...	17	25	26	...	12	...	...
		Bazar ...	9	20	26	18	14	21	...	...	...	...	16	23	21	...	11	...	...

= 1887-88-1897-98

Mandawar	Harvest	11	21	28	16	26	18	25	24	13
	Bazar	9	20	22	17	14	14	23	22	11
Katumbar	Harvest	10	23	26	22	18	26	8	10	10
	Bazar	10	20	22	19	16	22	6	9	8
Rajgarh	Harvest	10	22	29	21	27	10	21	28	27
	Bazar	11	19	22	16	16	22	8	11	21

Average of 21 years

Tijara	...	...	Harvest	...	10	24	23	24	20	32	11	...	...	...	22	32	30	30	14	...	4
			Bazar	...	9	20	21	20	16	28	...	...	...	...	17	25	22	24	13	...	3
Bahror	...	...	Harvest	...	10	26	31	25	21	28	...	...	...	...	20	27	27	...	14	...	...
			Bazar	...	9	23	26	21	17	23	...	...	...	...	18	26	23	...	13	...	...
Mandawar	...	...	Harvest	...	10	26	30	27	21	32	...	...	...	...	20	28	25	...	15	...	...
			Bazar	...	10	22	24	20	16	23	...	...	...	...	17	26	24	...	13	...	...
Katumbar	...	...	Harvest	...	11	28	30	28	23	31	8	10	...	12	23	32	29	31	20	15	...
			Bazar	...	11	25	26	25	21	28	7	9	...	10	20	28	25	27	20	12	...
Rajgarh	...	...	Harvest	...	11	25	32	16	25	23	...	...	31	12	23	30	29	...	10	14	...
			Bazar	...	11	23	24	21	18	25	7	10	25	12	18	26	23	...	10	15	...

1898-99

Tijara	...	...	Prices now assumed	...	11	27	30	29	...	30	11	...	...	...	20	29	28	28	14	...	5	
Bahrer	...	...	29	29	...	11	26	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	20	28	27	...	14	...	...	
Mandawar	...	...	29	29	...	11	25	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	20	28	27	...	14	...	...	
Katambar	...	...	29	29	...	11	25	30	...	29	...	11	...	25	11	20	28	27	27	15	15	...
Rajgarh	...	...	29	29	...	11	25	30	...	29	...	11	28	11	21	29	27	28	15	15	...	



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## **APPENDIX D.**

**Showing crop experiments and rate of outturns.**

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## Appendix D.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHAHIL.		DAHEL.			BARANI.			
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Matliyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.
Tijara	Number of experiments	Cotton	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual ...	...	1 37	...	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	3 20	3 0	2 20	2 20	2 0	1 20	1 20	0 20	0 20
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual ...	...	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 20	2 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Actual ...	...	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	1 23	3 23	...
	Assumed ...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 0
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Actual ...	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 30	...
	Assumed ...	...	4 20	3 15	4 0	3 25	...	2 20	2 0	1 30	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual ...	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	5 0	4 20	4 20	4 0	3 20	3 0	2 20	2 0	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Bajra	17	...	...	...	...	15	...	12 0	...
	Actual ...	...	6 15	...	...	...	...	9 16	...	5 17	5 36
	Assumed ...	...	8 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	...	3 0	2 20
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...
	Actual ...	...	6 33	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	4 16	...
	Assumed ...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 20	3 20	2 20
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...
	Actual ...	...	7 38	...	...	...	...	...	4 33	4 19	2 28
	Assumed ...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	2 20	2 0
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	0 14	...	2	1	...	...	27	7	...
	Actual ...	...	4 0	...	4 20	5 25	...	...	3 35	3 16	...
	Assumed ...	...	7 10	...	6 0	5 25	...	5 20	5 0	3 20	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Actual ...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 20	3 20	3 20	2 20
Tijara	Number of experiments	Jawar	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Actual ...	...	6 35	...	...	...	...	2 20	...	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	8 0	...	5 0	3 20	3 20	3 0	...	2 0	1 20
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	Actual ...	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	6 16	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 0	2 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Actual ...	...	6 1	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 1	...	...
	Assumed ...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	32	3	...
	Actual ...	...	5 4	...	...	9 15	...	...	3 23	1 12	...
	Assumed ...	...	6 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	20	...	3	3	...	3	25	1	...
	Actual ...	...	9 0	...	5 12	2 12	...	4 36	7 20	4 15	...
	Assumed ...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 20	4 0	3 20	2 0



## Appendix D.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—contd.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHABL.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Chiknot.	Mattiya.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	
Tijara	Number of experiments	Masina	1						2		1	1
	Actual		3 30						2 20		3 30	3 25
	Assumed		10 0	8 0	5 0	3 20	3 20		2 20		2 0	1 20
Bahror	Number of experiments								2		2	
	Actual									4	3 20	
	Assumed								2 20		2 0	2 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments								1			
	Actual								2 17			
	Assumed								2 20		2 0	2 0
Katambar	Number of experiments		2		2				18		6	
	Actual		1 20		2 37				1 28		2 12	
	Assumed		4 20		5 0	3 25		3 20	3 0		2 20	
Rajgarh	Number of experiments										2	
	Actual										5 25	
	Assumed		9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0		3 20	3 0
Tijara	Number of experiments	Wheat	23		16						2	
	Actual		15 21		11 5						10 38	
	Assumed		8 0	7 0	4 0	3 0	3 0		1-20		1 20	1 0
Bahror	Number of experiments		31									
	Actual		13 24									
	Assumed		10 0							5 0	4 0	3 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments		22								1	
	Actual		11 14								5 0	
	Assumed		10 0						5 0	5 0	4 0	3 0
Katambar	Number of experiments		30	1	1							
	Actual		12 24	15 25	7 20							
	Assumed		9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0			3 0			
Rajgarh	Number of experiments		7 3		1							
	Actual		13 20		15							
	Assumed		11 0	10 0	8 20				5 0	4 20		
Tijara	Number of experiments	Barley	7 2	4	3				3		5	1
	Actual		15 34	12 14	15 25				12 3		6 21	4 15
	Assumed		12 0	10 0	5 0	3 20	3 20		2-20		2 0	1 20
Bahror	Number of experiments		5 0									
	Actual		16 35									
	Assumed		14 0							5 0	3 0	2 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments		30							1		
	Actual		14 36							6 5		
	Assumed		13 0						5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0
Katambar	Number of experiments		36	1								
	Actual		16 26	19 15								
	Assumed		14 5	12 10	8 30	7 0				4 0		
Rajgarh	Number of experiments		10 7		3							
	Actual		17 7		17 10							
	Assumed		15 0	13 20	12 20				6 0	5 0		

## Appendix D.

Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—contd.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHAIL.		DARRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chitkot.	Mattiya.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	
Tijara	Number of experiments	Gram	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	6 10	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	9 20	8 0	5 0	3 20	3 20	3 0	...	2 0	1 20	...
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	3 0	2 0
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 26	6 17	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Actual	...	9 2	...	10 3	15 20	...	...	6 13	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	...	4 0	4 0	3 0	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	8	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...
	Actual	...	7 15	...	12 20	3 5	7 8	10 6	6 35	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	...	4 5	3 0	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Bejar	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	...
	Actual	...	14 15	...	12 20	...	10 13	6 10	...	3 20	...	...
	Assumed	...	9 20	8 0	5 0	3 20	3 20	3 0	...	2 0	2 0	...
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	3 0	...	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 0	3 0	...	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	10 10	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 20	...	4 0	3 0	2 20	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	10 30	...	...	13 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	11 0	10 0	...	9 0	...	4 20	4 20	...	...	...
Tijara	Number of experiments	Oilseeds	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	...
	Actual	...	7 26	...	...	...	...	5 14	...	5 3	...	...
	Assumed	...	6 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	2 20	...	2 0	1 10	...
Bahror	Number of experiments	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...
	Actual	...	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 24	...	...
	Assumed	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	2 0	...
Mandawar	Number of experiments	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	1	...
	Actual	...	6 34	...	...	...	...	...	4 20	6 36	3 35	...
	Assumed	...	7	...	...	...	...	3 20	3 20	3 0	2 0	...
Katambar	Number of experiments	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	10 6	9 2	1 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	5 0	4 35	4 15	0 9	...	3 10	3 0	2 20	...	...
Rajgarh	Number of experiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	...



## Appendix D.

*Showing crop experiments and rate of outturn—concl'd.*

Tahsil.	Particulars.	Name of crop.	CHANL.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				REMARKS.
			Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Matiyar.	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.	
Tijara	...	Vegetables...	16 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	5 8 0	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	"	18 0 0	16 8 0	12 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	
Tijara	...	Other food crops.	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	"	15 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	
Tijara	...	Tobacco	Md. 3-20	3-0	3-0	2-20	...	2-20	...	2-0	1-20	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	8 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tijara	...	Non food crops (til.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	Md. 2-20	...	2-20	3-0	...	1-20	1-10	...	1-0	
Rajgarh	...	"	8-0	7-0	6-0	5-0	4-20	4-0	3-20	3-0	2-0	
Tijara	...	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	"	...	Rs. 50	...	Rs. 50	...	...	...	...	...	
Tijara	...	Zira	2-0	1-20	...	...	...	1-0	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tijara	...	Number of experiments ...	Maize	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	Actual ... } Averages ... }	"	Md. 11-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	Assumed ... }	"	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	Number of experiments ...	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	Actual ... } Averages ... }	"	9-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	Assumed ... }	"	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tijara	...	Number of experiments ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	Actual ... } Averages ... }	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	Assumed ... }	"	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katambar	...	Number of experiments ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajgarh	...	Actual ... } Averages ... }	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	Assumed ... }	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tijara	...	Number of experiments ...	"	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahror	...	Actual ... } Averages ... }	"	Md. 14-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandawar	...	Assumed ... }	"	10-20	9-20	...	6-0	5-0	4-1	3-5	...	

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**APPENDIX E.**

**Showing the value of produce in Tijara Tahsil.**

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## Appendix E.

*Showing the value of produce in Tijara Tahsil.*

Crop.	Total area under crop.	Total produce.	Deductions for failed crops.	Deduction for fodder.	Balance.	Rate.	Amount.
							Rs.
Cotton ...	2,685	3,800	456	...	3,344	11	12,160
Bajra ...	94,606	274,943	32,993	...	2,41,950	27	3,58,446
Jawar ...	817	2,253	270	225	1,758	30	2,344
Maize ...	15	142	17	...	125	29	173
Masina ...	22,831	45,382	5,445	9,073	30,864	30	41,152
Vegetables ...	264	...	132 B.	...	132 B.	Rs. 5 to 16	1,211
Other food crops	7	...	...	...	7 B.	Rs. 7 to 8	45
Non-food crops...	212	477	57	...	420	11	1,527
<b>Total (Kharif) ...</b>	<b>1,21,437</b>	<b>3,26,997</b>	<b>39,238 and 132 B.</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>2,78,461 and 139 B.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,17,058</b>
Wheat ...	5,276	27,402	1,370	...	26,032	20	52,064
Barley ...	18,811	1,58,545	7,927	9,513	1,41,105	29	1,94,628
Gram ...	6,802	21,799	1,090	...	20,709	28	29,584
Bejar Gochini ...	1,522	5,017	251	...	4,766	28	6,808
Oilseeds ...	3,794	10,330	516	1,722	8,092	14	23,120
Vegetables ...	794	...	397 B.	...	397 B.	Rs. 5 to 16	6,227
Tobacco, etc., ...	146	510	25	...	485	11	1,764
Cummin seed ...	268	534	26	...	508	5	4,064
<b>Total (Rabi) ...</b>	<b>37,413</b>	<b>2,24,137</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,18,259</b>
<b>Total (both crops)</b>	<b>1,58,850</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,35,317</b>

B.=Bigahs.

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APPENDIX E.

Showing value of produce in Bahrer.

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## Showing value of produce in Bahrar.

Crops.	Total area under crop.	CHAH.					BARANI (WITH KHATLI AND DAHRI BARISHI).																Grand total of produce in maunds.	Rate per rupee in seers.	Total value in Rs.	REMARKS.
							MATTIYAR.					BHUR I.					BHUR II.									
		Area.	Deductions for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of produce per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deduction for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.					
Cotton	3,168	1352	35	317	5	1,585	2,579	258	2,321	2½	5,803	233	23	210	2½	525	4	...	4	2	8	7,921	11	Rs. 28,803		
Bajra	87,077	395	39	356	7	2,492	54,366	5,437	48,929	3½	1,71,252	30,428	3,043	27,385	3½	95,848	1,888	188	1,700	2½	4,251	2,73,843	26	4,21,297		
Jawar	12,157	166	32	134	8	1,072	11,612	2,206	9,406	5	47,030	344	65	279	3	837	35	7	28	2	56	48,995	30	65,327		
Maize	91	91	9	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 16 per bigah	1,312		
Masina	28,651	2	2	...	...	...	6,919	2,249	4,670	2½	11,675	20,157	6,551	13,606	2	27,212	1,573	512	1,061	2	2,122	41,009	29	56,564		
Vegetables	46	41	4	37	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 16 per bigah.	656		
Other food crops	23	20	2	18	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 chahi Rs. 6 barani.	234		
Non food crops	44	11	1	10	...	...	32	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 chahi. Rs. 6 barani per bigah.	300		
Total Kharif	1,31,257	1,078	122	956	...	5,149	75,516	10,154	65,362	...	2,35,760	51,163	9,682	41,481	...	1,24,422	3,500	707	2,793	...	6,437	3,71,768	...	5,74,493		
Wheat	1,712	1,681	82	1,599	10	15,970	23	1	22	5	110	8	...	8	4	32	...	...	...	...	...	16,112	20	32,224		
Barley	9,113	8,370	816	7,554	14	1,05,756	614	59	555	5	2,775	129	13	116	3	348	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,879	28	1,55,541		
Gram	5,439	67	4	63	8	504	5,160	259	4,901	5	24,505	212	10	202	3	606	...	...	...	...	...	25,615	27	37,947		
Bejar	757	75	3	72	11	792	653	32	621	6	3,726	29	1	28	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	4,599	28	6,570		
Sarshaf	3,381	176	51	125	8	1,000	2,365	680	1,685	4	6,740	722	207	515	4	2,060	118	34	84	2	168	9,768	14	28,480		
Vegetables	956	956	502	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 16 per bigah.	7,264		
Tobacco	57	57	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 chahi, 6 barani per bigah	648		
Total Rabi	21,415	11,382	1,463	9,919	...	1,24,022	8,815	1,031	7,784	...	37,856	1,100	231	869	...	3,127	118	34	84	2	168	1,65,173	...	2,68,676		
Total both harvests	1,52,672	12,460	1,585	10,875	...	1,29,171	84,331	11,185	73,146	...	2,73,616	52,263	9,913	42,350	...	1,27,549	3,618	741	2,877	...	6,605	5,36,941	...	8,43,169		

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APPENDIX E.

Showing value of produce in Mandawar.

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Showing value of produce in Mandawar.

Crop.	Total area under crop.	CHAHIL.					BARANI.																		Grand total of produce in maunds.	Rate per rupee in acers.	Total value in Rs.		
		Area.	Deduction for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	CH KNOT.				MATTIYAR.				BHUR I.				BHUR II.										
							Area.	Deduction for failed crops and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deduction for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.	Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.	Area.	Deductions for failed crop and fodder.	Balance.				Rate of yield per bigah.	Total produce in maunds.
Cotton	1,444	466	46	420	4	1,680	109	11	98	2½	245	688	69	619	2½	1,348	165	17	148	2½	370	16	2	14	2	28	3,871	11	14,077
Bajra	45,809	185	19	166	7	1,162	1,832	183	1,649	3	4,947	18,761	1,876	16,885	3	50,655	23,222	2,322	20,000	2½	52,250	1,809	181	1,628	2	3,256	1,12,270	25	1,79,631
Jawar	8,532	49	9	40	8	320	1,727	328	1,399	5	6,995	6,393	1,214	5,179	4	20,716	358	68	290	3	870	5	1	4	2	8	28,909	30	38,546
Masina	28,596	...	...	...	...	...	43	13	30	2½	75	7,127	2,317	4,810	2½	12,025	19,527	6,347	13,180	2	26,360	1,899	617	1,282	2	2,564	41,024	29	55,585
Vegetables	10	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per bigah. Rs. 12 chahi. Rs. 6 barani Rs. 12 chahi. Rs. 6 barani.	108
Other food crops	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Non-food crops	115	21	2	19	...	...	9	1	8	...	...	73	7	66	...	...	10	1	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	738
Total Kharif	84,509	733	77	656	...	3162	3,720	536	3,184	...	12,262	33,042	5,483	27,559	...	84,944	43,283	8,755	34,528	...	79,850	3,721	801	2,930	...	5,856	1,86,074	...	2,89,716
Wheat	3,781	3,485	174	3,311	10	33,110	...	...	...	...	...	99	5	94	5	470	176	9	167	4	658	21	1	20	3	60	34,308	20	68,616
Barley	12,553	11,491	1,121	10,370	13	1,34,810	144	14	130	5	650	550	54	496	4	1,984	321	31	290	3	870	53	5	48	2	96	1,38,420	28	1,97,728
Gram	13,683	91	5	86	8	688	1,744	87	1,657	5	8,285	10,814	541	10,273	4	41,092	934	47	887	3	2,661	100	5	95	2	190	52,916	27	78,393
Bejar	1,465	251	13	238	11	2,618	128	6	122	5	610	972	49	923	4	3,692	114	6	108	3	324	...	...	...	...	...	7,244	28	10,348
Sarshaf	12,311	238	68	168	7	1,176	532	3	379	3½	1,327	9,385	2,698	6,687	3½	23,405	2,088	600	1,488	3	4,464	70	23	50	2	100	30,472	14	87,062
Vegetables	1,630	1,630	856	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per bigah Rs. 12 chahi, Rs. 3 barani.	9,288
Tobacco	93	73	5	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056
Total Rabi	45,522	17,277	2,242	15,035	...	1,72,402	2,548	260	2,288	...	10,872	21,820	3,347	18,473	...	70,643	3,633	693	2,940	...	8,987	244	31	213	...	446	2,63,350	...	4,52,491
Total both harvests.	1,30,031	18,010	2,319	15,691	...	1,75,564	6,268	796	5,472	...	23,134	54,862	8,830	46,032	...	155,587	45,916	9,448	37,468	...	88,837	3,975	822	3,143	...	6,302	4,49,424	...	7,42,207

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APPENDIX E.

