CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

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General Administration.

Executive and judicial.

The Rohtak district is under the control of the Commissioner of Hissár. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Extra Assistant and two Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is stationed at the outpost of Jhajjar. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldar* assisted by *naib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is one *sadr qanungo* at the *sadr* for general supervision.

Tahsils.	Qanungoes and Naibs.	Girdáwars.	Patwáris and Assistants.
Rohtak ...	2	2	62
Sámpla ...	2	2	63
Gohána ...	2	2	61
Jhajjar ...	2	2	63
Total ...	8	8	248

There are no munsiffs in the district. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal. Police, and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Rohtak, Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent assisted by a native Inspector and 13 Deputy Inspectors. The tabular statement in the margin shows the strength of the force. In addition to this force 781 village watchmen are entertained, who, with the exception of those located at the municipal towns of Gohána, Kharkaudah and Bahádurgarh and the town of Mehím, are paid by means of a rate or *bach* levied from the land-owners of the village. At Mehím there is a *chowkidari* tax, and the *chowkidars* at municipal towns are paid from municipal funds. In addition to these, may be mentioned the *thikar chowkidars* (see Chapter III, page 80), who are by a custom peculiar to this district, selected by lot from amongst the residents of the village, those who are unwilling to serve being obliged to pay the cost of a substitute. These *chowkidars* are only provided during the two or three hottest months of the year when thefts are most prevalent.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing Guards.	Protection and detection.
District Imperial ...	385	76	309
Municipal ..	69	...	69
Total ...	454	76	378

The *thanas*, or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chowkis*, or police outposts, are distributed as follows :—

Tahsíl Rohtak. *Thanas* : Rohtak, Kalánaur, Mehím and Beri—*Chowkis* Lákhan Mazra.

Tahsíl Jhajjar. *Thanas* : Jhajjar, Sálháwás—*Chowkis* Bádli, Chuchakwas.

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General Administration.

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

Tahsíl Sámpla. *Thanas*: Sámpla, Bahádurgarh and Kharkhauda. *Tahsíl* Gohána. *Thana*: Gohána—*Chowkis* Múndlánah and Siwánah Mál.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thana* and at every *chowki* except Chuchákwás, and in addition to these there are cattle-pounds at Bútánáh in the Hánsi division and at Simánkah in the Delhi division which are under the management of the Canal Department. This district lies within the Ambala police circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police at Ambálá.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 255 prisoners. Only short-term prisoners are retained here, all others being sent to the Central Jail at Lahore.

Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XLI of police enquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

There are no criminal tribes in this district, and the Criminal Tribes Act is not in force.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII; while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices.

There is only one distillery in the district for the manufacture of country liquor, and this is situated at Rohtak. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. The administration of customs and salt revenue is described in the next paragraph.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 77 non-official members, who are appointed by the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the local Government. They are selected from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*. In addition to these there are twelve official members consisting of the Deputy Commissioner who is president, the three Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Inspector of Schools, the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and four *tahsildars*. Table No. XLV gives statistics of Municipal taxation, whilst the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shewn below:—

Source of Income.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
Staging bungalows	170	193	168	248	283
Encamping grounds	28	47	45	76	63
Cattle pounds	3,989	2,556	2,635	2,676	2,527
Nazul Properties	161	62	56	85	42
TOTAL ...	4,348	2,857	3,004	2,985	2,914

The bungalows and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 108, 109 and the cattle pounds on this page. The principal *nazul* property is the Bágh Jehánárá at Jhajjar, in which is situated the commodious house which was formerly the palace of the Nawáb of

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General Administration.

Jhajjar, and which is now used as a district rest-house. The garden consists of 25 acres, which is rented to cultivators on a yearly lease. This estate was confiscated after the Mutiny of 1857. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Customs (salt).

The salt sources of the district, and the method of production, have already been described in Chapter I (pages 10-12). The salt pays a duty of Rs. 2 per maund. The Government are also entitled to a share in the produce, which is taken in the shape of a cess on the amount sold, varying from six pie to one anna nine pie per maund. The collection of this cess, called the *hákimi* cess, although it is an item of land-revenue, is entrusted to the Salt Revenue Department, who are in a better position than the land-revenue officers to ensure its realization. The Government allows a refund of 50 per cent. in some cases, and of 5 per cent. in others, of the collections of this cess to the landholders, in consideration of their proprietary rights in the lands occupied by the salt pans.

The subjoined table shows the manufacture and exports, the receipts on account of duty and *hákimi* cess, and the expenditure in cost of the establishment posted at the works, and contingencies for each of the past five years.

Year.	Salt.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Manufacture.	Exports.	Duty.	*Hakimi* cess.	Establishment.	Contingencies.
1878-79 (a)	785,610	883,240	2,160,715	71,401	12,882	10,976
1879-80 (b)	761,081	555,400	1,418,860	49,912	38,711	81,164
1880-81	868,209	581,337	1,457,050	49,827	39,732	7,661
1881-82	938,401	663,054	1,449,925	56,516	36,450	6,103
1882-83 (c)	640,115	634,774	1,277,648	55,482	37,233	7,495(c)

(a). The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-8 per maund from 1st August 1878.

(b). The abolition of the inland customs line led to an increase of establishment for the better protection of the salt works, and also increased the contingent expenditure by the outlay for necessary buildings.

(c). The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per maund from 10th March 1882.

The preventive arrangements are controlled by the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue under the Indian Salt Act, 1882. Manufacture is permitted by license, which provides conditions for the production of saleable salt, its storage, &c. The works are divided into four circles for purposes of supervision, as follows, *viz.* :—

Sultánpúr... ...
Sedpúr ... ... } Sultánpúr circle.
Muhamadpúr ...

Sadhrana ... ...
Káliáwás ... ... } Sadhrana circle.
Ikbálpúr ... ...

Múbarikpúr ... } Múbarikpúr circle.
Bassírpúr ... ...

Záhídpúr ... ... } Záhídpúr circle.
Silánah ... ...

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Customs (salt).

The establishment comprises two Inspectors stationed at Sultánpúr and Múbarikpúr, and two Assistant Inspectors stationed at Sadhrana and Záhidpúr, with a staff of 286 subordinate officers and men.

Each set of works, with its brine wells, pans, and stores of salt is enclosed by either a thorny hedge, or a ditch and mound with a few openings for ingress and egress. These openings are provided with gates at which guards are posted day and night, and the gates are locked during the night. Outside the enclosure are guard-posts about half-a-mile apart, forming a cordon round the works, and there are four peons stationed at each guard-post who patrol up and down their beats. A native officer of the rank of *jemadar* has charge of two guard-posts, to superintend relief of watches, and see that the peons are vigilant. Guards are posted inside the enclosure to watch the manufacture and removal of salt from the pans to the places of storage. In the dry weather the salt is stacked on the works in circular bell-tent like heaps, which are stamped with a Government seal, as a means of detection of theft; when the rains set in, the salt is thrown into pits, which are closed with mud and the surface levelled and smoothed so as to allow of easy discovery of theft. Every heap or pit has a board to show the number of the license, name of the licensee, and the estimated quantity of the salt. No salt can pass out of the enclosure except under a pass certifying to the payment of the Government dues. When a sale has been effected, and the duty and *hákimi* cess have been paid, the Inspector issues a pass and endorses it with an order for the specified quantity of salt to be taken from the heap or pit that has been sold. After the salt has been removed from the heap or pit, dried, weighed, filled into bags and loaded on carts under the superintendence of the guards, it is conveyed to the weighment yard at the head-quarters of the circle where it is finally weighed and cleared by the officer in charge.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided high, middle, and primary schools of the district.

Tahsil Rohtak.
Rohtak, Kalánaur, Berí, Mújrah, Pilánah, Kánhaur, Sánghi, Bohar, Mokhrah.

Tahsil Sámpla.
Sámpla, Hasangarh, Asaudah, Farwánah, Lowah, Mándauthí, Bapaniah, Chhárá, Dighal.

Tahsil Jhajjar.
Pátandah, Gúriání, Kosli, Jeházgarh, Subánah, Machhranlí.

Tahsil Gohána.
Mundlánah, Bútanah, Khanpur, Anwli, Nagar.

In addition to the Government school at Rohtak under the Educational Department there are, one aided English school at Jhajjar, five vernacular middle schools, situated at Gohána, Kharkauda, Bahádurgarh, Mehím and Badlí, a government *zenana* school situated at Jhajjar, and thirty primary schools. These are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by a native District Inspector. The distribution of the primary schools is given in the margin. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 55. Besides the Government and aided schools mentioned above there are two *zenana* mission schools at Rohtak, and a private *zenana* school containing some 40 girls, which was recently established by Mrs. Steel, and is supported by private subscription.

District School.

This school was founded in 1860. The school building stands just outside the city, to the south of it. It stands in a

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District School.

large compound in which gymnastic apparatus for the physical education of the pupils is placed. There is a boarding-house attached to it, also supported by the District Fund. The school has three branches located in different parts of the city to receive junior pupils. The school is divided into middle and primary departments, the former with three classes, and the latter with five. The staff of the middle school consists of two English masters, a mathematical and an Oriental teacher. The branch schools, each of which is composed of two classes, have teachers who give instruction in Urdu, arithmetic and Hindi. The school is under the charge of a head master. The following statement shows in detail the expenditure of the school, the number of pupils, and the results of the examinations :—

Year.	Expenditure.		No. of Pupils.			Results of Examinations.					
						Middle.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Provincial.	Grant-in-aid.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	No. of boys examined.	No. of boys passed.	No. of boys examined.	No. of boys passed.	No. of boys examined.	No. of boys passed.
1878-79	3,240	1,286	110	...	289	7	7	...	...	36	16
1879-80	3,051	1,580	30	46	271	4	3	14	8	19	19
1880-81	3,247	1,316	34	46	271	4	4	24	13	27	18
1881-82	3,065	1,324	31	41	261	7	6	12	8	26	26
1882-83	2,991	1,441	81	52	229	10	10	20	15	29	29

There are also 96 indigenous schools in the district, of which some of the principal are a school at Rohtak supported by Rai Bakhtawar Lall, Judicial Assistant, in which there is an average attendance of some 32 boys, and two smaller schools at Kotani and Gohána maintained by Thakur Indar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, and Chaudri Ghulam Mohi-ud-din respectively.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of hospital assistants. The dispensaries in the district are situated at Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahádurgarh and Gohána.

Rohtak Dispensary.

The Sadr Dispensary at Rohtak was founded in 1861 : it consists of a main building containing a ward for 21 male patients, an operating and dispensing room ; besides this there is a building with three separate compartments for females, and a row of single cells, six in number, for the segregation of special cases, male or female. The hospital is situated on the south-east side of the town, and on the side of the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Hissár, thus convenient alike for townspeople and travellers. The staff consists of a hospital assistant, a compounder, and menials.

There are 12 *hakims*, 4 *baids*, and 8 *yunáni*, paid partly from Municipal and partly from District Funds.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church at Rohtak, capable of seating some 30 persons. No chaplain is posted there. The service is usually conducted by the Deputy Commissioner. The chaplain from Hissár used to visit Rohtak every third month, but as there is now no clergyman

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Land and Land Revenue.

Head-quarters of other departments.

at Hissár, the Cambridge Missionaries at Delhi arrange to come over occasionally and perform service.

The portion of the Rewári-Ferozepur Railway, which runs through the district, is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent, whose head-office is at Rewári. The Rohtak branch of the Western Jamná Canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Delhi division, stationed at Delhi, and the Bútanah branch is under the Executive Engineer, Hánsi Division, who is stationed at Hissár. The Superintending Engineer of both these divisions has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Delhi-Hissár road, which passes through Rohtak, is under the Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial Division, stationed at Delhi, who is also in charge of the public buildings of the district. He is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, Ambála Public Works Department General Branch, stationed at Jálandhar. The Post Offices are controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Hissár.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Early Settlements.

Fiscal history up to 1803.

Of the fiscal history of the Rohtak district before the advent of the British rule, it is not necessary to write. The old fiscal divisions have been detailed in Chapter II (page 17), and no doubt the Mughal administration of the revenue was the same here as in the rest of North India; the system is well known, and has been well described by Sir G. Campbell, at pp. 96-98 of his "Modern India." As the Central Government grew weaker, and as the people became bolder, they naturally began to refuse to pay any revenue; George Thomas had to collect his by the persuasion of guns and bayonets, while the Nawábs of Dujána gave up the attempt in disgust and despair after a trial of six years. It was after such experiences that the north of the district passed under English collectors, thanks to whom there is at the present time no tract in India in which the Government demand is paid more promptly and regularly.

History since 1803, fiscal.

With regard to its earlier fiscal history, the district naturally divides itself into two separate portions—(1) the older tracts forming nearly the whole of the three northern *tahsils*, and which have been under our administration for over 60 years; and (2) the estates which belonged once to the Nawábs of Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh, and came under English management only in 1858. The former comprised 295 villages, with an area of 805,315 acres, and the latter amount to 219 in number, with an area of 348,232 acres. Two-fifths of the villages, therefore, and nearly one-third of the area, have been added to the Rohtak district since the Regular Settlement of the principal portion was made in 1838-40. The constitution of these two divisions, and the manner in which they are distributed over the present *tahsils*, are shown in Chapter II (pp. 37, 38).

Early Settlements of the old Rohtak District.

The first Revenue Settlements effected in the district were made after the method laid down in Regulation IX of 1805 A.D. The Government had decided, in order to induce the cultivators to feel secure and extend their efforts, to make a three years' (!) Settlement with them, to be followed by a second for the same period, and then by one of four years. After these ten years had passed, a permanent

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Early Settlements of the old Rohtak District.

Settlement was to be made of all lands as were then in "a sufficiently improved state of cultivation to warrant this." It is not likely that the greatest admirer of Settlements in perpetuity would have been able to find a single estate in Rohtak so advanced in 1813 A.D. as to warrant its being admitted to the benefit of these terms; but before any harm could be done, this clause was cancelled by Regulation X of 1812. The early Regulations of Government were not in force indeed in the Delhi territory, which was specially exempted from their operation till 1832 A.D.: but they were, nevertheless, followed as guides, and in accordance with the provisions of the enactment of 1805, two Summary Settlements of three years each were effected for the Rohtak-Berí *tahsíl* by the Honorable Mr. Gardiner. Mehím-Bhiwáni was, no doubt, treated in a similar manner, but there is no record of this. In 1815 A.D. a five-year Settlement of the former *tahsíl* and a ten-year Settlement of the latter, which was much more backward, were made by Mr. W. Fraser; while in 1820 Rohtak-Berí received a second Summary Settlement, and Gohána with Kharkhandah-Mándauthí, which had meanwhile lapsed to Government, a first Summary Settlement at the hands of Mr. T. T. Metcalfe and Mr. Fraser. The twelve Delhi estates were settled by officers other than those who assessed the rest of the district. At least four Summary Settlements of these villages took place before 1838 A.D., but whether there were more than these, and who effected any one of them, cannot be discovered from existing records. Before the next revisions were made in 1825, Regulation VII of 1822 was passed. So far as it recited that "a moderate "assessment being equally conducive to the true interests of the "Government, and to the well-being of its subjects, it is the "wish and intention of Government that in revising the existing "Settlement, the efforts of the revenue officers should be chiefly "directed, not to any general enhancement of the revenue, but to "the object of equalising the public burdens, and of ascertaining, set-"tling, and recording, the rights, interests, privileges, and properties, of "all persons occupying, managing and cultivating land," the Regulation was, in Rohtak at least, a dead letter. An increase of Rs. 2,000 was taken in the very Settlement which followed, although the revenue was already so heavy as to be nearly intolerable, and the unequal distribution of the demand was even worse than its burthen. During the currency of the next fourfold batch of Settlements, made by Mr. G. Campbell, assisted by Messrs. W. and H. Fraser, the old canal was re-opened, and the revenue survey of Gohána, Kharkhauda-Mándauthí, and part of Rohtak-Berí, took place in A.D. 1826-27; that of the remainder of Rohtak and of Mehím followed in 1838, after which the Settlement Officer had a sort of guide to assist him in fixing his village assessments. Before the revenue survey was completed, the four *tahsíls* were summarily settled once again by Mr. J. P. Gubbins and Mr. J. C. Grant; another increase,—this time nearly Rs. 4,000—being taken in the year of highest demand. While these Settlements were still running, Regulation V of 1832 did away with the control of the Resident at Delhi, by making the territory west of the Jamná subject to the High Court and Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces,

Summary Settlements.

First Revenue Survey.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Regulation IX of 1833.

and Regulation IX of 1833 supplied the necessary Settlement machinery which had not been provided for in Regulation VII eleven years previously, and enacted that each estate should be assessed according to the produce and capabilities of its land as ascertained at the time of revision of Settlement.

Finally, the last Summary Settlements of the Rohtak district were made by Mr. S. Fraser and Mr. C. Gubbins in 1835, the demand once again being added to by a sum of Rs. 20,000.

Nature of Summary Settlements.

The revenue of the Summary Settlements was undoubtedly pitched much too high throughout. With the present state of increased population, better prices, improved communication, and general material improvement, it would still be impossible to think of realizing a demand deduced from the rates of incidence of the revenue of the last Summary Settlement on the cultivated area of A.D. 1838. These rates were as follows :—

			Incidence per acre of cultivation.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Rohtak-Beri	... 82 estates	... ...	1	6	4
Ditto	... 21 „	... ...	1	7	2
Gohána	... 80 „	... ...	1	16	11
Mehim	... 26 „	... ...	1	2	2
Sámpla	... 62 „	... ...	1	9	9
Delhi	... 12 „	... ...	1	8	10

No doubt there was a large culturable area then, which there is not now, and some miscellaneous income was probably derived from this; but as a fact, the assessment of the present Settlement in the Rohtak villages falls even now a little short of the demand of the Regular Settlement, the revenue of which was nearly Rs. 4,000 less than that of the last Summary Settlement. It is needless to go into further details on the point here, but it must be remembered that, while the old revenue was supposed to represent two-thirds of the net produce, the present demand is limited to half. The demands on the villages were never realised in full, balances kept continually accruing, and large remissions had to be made in unfavourable seasons; and though such a climax of misery as Mr. Ibbetson has described in Pánipat, was never reached in Rohtak, there is no doubt that the injudiciously heavy revenue must have greatly retarded the progress of the district. The only other point requiring mention is the fact that (as will have been gathered from the above account,) the Kharkhauda-Mándanthí villages now in Sámpla received four Summary Settlements like Gohána, and the Rohtak-Berí villages now in the eastern *tahsíl*, five Summary Settlements. The demand of each Settlement for the *tahsíl* was as follows :—

	Kharkhauda-Mandanthí Villages.	*Rohtak-Berí Villages.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Summary Settlement	... 1,83,707	... Not known.
2nd „ „	... 1,72,234	... 40,843
3rd „ „	... 1,71,006	... 55,406
4th „ „	... 1,76,104	... 59,083
5th „ „	... None	... 57,905

The success of a series of short Summary Settlements had not been such in North India as to induce the Government to adhere rigidly to the system; and as in 1805 Government became alive to the fact that leases for three years, and even five years, were better than

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Land and Land Revenue.