Showing value of produce in Katumbar.

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## Appendix E.

Showing value of produce in Katumbar.

Crop.	AREA.									PRODUCE IN MAUNDS.									Total.	Deductions for failed crop.	Deductions for fodder.	Balance.	Rate per rupee in seers.	Total value of produce in Rs.
	CHAHI.		DAHRI.		BARANI.					Total under crop.	CHAHI.		DAHRI.		BARANI.									
	Wells.	Other means.	Present.	Former.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Total.	Wells.		Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur.	Total.							
Cotton ...	2,269	44	3	200	59	348	24	431	2,947	10,244	147	12	719	147	696	42	885	12,007	1,201	...	10,806	11	39,295	
Bajra ...	63	...	3	1,811	823	27,851	3,406	32,080	33,957	453	...	18	10,189	4,526	1,39,255	11,921	1,55,702	1,66,362	16,636	...	1,49,726	25	2,39,561	
Jawar ...	9	...	18	2,971	1,046	10,008	322	11,376	14,374	54	...	108	14,846	4,184	30,024	644	34,852	49,860	4,986	4,487	40,387	30	53,850	
Maize ...	18	...	...	...	2	32	...	34	52	128	...	...	...	6	80	...	86	214	22	...	192	25	307	
Masina ...	15	...	1	712	131	13,098	1,706	14,935	15,663	68	...	5	2,589	458	39,294	4,265	44,017	45,679	4,667	10,504	31,508	29	43,459	
Gawar charri ...	23	...	3	418	163	4,403	580	5,146	5,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vegetables ...	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	487	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	492	49	221	222	...	222	
Other food crops ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	10	24	2	...	22	...	22
Non-food crops ...	22	...	2	226	98	2,454	151	2,703	2,953	56	...	5	452	147	3,067	151	3,365	3,878	389	...	3,489	11	12,688	
Total Kharif ...	2,453	44	30	6,340	2,322	52,197	6,189	66,708	75,575	11,490	147	148	28,809	9,468	2,12,431	17,023	2,38,922	2,79,516	27,952	15,212	2,36,352	...	3,89,404	
Wheat ...	2,600	77	...	38	...	1	...	1	2,716	23,374	612	...	228	...	3	...	3	24,217	1,210	...	23,007	20	46,014	
Barley ...	9,362	476	11	389	...	44	...	44	10,282	1,32,424	5,802	96	2,723	...	176	...	176	1,41,221	7,961	...	1,34,160	28	1,91,658	
Gram ...	212	11	30	1,973	503	2,085	42	2,630	4,856	1,270	55	180	9,865	2,012	8,340	126	10,478	21,848	1,092	1,038	19,718	27	29,212	
Bejar ...	214	8	370	501	14	52	2	68	1,161	1,284	40	1,850	2,255	56	156	5	217	5,646	282	...	5,364	27	7,947	
Sarshaf ...	301	19	14	273	37	190	10	237	844	1,504	93	62	1,092	130	570	25	725	3,476	173	826	2,477	15	6,606	
Vegetables ...	518	98	1	14	1	39	...	40	671	7,250	1,168	8	85	5	156	...	161	8,672	432	4,121	4,119	...	4,119	
Tobacco ...	384	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	3,138	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,313	166	...	3,153	11	11,465	
Total Rabi ...	13,591	714	426	3,188	555	2,411	54	3,020	20,939	1,70,244	7,951	2,196	16,248	2,203	9,401	156	11,760	2,08,399	10,416	5,985	1,91,998	...	2,97,021	
Total both harvests ...	16,044	758	456	9,528	2,877	60,608	6,243	69,728	96,514	1,81,734	8,098	2,344	45,057	11,671	2,21,832	17,179	2,50,682	4,87,915	38,368	21,197	4,28,350	...	6,86,425	

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**APPENDIX E.**

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**Showing value of produce in Rajgarh.**

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Crop.	Detail of chaks.	AREA.										Total under crop.	CHAKI.	
		CHAKI.		DAHRI.			BARANI.				Wells.		Other sources.	
		Wells.	Other sources.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.				
Cotton	Chak I	595	173	8	...	...	2	38	...	...	816	2,975		
	" II	2,063	297	39	5	65	126	635	39	...	3,269	10,315	1,	
Bajra	" I	71	2	4	...	...	16	492	31	...	616	497		
	" II	385	51	59	9	166	608	4,502	1,703	417	7,903	2,695		
Jawar	" I	132	3	733	...	...	380	2,535	15	...	3,798	1,056		
	" II	162	13	646	68	1,041	1,526	12,903	404	16	16,779	1,296		
Maize	" I	4,104	242	150	...	...	16	203	3	...	4,718	45,141	2,	
	" II	2,221	196	98	...	44	7	34	1	...	2,601	22,210	1,	
Masina	" I	10	...	74	...	...	60	494	18	...	656	90	...	
	" II	11	3	16	3	68	83	2,731	1,707	506	5,128	99	...	
Indigo	" I	3	4	7	...	...	...	61	...	...	75	150	...	
	" II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vegetables	" I	53	9	104	...	...	5	...	...	...	171	1,060	...	
	" II	92	34	53	...	...	...	21	...	...	198	1,472	...	
Other food crops	" I	8	3	25	...	...	9	31	...	...	76	128	...	
	" II	10	...	7	2	13	3	86	...	...	121	150	...	
Non-food crops	" I	54	1	58	...	...	20	84	...	...	217	432	...	
	" II	44	1	10	3	19	33	370	15	5	500	352	...	
Gawar Charri	" I	24	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	...	56	...	...	
	" II	17	2	27	1	24	23	447	242	51	834	...	...	
Total Kharif	Chak I	5,054	437	1,163	...	...	509	3,968	68	...	11,199	51,532	3,	
	" II	5,005	598	955	91	1,440	2,409	21,729	4,211	995	37,333	38,589	4,	
Wheat	Chak I	1,092	93	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	13,116	1,	
	" II	1,545	245	492	...	...	2	1	...	...	2,285	15,150	2,	
Barley	" I	5,010	224	537	...	...	1	10	...	...	5,782	80,160	3,	
	" II	4,884	791	499	...	...	5	19	...	...	6,108	68,376	9,	
Gram	" I	224	76	156	...	10	35	173	...	...	674	1,344	...	
	" II	387	83	650	36	718	530	3,035	36	3	6,378	2,322	...	
Bejar	" I	93	2	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	107	1,116	...	
	" II	315	22	95	...	...	...	7	...	...	429	3,150	...	
Sarshaf	" I	15	17	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	90	...	
	" II	43	1	19	...	...	...	3	...	...	66	258	...	
Vegetables	" I	29	47	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	580	...	
	" II	598	115	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	9,568	1,	
Tobacco	" I	76	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1,064	...	
	" II	92	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1,104	...	
Total Rabi	Chak I	6,801	462	749	...	10	36	187	...	...	8,245	97,470	5,	
	" II	7,855	1,254	1,671	36	718	540	3,965	36	3	16,088	1,00,122	13,	
Total both Harvests	Chak I	11,855	899	1,912	...	10	545	4,155	68	...	19,444	1,49,002	9,	
	" II	12,870	1,852	2,626	127	2,158	2,949	25,694	4,147	998	53,421	1,58,817	17,	
Total Tahsil		24,725	2,751	4,538	127	2,168	3,494	29,849	4,215	998	72,865	2,87,819	27,	

E.

produce in Rajgarh.

PRODUCE.							Total produce.	Deductions for failed crops.	Deductions for foulder.	Balance.	Rate per rupee in seers.	Total value of produce.
*DAHRI.			BARANI.									
Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II						
36	...	...	6	95	...	...	3,891	122	...	3,769	11	1,705
178	20	227	378	1,588	78	...	14,118	526	...	13,592	11	4,943
24	...	...	80	2,214	108	...	2,035	208	...	2,772	25	4,363
354	45	830	2,432	16,883	5,061	1,047	30,571	2,233	...	28,338	25	45,341
5,131	...	...	1,900	11,408	53	...	19,509	1,255	1,099	17,215	30	23,653
4,522	408	5,725	6,104	48,385	1,414	48	67,924	4,637	3,789	59,368	30	79,157
1,200	...	...	80	812	9	...	49,665	1,535	...	48,130	28	68,737
784	...	264	35	176	3	...	25,195	764	...	24,432	28	34,903
518	...	...	240	1,976	54	...	2,878	200	669	2,009	29	2,771
112	18	340	332	10,924	6,828	1,518	2,095	1,585	4,652	13,97	29	19,251
350	...	...	...	2,440	...	...	3,140	216	...	2,924	Rs. 30 per 100 md	877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,248	...	...	40	...	...	...	2,510	77	608	1,823	...	1,323
636	...	...	...	148	...	...	2,736	90	661	1,983	...	1,983
300	...	...	63	186	...	...	722	34	...	688	...	688
* 84	20	104	21	516	...	...	895	53	...	842	...	842
348	...	...	80	204	...	...	1,101	54	...	1,107	11	4,025
60	15	86	132	1,293	45	10	2,002	133	...	1,869	11	6,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,155	...	...	2,489	19,425	224	...	86,471	3,701	2,376	80,394	...	1,10,054
6,728	526	7,575	9,434	79,175	14,329	2,632	1,63,707	10,222	9,102	1,44,383	...	2,37,700
330	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,469	434	...	14,035	21	26,733
3,444	...	...	10	5	...	...	20,934	628	...	20,306	21	38,678
6,981	...	...	6	20	...	...	90,557	2,719	2,635	88,223	29	47,521
4,090	...	...	30	95	...	...	82,083	2,469	2,303	77,221	29	1,06,312
936	...	50	175	779	...	...	3,740	162	107	3,471	27	5,142
4,500	180	3,590	2,120	14,756	126	9	28,101	1,604	792	25,615	27	37,048
90	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,241	38	...	1,203	28	1,719
760	...	...	...	31	...	...	4,049	123	...	3,926	28	5,638
25	...	...	...	3	...	...	203	6	...	197	15	585
95	...	...	...	9	...	...	367	11	...	356	15	949
84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	45	366	1,099	...	1,099
72	...	...	24	...	...	...	11,389	342	2,762	8,285	...	8,285
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	53	...	1,087	11	3,953
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	35	...	1,139	11	4,142
8,466	...	50	181	845	...	...	1,12,840	3,437	3,108	1,06,295	...	1,36,603
12,961	180	3,590	2,184	14,896	126	9	1,48,097	5,302	5,047	1,36,847	...	2,02,122
17,621	...	50	2,670	20,270	224	...	1,99,311	7,123	5,424	1,86,689	...	2,76,655
19,689	706	11,216	11,618	94,772	14,455	2,632	3,11,804	15,524	15,049	2,81,231	...	4,59,822
37,310	706	11,216	14,288	1,15,042	14,679	2,632	5,11,115	22,662	20,533	4,67,920	...	7,16,47



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**APPENDIX F.**

**Showing Revenue rates proposed and area to which applied.**

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# APPENDIX F.

Showing Revenue rates proposed and area to which applied.

Tahsil.	Particulars.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.					Khatli.	BARANI.					Fallow.	Total.	Kadim.	
		I.		II.	Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Nahri.	Barishi.		Total.	Chiknot.	Mattiyar.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.				Total.
		Double cropped	Single cropped.																	
Tijara	Area	14,522		5,929	1,322	21,773	8,281	1,021		3,130	12,432			32,721	67,583	35,230	1,35,534		1,69,739	
	Rate	4 13 9		3 4 10	2 15 2	4 5 2	2 15 6	1 13 6		1 14 0	2 9 7			1 4 0	1 1 0	0 12 6	1 0 7		1 9 2	
	Amount	70,627		19,608	3,896	94,131	24,567	1,883		5,871	32,321			40,901	71,807	27,524	1,40,232		2,66,684	
Bahrar, chak I	Area	5,584		2,006		7,590				1,190	1,190	485		45,435	9,149	719	55,303		64,568	
	Rate	3 0 0		2 0 0		2 11 9				2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0		1 11 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 8 8		1 10 11	
	Amount	16,752		4,012		20,764				2,380	2,380	485		76,672	8,005	449	85,126		1,08,755	
" chak II	Area	6,189		3,002		9,191				553	553	351		33,221	47,682	4,265	85,168		95,263	
	Rate	3 0 0		2 0 0		2 10 9				1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0		1 3 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 15 9		1 2 5	
	Amount	18,567		6,004		24,571				830	830	351		39,450	41,722	2,666	83,838		1,09,590	
Total	Area	11,773		5,008		16,781				1,743	1,743	836		78,656	56,831	4,984	1,40,471		1,59,831	
	Rate	3 0 0		2 0 0		2 11 3				1 13 6	1 13 6	1 0 0		1 7 8	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 3 3		1 5 10	
	Amount	35,319		10,016		45,335				3,210	3,210	836		1,16,122	49,727	3,115	1,68,964		2,18,345	
Mandawar	Area	18,029		4,209	286	22,524				1,455	1,455	1,470	3,886	59,215	36,521	4,232	1,03,854		1,29,303	
	Rate	3 0 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 10				1 13 0	1 13 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 2 6		1 7 2	
	Amount	54,087		8,418	572	63,077				2,637	2,637	1,470	7,772	77,720	31,956	2,645	1,20,093		1,87,277	
Katambar	Area	16,507		2,105	236	18,838	6,272	3,316		78	9,666		2,718	60,102	6,433		69,253	4,838	1,02,595	
	Rate	3 6 0		2 6 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 0 0		1 8 0	2 3 0		1 9 0	1 3 0	0 12 0		1 2 7	0 10 0		
	Amount	55,711		4,929	509	61,219	14,504	6,631		117	21,253		4,247	71,371	4,825		80,443	3,024	1,65,939	
Rajgarh, chak I	Area	4,898	3,596	1,067	17	9,578	1,524		7	9	1,540		416	3,728	87		4,231	618	15,967	
	Rate	6 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 1 2	4 0 0		2 8 0	2 4 0	3 15 9		1 12 0	1 7 0	1 0 0		1 7 4	0 12 0	0 2 0	
	Amount	31,837	13,485	3,201	68	48,591	6,096		18	20	6,134		728	5,359	87		6,174	463	61,362	
" chak II	Area	5,205	7,126	2,250	192	14,773	1,949	50	422	2,681	5,102		1,908	22,421	4,422	1,123	29,874	426	50,175	
	Rate	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 14 2	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 8		1 8 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	1 2 10	0 8 0	0 2 0	
	Amount	26,025	24,050	6,750	600	57,425	6,091	125	1,055	5,697	12,968		2,862	28,027	3,593	702	35,184	213	1,05,790	
Total	Area	10,103	10,722	3,317	209	24,351	3,473	50	429	2,699	6,642		2,324	26,149	4,509	1,123	34,105	1,044	66,142	
	Rate	5 11 8	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 3 2	4 5 8	3 8 2	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 14 0		1 8 9	1 4 5	0 13 1	0 10 0	1 3 5	0 10 4	0 0 0	
	Amount	57,862	37,535	9,951	668	1,06,016	12,187	125	1,073	5,717	19,102		3,590	33,386	3,680	702	41,358	667	1,67,152	



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**APPENDIX H.**

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## Appendix H.

- *Orders by the State Council, Alwar, regarding alienation of land, paragraph 66 of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer's Assessment Report, dated 21st December, 1898*

## RULES.

1. All agricultural land shall be made inalienable except to Jaddis or members of the village community, or in extreme cases to agricultural classes, who should, if possible, be of the same tribe. Trading classes shall be entirely excluded.