The Regular Settlement.

for one year, so the truth also gradually dawned that a lease for about the period of a man's full strength was the best to induce him to use his utmost efforts to extend his cultivation. Accordingly, in 1837-38, a regular thirty-year Settlement of the Kharkhauda-Mándauthí and Rohtak-Berí *tahsíls* was made by Mr. C. Gubbins, and of Gohána in the next year by Mr. M. R. Gubbins: Mehím-Bhiwáni came under the hands of Mr. J. B. Mill in 1839-40. The manner in which the work was done in the three eastern *tahsíls* is fully described in the Assessment Reports of the Delhi territory, republished by the Punjáb Government in 1874. Mr. Mill's report has not been printed. The result of the new Settlements, as compared with the last Summary Settlements, gave an increase of Rs. 14,642 as follows in the 295 estates:—

Tahsíl	*Revenue of the last Summary Settlement.*		*Revenue of the Regular Settlement.*
Gohána:	Rs.		Rs.
83 estates ...	2,39,542	...	2,42,613
Rohtak:			
83 Rohtak-Beri estates	1,91,570	...	1,95,771
28 Mehim estates ...	67,705	...	59,639
		...	
Total ...	2,59,275	...	2,55,410
Sámpla:			
68 Kharkhauda-Mándauthí estates ...	1,76,104	...	1,93,962
21 Rohtak-Beri estates	57,905	...	56,095
12 Delhi estates ...	13,764	...	13,152
Total ...	2,47,773	...	2,63,209
Grand total 295	7,46,590	...	7,61,232

The new demand was never collected in full. It remained in force apparently some two or three years, while the Revised Assessment, which was immediately ordered, as will be seen, was being completed, and at the end of this time the outstanding balances were remitted; but information is not very clear on this point. At any rate the Board of Revenue became convinced that the land revenue was pitched too high throughout the Delhi territory; and that it was idle to expect villages which had always been hitherto in arrears, and were hardly recovering from the effects of two famines and a great sickness, to pay a revenue higher than any as yet demanded of them. When a Játt community does not pay its rent, it may be taken as an incontrovertible fact that it cannot do so, and that the rent is abnormally high. During the latter years of the currency of the Summary Settlements, cultivation had fallen off in Mehím and had been stationary in Rohtak, but had increased in Gohána, thanks to the opening of the canal, by one-fourth; there had also been an increase in Sámpla, no doubt, but on this point there are no statistics. Fourteen estates only refused to engage for payment of the new demand, but this proved nothing, as the people had been long accustomed to accept the announcement of a revenue, which they could not, and did not, pay. Of these, eight were in Gohána, and three each in Rohtak and Sámpla; in Mehím, which was the most highly over-assessed *tahsíl* of all, there were no refusals. Six of the Gohána villages were farmed for 30 years each; the other two, with the six estates of the central *tahsíls*, were made over two strangers for

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Land and Land Revenue.

The Revised Assessment.

twelve years only. The high revenue authorities wisely and rightly considered that the Settlement proposed could not be expected to work at all, still less to work satisfactorily; and under their orders a complete revision of assessment was carried out with the following results, as compared with that first proposed:—

Tahsil	*Regular Settlement Demand.*	*Revised Demand.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána:		
83 estates	2,42,613 ...	2,27,016
Rohtak:		
83 estates	1,95,771 ...	1,40,127
28 estates	59,639 ...	38,703
Total	2,55,410 ...	1,78,830
Sámpla:		
58 estates	1,93,962 ...	1,76,676
21 estates	56,095 ...	40,549
12 estates	13,152 ...	16,692
Total ...	2,63,209 ...	2,33,917
Grand total 295	7,61,232 ...	6,39,763

This was a reduction of Rs. 1,21,469, or 16 per cent., from the demand originally fixed, and of Rs. 1,06,827, or 14 per cent., from that of the last Summary Settlement; and whereas the revenue of the Regular Settlement had been Rs. 4,500 higher than that of the combined result of the *highest* Summary Settlement of each group of estates, the amended Settlement gave a demand nearly Rs. 30,000 less than that of the *lowest* Summary Settlement of each set. Two-thirds of the lightening of the burthen was made in the estates then or now in the Rohtak *tahsil*; comparatively little reduction was needed in Gohána where canal irrigation was rapidly extending. The apparent increase of the revenue in the Delhi villages is not a real one, as may be seen from the incidence of the new revenue per acre of cultivation given below: it was caused by the addition to the Rent Roll at this time of the revenue of a *jágír* village. The reduction given in the Rohtak *tahsil* might perhaps have been partially recovered by a system of progressive demands, commencing after ten years, but it was not perhaps easy to foresee in 1840 that an unbroken series of good seasons for 20 years was about to set in. The incidence on cultivation of the demands of the Regular and amended Settlements was as follows:—

	Incidence per acre of Cultivation. *Regular Settlement.* Rs. As. P.	*Amended Settlement.* Rs. As. P.
Gohána:		
82 estates	1 15 4 ...	1 14 5
Rohtak:		
82 estates	1 6 6 ...	1 0 2
28 Mohim estates ...	1 4 5 ...	0 13 3
Sámpla.		
68 estates	1 12 4 ...	1 9 10
21 Rohtak estates ...	1 6 5 ...	1 0 3
12 Delhi estates ...	1 3 0 ...	1 2 8

Results of the revision.

The righteousness of the policy pursued in lessening the burden of the revenue is seen in the steady and great progress which the district has made since that step was taken. From that date the cultivation of the present *tahsils* has increased in Gohána 38½ per cent., in Rohtak 57 per cent., and in Sámpla nearly 9 per cent., and,

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Results of the Revision.

except in Rohtak, cultivation has now almost reached its utmost limit. Of the advance made, the whole of that in Sámpla took place between 1840 and 1847 A.D., three-fifths in Rohtak, and half in Gohána; thus showing what efforts the people were willing to make when they had once received terms profitable to themselves as well as Government. Irrigation during the same time has increased by 75 per cent. in Sámpla, 53 per cent. nearly in Gohána, and 46 per cent. in Rohtak; the first eight years of the Settlement saw all of the advance in Sámpla, one-third in Gohána, and one-half in Rohtak. From 1840-1857, if the returns of the Revenue Reports are to be trusted, Rohtak was the only district in the North-Western Provinces which showed a clean balance sheet in every year; and the present prosperity of the district more than bears out the words of Mr. Thomason in 1846, when he wrote:—"There can be no doubt of the "justice and policy of the extensive reductions made at the last Settle-"ments. The Board deserve much praise for having insisted on them "as they did, and will no doubt now review with satisfaction the "happy results of the principles which they then advocated." The revenue demand for the above villages, according to the Rent-Roll of the last year before the present Settlement commenced, was as follows:—

Tahsil.				1873-74. Rs.
Gohána	...	..	...	... 2,23,837
Rohtak	...	...	...	... 1,76,922
Sámpla	...	...	...	... 2,30,369
Total			...	... 6,31,028

This is less than the revenue fixed in 1840 by Rs. 8,300. The causes of the decrease are principally reductions of assessment on account of the development of saline efflorescence, amounting to some Rs. 5,500, and grants of revenue-free lands to the value of Rs. 3,500; about Rs. 2,000 have been added to the roll by the lapse of revenue-free grants, and the sum is balanced by petty reductions made from unknown causes before 1857, or on account of land taken up for Government purposes and the like.

By Act VIII of 1846 it was provided that the currency of the Rohtak Settlement should last till July 1st, 1870. Before this Act was passed, the Rohtak district had been temporarily abolished in May 1841, and re-established in March 1842, as has been already said: this was done with the object of lessening expenditure on establishment, but the experiment was found not to work well, and had to be abandoned. Between 1843 and 1845, a Revised Record of Rights (which must be distinguished from the Revised Assessment of 1833-40) was made. The papers prepared at the Regular Settlement were very incomplete; they showed the cultivated lands only according to scale, and the uncultivated lands were merely sketched in. This was due to the latter not bearing any share of the revenue, and to no one, therefore, caring to have them properly recorded. But when large waste areas were broken up, it became important and necessary to define rights in them, and with this object the new papers were prepared. Though rough according to present ideas, they were a great improvement on the former ones, especially as re-

Revised Settlement Record.

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gards the record of ownership and rights of hereditary cultivation. The faired copies were probably more complete than those which we now possess; but they all perished in the flames of the Record Office in May 1857, and the papers now existing are either the *patwáris'* copies made in 1847, or else transcripts from them; in some cases, where no such duplicates were procurable, a rough new record was made up by the *tahsildars* after the Mutiny.

Jhajjar and Bahádurgárh villages. Settlements of the Nawabs.

We come now to the 219 estates added to Rohtak within the last 25 years. Three Summary Settlements of each country were made by its respective rulers, of which the first two were sufficiently moderate, and the last so high as to be a merely nominal demand. The revenue of the third Summary Settlement was as follows, with an incidence pretty near that given below, and which is calculated on the cultivated area of our Summary Settlement in 1858-59:—

Description.	*Number of Villages.*	*Revenue.* Rs.	*Incidence per acre of cultivation.* Rs. As. P.
Bahádurgarh villages ...	21	34,875	1 19 3
Jhajjar villages ...	190	2,67,017	1 2 10
Jhajjar villages in Sámpla ...	5	12,875	1 0 9
Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages in Rohtak ...	3	1,845	0 7 6
Total ...	219	3,16,612	.....

The incidence in Bahádurgarh was extraordinarily high, when it is considered that no villages were receiving canal irrigation in the time of the Nawáb, and that only four enjoyed a scanty share of the floods which might overflow from the Najafgarh *jhil*. The incidence in Jhajjar was also very high, when it is remembered that a large number of the wells now existing have been sunk since 1862. Besides the revenue demand there were under the Nawábs a number of other exactions petty in themselves, but considerable in the aggregate, as is common in Native States and the consequence was that, whole villages in the Jhajjar territory were deserted, and many cultivators fled even from the strongest estates. The Commissioner of Delhi, for years before 1857, was besieged by fugitives demanding justice against the last Nawáb. In Bahádurgarh, owing to the utter incapacity and weakness of the ruler, things never came to so bad a pass as in Jhajjar, because the villagers simply defied the Nawáb, and he was unable to collect the revenue. It may be mentioned here that the Nawábs were not lords of the soil. The grants of their territories will be found in the Punjáb Volume of Mr. (now Sir C. U.) Aitchison's Treaties, and the terms of these grants show that they were in reality mere service *jágírs* of an unusually large extent. No doubt the rulers were absolute owners in estates which they had reclaimed from the waste and founded themselves; but the grant in no way affected the status of the villagers of the estates then existing, who remained owners of the soil, as they had been for centuries before. Their right was never contested by the Nawábs; and the people sold and mortgaged lands as freely under their rule as under our Government, and they were entered as proprietors of the soil in their Settlement Records as in ours.

British Summary and Regular Settlements.