General.

2. It is further provided that—

(a) if, by any chance any outsider shall acquire Biswadari rights by gift sale or mortgage, in contravention of rule 1, he shall be made to pay 2 annas in the rupee over and above the Jama, with retrospective effect from the date he improperly acquired the land.

Biswadari rights.

NOTE.—The State could claim full assets (instead of  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd assets + 2 annas in the rupee) as he has no valid claim to the one-third assets, which the State ordinarily foregoes in favor of the old proprietors, but to realise the full assets would, the State Council consider, be difficult, as it would, on each occasion, necessitate a needlessly lengthy enquiry.

(b) Also, in the absence of express orders from the Durbar to the contrary, the transaction by which he wrongfully obtained possession shall be at once considered cancelled.

(c) In the case of gift, sale or mortgage of Biswadari rights to permissible classes, the previous consent of the Durbar is necessary, and the transaction must be registered in the Land Revenue Courts.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall be left to the discretion of the Durbar to make, in any special cases, exceptions in favor of enterprising landlords with capital, the reason for so doing being clearly recorded, also the terms on which they are to have the land (*e. g.*, more than two-thirds net assets might possibly be taken).

3. (a) The right of an hereditary occupancy tenant (Maurusi Kashtkar, *i. e.*, one who has held for 12 years or upwards) to transfer his interest in land by gift, sale or mortgage, has not been recognised by the State, but it is known that private transactions of this nature have not been infrequent, it is, therefore, hereby strictly laid down that in future an occupancy tenant shall not alienate his right, except with the express consent of the proprietor or proprietors (Biswadars), and then only to Jaddis or members of the village community, the proprietors having, of course, a preferential claim, and that the right can, under no circumstances, be obtained by outsiders by gift, sale or mortgage. Should such a transaction, as is contrary to the above orders, come to light, it shall be deemed, *ipso facto*, null and void, and the tenant making the transaction shall be considered to have forfeited his right of Maurusi Kasht in the land.

Kashtkari rights.

(b) In the case of gift, sale or mortgage of Maurusi Kasht to the permissible classes mentioned, such will not be recognised unless duly registered at the time in State Revenue Courts, and in all cases the previous sanction of the Durbar or the officers duly appointed by them in this behalf is necessary.



Comparative area statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.					Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHIKNOT.				MATTIYAR.				BHUR I.			
			STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTURABLE.						Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.
			Rand.	Buni.	Hills.	Other.	Culturable.															
KHALSA	Last settlement	2,53,372	...	...	2,720	63,440	14,899	81,059	Cultivated 149 Uncultivated 5,102 Total 5,251	...	...	68	...	68	12,143	1,913	30,825	44,881	3,134	770	66,975	70,879
	Now	2,52,160	...	...	14,557	50,813	11,201	76,571	Cultivated 214 Uncultivated 4,958 Total 5,170	680	93	238	...	331	15,809	6,778	39,721	55,398	5,006	4,353	67,563	76,942
MAFI	Last settlement	4,786	...	...	...	1,027	185	1,212	...	1	...	...	...	...	486	8	92	1,416	174	...	1,385	1,559
	Now	5,038	...	...	...	1,016	81	1,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	27	759	1,647	278	8	1,312	1,598

## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 1—contd.

## Comparative area statement—concd.

Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
		Bhus II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS 12 TO 27.											GARDENS.	Total of all cultivation.	REMARKS.		
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	CHAHIL.				DAHIL.				Barani.	Grand Total.	Khatil.				Chahi.	Barani.
						Permanent sources.		Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.								
					I.	II.															
KHALSA	Last settlement ...	108	220	50,590	51,008	...	...	...	15,475	...	...	...	2,971	1,48,390	1,66,836	226	...	...	1,67,062		
	Now ...	775	1,063	35,230	37,005	14,522	5,929	1,322	21,773	8,281	1,021	3,130	12,432	1,35,534	1,69,739	...	...	...	1,69,739		
MAFI	Last settlement ...	13	...	585	598	673	...	...	673	...	...	...	8	2,802	3,573	...	...	...	3,573		
	Now ...	39	...	657	696	1,084	68	26	1,178	12	11	12	35	2,728	3,941	...	...	...	3,941		



## Statement of wells—Supplementary to statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
AREA OF PERMANENT CHANL.				CHANNI TEMPORARY i. e. OF DHAR, DHANKUL, CHANL.	PUCCA AND PUCCA KUCHA WELLS AND KHAM.																	DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.
Last settlement.	Now.	Last settlement.	Now.		LAST SETTLEMENT.				NOW.							OUT OF WORKING.		Permanent.	Temporary.					
					In work.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Total.	Working at last settlement.	Wells of last settlement re-stored.	Under construction at last settlement and set working.	Drinking wells.	New wells set working.	Now working.		From before last settlement.			Sunk after last settlement.				
				Wells.	Laos.																			Wells.
14,778	20,379	697	1,384	736	1,119½	369	6	1,101	696	75	3	...	176	945	1,637	334	5	40	...	...	31,637	16,390	Khalsa.	
...	...	...	...	107	91	72	...	179	52	9	...	...	73	153	154	36	4	...	...	...	33	17½		Madi.
673	1,153	...	26	68	15	4	...	72	65	3	...	...	10	77	102	4	1	2	...	...	2,813	1,153		
...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	36	15½	Total.	
63	73	...	...	11	...	3	...	14	4	...	...	...	2	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	225	86		Total.
15,514	21,604	697	1,420	815	1,134½	366	6	1,157	765	78	3	...	188	1,023	1,748	339	6	42	...	...	34,075	17,659		
...	...	...	...	112	96	73	...	186	54	9	...	...	75	157	158	40	4	...	...	...	33½	17	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,267	1,267½		Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8		

## Crop statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Detail.	KHARIF.																													
	COTTON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			MAIZE.			MASINA, MUNG, MOTH, MASH.			INDIGO.			GAWAR CHABRI.			VEGETABLES, CAR- ROTS, SUGAR CANE AND GARDEN CROPS.			OTHER FOOD- GRAINS, RICE KANGNI, ETC.					
	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chabl.	Dahri.	Barani.			
Last settlement	...	...	...	1,750	0	5,763	2,475	85	94,324	140	2	1,472	13	...	96	175	6	30,230	...	...	29	124	8	9,386	599	2	165	33	...	345
Five years 1892-93-1896-97.	Sambh 1940=1892-93	...	...	1,142	79	1,200	4,823	1,022	61,084	495	75	774	46	...	7	325	525	31,725	11	...	4	624	406	13,426	117	...	1	2	14	1
	Sambh 1950=1893-94	...	...	1,654	44	2,392	4,589	768	46,564	315	90	671	53	...	3	389	556	39,843	1	...	...	289	409	13,583	180	13	2	2	...	1
	Sambh 1951=1894-95	...	...	1,677	70	3,960	4,969	677	62,173	253	111	551	55	...	...	259	191	27,766	27	...	8	828	283	14,389	193	...	6	6	14	...
	Sambh 1952=1895-96	...	...	1,105	63	3,375	3,983	834	53,779	145	67	571	63	...	1	305	249	28,585	20	...	...	1,037	316	12,041	225	...	...	3	21	7
	Sambh 1953=1896-97	...	...	1,554	97	2,979	5,860	1,399	60,710	355	88	513	47	...	3	417	316	27,520	21	...	...	1,637	437	22,050	228	12	1	7	...	7
	Total	...	...	7,132	362	13,906	24,124	4,700	2,84,310	1,473	440	3,080	264	...	14	1,695	1,667	1,55,439	80	...	12	5,039	1,941	75,489	952	25	10	20	49	16
Five years' average	...	...	1,416	72	2,781	4,825	940	56,862	295	88	616	53	...	3	339	334	31,088	16	...	2	1,008	388	15,098	190	5	2	4	10	3	
Sambh 1954=1897-98	Khalsa	...	...	406	58	2,221	24	1,550	93,038	1	86	730	14	...	1	2	286	22,549	3	...	2	16	298	18,553	92	15	157	...	3	4
	Mali	...	...	30	...	29	...	18	2,266	...	...	29	...	...	7	...	1	184	...	...	...	...	1	515	55	...	92	...	...	...
	State property	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	68	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	4	...	...	...
Sambh 1955=1898-99...	...	...	...	887	61	1,372	156	2,523	57,603	44	244	1,088	24	...	6	80	1,440	49,003	7	...	3	116	1,159	25,623	997	6	188	3	...	1



## Crop statement—concl.

	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60			
Detail.	KHARIF.						RABI.																										Total of both harvests.	REMARKS.	
	NON-FOOD CROPS TIL, FLAX, ETC.			TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEJAR, GOCHNI, GOJRA.			SURSHAT TARA.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND GARDEN CROPS.			NON-FOOD CROPS, TOBACCO, OPIUM ETC.			TOTAL.*							
	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.					
Last settlement ...	29	...	88	5,350	109	1,41,918	1,527	33	1,571	7,420	76	5,055	299	43	2,234	124	...	756	63	1	80	578	1	60	177	1	69	10,212	154	9,566	1,07,609	24	11		
Five years 1892-03-1896-97.	Sambat 1949=1892-03 ...	13	...	84	7,528	2,211	1,08,306	2,411	1,850	333	8,045	1,014	5,077	548	1,008	5,534	1,088	4,220	4,547	683	274	805	718	...	...	147	...	...	13,950	8,366	16,306	1,50,667	310	10	
	Sambat 1890=1893-04 ...	4	1	31	8,024	1,720	1,03,090	2,798	2,602	158	7,099	502	6,298	529	370	4,044	994	4,187	15,7	696	88	2,030	867	...	...	488	...	...	14,136	7,755	18,270	1,52,995	665	1	
	Sambat 1951=1894-05 ...	43	9	129	8,275	1,364	1,08,982	2,901	2,854	1,160	6,739	786	6,687	675	687	6,421	1,205	4,734	5,813	795	148	2,601	527	19	...	359	...	2	13,953	9,198	22,665	1,64,137	452		
	Sambat 1952=1895-96 ...	21	16	77	6,907	1,576	98,436	2,855	913	390	9,331	594	3,664	158	614	3,608	349	3,075	1,911	691	172	3,106	780	...	...	167	...	...	14,950	5,368	12,681	1,39,918	619	2	
	Sambat 1953=1896-97 ...	52	12	339	10,178	2,361	1,14,122	2,537	1,163	451	12,380	678	6,913	30	165	1,308	387	26,76	2,507	311	150	3,359	1,162	...	1	171	...	...	17,056	4,831	14,539	1,63,087	138		
	Total	...	133	48	660	40,912	9,332	5,32,936	13,502	9,387	2,492	43,594	3,574	28,619	1,940	2,814	20,915	4,023	18,892	20,517	3,176	832	11,902	3,994	19	1	1,332	...	2	73,745	35,518	84,461	7,76,804	2,184	13
	Five years' average	...	27	9	132	8,183	1,846	1,06,587	2,700	1,877	488	8,719	715	5,725	388	563	4,183	805	3,579	4,104	635	166	2,380	799	4	...	266	...	...	14,749	7,104	16,892	1,55,361	437	3
Sambat 1954=1897-98.	Khalsa ...	3	18	191	561	2,314	1,37,446	1,918	3,102	256	11,650	2,578	4,582	296	1,535	4,971	71	324	1,127	434	315	3,015	767	7	20	144	...	2	15,547	7,891	13,975	1,77,734	267	1	
	Mad ...	...	...	4	85	20	3,125	111	4	2	346	4	21	2	...	9	15	...	1	10	...	17	203	...	14	14	...	...	720	8	64	4,022	19		
	State property	...	...	...	1	18	95	2	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	50	...	...	1	...	...	68	...	20	202	...		
Sambat 1955=1898-99	...	20	90	682	2,334	5,532	1,35,538	2,715	2,904	423	13,017	1,894	2,340	34	670	1,635	445	5	168	209	92	1,884	...	...	...	374	...	...	17,088	5,065	6,450	1,72,037	294		

## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 3.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of settlements.	Total jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MATRS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1916 ... ..	Beginning of 3 years ...	1,04,324	1,02,667	707	...	860	...	...	...	
Sambat 1918 ... ..	End of 3 years ...	1,28,788	1,21,114	3,430	...	4,244	...	...	...	
Sambat 1919 ... ..	Beginning of 10 years ...	1,29,945	1,27,798	975	...	1,172	...	...	...	
Sambat 1928 ... ..	End of 10 years ...	1,31,735	1,31,312	230	...	193	...	...	...	
Sambat 1929 ... ..	Summary ...	1,48,626	1,48,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1933=1876-77 ...	16 years settlement ...	{ 1,54,100 27 }	{ 1,53,700 27 }	400	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1934=1877-78 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,54,100	94,548	39,061	...	20,491	...	...	...	
Sambat 1935=1878-79 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,55,840	1,37,020	...	25	6,757	12,038	...	...	
Sambat 1936=1879-80 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,57,935	1,49,390	...	16	2,854	5,075	...	...	
Sambat 1937=1880-81 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,58,709	1,50,348	...	9	1,196	7,256	...	...	
Sambat 1938=1881-82 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,58,950	1,48,650	...	...	2,032	6,268	...	...	
Sambat 1939=1882-83 ...	16 years settlement ...	1,58,950	1,48,647	...	160	1,984	8,159	...	...	
Sambat 1940=1883-84 ...	16 years settlement ...	{ 1,58,790 500 }	{ 1,41,945 500 }	...	18	7,302	9,525	...	...	
Sambat 1941=1884-85 ...	16 years settlement ...	{ 1,58,772 531 }	{ 1,57,464 531 }	...	12	340	958	...	...	
Sambat 1942=1885-86 ...	16 years settlement ...	{ 1,58,700 500 }	{ 1,47,827 500 }	...	...	3,206	7,727	...	...	



## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 3—contd.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of settlement.	Total jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAJIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1943=1896-97	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,760 500	{ 1,40,902 500	{ ...	25	2,334	6,403	...	...	
Sambat 1944=1897-98	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,735 507	{ 1,40,578 507	{ ...	...	3,720	5,431	...	...	
Sambat 1945=1898-99	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,735 510	{ 1,40,939 510	{ ...	...	3,876	5,820	...	...	
Sambat 1946=1899-90	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,760 500	{ 1,50,457 500	{ ...	11	3,276	5,016	...	...	
Sambat 1947=1890-91	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,749 500	{ 1,54,344 500	{ ...	5	2,131	2,269	...	...	
Sambat 1948=1891-92	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,744 555	{ 1,53,036 555	{ ...	20	427	262	...	...	
Sambat 1949=1892-93	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,876 530	{ 1,53,876 530	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1950=1893-94	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,775 541	{ 1,53,775 541	{ ...	...	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1951=1894-95	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,875 556	{ 1,53,853 556	{ 20	2	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1952=1895-96	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,873 556	{ 1,53,853 556	{ 20	...	...	...	8	...	
Sambat 1953=1896-97	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,873 545	{ 1,53,870 545	{ ...	3	...	...	11	...	
Sambat 1954=1897-98	16 years settlement	{ 1,53,870 629	{ 1,53,870 629	{ ...	...	...	...	11	...	
Total	...	{ 36,34,730 8,026	{ 34,47,961 8,026	{ 39,501 ...	315 ...	61,932 ...	84,991 ...	46 ...	...	

## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 4.

## Tribal ownership and tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenure.	Leading tribes.	No. of owners.	No. of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Bhayachara { Imperfect=20 Perfect = 3	Meos ...	5,443	2,590	1,52,361	93,845	85,471	4,469	121	3,403	Meos=126½.
	Ahir ...	1,114	396	32,990	28,194	27,271	922	59	732	Ahir=29½.
	Khanzada ...	694	266	27,758	20,748	20,073	1,346	135	939	Khanzada=17½.
	Gujar ...	684	370	14,991	12,393	12,360	429	15	305	Gujar=13½.
	Jat ...	112	76	4,225	2,300	2,238	183	1	110	Jat=1½.
	Mahajan ...	7	1	1,433	1,302	1,242	114	2	127	Mahajan=1.
Pure Zamindari = 3. Joint Zamindari = 43. Imperfect = 118.	Mali ...	57	9	1,671	1,334	1,269	140	4	150	Mali=½.
	Khatl ...	11	1	164	180	166	5	...	1	Khatl.
	Thakur ...	162	46	7,307	5,808	5,274	344	4	314	Thakur=4½.
	Brahman ...	26	5	1,014	927	837	79	...	73	Brahman=½.
	Kayasth ...	4	1	303	289	367	16	13	6	Kayasth=½.
	Sayyad ...	40	1	2,603	1,705	1,100	97	...	95	Sayyad=1.
	Sani ...	10	5	313	298	368	17	19	8	Sani=½.
	Faqir ...	26	19	437	416	234	10	...	10	Faqir=½.
Villages 199 ...	Total ...	8,410	3,786	2,46,990	1,69,739	1,59,499	8,171	367	6,272	Khalsa.
	Miscellaneous castes ...	548	263	5,038	3,941	...	216	...	251	Maf.
	...	...	4	5,170	214	...	18	...	15	State property.
	Total ...	8,958	4,053	2,57,198	1,73,894*	1,59,499	8,405	367	6,538	* Includes Rs. 599 for Mahara, bad istamar.