After the territories of the two Nawábs had been resumed, Mr. J. S. Campbell made a Summary Settlement of their villages in Jhajjar and Sámpla, and those in Rohtak were settled by the Deputy

Commissioner for the time being. Mr. Campbell's Report for the Nawáb's Jhajjar *tahsíl* was submitted in June 1858, and that for the other *parganas*, including Bádli and Bahádurgarh, in August. The Financial Commissioner considered the general assessments fair, and in this opinion the Chief Commissioner concurred; adding that if after a year's experience they were found to be too high, they should be at once reduced in Bádli and Bahádurgarh; the revenue fixed was thought to be quite as high as was safe. These Summary Settlements worked pretty well until the Regular Settlement was completed, and a reduction was made in one case only, though in *pargana* Kánaundah it was found necessary to grant an immediate revision, which resulted in a demand less by 16 per cent. than that at first proposed. In recommending this reduction the Commissioner wrote thus of the tract: "Owing to the "grievous oppression under the late Nawáb and his predecessor, "the population has been thinned and the remnant left with a hopeless, "haggard look. This *pargana*, in short, has been ground down to "the very limit of endurance." Kánaundah was, no doubt, in a worse plight than the Bádli and Jhajjar *tahsils*, but they, too, had been terribly straitened by the revenue exactions of their late ruler. When the Summary Settlements were sanctioned, it was ordered that a Regular Settlement should at once be set about and completed. In 1860, Rái Partab Sing was placed in charge of the work, which, however, was not completed till 1863. During its progress a Revenue Survey was effected of the whole confiscated territory of the Nawábs: there seems also to have been an earlier survey, probably made about 1830-35. The Report of the Regular Settlement was submitted in January of that year by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, of which district the remaining Jhajjar territory had meanwhile become the southern *tahsíl*. The Financial Commissioner considered the assessments proposed to be moderate and fairly distributed, and anticipated that they would be collected without difficulty, and they were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The period of the Regular Settlement was fixed so as to end conterminously with that of the rest of the district in 1870.* The figures of the two Settlements of the villages still in Rohtak were as follows:—

	Assessment of Summary Settlement.	*Assessment of Regular Settlement.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Bahádurgarh villages	... 25,815	... 27,765
Jhajjar estates—190	2,17,885	... 2,14,775
Ditto (5) in Sámpla	... 10,305	... 10,205
Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages (3) in Rohtak	.. 1,825	.. 1,861
Total	.. 2,55,830	.. 2,54,596

* NOTE. The correspondence on the (1) Summary and (2) Regular Settlements will be found under (1) Deputy Commissioner Jhajjar's No. 102 of 26th June 1858; Commissioner's Nos. 58 of 17th July and 91 of 25th August; Financial Commissioner's Nos. 387—3022 of 24th July and 651 of 1st September; Chief Commissioner's No. 671 of 3rd August; (2) Deputy Commissioner Rohtak's No. 18 of 17th January 1863; Commissioner's No. 22 of 2nd March; Financial Commissioner's Nos. 187-963 of 23rd March; and Government Punjáb's No. 265 of 30th March.

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British Summary and Regular Settlements.

This was a reduction of 19 per cent. from the demand of the last Summary Settlements of the Nawábs. The current revenue demand of 1878-79 is Rs. 2,58,238; a reduction of Rs. 10 each has taken place in the eastern Bahádurgarh and Rohtak villages, and an increase of Rs. 3,662 (due to the creation of new estates, and to the lapse of revenue-free grants) has occurred in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*. The Bahádurgarh and Jhajjar villages are still, as a rule, distinctly less strong than the adjoining estates of the old Rohtak district; but they are far stronger now than when we received them in 1858, and it may be hoped that during the next 30 years most of them will advance to a pitch of prosperity as general as that prevailing elsewhere in the district.

The revenue demand for the whole district may now be put together thus :—

The whole district.	*Regular Settlement.*	*Demand of 1878-79.*
	Rs.	Rs.
295 old villages ..	6,39,763	6,31,415
219 new villages ..	2,54,596	2,58,238
Total 514 estates ..	8,94,359	8,89,653

This demand is distributed as follows in the present four *tahsíls* :—

	Regular Settlement.	*Demand of 1878-79.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána ..	2 27,016	2,23,933
Rohtak ...	1,80,691	1,78,678
Sámpla ..	2,71,877	2,68,605
Jhajjar ...	2,14,775	2,18,437
Total ...	8,94,359	8,89,653

Results of former Settlement for the whole district.

Since 1858 A.D. a sum of Rs. 4,60,434, or rather more than half a year's revenue, has been remitted; the remissions took place entirely in the famine years of 1861-62, and 1868-69, except for a sum of Rs. 3,300. A further sum of Rs. 4,71,031 was for a time suspended, but ultimately collected; of this Rs. 1,60,396 belonged to the drought of 1877-78, although suspended eighteen months later, Rs. 62,623 to the earlier year of famine, and Rs. 1,55,510 to the later. Nearly half the remissions made were given in the Rohtak *tahsíl*, and about three-fifths of the further sum suspended will be found there also; the suspensions given in Gohána, over and above the remissions, were very small. Except in the three years mentioned, the revenue has always been paid with the greatest ease and promptitude. On an average 732 coercive processes a year since 1860 have been issued for the collection of revenue; this is something less than 1½ per estate yearly. The numbers are pretty much the same in all four *tahsíls*; but their issue is generally made without any system, and proves almost nothing as to the facility or otherwise with which the revenue is collected. It remains only to notice briefly the area sold and mortgaged under the old revenue demand in order to close the account of the previous fiscal history of the district. The area affected was unfortunately largely increased during recent Settlement operations by the drought of 1877-78, and the policy of collecting the revenue without any suspensions in that year. The area sold during past Settlement has been 12,093 acres only, or 1¼ per cent. of the lands of the district, of which separate

Remissions. Suspensions.

Coercive processes.

Area sold.

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possession is held; the smallest area sold is in Sámpla, the largest in Jhajjar, 8,669 acres passed to the hands of fellow agriculturists and 3,424 acres to non-agriculturists. The small area acquired by the last class in Jhajjar is noticeable. Statistics of area and price will be found in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105).

Area mortgaged.

The area mortgaged amounts to 49,184 acres, or 5 per cent. of the separately-held lands of the district. Here, again, a larger area is held by brother-cultivators than by strangers, but in nearly all cases the average mortgage money due to the latter is less than to the former, whereas with sales it was the very reverse. The mortgage debt amounts to about ⅔ of the revenue of a single year. More than half the area affected is in the Rohtak *tahsíl*; in this *tahsíl* only do outsiders hold in mortgage a larger area than agriculturists: the lands in question belong principally to the Rangháras. Possession is usually given to the mortgagee; if the mortgagor retains the land in his own hands, he pays the revenue, and such a mortgage is called *ár rahn*. In the Gohána *tahsíl* the mortgage money per acre is higher than the selling price; this is due to five-elevenths of the mortgaged area being canal-irrigated, while only one-fifth of the lands sold was so. In Jhajjar the two prices are much the same; in the other two *tahsíls* the latter far exceeds the former. Statistics of area and price will be found in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105).

Results of former Settlements.

There is little more to say under this head of previous fiscal history. It will have been gathered from the foregoing account that the recent revenue administration of the district has been sound and successful, and that in consequence the tract itself has made immense advances. Besides the material progress testified to by the increase of cultivation and irrigation we have the facts of increase of population and cattle, improved communications, better markets, extension of the more valuable crops, higher prices, and (as a consequence of all) a vastly increased value of land.

The present Settlement.

Revision of Settlement.

The Regular Settlement was revised between the years 1873 and 1879. For three years of this time Mr. Purser held charge of the operations, which were commenced under his superintendence. They were completed by Mr. Fanshawe, and reported by him in 1880.

Assessment Circles.

At the present Settlement the district has been divided off into 18 Assessment Circles as follows :—

Tahsíl.	Number.	Name of Circle.	Position, &c.
Gohána ...	1	Western rain-land ...	Situated high on west border.
" ...	2	Central canal ...	On the main Rohtak canal.
" ...	3	Eastern rain-land ...	Between the two canal circles.
" ...	4	Eastern canal ...	On the eastern border of the tahsíl.
Rohtak ...	5	Canal ...	On the tail of the Rohtak canal.
" ...	6	Eastern rain-land ...	On the eastern border of the *tahsíl*.
" ...	7	Central " ...	In the centre of the *tahsíl*.
" ...	8	Rájpúta " ...	Below the central circle.

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Assessment circles.

Tahsíl.	Number.	Name of Circle.	Position, &c.
Rohtak ...	9	Northern " ...	Above the central circle.
" ...	10	West " ...	West of the central circle.
Sámpla ...	11	Canal ...	On north-east border.
" ...	12	Rain-land ...	Comprises ⅔ of the tahsíl.
" ...	13	Dahri or flood-land ...	In south-east corner.
Jhajjar ...	14	Ditto ...	Along the east border.
" ...	15	*Rousli chahi*, or well-irrigated loam.	West of the flood circle and in the centre.
" ...	16	*Rousli bárani* or unirrigated loam.	Along the north border.
" ...	17	*Bhúr chahát pukta*, of sandy soil and lined wells.	Above and below the *rousli chahi* and next circle.
" ...	18	*Bhúr chahat khám*, of sandy soil and unlined wells.	West of the *rousli chahi* circle.

These circles, with the exception of those in *tahsíl* Rohtak (where the character of the owners in one part, and the former excessively light revenue in other parts, made it necessary to sub-divide the rain-land portion of the *tahsíl*) are formed entirely with regard to the presence or otherwise of irrigation and its nature. Four Circles include all the canal land; two embrace the area naturally flooded; and three contain the well-lands, leaving half the number to comprise all the rain-lands, of which five are in the Rohtak *tahsíl*. The villages are distributed among the circles as follows:—

Name of Circle.	Number of Circles.	Number of villages in Circles.	Area, acres.	Percentage of area to whole.
Canal	4	107	253,065	22
Well	3	111	166,939	14
Flooded	2	53	90,328	8
Rain-land...	9	240	642,615	56
Total	18	511	1,153,547	100

The central canal circle of Gohána and the canal circle of Rohtak are continuations of one and the same tract; so are the eastern canal circle of Gohána and the canal circle of Sámpla, while the two naturally flooded portions of the district also adjoin one another. The rain-land circles occupy the whole of the centre and west of the district, and throw up two long arms to the north, where the wedge-shaped central canal circles run down into the plain. In previous Settlements, the rain-land tracts of each of the northern *tahsíls* were treated as a whole; this, as regards Gohána and Rohtak, was a mistake, but the present western villages of the latter belonged then to Mehím: any difficulty was got over by assessing the eastern villages much above rates and the western ones below.

Increase in cultivation.

The following table shows the cultivated and irrigated areas as they stood at the Regular Settlement:—

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Increase in cultivation.

Tahsil.	AREA IN ACRES.									
	Revenue-free.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.					Total area.
					Canal.	Wells.	Naturally flooded.	Rain-land.	Total.	
Gohána ...	6,349	7,589	74,239	6,835	41,358	...	...	77,250	118,608	213,716
Rohtak ...	320	12,635	153,921	19,382	7,279	361	...	181,491	189,131	375,2[illegible]
Sámpla ...	13	12,931	51,622	4,022	12,781	1,391	...	176,760	190,932	259,320
Jhajjar ...	3,625	34,405	48,711	23,299	...	14,605	8,017	156,264	178,886	289,926
Total ..	10,208	67,558	328,393	53,638	61,416	16,357	8,017	591,784	677,555	1,138,351

The figures in this return are those of 1838 A.D. for the old estates of the district, and of 1862 for the Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages. They cannot be accepted as absolutely correct, for in Sámpla the royal *jágír* (*taiúl*) villages had to be included in the *khálsa* estates, and there is no detail forthcoming of the area naturally flooded in that *tahsíl* at the Settlement of 1862. The area of the Government grass preserves, which was then nearly 12,000 acres, is not included in Jhajjar. The old unculturable area is shown so low as it is in the northern *tahsíls* because the tanks, roads, &c., in the culturable jungle lands were also classed as culturable; in Jhajjar there must have been some mistake in the classification of unculturable soil. The areas of the present Settlement are given below, and show the increase which is noted beneath each column:—

Tahsil.	AREA IN ACRES.									
	Revenue-free.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.					Total area.
					Canal lands.	Well-lands.	Flooded lands.	Rain-lands.	Total.	
Gohána ...	430	13,901	90,191	1,006	63,342	508	25	10,664	160,525	215,056
Rohtak ...	2,797	19,281	55,368	4,124	11,531	470	...	28,604	297,044	378,484
Sámpla ...	1,385	16,035	29,636	341	22,092	2,571	911	186,397	212,571	261,778
Jhajjar ...	10,991	17,387	99,341	8,262	...	15,966	8,604	185,676	213,368	296,249
Total ...	15,609	66,654	168,336	13,733	96,875	22,535	9,540	765,669	894,415	1,153,547
Increase per cent ...	...	...	...	...	57	37	19	29	32	1

It has already been stated that much of the advance in the three northern *tahsíls* made since 1838 took place in the first ten years of the Settlement. Besides the fact of the great increase of the area irrigated from the canals, it must be borne in mind that irrigation has become much more certain than it was formerly, owing to the better management of the canals. The increase in population has been noticed in Chapter III (pp. 41—43); judging from the figures in *tahsíl* Gohána, the general increase in the northern *tahsíls* cannot have been one of less than 25 per cent. since 1840; the increase in Jhajjar, during eight years since 1868, was 8 per cent. Cattle also have increased very

Increase of population.

Increase of cattle.

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Miscellaneous income.

largely in numbers, though here again we have no perfectly reliable figures; the increase in Gohána from 1853 to 1875 was one of two-fifths, and it has probably not been much less in the other *tahsils*. The miscellaneous income gained by the sale of cattle, fodder and *ghi*, and by the hiring out of carts for carrying, etc., was found on enquiry to be very considerable, and in good times it is probable that it may amount to nearly one-half of the Government revenue. The rise in prices which took place between the Regular and revised Settlements has been fully discussed in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105.).

Extension of more valuable crops.

It has been seen how largely the better and more valuable crops have been introduced since 1838, which is more or less another way of putting the increase of irrigation, though not entirely so; communications have been greatly improved, and the effect is partly seen in the rise of prices. There is no reason to believe that the soil has deteriorated generally to any material degree, though no doubt some of the older lands need more ploughings now, and perhaps even then return a less yield than they used to do thirty years ago.

Character of the seasons.

Such are the facts which the assessing officers had to consider with regard to the advance made by the district. On the other hand, it had to be borne in mind that the tract was one where the seasons are notoriously uncertain in their character. In the last 33 years before 1878-79, there have been twelve average seasons, eleven above the average (*viz.*, six good and five better than average), and ten below the average (including three inferior, four distinctly bad, and three of actual famine). The number of years in which the crops failed badly, or almost entirely, is nearly one-fourth of the whole, a circumstance which shows how productive the soil must be in ordinary years, if its produce has to suffice, and does suffice, to supply the food necessary to enable the people to live in bad seasons as well. Since so great an area of jungle land has been brought under cultivation, it has become necessary to sow a larger area than formerly with fodder crops for the cattle; and while the advance of population has been beneficial to the district in general, the pressure in some parts, and especially in the canal estates, has become serious, while in other villages the evil effects of swamping have caused an actual diminution in the numbers of the people.

Small culturable area left.

The villages generally have advanced and grown stronger no doubt, but the room left for further expansion of cultivation is very limited, except in parts of Rohtak and in Jhajjar; it was impossible, therefore, in framing proposals, to discount any increase of the cultivated area during the ensuing Settlement. Moreover, it is not at all probable that the canal-irrigated area will increase largely, although irrigation may be withdrawn from some estates and transferred to others; the sinking of new wells, on the other hand, involves an outlay of capital which requires the profits of a good many years to recoup it. It had further to be remembered, that although the revenue demand itself had fallen off rather than increased, yet the burthen on account of cesses had risen from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16-4 per cent., and that it would be necessary to add to it a further charge of at least 3 per cent. more. Besides, as regards the canal villages, the cost of water had increased three-fold since 1838, and had become more than double since 1865.

Increase of Cesses and Water rates.

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Basis of assessment.

The orders of Government for the assessment of the district were to the following effect. The general principle to be followed was that the Government demand should not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate, or, in other words, half the net produce received by a landlord in money or kind. Special attention was to be paid to produce rents where existing; but, as has been seen above, such rents are hardly to be found in Rohtak. The habits and character of the people, the proximity of markets, the facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, and the existence of profits from grazing and the like, were to be taken into account in estimating the land-revenue demand. When the gross assessment of each circle had been framed on these principles, soil rates were to be deduced from them, and the results were to be reported for sanction, so as to form the basis of the assessment of the estates. The tests which existed, with which to compare the results deduced from the rates fixed, were but scanty—one-sixth of the gross produce, such rent figures as could be found, the present and former demands on estates whose material resources were much the same now as they had been at the former Settlement, and the increase of cultivation, irrigation, population, &c. It was impossible to fix plough rates which would be otherwise than misleading, because no less than 8,474 ploughs, out of a total of 45,139, were found to be used to cultivate lands in other villages as well as in that to which they belonged. Well rates were not devised in Jhajjar, as they had not been customary on the country-side before.

Revenue rates.

Canal lands.

Separate rates were framed for each class of irrigated soil, and each kind of unirrigated. Those on canal lands varied from Rs. 2-12 per acre, in the centre of Gohána, and in Sámpla, to Rs. 2-8 on the Gohána eastern border, and Rs. 2-6 in Rohtak; the variations were made according to the certainty and facilities of irrigation or otherwise. The question of the dry assessment of canal irrigated lands and of owner's rates will be dealt with presently.

Well lands.

The highest well rate per acre was proposed in the flood circles, where nearly all the wells are sweet, and the depth to the water is least; in Jhajjar, where the floods are more certain, it was fixed at Rs. 3 per acre, and in Sámpla at Rs. 2-12: the last rate was also adopted in the Jhajjar central well circle, and the canal circle in Sámpla; the two *bhúr* circles of Jhajjar had rates of Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2, and in the other *tahsíls* (where the well area is very limited) the rate varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2. Taking the incidence per acre of the result of the well rates throughout the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and applying it to the average well acre of 12 acres, we have an average assessment of Rs. 31-8 per well.

Flooded lands.

The rate for flooded lands in Jhajjar was fixed at Rs. 2-4, and in Sámpla at 4 annas less. As has been already said, no system of fluctuating assessment based on crop rates was thought necessary for any of the flooded villages.

Rain lands.

The manured lands were assessed from Rs. 1-8 to 1-3 per acre, but there is little manured land not also irrigated, as will be seen below. The stiffer soils were rated highest in the Sáhibí depressions, *viz.*, at Rs. 1-1 per acre; Rs. 1-4 was the rate in Sámpla and Gohána, and about Rs. 1-1 elsewhere. The best *rausli* in the northern and eastern *tahsíls* was assessed at Rs. 1-2 to

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1-3 per acre, and in the rest of the district at Rs. 1-0 to 0-12-6, omitting the three westernmost circles of the Rohtak *tahsíl*. The *bhúr* in Jhajjar includes much fair soil; while in the northern *tahsíls* only the very poorest has been so classified; it therefore bears a higher rate of 12 to 11 annas per acre in Jhajjar, and a lower one of 10 annas to 8 annas 6 pie in the north; where the culturable area exceeded one-fifth of that cultivated, the excess was assessed at from 4 annas to 2 annas per acre. The three western circles in Rohtak were too lightly assessed at last Settlement to be able to bear assessment at nearly the same rates as the rest of the *tahsíl*; accordingly in them the rate for the better soils varied from 12 annas 6 pie to 9 annas 6 pie; for *rausli* from 11 annas 6 pie to 8 annas 6 pie, and for *bhúr* from 6 annas to 5 annas. In these tracts, as well as in the western circle of Gohána, it will be possible to enhance the revenue rates at next Settlement; the soils, as such, are quite as good as those in Jhajjar; at the present Settlement, however, the increase taken was as high as it was considered safe to demand, amounting as it did, in some cases, to one of from 50 to 70 per cent.