## Sales and mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
LAST SETTLEMENT.						FROM 1876 TO 1886.								FROM 1887 UP TO DATE.							
Detail.	Mortgaged.			Mortgaged.			Sold.			Mortgaged.			Sold.			Remarks.					
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigha.	Rs. A. P.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigha.	Price.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Price.	Rate per bigha.						
To Zamindars	133	2	634	4 4 4	Rs. A. P.	367	..	4,354	12 9 1	1,401	633	3,435	2 3 0	275	32,553	7 5 2	1,434	1,025	6,828	2 12 7	State property.
To moneylenders	22	..	25	1 2 3	..	162	..	1,711	6 1 8	77	..	132	1 11 5	..	21,131	15 2 2	208	21	204	0 14 3	Khalsa.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	17,766	146 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khalsa.
	145	2	559	8 13 10	..	639	..	5,405	10 2 3	1,476	632	8,567	1 11 1	275	63,744	10 14 5	1,632	1,046	7,032	2 10 0	Khalsa.
Tot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	17,766	146 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State property.

## Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Detail.	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.		AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				Detail.	AREA HELD AND RENTS PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.										Total area under tenants at will paying cash.	RATE PER BIGHA.		REMARKS.	
			Free of rent.	At favourable rents.	At owners rate, with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.	At rents in kind.	Total.		RENTS IN KIND.					CASH RENTS.						On area in column 17.	On area in column 19.		
										½ or more.	¾ to ½.	¾ to ¾.	Share.	Area.	Total paying batal.	At owner's rate.		At other rate.						
																Area.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.					
Last settlement ...	1,67,062	60,992	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigated ...	5	...	5	...	1	11	2,654	...	3,797	...	6,462	Rs. A. P.	...	...	Mad.
										...	...	15	...	9	24	...	...	773	...	797	...	...	...	
NOW. RURAL.	Holdings...	8,461	676	26	355	48	0	409	Unirrigated...	474	95	416	...	2	997	21,973	...	34,650	...	57,510	...	...	Mad.	
	Area ...	1,09,846	99,569	1,945	339	3,513	488	31		...	...	335	...	2	837	...	...	1,116	...	1,452	...	...		
	B. S. ...	...	...	...	270	4,029	589	27		479	95	421	...	3	998	24,527	24,908	38,447	39,415	63,972	1 0 8	1 0 4		
										Total ...	...	...	350	...	11	361	...	...	1,988	4,763	3,249	...		2 8 3
Mad ...	5,041	1,649	43	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	350	...	11	361	...	...	1,988	4,763	3,249	...	2 8 3	Mad.	



## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	
KHALSA.	CHABL.	Average ... ..	3,707	10,406	2 13 3	{ 1/2 1/2	10 78 88	
	DABBL.	Average ... ..	1,850	2,702	1 8 0	{ 1/2 1/2 1/2	332 72 63 467	
	BARANI.	CHUNOF	...	...	...	...	...	
		MATIYAR.	Average ... ..	6,295	6,351	1 0 2	1/2 1/2 3	103 90 31 233
		BUDH I.	Average ... ..	16,743	12,943	0 12 4	1/2 1/2 1/2	32 125 1 159
		BUDH II.	Average ... ..	6,763	6,833	0 11 2	1/2 1/2 1/2	2 47 3 52
	TOTAL.	Average ... ..	38,447	39,415	1 0 4	{ 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	479 421 3 95 999	

## TAHSIL TIJARA—No. 7—concl'd.

Statement of rents by classes of soils—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detail.	Classes of soil	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNERS, SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.	
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.		
MAFL.	CHABL.	Average ... ..	Es.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Es.		
			807	3,374	3 12 2	1	24		
	DABL.	Average ... ..	15	42	2 12 0	...	...		
	MATTIAR BARANI.	Average ... ..	214	567	2 10 10	1	50		
	BHUR I. BARANI.	Average ... ..	435	603	1 6 7	1	192		
	BHUR II. BARANI.	Average ... ..	227	167	0 8 2	1	75		
	TOTAL.	Average ... ..	1,988	4,753	2 8 3	1	850		
STATE PROPERTY.	CHABL.	Average ... ..	70	271	5 4 10	...	...		
	DABL.	Average ... ..	16	68	3 3 7	...	...		
	BARANI.	MATTIAR	Average ... ..	28	455	16 4 0	...	...	
		BHUR I.	Average ... ..	25	110	4 6 5	...	...	
		BHUR II.	Average ... ..	36	27	0 12 0	...	...	
	TOTAL.	Average ... ..	177	1,021	5 13 4	...	...		



## Statement of cattle, carts, population, &amp;c.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	Oxen.		Cows.		She-Buffaloes.		He-Buffaloes.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Other.	Carts.	POPULATION.								Total.	REMARKS.	
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Detail.	CULTIVATORS.								NON-CULTIVATORS.		TOTAL.								
										Males.								Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Last settlement	8,030	4,191	8,699	...	4,898	80	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Last settlement	...	...	...	...	27,529	23,873	51,702			
Present Settlement	8,672	5,747	113,105	1,719	25,200	371	7,945	41	376	...	25,008	572	556	...	162	...	128	1891	...	...	...	...	26,143	23,308	49,451			
April 1898	...	...	6,619	18,498	5,413	16,294	4,065	6,309	2,515	251	1,269	33,910	860	860	2	271	...	569	1891	...	18,356	15,905	9,661	8,824	28,017	24,720	52,740	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	CHINOR.				MAYTAL.				BAVA I.			
Detail.	Detail of Settlements.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	Chahl.	Dahrl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahrl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahrl.	Baranl.	Total.
			STATS JUNGLES.																			
			Hand.	Bunl.	Hilla.	Others.																
Khalisa	Last	...	2,549	...	11,313	26,667	25,246	65,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,986	...	75,676	87,461	1,366	...	63,884	65,260
	Now	...	2,734	...	10,754	20,682	27,114	61,454	25	1,719	...	...	...	...	15,717	1,743	75,646	94,106	1,050	...	56,831	57,881
Mati	Last	...	...	...	...	63	118	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,686	...	2,523	4,208	96	...	557	650
	Now	...	...	...	...	70	128	196	...	78	...	...	...	...	1,770	72	2,170	4,012	81	...	503	554



## TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 1—contd.

## Comparative area statement—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Detail.	Detail of Settlements.	BRUB II.				TOTAL COLUMNS 12 TO 27.										Khatli.	GARDENS.		Total of all cultivation.	REMARKS.
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	CHABL.				DAHSL.				Barani.	Total.		Chahi.	Barani.		
						Permanent.		Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.							
						I.	II.													
KHALSA	Last	12	...	6,319	6,331	...	...	...	13,364	...	...	...	...	145,778	159,142	77	...	...	159,219	
	Now	2	...	4,984	4,986	11,761	5,008	...	16,769	...	...	1,743	1,743	140,461	158,973	836	12	10	159,631	
MAFI	Last	...	...	93	93	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	...	...	3,172	4,954	...	...	...	4,954	
	Now	...	...	68	68	1,254	697	...	1,851	...	...	72	72	2,741	4,064	...	43	3	4788	

## Crop statement.

## KHARIF.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kharif.																											
Total.	Cotton.			Bajra.			Jowar.			Maize.			Mesta, Mung, Moth, Mash.			Indigo.			Gawar, (Rahi).			Vegetables, Cereals, Sugarcane and Garden Crops.			Other Food-Grains, Rice, Kharif, etc.		
	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.
Last settlement	467	...	763	1,799	...	53,406	279	...	2,946	147	...	7	187	...	47,769	...	...	...	80	...	2,836	9	...	10	18	...	3,654
	203	...	573	2,255	...	58,978	1,076	...	12,172	93	...	...	4	...	40,614	...	...	...	273	...	4,453	18	...	...	5	...	3
	1,346	...	15,862	1,557	...	44,405	865	...	11,971	164	...	...	6	...	40,886	...	...	...	181	...	5,753	19	...	...	13	...	3
	1,209	...	14,533	1,946	...	84,892	695	...	10,891	113	...	...	39	...	31,331	...	...	...	167	...	4,994	36	...	...	1	...	...
	543	...	6,124	2,232	...	50,361	577	...	11,193	160	...	...	7	...	34,404	...	...	...	341	...	5,883	20	...	1	...	...	24
5 years 1922-03-1936-37	971	...	10,408	2,709	...	69,371	706	...	11,295	87	...	...	...	...	23,633	...	...	...	498	...	6,022	32	...	...	2	...	...
	4,272	...	47,460	10,888	...	277,980	3,459	...	57,535	557	...	...	66	...	184,048	...	...	...	1,360	...	29,806	132	...	1	21	...	30
	884	...	9,512	2,178	...	65,596	692	...	11,605	111	...	...	11	...	36,814	...	...	...	272	...	5,761	26	...	...	4	...	0
	69	...	40	30	...	1,891	22	...	806	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	14	...	142	18	...	2	...	...	
	353	...	2,816	305	...	85,083	166	...	11,991	91	...	...	...	...	23,649	...	...	...	117	...	6,914	41	...	5	20	...	3
Kharif 1936-1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5 years 1929-30-1933-34

Sambhat 1934=1953-54



## Crop Statement—contd.

1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Detail.	KHARIF.						RABI.																									
	NON-FOOD CROPS TIL, FLAX, ETC.			TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEJAR, GHUCHNI, GOJRA.			SURSHAF, TARA.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS, AND GARDEN CROPS.			NON-FOOD CROPS, TOBACCO, OPIUM, ETC.			TOTAL.			Total of both harvests.	
	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.		
Last Settlement ...	11	...	2	2,918	...	111,200	2,178	...	447	7,143	...	2,063	751	...	26,841	313	...	3,448	906	...	2,400	759	...	46	257	...	5	12,307	...	35,850	162,344	
5 years 1892-93—1900-07.	Sambat 1949=1892-93 ...	33	...	20	3,990	...	116,819	1,992	...	137	8,343	...	3,447	393	...	10,278	387	...	5,839	599	...	2,034	877	...	...	50	...	...	12,640	...	27,735	161,184
	Sambat 1950=1893-94 ...	87	...	147	3,848	...	127,227	2,187	...	137	7,531	...	1,002	43	...	5,922	156	...	1,431	504	...	3,592	694	...	...	171	...	...	11,486	...	12,084	154,645
	Sambat 1951=1894-95 ...	57	...	103	4,163	...	116,777	1,681	...	106	7,534	...	8,373	232	...	5,993	131	...	1,563	666	...	4,998	347	...	...	61	...	...	11,152	...	21,039	153,131
	Sambat 1952=1895-93 ...	40	...	111	3,860	...	107,801	1,689	...	...	6,530	...	961	170	...	9,111	92	...	1,160	1,033	...	6,356	897	...	...	34	...	...	10,454	...	17,588	139,703
	Sambat 1953=1896-97 ...	70	...	202	5,171	...	127,994	1,526	...	14	9,588	...	2,108	2	...	431	13	...	171	159	...	1,451	1,324	...	...	36	...	...	12,648	...	4,175	149,968
	Total ...	287	...	649	21,432	...	596,618	9,065	...	394	39,535	...	15,897	839	...	37,735	779	...	10,164	2,961	...	18,431	4,639	...	...	352	...	...	58,380	...	82,621	758,651
5 years' average ...	57	...	130	4,206	...	119,334	1,813	...	79	7,907	...	3,179	168	...	7,547	156	...	2,033	592	...	3,636	968	...	...	70	...	...	11,676	...	16,524	151,730	
Sambat 1954=1907-08.	Mañ ...	2	...	1	165	...	2,867	223	...	...	867	...	23	6	...	156	24	...	29	5	...	117	118	...	...	5	...	...	1,248	...	325	4,005
	Khalsa ...	11	...	33	1,195	...	136,993	1,681	...	31	8,370	...	743	67	...	5,372	75	...	682	176	...	3,205	956	...	...	57	...	...	11,382	...	10,033	159,603

## TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 3.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAJIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
								Istimrar.		
Sambat 1916 ...	Beginning of 3 years' ...	145,151	145,151	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1918 ...	End of 3 years' ...	145,151	145,151	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1919 ...	Beginning of 10 years' ...	160,582	160,582	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1928 ...	End of 10 years' ...	160,582	160,582	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1929 ...	Summary ...	176,065	176,065	...	...	...	...	511	...	
Sambat 1932 ...	16 years' ...	188,073	188,073	...	...	...	...	{ M. 97 I. 511 }	...	
Sambat 1933=1876-77 ...	16 years' ...	188,153	188,014	...	...	3,139	...	{ I. 511 M. 97 }	...	
* Sambat 1934=1877-78 ...	16 years' ...	189,808	121,850	17,182	194	50,582	...	{ I. 511 M. 141 }	...	
Sambat 1935=1878-79 ...	16 years' ...	190,464	186,786	...	...	3,307	371	{ I. 511 M. 146 }	...	
Sambat 1936=1879-80 ...	16 years' ...	191,424	190,988	...	...	287	149	{ I. 511 M. 692 }	...	
Sambat 1937=1880-81 ...	16 years' ...	191,624	191,194	...	110	107	213	{ I. 511 M. 670 L. 60 }	...	
Sambat 1938=1881-82 ...	16 years' ...	192,314	190,228	...	...	1,530	556	{ I. 511 L. 60 M. 656 }	...	
Sambat 1939=1882-83 ...	16 years' ...	192,314	192,261	...	53	...	...	{ I. 511 L. 60 M. 686 }	...	
Sambat 1940=1883-84 ...	16 years' ...	192,461	187,104	...	...	4,676	691	{ I. 511 L. 346 M. 661 }	...	
Sambat 1941=1884-85 ...	16 years' ...	192,461	191,578	...	204	489	260	{ I. 511 L. 346 M. 561 }	...	
Sambat 1942=1885-86 ...	16 years' ...	192,257	191,908	...	44	59	251	{ I. 511 L. 346 M. 561 }	...	

\* Rs. 1,655 for progressive Jama.

Reduction of Rs. 193-12-0 on account of Chaotibat allowed to Kanungos in Mauza Anantpura.

NOTE—M.—Maj resumed.

I.—Istimrar.

L.—Lacs held by Kanungos.



## TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 8—contd.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAPS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
Sambat 1943=1886-87	... 16 years' ...	192,213	188,622	...	40	2,980	571	Istimrar. I. 511 L. 346 M. 561	...	
Sambat 1944=1887-88	... 16 years' ...	192,173	191,110	...	...	774	289	I. 511 L. 346 M. 504	...	
Sambat 1945=1888-89	... 16 years' ...	192,173	191,905	...	...	208	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 561	...	
Sambat 1946=1889-90	... 16 years' ...	192,173	191,054	...	...	219	...	I. 511 M. 729 L. 3 6	...	
Sambat 1947=1890-91	... 16 years' ...	192,173	192,173	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1309	...	
Sambat 1948=1891-92	... 16 years' ...	192,173	192,173	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 909	...	
Sambat 1949=1892-93	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1063	...	
Sambat 1950=1893-94	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1062	...	
Sambat 1951=1894-95	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,197	...	...	...	86	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1066	...	
Sambat 1952=1895-96	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1324	...	
Sambat 1953=1896-97	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,273	...	...	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1396	...	
Sambat 1954=1897-98	... 16 years' ...	192,273	192,207	...	6	...	...	I. 511 L. 346 M. 1450	...	
Total	.....	4,405,069	4,318,402	17,182	651	68,417	3,417	I. 14908 L. 5370 M. 10670	...	

## TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 4.

## Statement of Tribal ownership and Tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of Tenure.	Lending tribes.	No. of owners.	No. of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
Zamindari Khali 2	Hindu Rajput Chauhan	1,133	482	53,370	35,276	30,324	2,073	372	2,106	
Zamindari Biljmal 12	Rajput Bar Gujar	173	170	15,173	9,340	10,868	1,271	64	740	
	Rajput Tor	13	2	3,340	596	670	30	...	32	
Pattidari imperfect 100	Ahirs	5,652	4,438	108,107	84,891	113,882	4,414	414	2,408	
	Jat	301	122	10,617	5,206	9,374	436	21	314	
Bhayachara imperfect 14	Gujars	431	198	17,126	10,836	14,777	855	32	660	
	Brahmins	819	329	9,474	7,617	7,914	562	26	444	
Pattidari Bhayachara imperfect 2.	Kayasths and Banias	142	53	3,607	2,964	3,790	278	15	215	
	Musalman Rajput Chauhan	1	1	45	17	31	...	...	...	
Total 130	Pathan	178	66	2,140	1,807	3,005	179	25	125	
	TOTAL	8,943	5,861	223,059	161,550	194,574	10,998	969	7,053	



STATEMENT OF SALES AND MORTGAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				FROM 1876-1886.								FROM 1887 UP TO DATE.								REMARKS.
	MORTGAGED.		Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	MORTGAGED.				SOLD.				MORTGAGED.				SOLD.				
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Auted.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Price.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Price.	Rate per bigah.	
To Zamindars	427	...	1,526	Rs. A. P. 3 9 0	231	21	997	Rs. A. P. 3 15 3	52	26	390	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	1,947	3	21,922	Rs. A. P. 11 3 3	375	10	8,918	Rs. A. P. 10 2 0	
To Moneylenders	20	...	...	...	235	2	2,614	11 0 6	45	...	149	3 5 0	2,801	574	28,599	8 7 6	64	1	9,957	30 1 9	
Total	447	...	1,526	3 6 6	466	23	3,611	7 6 9	97	26	539	4 6 3	4,748	577	50,521	9 7 9	439	11	5,875	13 0 9	

*Statement of Cultivating occupancy.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Detail.	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.		AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				Detail.	AREA HELD AND RENTS PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.										Total area under tenants at will paying cash.	RATE PER BIGAH.		REMARKS.
			Free of rent.	At favourable rents.	At owner's rates with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.	At rent in kind.	Total.		RENTS IN KIND.					CASH RENTS.						On area in column 17.	On area in column 19.	
										1/2 or more.	1/2 to 1/3.	1/3 to 1/2.	Less than 1/3.		Total paying.	At owners' rates.		At other rates.					
													Share.	Area.		Share.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.				
East settlement ...	159,319	166,551	2,668	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigated ...	19	35	326	1/2	2,247	554	...	...	812	3,920	1,366	...	4 11 3	
Kuala.	Holdings...	19,570	8,573	1,013	2,294	457	275	15	777	86	8	751	Zabti...	721	997	794	...	1,658	7,322	3,449	...	4 6 0	
	Area ...	169,891	94,141	8,331	10,350	5,073	1,446	102	6,711	49	23	119	1/2	4,121	238	...	1,196	2,403	1,434	...	2 0 6		
										439	78	1,159	Zabti...	93	1,001	11,622	22,326	38,427	35,849	...	1 11 6		
	Rupees ...	...	...	...	11,866	6,106	1,796	...	7,902														
Mañ	...	...	...	Rs. 425	...	Rs. 268	...	Rs. 206	Total ...	68	59	445	1/2	16,826	792	...	...	2,008	6,322	2,900	...	3 15 0	
	...	4,786	1,361	56	382	...	100	20	189	524	86	1,910	Zabti...	1,147	2,898	12,416	15,720	23,984	45,649	49,298	1 4 3	1 14 0	



## TAHSIL BAHOR—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENT.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigah.	Share.	Area.	
KHALSA.	CHANI.	Average ... ..	1,058	7,222	4 6 0	<div> <div>1/4</div> <div>3/4</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/4</div> </div>	<div>86</div> <div>8</div> <div>751</div> <div>131</div>	
	DAHL.	Average ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	
	BARANI.	CHIKSOF.	Average ... ..	...	...	...	...	
		MATTIYAR.	Average ... ..	15,893	31,863	2 0 0	...	
		BHUR I.	Average ... ..	5,723	6,011	1 1 0	...	
		BHUR II.	Average ... ..	710	553	0 12 9	...	
	TOTAL.	Average ... ..	22,326	35,427	1 11 6	<div>1/4</div> <div>3/4</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/4</div>	<div>438</div> <div>78</div> <div>1,159</div> <div>133</div>	
	CHANI.	Average ... ..	612	380	4 11 3	<div>1/4</div> <div>3/4</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/4</div>	<div>19</div> <div>36</div> <div>326</div> <div>167</div>	
	BARANI.	MATTIYAR.	Average ... ..	1,107	2,329	2 1 6	...	
		BHUR I.	Average ... ..	48	47	1 0 0	...	
		BHUR II.	Average ... ..	41	27	0 10 6	...	
	TOTAL BARANI.	Average ... ..	1,196	2,403	2 0 6	<div>1/4</div> <div>3/4</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/4</div>	<div>49</div> <div>23</div> <div>119</div> <div>47</div>	

## Statement of Cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	Oxen.		Cows.		She-Buffaloes.		Hs-Buffaloes.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	POPULATION.								REMARKS.		
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.								Detail.	CULTIVATORS.		NON-CULTIVATORS.		TOTAL.					
																			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Last settlement	...	9,349	3,571	9,657	...	15,618	13	4,328	...	...	...	6,319	134	462	...	208	...	468	Last settlement	...	...	...	...	...	29,506	21,296	0,802	
Now	...	9,131	5,248	13,511	6,442	15,494	3,141	5,657	2,424	476	724	21,884	804	1,438	31	509	...	1,008	1881	...	...	...	...	...	31,613	29,065	60,678	
																			1891	...	17,874	16,122	15,656	15,524	33,530	31,646	65,176	



## Statement of wells Supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AREA OF PERMANENT CHAHI.		CHAHI TEMPORARY, i.e., OF DEER DHENELIS.		PUCCA AND PUCCA KACHA AND KHAM.															DEER DHENELIS IN WORKING.		DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.
Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.					OUT OF WORKING.					Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	Of water.		
				In work.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Total.	Working at last Settlement.	Uftada wells of last Settlement restored.	Under construction at last settlement and set working.	Drinking wells.	New wells set working.	Now working.		From before last Settlement.	Sunk after last Settlement.					Under construction.	
				Wells.	Laos.									Wells.	Laos.								
13,304	16,781	...	...	748	1,150	160	2	870	630	15	2	5	101 2	753 2	1,275 2	149	7	6	...	1	61	17	Khalisa.
1,782	1,804	...	...	87	132	7	...	94	85	4	...	1	12 1	102 1	150 1	6	2	...	1	...	67	19	Maf.
15,146	18,675	...	...	795	1,291	167	2	964	715	19	2	6	8 113	3 835	3 1,432	151	9	5	1	1	50	18	Total.

## Statement showing the quality of well water Tahsil Bahor (Supplement to Statement No. 1).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	.
Detail.	TOTAL OF EXISTING WELLS.		DETAIL OF WELL WATER.																	REMARKS.
			SWEET.		HARD.		BRACKISH.		SLIGHTLY BRACKISH.		SWEET OILY.		BITTER.		BITTER OILY.		BRACKISH OILY.			
	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.		
Khalwa ... ..	755	1,277	688	1,023	18	33	46	77	36	64	13	18	29	50	13	19	2	3		
Man ... ..	103	160	86	132	...	...	2	8	6	7	5	9	3	5	...	...	2	4		
Total ...	858	1,437	684	1,155	18	33	48	8	41	61	18	27	32	55	13	19	4	7		



## Comparative area statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHIKNOT.				MATTIYAR.				BHR I.			
			STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTURABLE.						Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.
			Rund.	Bani.	Hills.	Other.																
Khalsa	Last settlement	1,80,605	...	...	9,906	29,745	15,772	55,423	194	...	1,181	46	3,635	4,862	14,389	188	56,694	71,271	1,618	...	41,467	43,085
	Now	1,70,403	...	...	10,199	25,620	13,352	49,171	149	780	1,886	1,060	3,886	6,832	19,691	395	59,215	79,301	899	...	36,521	37,420
Meh	Last settlement	2,503	...	...	...	10	92	102	...	...	22	...	88	120	776	...	964	1,740	62	...	426	488
	Now	2,453	...	...	5	27	22	54	...	...	31	5	82	118	809	...	956	1,765	83	...	379	463

## Comparative area statement—contd.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Detail.	Detail of settlement.	BHEB II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS, 12 to 27.										Khatli.	GARDENS.		Total of cultivation.	REMARKS.
		Chahi.	Dahli.	Barani.	Total.	CHAHIL.				DAHIL.				Barani.	Total.		Chahi.	Barani.		
						Permanent.		Temporary.	Total.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Total.							
						I.	II.													
Khales	Last settlement	27	...	5,021	5,049	...	...	...	17,215	...	...	234	234	1,06,817	1,24,266	722	...	...	1,24,988	
	Now	43	...	4,232	4,275	16,024	4,209	286	22,519	...	...	1,455	1,455	1,03,854	1,27,828	1,470	5	...	1,29,303	
Mau	Last settlement	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	1,524	2,394	7	...	...	2,401	
	Now	13	...	29	42	674	245	17	936	...	...	5	5	1,446	2,397	7	5	...	2,399	



## Statement of crop.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Detail.	KHARIF.																											
	COTTON.			BAJRA.			JAWAR.			MAIZE.			MASINA, MUNG, MOTH, MASH.			INDIGO.			GAWAR, CHABRI.			VEGETABLES, CAR-ROTS, SUGAR CANE AND GARDEN CROPS.			OTHER FOOD-CROPS, RICE KANGNI, ETC.			
	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	
Last settlement	1,024	...	1,126	2,366	...	35,435	416	...	3,986	54	...	9	153	...	40,104	...	...	...	57	...	675	9	...	5	31	...	558	
Five years, 1892-93-1896-97.	Sambat 1949=1892-93	1,284	...	1,699	4,516	...	36,476	1,201	...	7,573	31	...	...	190	...	31,920	...	...	...	475	...	3,532	5	...	...	...	...	
	Sambat 1950=1893-94	2,528	...	4,906	3,718	...	20,722	941	...	7,916	7	...	...	142	...	40,513	...	...	...	591	...	4,467	36	...	205	5	...	
	Sambat 1951=1894-95	2,141	...	4,624	4,031	...	36,061	1,063	...	8,284	34	...	...	137	...	21,706	...	...	...	501	...	2,907	6	...	...	...	...	
	Sambat 1952=1895-96	1,002	...	1,875	4,750	...	31,112	1,487	...	8,918	...	...	...	203	...	25,249	...	...	...	863	...	4,344	151	...	117	2	...	
	Sambat 1953=1896-97	1,593	...	3,301	5,004	...	37,527	1,423	...	9,172	7	...	1	145	...	26,102	...	...	...	1,035	...	4,868	35	...	3	9	...	
	Total	8,843	...	16,495	22,019	...	1,61,898	6,115	...	41,813	79	...	1	817	...	1,45,490	...	...	...	3,465	...	20,118	233	...	328	16	...	
5 years' average	1,770	...	3,299	4,404	...	32,379	1,223	...	8,363	16	...	...	163	...	29,098	...	...	...	693	...	4,024	47	...	66	3	...		
Sambat 1954=1897-98.	Khalsa	465	...	978	185	...	45,624	49	...	5,463	...	...	...	...	28,596	...	...	...	23	...	3,356	10	...	...	2	...		
	Mañ	19	...	21	4	...	723	4	...	188	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	...	1	...	36	8	...	...	...	...		

## Statement of crop—contd.

		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Detail.		KHARIF.						RABI.																								
		NON-FOOD CROPS TIL, FLAX, ETC.			TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEJAR, GOCHNI, GOJRA.			SARSHAP, TABA.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS, AND GARDEN CROPS.			NON-FOOD CROPS, TOBACCO, OPIUM, ETC.			TOTAL.			Total both crops.
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	
Last settlement	...	19	...	53	4,132	...	81,051	3,105	...	196	9,509	...	1,618	1,042	...	14,349	547	...	1,707	1,863	...	3,429	1,413	...	44	109	...	21	17,646	...	21,364	1,25,096
Five years, 1929-33-1936-37.	Sambat 1940=1929-33	128	...	101	7,530	...	81,251	4,437	...	174	10,947	...	316	1,037	...	10,122	542	...	1,579	2,596	...	4,383	432	...	1	68	...	1	20,059	...	16,376	1,25,516
	Sambat 1950=1933-34	95	...	95	8,093	...	78,928	4,085	...	648	9,224	...	945	836	...	68,195	314	...	1,465	3,300	...	6,289	1,679	...	8	138	...	...	19,576	...	18,250	1,24,812
	Sambat 1951=1934-35	204	...	99	8,117	...	73,681	3,541	...	384	9,493	...	763	1,358	...	10,935	260	...	908	3,629	...	9,120	1,655	...	9	92	...	...	20,028	...	22,119	1,23,945
	Sambat 1952=1935-36	71	...	69	8,529	...	71,705	3,554	...	260	10,114	...	283	815	...	7,747	76	...	434	2,954	...	10,730	1,685	...	6	20	...	...	19,318	...	19,540	118,992
	Sambat 1953=1936-37	143	...	213	9,094	...	81,244	3,895	...	194	13,435	...	5,989	497	...	4,184	32	...	1,587	1,310	...	6,339	1,771	...	9	41	...	...	20,981	...	18,802	1,30,721
	Total	...	641	...	602	42,233	...	386,804	19,512	...	1,760	53,213	...	8,276	4,543	...	39,883	1,324	...	5,773	13,789	...	39,361	7,222	...	33	359	...	1	99,862	...	95,087
5 years' average	...	128	...	120	8,447	...	77,361	3,902	...	352	10,643	...	1,655	908	...	7,977	245	...	1,155	2,758	...	7,872	1,444	...	6	72	...	...	19,972	...	19,017	1,24,797
Sambat 1954=1937-38.	Khalsa	...	21	...	94	756	87,132	3,485	...	296	11,491	...	1,068	91	...	13,592	251	...	1,214	236	...	12,075	1,630	...	...	93	...	...	17,277	...	28,245	133,410
	Mañ	...	1	...	...	35	1,331	154	...	4	378	...	1	4	...	238	13	...	29	6	...	198	56	...	...	5	...	...	616	...	470	2,452



## TAHSIL MANDAWAR--No. 3.

Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAPS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1916 ... ..	Beginning of 3 years ...	1,18,398	1,18,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1918 ... ..	End of 3 years ...	1,18,398	1,18,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1919 ... ..	Beginning of 10 years ...	1,28,456	1,28,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1928 ... ..	End of 10 years ...	1,28,456	1,28,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1929 ... ..	Summary ... ..	1,44,115	1,44,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1933=1876-77 ...	Beginning of 16 years ...	1,52,662	1,52,462	200	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1934=1877-78 ...	16 years ... ..	1,52,662	1,09,032	10,277	...	24,353	...	...	...	
Sambat 1935=1878-79 ...	16 years ... ..	1,54,847	1,48,162	...	...	6,581	114	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.
Sambat 1936=1879-80 ...	16 years ... ..	1,56,187	1,54,769	...	...	723	695	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.
Sambat 1937=1880-81 ...	16 years ... ..	1,58,167	1,57,100	...	...	915	152	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.
Sambat 1938=1881-82 ...	16 years ... ..	1,58,617	1,57,444	...	...	1,095	78	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.
Sambat 1939=1882-83 ...	16 years ... ..	1,58,967	1,58,810	...	12	345	...	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.
Sambat 1940=1883-84 ...	16 years ... ..	1,59,955	1,57,454	...	418	449	434	...	...	Decrease due to river action.
Sambat 1941=1884-85 ...	16 years ... ..	1,59,137	1,58,627	...	232	123	155	...	...	Increase due to progress Jama.