Lightly assessed circles.

Result of Rates.

The result of the rates proposed and sanctioned may be shown thus according to the different soils of each *tahsíl*, together with the percentage of the revenue which each kind bears to the whole demand :—

Description of lands.	Gohána.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Jhajjar.	Total.	Per-centage.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Canal	1,69,331 12	27,284 0	61,397 8	.....	2,57,913 4	24
Well	289 11	950 0	4,800 4	49,755 8	56,595 7	6
Flooded	.....	.....	1,474 0	20,028 8	21,502 8	2
Manured	501 0	107 0	3,953 4	793 4	5,415 1	1
Clay (1) Dakar	2,416 6	2,642 3	7,889 0	703 6	13,159 15	2
,, (2) Matiyar	2,721 12	11,668 14	19,996 14	12,076 14	14,384 6	4
Loam	1,06,109 12	2,00,609 9	1,79,706 4	95,766 14	5,82,271 6	56
Sandy	2,410 2	7,497 13	5,394 4	4,660 0	70,651 15	7
Culturable	1,173 15	1,604 8	934 4	55,419 12	6,273 11	6
Total	2,85,663 0	2,48,726 0	2,71,877 0	2,29,402 0	10,82,018 0	100
Former Revenue of Tahsíl ...	2,37,016 6	1,50,691 0	2,71,877 0	2,14,775 0	8,94,359 3	...

It may be noted that the unirrigated lands, which amount to 86 per cent. of the whole area, bear 69 per cent. only of the revenue; that the canal lands, which form but a little more than a tenth of the whole, are assessed with nearly one-fourth of the demand; and that in the case of the well and flood lands the proportions are 5 and 2 per cent. as against 2 and 1 per cent.

Increase of demand compared with development of resources.

The percentage of the increase of the revenue in each *tahsíl* over that fixed at last Settlement, may be compared as follows with the increase of its material resources since last Settlement :—

Tahsíl.	Percentage of increase of						
	Revenue.	Cultivation.	Irrigation.	Wells.	Population.	Cattle.	Prices.
Gohána ...	25·88	26	53	.....	35?	60?	30-40 p. c.
Rohtak ...	39·69	57	46	.....	60?	80?	ditto
Sámpla ...	4·72	9	78	29	15-20?	35?	ditto.
Jhajjar ...	11·77	23	24	26	16-20?	30?	20-25 p. c.
Total ...	18·73	22	51	28	.....	.....	.....

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The increase on the current revenue demand of each *tahsíl* is as follows: Gohána 27·22 per cent., Rohtak 41·21, Sámpla 6, Jhajjar 8·85, and for the whole district 19·19. The increase of cultivation in Jhajjar was considered by Mr. Purser to be nominal rather than real. The increase of irrigation in Gohána and Sámpla was no doubt largely foreseen and discounted at the last Settlement; this is proved, especially in the latter case, by the high revenue rates left untouched in the latter case, by the high revenue rates left untouched in the villages in which canal irrigation has chiefly developed, as compared with those in the adjoining villages still unirrigated; moreover, as has been seen, the whole increase nearly took place before 1847. In Jhajjar the unirrigated area recorded at this Settlement was somewhat over the real average, both as regards flooded lands and well lands. The measurements throughout the district were made in seasons fully average, and in Rohtak and Gohána in seasons above the average, *viz.*, the year of 1875, and the early months of 1876. The wells of Sámpla *tahsíl* are common in the flood circle only; the whole increase of wells has taken place there, and in that circle an increase in revenue of 27 per cent. was given by the rates proposed. The increase of wells in Jhajjar is more apparent than real, as although a great many new ones have been sunk, a great many also were deliberately put out of work at Rái Partab Singh's Settlement, and not a few have fallen out of use since 1862. Compared with the value of one-sixth of the gross produce (after deducting half the estimated sum from sugarcane, as virtually occupying the ground for two years [three seasons], the revenue now proposed is Rs. 10,61,871 as against Rs. 12,84,220). This test is not a good one where a large sugarcane area is concerned. The result of the rates approaches very nearly to $\frac{1}{7}$th of the value of the gross produce; and looking at the uncertainty of seasons in the district, the share taken is quite sufficient; the new revenue and cesses together amount to almost exactly the same value as $\frac{1}{6}$th of the gross produce.

Reasons for present estimates.

The revenue actually assessed on the villages of the 14 assessment circles which remain after excluding those with canal irrigation, was as follows:—

Final Assessment non-canal Circles.

Tahsíl.	Number of Circles.	Revenue by Rates.	Revenue Assessed. Initial.	Revenue Assessed. Final.	Loss from result of Rates.	Incidence of Revenue per acre of cultivation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. As. P.
Gohána	3	52,467	52,469	52,463	3	1 1 10
Rohtak	5	2,06,620	2,03,635	2,03,640	2,980	0 12 2
Sámpla	2	1,97,702	1,97,011	1,97,387	315	1 2 7
Jhajjar	5	2,30,202	2,32,599	2,33,490	712	1 1 4
Total ...	14	6,86,000	6,85,704	6,91,982	4,018	0 15 8

The progressive demands are due entirely to wells protected by leases granted on favourable terms, except as regards Rs. 400 in Rattanthal, Jhajjar. In Sámpla the flood-circle was assessed a good deal below rates, but this was nearly made up in the rain-land circle. In Jhajjar the loss caused by having to assess the Rájpút villages far below the result of rates was not entirely recovered else-

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Final Assessment of non-canal circles.

where. A sum of Rs. 459 is included in the revenue of Zahidpúr, Jhajjar, on account of the profit which the owners receive from the salt manufacturers. The *hákimi* tax of 6 pie per maund is still taken by Government in addition; and, should the manufacture of salt ever fail, a reduction of assessment will have to be made to the village as far as the Rs. 459 are concerned (see Financial Commissioner's No. 758 of 30th June 1879, and Government Punjab's No. 955 of 22nd August). The revenue fixed is throughout moderate and equable, and will be paid with promptness in ordinary years. Some of the Rájpút villages in the south of Jhajjar will, no doubt, find their burdens very heavy, although exceedingly lightly assessed as compared with the adjoining estates; but these are held by men who must be driven out in the end. To quote Mr. Lyall's words: "They are fit only for the position of tenants living from hand to "mouth, with no credit to pledge, and compelled to work by the "necessity of living and by compulsion from above." There is little else to add on the assessment of these villages. The possible entire failure of the Sáhibi-Indori floods, the spread of *dáb* grass, or salt efflorescence in the flood and some well villages, the falling out of use of wells in any well estates, and the drifting of sand over cultivation, are the main dangers which may be anticipated, in addition to the unfortunate flooding of villages by the canal in Sámpla.

Facts for future consideration.

Assessment of canal villages.

In the assessment of the canal villages, it was necessary to frame "owners' rates" under Act VIII of 1873. When the Settlements of the old Delhi territory were commenced, it was determined that the wet and dry assessment of the lands irrigated by the Western Jumná canal should be fixed separately, and not in a lump sum, as had been the case formerly. It was also decided, after much consideration and consultation, to fix the owners' rates according to the "proportional method;" that is, to make them a fixed portion of the rates for the use of water, or occupiers' rates. The law laid down that the owners' rate must not exceed the difference of the wet and dry rates adopted, and the Punjab Government laid down that it should be a simple fixed fraction of the occupiers' rates; to reconcile these two orders, based on very different sets of circumstances, and to secure the full revenue of the canal tracts fell to the share of the Settlement Officer. In Sámpla Mr. Purser decided to take one-half of the occupiers' rate as the nearest simple fraction to represent the owners' rate, and the same result was arrived at for the other two *tahsíls* also; this had already been the case in Panipat, and afterwards became the case throughout the lands watered by the Western Jumná canal in the three districts of Karnal, Delhi and Rohtak. The canal lands were assessed separately at the lump wet rates, and then at the ordinary dry rates of the circle, according to the kind of soils; the difference between the results of the two sets of rates gave the owners' rate. This was then compared with the incidence of the average occupiers' rates paid for the last ten years, and the nearest simple fraction of the occupiers' rates to represent the difference of the wet and dry rates was found to be a half. But as the average canal irrigated area of the period adopted was a good deal less than that shown by Settlement measurements, the result of the dry assessment of Settlement canal lands added to the owners'

Owners' rates.

Loss on owners' rates.

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Loss on owners rates.

rates calculated at half occupiers' rates on the average departmental area, failed to give the full revenue resulting from the assessment of canal lands at lump wet rates. Even taking the Settlement canal area, and applying to it the incidence of the occupiers' rate per acre on the departmental area, there was still a loss of nearly Rs. 13,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole revenue of the canal circles, assessing the canal lands at the proposed lump rates. The figures may be shown as follows :—

Name of Circle.	Revenue by Lump Rates.	Revenue by Separate Rates.			Loss by Separate Rates.	Owners' Rates on Settlement area.
		Dry Rates.	Owners' rates at half of average occupiers'.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána, Central ...	1,89,166	1,14,319	57,406	1,71,725	17,441	63,656
,, East ...	44,031	27,361	13,824	41,185	2,846	15,451
Rohtak ...	45,802	31,190	13,011	44,101	1,701	14,439
Sámpla ...	87,023	56,169	25,934	82,103	4,920	30,548
TOTAL ...	3,66,022	2,29,039	1,10,075	3,39,114	26,908	1,24,094

Enhancement of the dry revenue.