## TAHSIL MANDAWAR—No. 3—contd.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Janna.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OR RESUMED MAPIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
Sambat 1942=1885-86	16 years	1,59,905	1,59,103	...	210	78	514	...	...	
Sambat 1943=1886-87	16 years	1,60,595	1,59,744	...	4	185	602	...	...	
Sambat 1944=1887-88	16 years	1,60,591	1,59,683	...	7	400	400	48	...	
Sambat 1945=1888-89	16 years	1,60,584	1,60,295	...	4	248	37	48	...	
Sambat 1946=1889-90	16 years	1,60,698	1,60,698	...	70	...	...	108	...	
Sambat 1947=1890-91	16 years	1,60,629	1,60,574	...	54	...	...	115	...	
Sambat 1948=1891-92	16 years	1,60,574	1,60,574	...	...	...	...	127	...	
Sambat 1949=1892-93	16 years	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1950=1893-94	16 years	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1951=1894-95	16 years	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1952=1895-96	16 years	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1953=1896-97	16 years	1,60,575	1,60,575	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Sambat 1954=1897-98	16 years	1,60,598	1,60,598	...	...	...	...	141	...	
Total	...	34,96,249	34,36,724	19,477	1,011	35,790	3,247	1,292	...	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenures.	Leading tribes.	Number of owners.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	No. of tenancy holdings.	No. of occupancy tenants.	No. of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
pattidari Biljmal 16	Rajput Chauhan ...	286	120	17,474	13,701	14,369	1,630	83	11,77	
	Rajput Jadu ...	12	7	6,313	5,371	3,400	397	48	33	
pattidari perfect 1	Ahirs ...	1,734	1,022	42,962	32,958	48,025	2,451	230	1,288	
	Jat ...	1,451	784	49,941	38,008	52,119	2,083	117	1,509	
perfect pattidari 86	Gujars ...	297	101	9,073	4,559	4,940	143	4	194	
	Brahmin ...	66	41	1,094	1,490	1,998	48	1	23	
Bhayachara perfect 8	Minas ...	41	12	1,448	959	1,050	94	...	41	
	Kayaths and Mahajan ...	27	18	978	950	704	96	5	107	
pattidari Bhayachara imperfect 1.	Musalman Rajput ...	995	572	36,565	22,594	19,350	2,892	224	2,260	
	Meos ...	492	368	13,070	9,454	14,075	547	105	498	
TOTAL 112	.....	5,392	3,045	1,79,403	1,30,083	1,60,739	10,190	7 67	7,397	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
LAST SETTLEMENT.					FROM 1876 to 1886.									FROM 1887 UP TO DATE.											
Detail.	MORTGAGED.				MORTGAGED.				SOLD.				MORTGAGED.				SOLD.				REMARKS.				
	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Mortgage money.		Rate per bigha.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Price.		Rate per bigha.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.			Price.		Rate per bigha.	
To zamindars	..	..	..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	8	..	6	Rs. 2	111	..	Rs. 150	Rs. 1	2,269	29	16,592	Rs. 8	1,254	404	Rs. 4,266	Rs. 3				
To money-lenders	..	10	..	147	9	423	..	4,178	10	83	..	803	4	2,267	54	21,297	9	40	1	1,092	27				
Total	..	10	..	147	9	425	..	4,183	10	194	..	453	2	4,525	83	39,879	9	1,294	405	5,358	9				



Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Detail.		Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF OR AT FAVOURABLE RENT.		AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.			Detail.	AREA HELD AND RENTS PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.										Total area under tenants at will paying cash.	RATE PER BIGHA.		REMARKS.		
				Free of rent.	At favourable rates.	At owners' rate with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.	At rents in kind.		Total.	RENTS IN KIND.					CASH RENTS.					On area in column 17.	On area in column 19.			
											Less than 1/2.			Total paying.	At owner's rates.		At other rates.								
											1/2 or more.	1/2 to 1/4.	1/4 to 1/8.		Share.	Area.	Area.	Rupees.	Area.					Rupees.	
Last settlement ...		124,088	63,389	2,146	...	10,851	...	...	10,851	Irrigated ...	...	...	135	1/4	61	196	...	...	506	...	702	...	...	Mafi.	
Holdings ...		14,210	5,790	750	465	338	351	689	14		7	1,016	...	...	1,037	3,445	...	3,117	...	7,599	...	...			
Nov. Khalsa.	Area ...	120,303	60,805	2,577	4,937	2,602	3,443	...	6,340	Unirrigated...	...	...	157	...	...	157	...	...	826	...	983	...	...		Mafi.
	Rupees ...	...	...	...	3,316	4,376	4,047	...	8,423		176	3	784	1/4	4	967	9,026	...	23,052	...	38,045	...	...		
	Mafi ...	2,399	667	36	...	...	11	...	11	Total ...	...	...	263	1/4	61	353	...	...	1,332	3,922	1,685	...	3 4 2		
											180	10	1,800	1/4	4	2,004	12,471	23,402	31,169	43,650	45,644	1 14 0	1 6 5	Mafi.	

M=Mafi.

## TAHSIL MANDWAR—No. 7.

## Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		
Detail.	Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigah.	Share.	Area.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.			
KHAISA.	CHABL.	Average ... ..	3,117	12,536	4 0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	1,016	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	7	
	DABHI BAREIL.	Average ... ..	202	479	2 5 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	23	
	DABHI.	Chiknot.	507	917	1 9 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	
		Matigir.				$\frac{1}{2}$	4	
			14,571	19,000	1 4 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	163	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	270	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	3	
		Bhur I.	11,600	9,938	0 13 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	133	
		Bhur II.	1,016	674	0 13 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	941	
	TOTAL.	Average ... ..	27,850	30,635	1 1 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	171	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	761	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	3	
MAFI.	BARANI.	Chabl.	500	1,910	3 9 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	135	
						$\frac{1}{2}$	61	
		Chiknot.	36	70	1 15 0	...	...	
		Matigir.	576	886	1 7 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	157	
		Bhur I.	185	238	1 4 7	...	...	
		Bhur II.	39	43	1 7 3	...	...	
	Total		642	915	1 6 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	157	
			184	291	1 9 3	...	...	
			826	1,206	1 7 4	...	...	
						...	...	





TAHSIL MANDAWAR.

Statement of wells supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
AREA OF PERMANENT CHANL.		CHANL TEMPORARY, i.e., of DHEER DHEERKIS.		PUCCA AND PECCA KUCHA AND KHAM.														DHEER DHEERKIS IN WORKING.		DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.	
Last settlement.	Now.	Last settlement.	Now.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.						OUT OF WORKING.		Under construction.	Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	Of water.			
				Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Total.	Working at last settlement.	Utada wells of last settlement restored.	Under construction at last set- tlement and set working.	Drinking wells.	New wells set working.	Now working.							From before last settlement.		Sunk after last settlement.
				Chahl.	Laos.									Chahl.	Laos.								
17,203	22,236	12	286	{ 827 140	{ 1,435 105	264 42	14 1	1,105 189	802 68	34 3	10 ...	2 ...	77 80	925 91	1,702 104	227 13	} 7	5	3	1	42	18	Khalsa.
870	941	...	...	{ 53 3	{ 67 3	8 1	... ...	60 4	50 1	1 ...	... ...	1 ...	... 1	58 2	75 2	10 1	} ...	1	...	...	36	18	Maff.
18,078	23,170	13	286	{ 140 870	{ 168 1,602	43 272	1 14	193 1,165	50 662	3 35	... 10	... 3	31 77	88 877	108 1,777	14 237	} 7	6	3	1	39	18	Maff. Total, Khalsa.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DETAIL OF WATER IN WELLS.																			
Detail.	TOTAL OF EXISTING WELLS.																		
	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	Wells.	Laos.	REMARKS.
Khaba	1,016	1,806	831	1,459	83	74	80	137	64	93	25	33	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
Mas	64	77	40	71	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,070	1,883	870	1,530	84	75	83	140	64	93	25	40	3	5	...	...	...	...	...

## STATEMENT No. 1-KATUMBAR.

## Comparative area Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of settlements.	Total area.	STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTURABLE.		Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Fallow for more than one year.	CHINOT.				MATIYAR.				BHUR.			
			Rund.	Dund.	Hills.	Others.					Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Total.
Khalesa	Last	1,27,755	1,519	...	870	10,250	13,398	25,037	...	...	1,455	298	774	2,527	15,520	8,942	46,213	70,674	675	...	26,745	27,320
	Now	1,27,305	1,511	...	838	7,940	13,972	24,270	446	4,838	1,852	3,300	2,717	7,869	16,706	6,350	60,094	83,210	195	...	6,433	6,628
Mad	Last	10,550	...	...	...	184	275	459	...	...	194	65	48	307	2,031	386	4,133	6,550	173	8	2,737	2,919
	Now	9,917	...	...	...	189	533	722	...	311	143	143	60	356	2,124	298	5,284	7,706	66	...	740	806
Total	Last	1,38,305	1,519	...	870	10,434	12,673	25,496	...	...	1,649	363	822	2,834	17,551	9,328	50,345	77,224	748	8	29,482	30,239
	Now	1,37,282	1,511	...	838	8,138	14,505	24,992	446	5,149	2,000	3,443	2,777	8,225	18,690	6,648	65,378	90,916	261	...	7,173	7,434



Comparative area Statement.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	BHUR II.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS 12 TO 27.				Khatilli.	GARDENS.		Total cultivation.	WELLS.				DHER DHENKLI.		DEPTH OF WATER.		REMARKS.
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Grand Total.		Chahi.	Barani.		POOKHTA.		KHAM.		Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	Of water.	
														No. of wells.	No. of Laos.	No. of wells.	No. of Laos.					
Khatia.	Last ...	34	...	2,163	2,107	17,584	9,240	75,894	132,718	...	...	...	102,718	967	959½	15	10	...	281	2,179	1,367	
	Now ...	...	...	...	...	18,813	9,650	69,244	97,707	...	57	47	97,811	1,005	1,086½	25	18	232	100	2,450	1,006	
Mad.	Last ...	...	...	316	316	2,398	459	7,234	10,091	...	...	...	10,091	128	125	...	...	...	22	806	466	
	Now ...	...	...	...	...	2,338	446	6,084	8,868	...	14	2	8,884	127	141	8	8	18	3	683	426	
Total	Last ...	34	...	2,479	2,513	19,932	9,699	83,128	112,809	...	...	...	112,809	1,095	1,083½	15	10	...	303	2,965	1,833	
	Now ...	...	...	...	...	21,151	10,006	75,328	106,575	...	71	49	106,695	1,132	1,227½	33	26	250	103	3,133	1,523	

## Crop Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Detail.	KHARIF.																											
	COTTON.			RAJRA.			JAWAR.			MAIZE.			MASINA, MUNG, MOH, MASH.			INDIGO.			GWAR CHARBI.			VEGETABLES, CAR- ROTS, SUGARCANE AND GARDEN CROPS.			OTHER FOOD CROPS, RICE, KANGNI, ETC.			
	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Barani.	
Last settlement ...	8,247	...	2,319	774	...	36,149	321	...	13,539	101	...	11	115	...	25,047	...	...	...	238	...	2,602	426	...	14	20	...	...	
5 years.	Sambat 1940 - 1892-93	2,040	31	199	916	621	21,821	449	2,250	13,276	352	17	54	170	771	19,020	...	...	...	446	222	4,783	82	13	10	7	2	...
	Sambat 1950 - 1893-94	2,788	283	702	726	606	10,283	314	2,944	15,517	299	10	4	85	643	17,687	...	...	...	319	347	4,577	136	20	...	1	...	...
	Sambat 1951 - 1894-95	2,655	455	1,111	732	540	22,477	248	2,297	13,343	198	...	2	104	171	13,218	...	...	...	365	390	4,700	93	19	4	1	...	...
	Sambat 1952 - 1895-96	2,136	133	243	1,100	710	22,369	417	2,208	10,545	119	8	...	136	424	16,286	...	...	...	430	385	4,334	227	23	6	1	2	...
	Sambat 1953 - 1896-97	2,104	92	321	1,818	809	22,667	362	1,589	10,201	158	1	1	173	458	15,403	...	...	...	355	282	4,714	145	26	11	5	...	...
	Total ...	11,723	994	2,575	5,301	3,376	98,517	1,790	11,288	62,882	1,126	36	61	668	2,467	81,614	...	...	...	1,915	1,626	23,177	683	101	31	15	4	...
5 years' average ...	2,345	199	515	1,060	675	21,704	358	2,258	12,576	225	7	12	133	493	16,323	...	...	...	383	325	4,635	137	20	6	3	1	...	
Sambat 1954 ...	2,313	203	431	63	1,814	32,080	9	2,989	11,376	18	...	34	15	713	14,935	...	...	...	23	421	5,146	34	...	1	...	2	2	



## Crop Statement—contd.

1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Detail.	KHARIF.						RABI.																								
	Non-food crops, tobacco, flax, etc.			TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEJAR, GOCHNI, GOJJA.			SARSHAF, TARRAH.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND GARDEN CROPS.			Non-food crops tobacco, opium, etc.			TOTAL.			Total of both harvests.
	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	
Last settlement ...	63	...	188	5,395	...	79,769	2,712	...	167	6,981	...	976	284	...	3,046	76	...	498	21	...	14	587	...	45	54	...	2	12,705	...	4,748	1,02,517
Sambat 1949=1892-93	137	29	300	4,599	3,956	59,463	4,294	207	91	6,692	342	327	1,026	2,268	2,236	69	928	17	378	17	167	429	35	16	286	3	2	15,204	3,800	2,856	69,877
Sambat 1950=1893-94	163	180	607	4,531	5,073	58,377	4,401	325	42	6,189	544	149	416	2,790	3,121	31	681	...	747	334	1,085	618	43	5	525	20	6	14,927	4,737	4,409	92,353
Sambat 1951=1894-95	207	135	751	4,663	4,007	55,675	4,079	400	105	7,241	475	241	1,153	2,957	5,965	206	1,126	10	216	7	38	886	36	66	760	13	91	14,541	5,014	6,516	90,416
Sambat 1952=1895-96	363	160	1,012	4,939	4,053	54,695	3,105	252	135	6,361	660	323	214	921	2,254	9	101	...	46	6	6	1,150	72	74	320	3	10	13,205	1,915	2,892	61,009
Sambat 1953=1896-97	270	282	3,343	5,300	3,539	56,661	2,377	210	112	6,397	1,020	681	205	1,384	741	225	1,289	134	232	230	174	634	34	41	183	...	4	12,253	4,067	1,887	63,797
Total ...	1,300	736	6,913	24,421	20,628	284,870	18,256	1,394	465	40,880	2,941	1,721	3,014	10,220	14,317	560	4,125	161	1,619	694	1,470	3,717	220	202	2,084	39	113	70,130	19,533	18,469	4,38,051
5 years' average ...	240	147	1,383	4,884	4,125	56,974	3,651	279	97	6,176	588	344	603	2,044	2,863	112	825	32	324	119	294	743	44	41	417	8	23	14,026	3,907	3,694	87,610
Sambat 1954	22	228	2,703	2,497	6,370	66,708	2,677	38	1	9,538	400	44	223	2,003	2,630	222	671	68	320	287	237	616	15	40	409	...	...	14,305	3,614	3,020	96,514

**STATEMENT No 3—KATUMBAR.**  
*Statement of Revenue collections and balances.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlement.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MAJIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realised.	Still due.	
Sambat 1916 ...	3 years' ...	96,440	96,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1918 ...	Do. ...	96,440	96,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1919 ...	10 years' ...	1,22,774	1,22,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1928 ...	Do. ...	1,22,774	1,22,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1929 ...	Summary ...	1,36,843	1,36,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1933—1876-77 ...	Beginning of 16 year's ...	1,43,478 1,324	1,43,219 1,324	259	...	...	...	10	...	
Sambat 1934 = 1877-78 ...	16 years' ...	1,43,478	68,204	56,804	...	18,470	...	10	...	
Sambat 1935 = 1878-79 ...	Do. ...	1,44,059	1,08,394	...	4	10,032	25,628*	10	...	* Telchera
Sambat 1936 = 1879-80 ...	Do. ...	1,44,434 20	1,31,859 20	...	...	200	12,309	35	20	
Sambat 1937 = 1880-81 ...	Do. ...	1,45,484	1,23,005	...	65	1,005	20,809†	41	65	† Telchera
Sambat 1838 = 1881-82 ...	Do. ...	1,45,419	1,33,974	...	...	168	11,237	53	65	
Sambat 1939 = 1882-83 ...	Do. ...	1,45,419 ...	1,37,593 ...	...	1,519 364	20	5,923	80	58	
Sambat 1940 = 1883-84 ...	Do. ...	1,44,020 ...	1,12,853 ...	...	120 424	8,767	21,856‡	59	72	‡ Telchera
Sambat 1941 = 1884-85 ...	Do. ...	1,44,020 90	1,34,869 90	...	60	64	9,627	88	68	
Sambat 1942 = 1885-86 ...	Do. ...	1,56,346 3,214	1,44,864 3,041	268§	64	405	10,755	100	90	§ On account of hails.
Sambat 1943 = 1886-87 ...	Do. ...	1,56,402 90	1,45,959 90	...	29 75	488	9,851	122	79	
Sambat 1944 = 1887-88 ...	Do. ...	1,50,493 3,454	1,45,946 2,916	537	...	424	10,486	163	69	On account of hails.
Sambat 1945 = 1888-89 ...	Do. ...	1,50,613 ...	1,45,843 ...	...	6 114	550	10,100	214	34	
Sambat 1946 = 1889-90 ...	Do. ...	1,56,727 60	1,37,510 60	...	...	2,465	16,752	250	11	
Sambat 1947 = 1890-91 ...	Do. ...	1,58,491 1,074	1,49,158 740	...	...	621	8,712	268	26	
Sambat 1948 = 1 91-92 ...	Do. ...	1,58,201	1,51,625	...	320	416	5,840	400	26	
Sambat 1949 = 1892-93 ...	Do. ...	1,58,301	1,53,939	...	184	1,302	2,876	427	...	
Sambat 1950 = 1893-94 ...	Do. ...	1,58,401	1,57,347	...	70	114	870	559	...	
Sambat 1951 = 1894-95 ...	Do. ...	1,58,501 291	1,55,385 291	...	...	40	3,076	594	...	
Sambat 1952 = 1895-96 ...	Do. ...	1,58,601	1,34,165	...	114	6,558	17,764	488	54	
Sambat 1953 = 1896-97 ...	Do. ...	1,58,836 820	1,55,398 820	...	...	23	3,517	821	6	
Sambat 1954 = 1897-98 ...	Do. ...	1,58,936 294	1,57,926 251	...	6	...	1,005	722	1	
	Total ...	33,50,799 10,740	30,28,132 9,689	67,858	1,813 1,725	52,788	2,08,443 1,058	5,442	744	Remitted for Telchera... Khalia ... 20



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Form of tenures.	Lending tribes.	Number of owners.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	Number of tenancy holdings.	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
	Thakur Hindu ...	...	259	98	4,480	33,486	53,046				
	Jat ...	...	1,184	139	20,243	24,572	40,622				
	Brahman ...	...	809	287	31,014	23,750	38,617				
	Mali ...	...	8	2	405	341	525				
	Ahir ...	...	42	14	1,820	1,516	2,550				
Pati dari imperfect imperfect " " Bhaya chara Zamindari Bilijma)	Gujar ...	...	246	35	8,555	6,073	10,279	8,703	179	6,889	
	Thakur Musalman ...	...	196	46	1,528	1,138	1,951				
	Sheikh ...	...	28	10	545	502	720				
	Meo ...	...	86	34	3,867	2,070	4,833				
	Miscellaneous ...	...	122	19	4,351	3,454	5,066				
	State property ...	...	24	24	446	...	...				
	Total ...	...	3,014	717	1,25,854	97,811	1,50,129	8,703	179	6,889	

## STATEMENT NO. 5—KATUMBAR.

## Sales and Mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				FROM 1876 TO 1886.						FROM 1886 UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
	MORTGAGED.		Mortgage money.	Rate per bigha.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.		Price.	Rate per bigha.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.		Price.	Rate per bigha.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.					
Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.	
To zamindars	10	...	274	14 4 0	486	63	...	...	1,079	2 14 0	421	27	...	...	1,744	3 15 0	Bhai-bhai.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	174	2,149	2 10 0	...	...	600	189	1,055	1 5 0	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	17	...	...	
To money-lenders	452	128	363	0 10 0	37	2	...	...	58	1 7 0	449	137	...	...	1,748	3 0 0	Bhai-bhai.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	58	400	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	471	128	637	...	523	65	...	...	1,737	...	869	164	...	...	3,492	...	Bhai-bhai.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	232	2,549	...	...	...	600	189	1,055	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	17	...	...	