But as the owners' rate portion could not be conveniently raised it became necessary to increase the dry assessment of canal irrigated lands. All these points were discussed in detail in a separate report on the owners' rates, and in the orders passed on it; these papers have been printed, and have been bound up with the Assessment Reports, where they may be consulted (Proceedings, Punjab Government, No. 13 of October 1879). The general upshot was that incidence of the dry revenue on the *canal* lands was raised from Re. 1-4-1 to Re. 1-9-0 per acre in the Gohána central circle; from Re. 1-4-1 to Re. 1-6 in the Gohána eastern circle; from Re. 1-4-7 to Re. 1-9 in the Sámpla circle; and from Re. 1-1-8 to Re. 1-4 in the Rohtak circle. These rates were not, of course, applied to the canal lands alone as they stood. The result of their application to the canal lands in their dry aspect was added to the assessment of the remaining unirrigated lands of the circles, and the whole was redisdributed by a single rate over all the lands with the result as noted in the margin. It was admitted that under the new system the dry assessment of some estates would be much above a true one, and even above what could be fairly realised from the village if canal irrigation was entirely or perhaps very largely withdrawn, and it was ordered that such cases should be noticed in the Village Note-books, and this was accordingly done. Mr. Purser was of opinion that the dry revenue

Circle.	Incidence per acre of dry revenue on whole lands of the circle.	
	Former.	New.
	Re. As. P.	Re. As. P.
Gohána, Central ...	1 2 10	1 5 1
,, Eastern ...	1 2 11	1 5 5
Rohtak ...	1 0 7	1 1 6
Sámpla ...	1 4 0	1 6 2

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Land and Land Revenue.

Final assessment of canal villages.

of a number of villages assessed according to the new rates was much too high in any case, and a special report was submitted on them. After considering the views advanced, the Financial Commissioner agreed to reduce the dry assessments of the revenue by a sum of Rs. 1,055 in six villages, and the final demands for the canal circles were fixed as follows :—

Name of Circle.	Revenue finally assessed.			Incident per acre of cultivation.	
	Dry.	Estimated Owners' Rates.	Total.	Dry.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gohána, Central ...	1,27,953	60,399	1,88,352	1 5 1	1 15 1
" East ...	30,950	14,151	45,101	1 5 5	1 15 2
Rohtak ...	32,964	13,406	46,370	1 1 5	1 8 9
Sámpla ...	62,342	29,223	91,565	1 6 9	2 0 6
Total ...	2,54,209	1,17,179	3,71,388	1 4 9	1 14 5

The initial revenue is Rs. 125 less than this, *viz.*, Re. 1 in Gohána, Rs. 41 in Rohtak, and Rs. 83 in Sámpla. The result of the detailed assessments is higher than that of the rates by Rs. 5,366, but the estimated income from owners' rates is taken as Rs. 7,000 above the average deduced from the occupiers' rates of the last ten years. There is every reason, however, to believe that the full sum put down as the estimate of owners' rates will be realised. Irrigation has increased of late especially in Sámpla, and the average of the last five years is perhaps higher than that for the whole ten. The assessment of the canal lands is, of course, more or less experimental, and the working of the new system will have to be carefully watched. Probably a certain amount of irrigation will be given up in some villages, but there are many others eager for a new or larger share, and there is no doubt that after a few years the full estimated income from owners' rates ought to be realised.

Owners' rates system.

Short Settlement for swamped estates, &c.

There is one point more to note with reference to canal-irrigated villages, *viz.*, the treatment of those suffering from swamp or the development of saline efflorescence or both. After a full discussion of the question with regard to such estates in Karnal, it was determined that where they could pay only a very low and inadequate dry assessment because of the high amount of their owner's rates, due to the excessive irrigation which they are obliged to have recourse to in order to grow any crop at all, they should be settled for five years only; and the same rule was extended to Rohtak. In accordance with it, the villages of Bhádauthí, Bhádauthí-Búsánah, and Siwánkah in Gohána, and of Zíá-ud-díupúr in Sámpla, have received Settlements for five years, and will come under re-assessment in the autumn of 1884.

The assessment of the whole district.

The full and complete assessment of the whole district may be thus shown by *tahsíls*, as compared with the existing revenue and the results of the rates sanctioned. The Government of India has ruled that collections on account of owners' rates are not to be classified as land-revenue, and they are therefore shown separately here :—

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The assessment of the whole district.

Tahsíl.	Old revenue, 1878-79.	Revenue by rates.	New Revenue assessed.		
			Total.	Land revenue.	Owners' rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána ...	2,23,933	2,85,663	2,85,918	2,11,368	74,550
Rohtak ...	1,78,678	2,52,435	2,50,010	2,36,604	13,406
Sámpla ...	2,69,805	2,84,726	2,89,952	2,59,729	29,223
Jhajjar ...	2,18,437	2,39,902	2,38,490	2,38,420	...
Total ...	8,89,653	10,62,016	10,63,370	9,46,191	1,17,179

The initial land-revenue is Rs. 6,403 less than the above, *viz.*, Rs. 7 in Gohána, Rs. 46 in Rohtak, Rs. 459 in Sámpla, and Rs. 5,891 in Jhajjar. A sum of Rs. 889, on account of the dry assessment of gardens, and of Rs. 423, due as owners' rates from the same, is included in the above full revenue, so that the result of the detailed assessments is Rs. 51 below that given by the rates approved of. The loss on account of the abolition of progressive demands in the rain-land circles has been made up in the canal circles, but the fact of the estimate on account of owners' rates being over the actual average of the past, must also be borne in mind. The ultimate increase over the annualised revenue demand of the last Settlement is Rs. 1,69,011, or 18·88 per cent., and over the revenue of its last year Rs. 1,73,717, or 19·51 per cent. Of the new revenue, Rs. 7,280 (Rs. 650 in Sámpla and Rs. 7,244 in Jhajjar), are enjoyed by grantees, and Rs. 300 (*viz.*, Rs. 100 in Bahádurgarh, and Rs. 200 in Kalánaur) by *inamdárs;* the rest is paid into the Government treasury. Over and above the full revenue, Rs. 6,919 have been assessed on revenue-free plots for the purpose of cesses, and with a view to future lapses, which will add some Rs. 7000, to the rent roll during the period of Settlement. The question of enjoyment of the owners' rate by grantees whose rights are of old date, has been decided in favour of the grantees. About 402 acres, of which the revenue is assigned permanently, were irrigated at the first Regular Settlement, half in Rohtak and half in Gohána: and now that it has been decided to allow the grantees to receive the owners' rates on these lands, the full revenue is reduced by about Rs. 500. Bir Barkatábád in Sámpla is settled in perpetuity at a revenue of Rs. 2,344. Finally, it should be stated that, in addition to the above revenue, a sum of Rs. 15,627 was assessed on the villages of the district on account of the fees of chief headmen and *zaildárs*, and was afterwards allowed off the assessment. The detail is as follows:—

Increase.

Amount allowed for *zaildárs* and chief headmen.

Tahsíl.	For Zaildárs.		For chief headmen.		Total.
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
Gohána ...	2,101	0	1,463	0	3,564
Rohtak ...	2,303	8	1,684	8	3,987
Sámpla ...	2,542	0	1,965	0	4,507
Jhajjar ...	2,308	8	1,261	8	3,570
Total ...	9,254	0	6,373	0	15,627

The incidence of the new revenue for each *tahsíl*, and for the whole district, exclusive and inclusive of owners' rates, is as follows:—

Incidence of new revenue.

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Incidence of new revenue.

Tahsil.	Exclusive of Owners' Rate.			Inclusive of Owners' Rate.		
	On Cultivation.	On assessed area.	On total area.	On cultivation	On assessed area.	On total area.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gohána ...	1 4 0	1 0 10	0 15 8	1 11 0	1 8 10	1 6 3
Rohtak ...	0 12 9	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 11 4	0 10 7
Sámpla ...	1 3 3	1 1 0	0 15 11	1 5 6	1 2 11	1 1 8
Jhajjar ...	1 1 4	0 14 ·	0 12 10	1 1 4	0 14 0	0 12 10
Total ...	1 0 10	0 14 1	0 13 2	1 2 11	0 15 10	0 14 9

The general incidence per head of agricultural population is Rs. 2-10, of adult male population Rs. 7, per cultivator Rs. 8, per owner Rs. 10, per plough Rs. 21. Among the chief classes of cultivators the incidence is as follows per acre of cultivation: Játs, the 12 clans, Rs. 1-2-5, Miscellaneous Rs. 0-15-1, Brahmins Rs. 0-15-5, Ahirs Re. 1-1-6, Rájpúts-Hindu Rs. 0-12-8, Mussalmán Rs. 0-10-8, Afgháns Rs. 0-14-0. All these figures include the owners' rates. Among the Játclans the Dahiya and Malik, nearly all of whose villages are irrigated by the canal, pay highest—Re. 1-7-3 and Re. 1-6-5 per acre, and after them the Golia (Re. 1-4-4), with their naturally flooded lands and wells.

Cesses.

The cesses imposed in the present Settlement are: (1), local rates at Rs. 8-5-4 per cent; (2) road, 1 per cent; (3), post, 8 annas; in (4), schools, Re. 1 in Jhajjar and Sámpla, and 8 annas, Gohána and Rohtak, the difference being due to a slip; (5) headman's 5 per cent; (6), *patwáris*, 3 per cent in Gohána, Rs. 3-4 in Rohtak, and Rs 3-8 in Sámpla and Jhajjar, with 4 annas on account of stationery in all cases; on the local rate this cess will be Rs. 3-2 per cent. in all four *tahsíls*. The total sum on account of cesses therefore varies from Rs. 18-9-4 to Rs. 19-9-4 per cent. The amount of these cesses, added to the full revenue and to the allowances for chief headmen and *zaildárs*, gives a sum total of Rs. 12,82,094. The cesses at last Settlement amounted to 8 per cent. only in the northern *tahsíls*, and to 10 per cent. in Jhajjar and Bhádurgarh, and during its currency were increased to 16 per cent. The increase of cesses and revenue since 1838 A.D., and 1862 has been Rs. 3,11,196, or 32 per cent., the exact figure of the increase of cultivation during the same period. As a fact, only the cesses for roads, schools, and posts have as yet been levied on the owners' rates, as legal difficulties stand in the way of the imposition of the local rate and the cesses for headmen and *patwáris*. These, however, will presently be remedied, and the full cesses will no doubt be then levied on the owners' rate as well as on the actual dry revenue.

Increase of cesses and revenue.

Instalments.

The revenue instalments are four in number: on 15th May and June for spring harvest, and on the 15th November and December for the autumn. The times of these were fully discussed and considered, and various alterations were suggested by various officers, but, finally, it was determined to leave the old dates alone although the reason of two late instalments for the spring harvest is not very apparent: it is a question if a special instalment should not be fixed for the sugarcane crop. The detail of the proportions

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Instalments.

in which the people elected to pay the revenue at each harvest are as follows; the two instalments of each harvest are always equal, half and half:—

Amount of Instalment.		Class of Village.				
Spring.	Autumn.	Canal.	Flooded.	Well.	Rain-land.	Total.
8 annas ...	8 annas ...	74	33	48	14	159
10 " ...	6 " ...	1	14	3	.....	18
6 " ...	10 " ...	31	9	59	226	325
4 " ...	12 " ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1
12 " ...	4 " ...	.....	5	1	.....	6
11 " ...	5 " ...	.....	1	.....	.....	1
9 " ...	7 " ...	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	107	53	111	240	511

Nearly all rain-land villages, and a large number of other villages with only a moderate irrigated area, naturally pay the larger portion of their revenue at the autumn harvest, when they gather the two crops of *bájra* and *joár*. Three-fourths of the canal villages, and half the flooded villages pay by equal instalments, or by instalments higher in the spring than in the autumn. The few exceptions are due to special circumstances.

Period of Settlement.

The new demands have been sanctioned by Government for a period of 30 years, commencing with the autumn harvest of 1879 A.D. except in the few canal villages already noticed.

Prospects of the new Settlement.

Mr. Fanshawe thus discusses the prospects of his assessments. There is little else to say on the subject of the new assessments. Cultivation in Gohána and Sámpla has almost reached its full limit, except in a few cases, such as the villages on the western border of the former; in the west of Rohtak and Jhajjar there will, no doubt, be a considerable increase of cultivation during the next thirty years. Canal irrigation is not likely to extend largely, but its distribution will perhaps be improved; and if the insurance against famine of a larger number of estates is thereby brought about without injuring those whose irrigated area is now unduly great, the trouble spent over the question of owners' rates will not have been spent in vain. In the two flooded circles it is probable that not a few new wells will be sunk, especially if money advances are judiciously made by Government for this purpose. There seems to be no reason to fear any great and general fall of prices: at present they are half as high again as the average taken for valuing the gross produce. Communications will improve no doubt. Excepting some of the Ránghar and Rájpút villages, in which the owners must inevitably fall lower and lower in the struggle for existence, there seems no cause to anticipate that any considerable area of land is likely to change hands, or that the people will become more generally indebted during the next thirty years. In short, the future of the Rohtak district may be looked on with quiet confidence. The check which has been caused to the prosperity of the district by the great loss of cattle in 1877-78, and by the general sickness of last year, is only

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Instalments.

temporary; and there appears to be no reason why the material prosperity of the district should not advance steadily year by year until the whole tale of thirty years is full, if only the revenue system is not made to work too rigidly in years of drought and famine.

"The Jhajjar assessment appears light, if judged by its incidence. But this test is deceptive. It is impossible to describe the difference between the Jhajjar villages and those of the rest of the district; this can only be realised on the spot, but no one realising this would consider the Jhajjar revenue demand easy in comparison with the rest of the district. The large area entered as culturable in the flooded circle of that *tahsíl*, and which attracted attention, is not all really so; to a great extent it consists of unculturable sand-hills or soil overrun with *dáb* grass, and full of salt efflorescence, and even the area lying all the year round under the water of the lakes was classed for some reason as culturable, probably because it may be so once in forty years. The rain-land assessments in the Gohána and Rohtak *tahsíls* were accepted by the Financial Commissioner on the understanding that suspensions of the revenue would be freely given in years of famine and drought, and the same policy must be pursued in Sámpla and Jhajjar, if wide-spread indebtedness is not to follow these seasons; in the latter the necessity is greater than in in any of the other *tahsíls*."

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

A detailed Note on the revenue-free grants of the district, the nature of whose sanction, as regards the three northern *tahsíls*, differs entirely from that of those in the Punjab proper, will be found in the supplementary volume of Memoranda attached to Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report. By the people they are called *milk* and the grantees *milki*; the grants are usually petty ones effecting small areas, but those of the Shekhs in Rohtak, and those held for three generations in Mehim, deserve special notice, and there are besides ten villages held in whole or in part in *jágír*—all but one in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*. The Shekhs' grant was resumed in 1832, but restored ten or twelve years later; the distribution of the area concerned was never exactly carried out in pursuance of the terms of the orders passed. But there is no quarrel among the grantees as to shares. And the exact area held by each has now been carefully recorded. As regards the *jágír* estates, the entire villages of Shídípúr in Sámpla, and of Fordpúr in Jhajjar are re-leased to individuals in perpetuity; Fatahpúrí and Kanwáh are re-leased for the maintenance of buildings, but it has been ordered that a large share of the latter should be resumed on the demise of the present grantees. Bábrah is held revenue-free for two lives, and Palrah has been recently confined to the heirs male of Rája Sabal Singh in perpetuity. Islámgarh and Thomaspúr are held entirely in *jágír* for life, and Campbellpúr and Sheojípúrah are partly so held. Except in the cases of Fatahpúrí, Kanwáh, and Bábrah, the grantees in Jhajjar are also owners of lands whose revenue has been assigned to them; a sum of Rs. 864 was recovered from all grantees as their share of the expense of

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settling their estates. None of these *jágír* grants in perpetuity are transferable or alienable, as none of them belong to the old Delhi territory; but the old revenue-free grants in perpetuity in Gohána and Rohtak are transferable. More than half the revenue at present assigned has been granted away for one lifetime only, and lapses will add some Rs. 7,000 to the rent roll during the course of the present Settlement. There are now no *taiúl* grants left in the Rohtak district; the last—Ridhánah in Gohána—was resumed after 1857. A *taiúl* grant was a royal one for the maintenance of some member of the royal family.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes.

Government lands and other rights.

The Government rights in Kankar have been carefully recorded at the recent Settlement. All land owned, or held by Government, was made the subject of a separate brief case, and reported on to the department concerned in its title. The record of *nazúl* plots was also examined and corrected: a number of patches of land, which were confiscated in 1857, had never been made properly subject to the right of Government: the cases were duly reported for orders. They occurred chiefly in Ridhánah (Gohána) and Rohtak, and round Bahádurgarh. The practice of taking up land without paying compensation has led to the anomaly of the land under Government gardens, tanks, and even a *tahsíl* building not being owned by Government; there is no dispute, of course, as to Government's possession in these cases. The question of the title of Government in the lands under the main canals and distributaries, rest-houses, gardens, etc., was one that caused much trouble and investigation. At the Settlement of 1840, the land in question was, as a rule, recorded as the common property of the village, or of some sub-division of the village, or of private individuals (the areas under each head being in the proportions of about $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$), and in the possession only of Government. The alteration of this entry in the records of the present Settlement could only be made in one of the two legal ways, *i.e.*, by consent of both parties concerned, or in pursuance of a judicial order. The Irrigation Department wished, if possible, to get a better title than one of mere possession, and the Settlement Officers were instructed to do all that they could to induce the people to consent to the lands being entered as Government property in the present papers. It was maintained by the Canal Officers that compensation had been paid for the land in question, but that the papers had been burnt in the Mutiny. This, except in rare instances, is not likely, as in the earlier days of our administration it was usual for Government to take up land without payment, and to restore it to the villages when no longer required. Moreover, in some cases the land had been taken possession of since last Settlement, and the people had been paying the revenue assessed on it all along. The land under the main distributaries came into Government possession only after 1866, when, in consequence of the imposition of higher occupier rates, the Irrigation Department decided to relieve the people of the trouble of maintaining and clearing these water-courses; for these the Department asked only for

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a title of exclusive possession as long as they should be maintained. For the lands under the drainage channels in Sámpla, and the new water-course in Gohána, compensation had been duly paid, and they were entered as Government property; while for the lands under the main canal, Government in its No. 362 of 3rd September, 1873, ordered that, if possible, they should be recorded as the property of Government, and if not, as the common property of the villages, subject to the exclusive right of possession by Government as long as the canal was maintained; the lands under the gardens and bungalows were to be taken up, and paid for, if they could not be otherwise acquired. At last final orders on the whole question were issued on a letter of the Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Lyall, No. 261 of 2nd March, 1879, by the Government (Irrigation Department) letter No. 294 of 20th January, 1880. In his letter the Financial Commissioner accepted generally the views maintained by the Rohtak Settlement Officers. He believed that probably no compensation had been paid for the land, but that, as was usual formerly, the people had consented to its appropriation by Government *with regard to the purpose for which it was required*, and that they were, therefore, morally entitled to receive the land back when it was no longer needed for that purpose. He was also of opinion that the question of Government title arising from long possession should not be raised; considering the nature of the entries at the last Settlement, it is very doubtful if the Government possession could be considered other than permissive since that time. Accordingly he proposed, and Government sanctioned his proposals, (1) that where there was reason to believe that compensation had been paid, and the people admitted the Government title, the entry of the Government proprietary right should be made, but that if they did not admit it, the possession of Government merely should be entered, and the claim of Government to be owner noted; and (2) that where there was reason to believe that no compensation had been paid, if the people had consented to give Government the full proprietary title, this entry should be modified by the addition of the reversionary right of the people, and if they did not consent, the Government should be entered in exclusive possession, as in the former records, and admitting only a reversionary right of the villagers. Disputes as to possession were to be summarily decided on their merits in the usual way. The results of the entries made as to these lands in Rohtak under the above instructions were reported in the Settlement Officer's Nos. 68 of 13th April, 1880, and 103 of June 23rd, 1880. The real point at the bottom of the dispute was the question of the ownership of trees, should the land be given up to the people when it ceased to be required for the use of the canal. This, however, is not an insuperable one. In many places trees belong to a different person from the owner of the land in which they stand. When land now under the canal is restored to the people, the trees will remain Government property as before, and will be looked after by Government officers; any attempt to cut them would be punishable as stealing.