## STATEMENT No. 6—KATUMBAR.

*Cultivating occupancy.*

[illegible]

## NO. 7—KATUMBAR.

Statement of rents by classes of soils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of soil.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		RENT.			REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	Area.	Rupees.	Rate.	
Chiknot, Chahi ...	Average ...	579	1,595	2 12 0	...	...	42	240	5 15 0	
		63	155	2 8 0						
Chiknot, Dahri ...	Average ...	1,229	1,894	1 8 0	...	...	1	5	5 0 0	
		33	33	1 0 0						
Chiknot, Barani ...	Average ...	489	821	1 11 0	...	...	9	335	2 7 0	
		13	15	1 2 0						
Mattiyar, Chahi ...	Average ...	5,925	22,391	3 12 0	...	...	1,049	6,073	5 13 0	
		484	2,771	3 9 0						
Mattiyar, Dahri ...	Average ...	1,731	3,729	2 2 0	...	...	26	108	4 2 0	
		135	241	1 12 0						
Mattiyar, Barani ...	Average ...	34,371	40,531	1 3 0	...	...	4,521	8,510	1 14 0	
		2,017	2,293	1 2 0						
Bhur I, Chahi ...	Average ...	126	317	2 8 0	...	...	16	48	3 0 0	
		27	27	1 0 3						
Bhur I, Barani ...	Average ...	4,100	4,537	1 2 0	...	...	935	1,183	1 4 0	
		191	140	0 12 0						
Total	Average ...	45,550	75,905	1 9 0	...	...	6,686	16,412	2 7 0	
		3,263	5,075	1 12 0						

Norm—Upper Column represents *Khasa*.  
Lower " " *Maf*.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	OXEN.		COWS.		SHE-BUFFA- LOES.		HE-BUFFA- LOES.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	POPULATION.								REMARKS.
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.								Detail.	CULTIVATORS.		NON- CULTI- VATORS.		TOTAL.			
																			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Last Settlement ...	6,919	3,244	7,694	...	11,304	...	3,827	...	...	...	5,485	189	238	...	51	1,001	182	Last Settlement ...	11,637	9,147	6,369	5,036	18,006	14,183		
Now ...	7,279	3,338	8,075	4,125	11,550	4,228	5,245	1,889	1,438	1,581	12,296	529	902	1	47	6	391	1881.	11,314	9,967	5,237	4,561	16,551	14,528		
																		1891.	12,819	11,462	6,349	5,481	19,168	16,943		

57

# STATEMENT OF WELLS—KATUMBAR.

Supplement to Statement No. 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
AREA OF PERMANENT CHAHL.		TEMPORARY, i.e. OF DHAIR DHIENKLI.			POOKHTA WELLS.													DHEIRS DHENKLIS IN WORKING.		REMARKS.	
Last settlement.	Now.	Last settlement.	Now.		LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.												
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Working at last settlement.	Uftada wells of last settlement restored.	Under construction at last settlement and set working.	New wells set working.	Now working.		Out of working.	Under construction.					
					Wells.	Laos.							Wells.	Laos.							
16,715	18,001	669	563	226	905	956½	150	12	745	21	6	100	868	1,086½	98	41	332	100	Khalsa.		
2,282	2,299	116	42	11	113	125	15	...	108	6	.....	2	114	141	6	5	18	8	Mañ.		
18,997	80,360	985	625	237	918	1063½	165	12	861	27	6	102	960	1227½	106	46	350	103	Total.		



## Comparative Area Statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Culturable.	Total uncultivated.	Other State land exempt from assessment.	Follow for more than one year.	CHIKNOT.				MATTIYAR.				DHUR I.			
			STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTURABLE.						Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.
			Bund.	Dahli.	Hills.	Others.																
Khalsa	Last	2,54,214	20,702	...	73,887	44,420	46,742	1,85,751	...	...	8,896	2,040	4,962	15,907	12,828	1,923	29,093	43,844	531	...	5,088	5,619
	Now	2,20,751	8,371	8,028	59,985	23,327	54,898	1,54,609	...	1,044	6,726	2,492	2,324	11,542	17,409	4,145	26,079	47,633	168	...	4,509	4,677
	Difference	-33,463	-12,331	+8,028	-13,902	-21,093	+8,156	-31,142	...	+1,044	-2,170	+443	-2,638	-4,365	+4,581	+2,223	-3,014	+3,789	-363	...	-579	-842
Mañ	Last	9,697	...	...	...	239	610	849	...	...	894	13	493	1,390	2,453	...	4,761	7,244	32	...	106	138
	Now	9,427	...	...	...	170	325	495	...	89	817	54	177	1,048	3,252	340	3,705	7,297	...	...	265	265
State property	Last	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Now	593	...	...	...	54	30	84	...	...	5	20	...	25	163	7	159	328	...	...	3	3

## Comparative Area Statement—contd.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Detail.	Detail of Settlement.	BHURIL.				TOTAL OF COLUMNS FROM 12 TO 27.				Khatil.	GARDENS.		Total cultivation.	WELLS.				DHERS DHENKLIS.		DEPTH OF WELLS.		REMARKS.	
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Grand Total.		Chahi.	Barani.		POOKHTA.		KHAM.		Permanent.	Temporary.	To water.	Of water.		
														Number of wells.	Number of Laos.	Number of wells.	Number of Laos.						
Khalsa	Last	61	...	3,012	3,093	22,336	3,972	42,155	68,463	...	...	...	68,463	1,581	2,105	276	284	194	148	3,696	1,982		
	Now	11	...	1,123	1,134	24,314	6,637	84,035	64,998	45	37	30	65,098	1,644	2,381	209	225	240	50	4,329	1,504		
	Difference	...	...	-70	...	-1,889	-1,959	+1,978	+2,665	-8,120	-3,477	+45	+37	+30	-3,365	+63	+276	-67	-59	+46	-98	...	...
MaB	Last	...	...	76	76	8,400	13	8,426	8,848	...	...	...	8,848	246	296	77	77	...	...	1,723	785		
	Now	...	...	37	37	4,069	894	4,184	6,647	...	223	24	8,893	232	323	101	103	14	1	1,058	722		
State property	Last	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Now	...	...	...	...	167	27	162	356	...	134	19	509	20	27	17	17	...	...	217	48		



*Crop Statement.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Detail.	KHARIF.																										
	COTTON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			MAIZE.			MASINA, MUNG, MOH, MASH.			INDIGO.			GAWAR CHARL.			VEGETABLES, CARROTS, SUGAR- CANE AND GARDEN CROPS.			OTHER FOOD CROPS RICE, KANGNI, ETC.		
	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Last settlement ...	2,322	24	1,510	600	...	6,749	1,054	376	19,650	6,528	12	232	197	72	10,292	84	65	62	11	...	288	635	...	5	120	2	242
Sambat 1942=1893-93 ...	3,161	29	436	1,033	2	3,267	3,831	698	19,724	7,844	27	419	213	...	4,939	43	9	...	260	2	612	146	...	1	20	...	7
Sambat 1950=1893-94 ...	4,083	12	918	918	...	2,432	2,810	456	18,379	7,486	28	437	351	4	4,716	51	...	1	216	...	598	186	...	2	14	...	...
Sambat 1951=1894-95 ...	4,314	30	975	1,116	8	3,853	2,734	555	17,041	6,870	16	332	185	...	3,404	99	11	6	302	2	678	196	...	3	10	...	...
Sambat 1952=1895-96 ...	3,131	2	282	1,197	1	1,490	2,722	622	14,620	7,261	21	260	184	12	5,061	99	12	...	353	7	690	301	...	2	14	...	1
Sambat 1953=1896-97 ...	3,659	14	629	1,703	18	4,545	3,311	422	16,075	7,064	21	227	435	56	4,506	80	...	...	228	2	676	224	...	3	38	...	2
Total ...	18,348	87	3,240	5,967	29	15,087	15,408	2,753	85,837	30,545	113	1,675	1,308	72	22,626	372	32	7	1,350	13	3,254	1,053	...	11	105	...	10
5 years' average ...	3,670	17	648	1,193	6	3,017	3,082	551	17,167	7,909	22	335	273	14	4,525	74	6	2	272	3	651	211	...	2	21	...	2
Khausa ..	3,128	117	840	512	238	7,763	310	2,488	17,779	6,763	292	264	24	161	5,599	7	7	61	43	52	795	166	157	26	21	47	129
Mad ..	503	8	76	100	19	540	103	189	2,892	1,480	15	8	5	14	408	...	5	5	10	1	90	282	1	13	3	3	19

Five years=1892-93-1896-97

*Crop Statement—contd.*

1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Detail.	K HARIF.						RABI.																								
	NON-FOOD CROPS, TOBACCO, FLAX, ETC.			TOTAL.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GARDEN.			BEJAP, GOCHNI, GOJRA.			SARSHAP, TARRAH.			VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND GARDEN CROP.			NON-FOOD CROPS, TOBACCO, OPIUM, ETC.			TOTAL.			Total of both crops.
	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	
Last settlement ...	53	...	161	11,634	551	39,211	2,730	31	104	13,870	98	819	822	14	4,027	591	76	100	3	...	10	555	2	1	66	...	...	18,437	221	5,070	75,124
Sambat 1940=1892-93	221	3	64	16,791	770	29,469	4,099	141	60	9,629	337	172	1,015	331	5,043	1,419	762	327	3	...	5	619	12	7	166	...	...	16,949	1,586	5,614	71,169
Sambat 1950=1893-94	195	2	94	16,310	602	27,577	4,203	244	47	9,503	420	456	1,650	355	6,342	1,490	696	570	36	...	26	1,398	21	13	341	...	3	18,621	1,726	7,457	72,193
Sambat 1951=1894-95	376	11	144	16,202	633	25,936	4,198	236	35	8,714	579	274	1,600	362	7,107	757	605	414	3	3	5	1,695	35	20	261	...	3	17,228	1,820	7,858	69,677
Sambat 1952=1895-96	310	8	103	15,592	685	22,509	3,711	242	35	10,250	538	252	832	444	3,791	840	600	78	3	4	...	1,396	41	72	33	...	...	17,074	1,859	4,238	61,937
Sambat 1953=1896-97	558	29	532	17,300	592	27,193	2,959	216	44	11,032	905	493	283	415	950	531	390	256	11	10	1	1,645	29	120	168	...	6	16,629	1,965	1,870	65,519
Total ..	1,660	53	987	82,185	3,152	1,32,634	19,170	1,092	221	49,127	2,769	1,657	5,380	1,967	23,233	5,046	3,043	1,645	56	17	37	6,753	138	232	969	...	12	86,501	8,956	27,037	3,40,515
5 years' average ...	332	11	198	16,437	630	26,537	3,834	216	44	9,825	554	331	1,076	381	4,647	1,009	600	329	11	3	8	1,351	28	46	144	...	3	17,300	1,791	5,408	68,103
Khalra ...	100	96	527	11,094	3,640	33,780	2,976	525	3	10,906	946	35	770	1,570	4,712	422	104	10	76	24	4	1,050	13	3	179	2	...	16,382	3,164	4,767	72,865
Mafi ...	29	6	33	2,515	260	4,134	624	1	...	1,673	44	5	105	112	568	93	5	4	5	1	...	334	...	9	17	...	...	2,851	163	586	10,509



## TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 3.

## Statement of revenue collections and balances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambat year.	Detail of Settlements.	Total jama.	Realised.	REMITTED OR REDUCED.		BALANCE.		JAMA OF RESUMED MATRIS.		REMARKS.
				Remitted.	Reduced.	Subsequently realised.	Still due.	Realis d.	Still due.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sambat 1917 ... ..	Three years' ... ..	92,016	92,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1918 ... ..	Three years' ... ..	92,107	92,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1919 ... ..	Ten years' ... ..	1,33,963	1,33,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1928 ... ..	Ten years' ... ..	1,37,865	1,37,805	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1929 ... ..	Summary ... ..	1,48,589	1,48,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambat 1933=1876-77 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,51,603	1,51,556	...	47	...	...	6	...	
Sambat 1934=1877-78 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,076	85,937	45,631	...	22,408	...	...	...	
Sambat 1935=1878-79 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,52,346	1,18,805	48	...	32,382	1,051	20	...	
Sambat 1936=1879-80 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,52,131	1,44,215	29	{ 18 100 }	5,651	2,121	13	...	
Sambat 1937=1880-81 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,665	1,51,101	...	{ 29 400 }	942	1,194	34	...	
Sambat 1938=1881-82 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,54,253	1,50,286	58	{ 276 500 }	1,079	2,074	44	...	
Sambat 1939=1882-83 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,54,004	1,49,940	1,023	{ 149 734 }	651	1,507	{ 76 55 }	...	
Sambat 1940=1883-84 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,809	1,49,017	...	{ 4 1,454 }	2,231	1,100	{ 78 63 }	...	
Sambat 1941=1884-85 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,896	1,50,221	...	{ 523 2,053 }	99	1,000	{ 203 6 }	...	
Sambat 1942=1885-86 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,373	1,50,812	...	{ 111 1,540 }	...	601	{ 1,323 146 }	...	
Sambat 1943=1886-87 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,272	1,50,998	...	1,674	...	600	{ 1,328 125 }	...	
Sambat 1944=1887-88 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,168	1,51,053	...	{ 206 1,609 }	...	400	{ 1,273 143 }	...	
Sambat 1945=1888-89 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,632	1,51,619	...	{ 29 1,534 }	...	400	{ 1,364 36 }	...	
Sambat 1946=1889-90 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,047	1,51,254	...	{ 230 1,265 }	...	298	{ 1,471 114 }	...	
Sambat 1947=1890-91 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,535	1,52,470	...	{ 56 809 }	...	200	{ 1,648 98 }	...	
Sambat 1948=1891-92 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,54,788	1,53,641	...	{ 136 809 }	...	200	{ 1,711 67 }	...	
Sambat 1949=1892-93 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,52,977	1,52,347	...	{ 22 608 }	...	...	{ 2,030 84 }	...	
Sambat 1950=1893-94 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,52,805	1,52,420	...	409	...	...	{ 2,186 217 }	...	
Sambat 1951=1894-95 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,52,844	1,52,005	...	{ 23 816 }	...	...	{ 3,181 300 }	147	
Sambat 1952=1895-96 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,141	1,52,596	...	{ 19 180 }	35	11	{ 3,163 890 }	149	
Sambat 1953=1896-97 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,239	1,52,166	...	90	253	700	{ 3,167 128 }	128 27	
Sambat 1954=1897-98 ... ..	16 years' ... ..	1,53,075	1,52,954	...	{ 14 90 }	...	17	{ 3,162 566 }	149	
Total ... ..	.....	3,371,876	3,226,802	46,789	{ 1,594 17,003 }	65,744	13,474	{ 27,450 3,027 }	673 27	

## TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 4.

## Statement of Tribal ownership and tenures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Form of tenures.	Leading tribute.	Number of owners.	Number of proprietary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of last year.	Number of tenancy holdings.	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non-occupancy tenants.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhayachara imperfect = 35...	Mena ...	2,019	1,208	7,2431	24,736	57,666	...	...	...	45½ Village.
	Brahmin ...	1,938	1,587	47,028	17,526	59,607	...	...	...	36 "
	Thakur ...	152	206	11,335	4,327	10,965	...	...	...	9 "
Pattidari = 20½ ...	Gujar ...	161	47	6,275	1,474	3,928	...	...	...	5 "
	Ahir ...	27	3	959	668	1,609	...	...	...	1 "
	Mali ...	23	95	1,894	1,250	1,840	8,648	660	6,579	1 "
	Dadu Panthi ...	2	2	1,917	363	1,491	...	...	...	1 "
Zamindari Biljimal = 49½ ...	Meo ...	107	21	6,959	3,828	6,531	...	...	...	6 "
	Sakka ...	16	3	1,099	573	810	...	...	...	1 "
	State ...	1	2	2,690	1,257	1,475	...	...	...	1 "
	Miscellaneous ...	701	556	68,194	9,096	11,236	...	...	...	1 "
	Total ...	5,300	3,820	2,30,751	65,098	1,56,248	...	...	...	107½ "



## Statement of sales and mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	• 17	18
Detail.	LAST SETTLEMENT.				FROM 1876 TO 1886.						FROM 1887 UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
	MORTGAGED.		Mortgage money.	Rate per bigah.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.		Price.	Rate per bigah.	MORTGAGED.		SOLD.		Price.	Rate per bigah.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.					
To Zamindars ...	1,311	921	13,409	Rs. A. P. 11 10 0	537	375	...	...	6,430	7 1 0	1,265	364	...	...	24,213	14 14 0	
To money-lenders ...	310	17	3,876	22 15 0	249	3	...	...	4,449	17 10 0	670	221	...	...	14,180	15 15 0	
Total .	1,621	938	17,375	13 3 0	786	378	...	...	10,879	9 6 0	1,935	585	...	...	38,393	15 4 0	

## Statement of cultivating occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Detail.	Total cultivated.	Cultivated by owners.	AREA HELD FREE OF RENT OR AT FAVOURABLE RATES.			AREA HELD BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.				Detail.	AREA HELD AND RENT PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.															Total non-occupancy tenants.	RATE PER BIGAH.		REMARKS.
			Free of rent.	AT FAVOURABLE RATES.		At owner's rates with or without malikana.	At other cash rates.	At rents in kind.	Total.		CASH RENTS.					LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.							On column 23.	On column 25.	
				Area.	Rs.						1/4 or more.	1/4 to 1/2.	1/2 to 3/4.	Less than 1/4.	Total paying.	At owner's rates.		At other rates.		At owner's rates.		At other rates.							
Settlement ...	65,463	37,936	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigated ...	19	...	201	1/4	2	...	172	...	28,799	...	3,332	28,196	4,573	32,505	7,905	...	...	Rs. A. P.	
											20	...	400	...	25	8	37	5	522	...	..		1,578	19,630	2,578	...	...	...	
Holding ...	14,157	6,162	( 70.6 )	...	...	430	148	7	594																				
Area ...	65,006	39,673	2,159	409	...	1,095	675	56	2,726	Unirrigated ...	14	1	226	1/4	18	...	...	...	259	...	7,680		9,759	...	17,439	2 9 0	3 4 0		
											2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	3,188	...	3,188	...	...	Mañ.	
	Rs. ...	...	...	...	523	...	6,473	2,665	...	...																			
Mañ ...	8,893	2,134	255	...	...	1	155	14	170	Total ...	33	1	427	1/4	20	...	172	...	28,799	...	11,012	28,196	14,332	32,505	25,344	...	*	...	
											22	...	513	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,766	19,630	5,766	...	3 6 0	Mañ.	



# TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 7.

Statement of cattle, carts, population, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Detail.	Houses.	Ploughs.	OXEN.		COWS.		SHE-BUFFALOES.		HE-BUFFALOES.		Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Others.	Carts.	POPULATION.						REMARKS.				
			Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.	Over one year.	Under one year.								Detail.	CULTIVATORS.		NON-CULTIVATORS.		TOTAL.					
																			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Last settlement	...	13,661	4,849	12,088	...	18,704	...	9,617	...	75	...	30,503	484	276	38	272	925	280	Last settlement	16,083	12,754	17,198	14,435	33,281	27,189			
																			1881	...	14,008	12,828	12,457	11,575	26,465	24,401		
Now	...	...	13,003	4,844	12,773	4,438	14,499	5,368	8,714	3,330	813	1,836	30,820	444	1,246	...	430	...	428	1898	...	16,351	14,543	14,256	13,362	30,607	27,905	

## TAHSIL RAJGARH—No. 7.

Statement of rents by classes of soil.

1	2					3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of soil.	Detail of rents.					CASH RENTS.			OWNERS' SHARE OF CROPS.		REMARKS.
						Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigha.	Share.	Area.	
Chiknot, Chahi	...	Average	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	
						997	5,034	5 1 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	17	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	16	
Chiknot, Dahri	...	Average	...	...	...	213	389	1 13 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	208	
Chiknot, Barani	...	Average	...	...	...	337	461	1 6 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Mattiyar, Chahi	...	Average	...	...	...	3,569	16,126	4 8 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	186	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
Mattiyar, Dahri...	...	Average	...	...	...	572	1,010	1 13 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Mattiyar, Barani	...	Average	...	...	...	6,859	6,207	1 3 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	15	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
Bhur I, Chahi ...	...	Average	...	...	...	7	8	1 2 0	...	...	
Bhur I, Barani ...	...	Average	...	...	...	1,203	911	0 11 0	...	...	
Bhur II, Barani	...	Average	...	...	...	485	329	0 11 0	...	...	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	33	
						14,332	32,505	2 4 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	427	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	20	
									$\frac{1}{2}$	1	



## Statement of wells—supplementary to Statement I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Detail.	AREA OF PERMA- NENT CHAHL.		TEMPORARY, <i>i.e.</i> , OF DHER DHENKLI.			POOKHTA WELLS.														DHERS DHENKLI'S WORKING.		REMARKS.
	Last settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	LAST SETTLEMENT.		LAST SETTLEMENT.				Now.								Permanent.	Temporary.			
				Permanent.	Temporary.	Working.		Out of working.	Under construction.	Working at last settlement.	Ufada wells of last settlement restored.	Under construction at last set- tlement and set working.	Sunk after last settlement.	Now working.		Out of working.	Under construction.					
						Wells.	Laos.							Wells.	Laos.							
Khalsa ... ..	18,493	21,089	3,644	1,568	135	1,531	2,105½	267	...	1,452½	82	...	115	1,644½	2,391½	235	7	240	50			
Mad ... ..	3,023	3,750	387	536	8	246	296	38	...	209½	9	...	15	232½	323½	24	2	14	1			
Total ...	21,514	24,839	4,231	3,454	349	1,927	2,401½	305	...	1,663	91	...	130	1,877	2,715	259	9	254	51			

TAHSIL RAJGARH—*contd.*

## Statement of Mafi rents No. 7-A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of soils.	Detail of rents.	CASH RENTS.			OWNER'S SHARE OF CROPS.		REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per bigah.	Share.	Area.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs.	
Chiknot, Chahi ...	Average ... ..	290	1,571	5 7 0	5 5 1	1 1	
Chiknot, Dahri ...	Average ... ..	38	54	1 7 0	...	...	
Chiknot, Barani ...	Average ... ..	117	137	1 3 0	...	...	
Mattiyar, Chahi ...	Average ... ..	2,289	1,905	5 15 0	2	2	
Mattiyar, Barani ...	Average ... ..	2,701	3,768	1 8 0	...	...	
Mattiyar, Dahri ...	Average ... ..	234	419	1 13 0	...	...	
Bhur I, Barani ...	Average ... ..	98	86	0 14 0	...	...	
Total ...	Average ... ..	5,766	19,630	5 8 0	Mda. 37 S. 5	6 568	



## GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

## A.

Abiana ...	... Water cess.
Abwab ...	... Commutation dues.
Agôr ...	... Land in front of a dam.
Arusa ...	... A low shrub.

## B.

Bachh ...	... Method of distributing revenue.
Bail ...	... A term used to express <i>pattidari</i> shares. An ox, divided into <i>pakka</i> or <i>kacha</i> , representing a pair of oxen and a single ox.
Baisakh ...	... Second month of the Hindus = 11th April—10th May.
Bajra ...	... Spiked millet.
Band ...	... Irrigation dam.
Banjar ...	... Waste land.
Bánkri ...	... A share of <i>pattidari</i> tenure representing a tool with which the <i>ber</i> shrub ( <i>pula</i> ) is cut.
Banni ...	... A State fuel reserve.
Barah kotri ...	... Twelve families closely related to the ruling Chief.
Barani ...	... Dry, unirrigated land dependent on rain.
Batai ...	... Weighment of the gathered grain. Rent in kind.
Begár ...	... Forced labour. Impressment for service.
Bajar-telia ...	... Oily salt (water).
Bejar ...	... Gram and barley mixed.
Bhayachara ...	... Land held by possession without reference to shares.
Bhur ...	... Sandy land.
Bhusa ...	... Crushed straw used for fodder.
Bigha ...	... A measure of land equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an acre.
Bigheri ...	... Rent per bigha.
Biswa ...	... A measure of land = $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a bigha. A share in a village or estate.
Biswadari ...	... Right to property or share in an estate.

## C.

Chahi I ...	... Land irrigated within the year of attestation from permanent wells.
„ II ...	... Land usually irrigated by rotation, etc., but not so irrigated within the year.
Chahi (temporary) ...	... Land irrigated by <i>kacha</i> and temporary <i>dhers</i> and <i>dhenklis</i> .
Chak ...	... An assessment circle.
Chanda ...	... Contribution or present to some religious institution.
Charri ...	... Jawar sown close.
Chaudhri ...	... A leading man in a tribe.
Cauthbat ...	... Originally payment of one-fourth of the produce as revenue; now a remission of one-fourth of the ordinary rates.
Cháwala ...	... A small grain.
Chhind ...	... A valley.
Chiknot ...	... Stiffish clay or clayey loam when cut presents a greasy or shining surface.
China ...	... Millet.
Chitawan or Faranghi-lag. ...	... A cess levied in the tahsil of Tijara.

## D.

Dahri ...	... Naturally flooded land.
„ hal or maujuda	Land ordinarily flooded and actually inundated within the last 5 years.
„ sabika	... Land now and then inundated, but not within the last five years.
„ barishi	... Area benefitted by hill drainage, but not inundated.
Dhak ...	... A kind of brush wood ( <i>butea frondosa</i> ).
Dhenkli ...	... Small and temporary <i>kacha</i> well which lasts only one harvest.
Dher ( <i>kacha</i> well)	... A temporary well, made without masonry.
Diwan ...	... A minister of State.
Durbar ...	... Administration of a Native State.

## F.

Farrash ...	... A kind of tree.
Faslana ...	... Harvest dues paid by the people to petty State officials.

## G.

Gadaora ...	... Uneven land cut up by hill torrents.
Gathwa ...	... A term for shares in <i>pattidari</i> tenure representing a single ox. A yoke.
Ghi ...	... Clarified butter.
Girdawari	... Crop inspection.
Gochni ...	... Wheat and gram mixed.
Gojra ...	... Wheat and barley mixed.
Gol ...	... Never regularly partitioned ; joint.
Gawar ...	... A coarse grain grown for fodder.
Gur ...	... Unrefined sugar.

## I.

Inam ...	... A grant from the State.
Inamdar ...	... The holder of an <i>inam</i> .
Istamrar ...	... Permanently settled.

## J.

Jaddis ...	... Agnates nearly related.
Jagir ...	... Assignment of land revenue.
Jagirdar ...	... One who holds a <i>jagir</i> .
Jaidad ...	... <i>Khalsa</i> assessment assigned to persons of position.
Jawar ...	... Great millet ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).
Jeth ...	... Third month of the Hindus = 10th May — 10th June.
Jhaunpri báchh	... A house or hut-tax.
Jinswar ...	... Crop statement.

## K.

Kaifyat ...	... A vernacular official letter.
Kadim ...	... Culturable waste.
Kallar ...	... Clayey soil impregnated with saline matter.
Kánsa ...	... A maintenance grant.
Kankar ...	... Stone gravel.



Kankut ...	... Appraisalment of the standing corn.
Kára ...	... Well made of stone, locally quarried without mortar.
Karbi ...	... Dried bajra stalks.
Kasba ...	... A town.
Kham (tahsil) ...	... Direct management of estates by tahsil.
Khara ...	... Bitter (water).
Khalsa ...	... Revenue realised by State as opposed to revenue due to assignees.
Kharif ...	... The autumn harvest.
Khasra ...	... A register of fields.
Khatauni ...	... A register of cultivating holdings.
Khatli ...	... Land along the banks of, and inundated by, <i>nalas</i> .
Khewat ...	... A register of proprietary holdings.
Killadar ...	... A commandant of a fort or garrison.
Kishtwar ...	... Field-to-field measurement.

## L.

Lakh ...	... One hundred thousand.
Lao ...	... Rope attached to the well oxen and the leathern bucket.
„ or langri	... A term used to express shares in <i>pattidari</i> villages. A well rope.

## M.

Mafi ...	... Assignment of land revenue.
Mála ...	... Broad table land at the top of a hill.
Malba ...	... A cess for defraying village expenses.
Malikana...	... Profit rent. A rent charge paid to proprietors over and above the revenue.
Malmala ...	... Brackish (water).
Man ...	... A measure of weight = 82½ lbs.
Masina ...	... <i>Moth</i> or <i>mung</i> mixed with <i>jawar</i> , <i>bajra</i> , <i>til</i> , etc.
Mattiyar ...	... Ordinary loam with some admixture of sand.
Matwala ...	... Hard (water).
Mewat ...	... The country of Meos.
Mirdha ...	... A surveyor.
Moth ...	... A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus acanthifolius</i> ).
Mujrai ...	... Lambardari dues.
Mung ...	... A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ).
Munsarim or kanungo.	... An official who supervises Patwari's work.

## N.

Nahri ...	... Area irrigated by canal or through sluices.
Nal ...	... A cylinder of masonry part of a well.
Nala ...	... A drainage line or channel of a river.
Nali ...	... A small <i>nala</i> .
Nánkar ...	... Money grant from State to Lambardars, etc.
Narukhand ...	... The country of the Narukha Rajputs.
Nazar ...	... A present or offering from an inferior to a superior.
Nazarana ...	... Sums paid by revenue assignees to the State in recognition of their grant.
Nikasi ...	... Net assets.

## P.

Pala ...	... Dwarf <i>ber</i> used for fodder.
Panaplat or osra ...	... A custom of periodically exchanging lands.
Papra ...	... A form of wells common in hilly tracts where the well is sunk through rock (page 12).
Pargana ...	... A revenue subdivision.
Patta kabulyat ...	... A written lease and its counterpart.
Patti ...	... A division of a village.
Pattidari ...	... Land held by shares ancestral or customary.
Patwari ...	... Village accountant.
Phali ...	... A term used to express <i>pattidari</i> shares. A tool for digging earth.
Photadar ...	... A money tester.
Pichôr ...	... Land behind a dam.
Pukka ...	... A building made of burnt brick or stone.
Purohit ...	... A Brahmin priest.
Pula ...	... A sheaf. A high jungle grass.
Punchayat ...	... A village council.

## R.

Rabi ...	... Spring harvest.
Raj ...	... State.
Rund ...	... Fuel and fodder reserve belonging to the State.

## S.

Sadar munsarim ...	... An official who supervises Munsarim's work.
Sambat ...	... <i>Bikrami</i> era of Hindus beginning 57 B.C.
Sanad ...	... A deed of grant.
Santhra or pathrela ...	... A form of wells in which the well is first dug out and a lining of stone is then built up from below.
Sarson or sarshaf ...	... An oilseed.
Ser ...	... A measure of weight=2 lbs. (40 <i>ser</i> s = a maund).

## T.

Takavi ...	... An advance by the State for agricultural purposes.
Tara mira ...	... An oilseed.
Taraf ...	... A part or side of a town.
Telia ...	... Oily water.
Thakur ...	... A general name for Rajput landholders.
Thám ...	... Suspension of revenue.
Theka ...	... A contract or lease.
Thikana ...	... A house.
Thakbast ...	... A map showing only the boundary of an estate.
Til ...	... An oilseed ( <i>Sesamum orientale</i> ).

## U.

Udhak ...	... A grant from the State to temples, Brahmins, charitable institutions, etc.
Urd or mash ...	... A kind of vetch.



## V.

Vakil ... An agent or representative.

## Z.

Zabti ... Cash rent per bigah.

Zamindar ... A landholder.

Zamindari bilijmal ... Land held by a body of owners.

Zamindari khalis ... Land held by a single owner.

Zira ... Cummin seed.

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