

## CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND  
FINANCE.

## Chapter V.

Administration  
and Finance.Executive and  
Judicial.

Tahsil.	Kanun- goes and Naibs.	Patwaris and Assistants
Hisar .. .. .	2	48
Hansi .. .. .	1	62
Bhiwani .. .. .	1	38
Fatehabad .. .. .	1	41
Barwala .. .. .	1	84
Total .. .. .	6	220

The Hisar district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Hisar division. The head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner and two Extra Assistant Commissioners. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *tahsildar* assisted by a *naib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. 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 assisted by neither Cantonment nor Honorary Magistrates. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I of the Police Report for 1881-82, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 988 village watchmen are enter-

Class of Police.	DISTRIBUTION.		
	Total Strength.	Standing guards.	Protec- tion and detection.
District (Imperial)	388	196	192
Cantonment .. .. .	..	..	144
Municipal .. .. .	144	..	..
Canal .. .. .	..	..	..
River .. .. .	..	..	..
Ferry .. .. .	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	532	196	336

tained, and paid by the village headmen from a village house tax. The *thànàs* or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chaukès* or police outposts, are distributed as follows:—

*Tahsil Hisar*.—*Thànàs*—Hisar, Siwani, and Balsamand; *chaukè*—Agroha. *Tahsil Hansi*.—*Thànàs*—Hansi and Narnaund; *chaukè*—Madanheri. *Tahsil Bhiwani*.—*Thànàs*—Bhiwani, Tosham, Kairu, and Bahal; *chaukès*—Dinaud, Bamla, Sungarpur, Bajina and Rodan. *Tahsil Fatehabad*.—*Thànàs*—Fatehabad and Ratiya; *chaukès*—nil. *Tahsil Barwala*.—*Thànàs*—Barwala and Tuhana; *chaukès*—nil.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thana*, and also at Hisar attached to the Government Cattle Farm, and at Landa Khera, Mengni Khera and Narnaund under the management of the Canal Department. The district is within the Ambala Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambala.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 289 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials

Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. There are no criminal tribes in the district.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 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. The land revenue of the district is separately noticed below. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Hisár, Hánsi and Bhiwáni. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 30 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsils*, and of the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent Police, as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves

Source of income.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
Staging bungalows ..	276	389	277	258	294
Encamping-grounds ..	57	45	59	54	71
Cattle-pounds .. ..	3,934	3,451	2,600	2,303	3,194
Nazul properties .. ..	94	89	98	115	133
Total .. ..	4,361	3,974	3,034	2,750	3,692

are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the margin.

The bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 59, and the cattle-pounds at page 60. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are separately noticed below.

The Imperial Customs' Preventive Line which formerly passed through this district has been abolished.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, middle, and primary schools of the district. There are middle schools for boys at Hisár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni and Tuhána; while the primary schools are situated at Hisár, Nangthala, Kayla, Balsamand and Kurri in the Hisár *tahsil*; at Hánsi, Sisae, Narnáund, Mamreẓpur, Khánda, Petwár, Bowáni and Jamálpur in the Hánsi *tahsil*; at Bhiwáni, Tusham, Kairu and Tigrána in the Bhiwáni *tahsil*; at Fatehábad, Aharwán and Ratiya in the Fatehábad *tahsil*; and at Barwála, Tuhána and Jamálpur in the Barwála *tahsil*. The district lies within the Ambála circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambála. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 30, 31.

The Bhiwáni district school was established in 1864. It teaches Ludi and Mahájani, as well as the ordinary Urdu course. The staff consists of six English, six Persian, three Urdu, and one mathematical teacher, and three Hindi monitors.

The table at the top of the next page indicates the work of the schooling for the last five years :—

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Administration  
and Finance.Revenue, Taxation  
and Registration.

Customs.

Education.

Bhiwáni District  
School.

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Bhiwani District  
School.

Years.	Amount of ex- penditure.	No. of pupils.	Middle School Examination.		Examination by Upper Primary standard.		Examination of Lower Primary standard.	
			Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1878-79 .. ..	Rs. 3,583	511	5	5	*	*	17	13
1879-80 .. ..	4,185	467	†	†	10	5	18	7
1880-81 .. ..	4,575	518	5	3	10	6	17	10
1881-82 .. ..	4,689	534	4	4	5	4	20	18
1882-83 .. ..	4,512	545	2	2	9	7	17	14

\* There was no Upper Primary Department until the year 1879.

† On account of new classification there was no 3rd class formed this year.

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 Assistant Surgeons at Hisár and Bhiwani, and of native doctors, *i.e.*, Hospital Assistants, at Háni and Fatehabád. The dispensary at Hisár is situated on the south side of the town, and contains accommodation for 40 male and 8 female in-door patients. It is attended annually by some 7,500 out-door and 300 in-door patients. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, a Hospital Assistant, a compounder, dresser, and menials.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church—Saint Thomas's—at Hisár capable of seating some 60 persons. The Chaplain at Dehli visits the station once in every three months.

Head-quarters of  
other departments.

The portion of the Rewári and Ferozpur Railway which runs through the district is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent at Rewári; while the District Traffic Manager at Ajmere controls the line. The head offices of the Railway are at Ajmere. The Western Jamna Canal, as far down as Bahadra, is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Háni Division, stationed at Hisár; the Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Dehli. The main Dehli and Hisár road is under the Executive Engineer, General Branch, at Dehli. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Bandi Kui; and the post offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Hisár. The Government Cattle Farm under the Military Department is under the charge of a Superintendent, and is controlled by the Deputy Commissary General at Ambála.

Statistics of land  
revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found in the last pages of this chapter.

Summary Settle-  
ment, 1816 A.D.

When first the attention of the British Government was seriously turned to Hariána, in 1810, the country, with the exception of the sub-division (*pargana*) of Háni and a few of the

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ment, 1816 A.D.

larger villages in other parts of the district, was either lying waste, or, if occupied, was held on a precarious tenure by recent settlers, unattached by ties of association to the soil, and ready to fly, at a moment's notice, beyond the border. In Hānsi even, where the effects of the *chālisa* famine had been less severely felt, the inhabitants were mostly found crowded together in masses in the larger villages, where they had betaken themselves for the sake of mutual security. The smaller villages were completely deserted. The change of rule, however, attracted large numbers of immigrants, principally from Rājputāna, and the population rapidly increased; while in Hānsi the people began to leave the large villages and spread themselves once more over the face of the country, re-occupying their old homes. It was not, however, until 1816 that any attempt was made to bring the district under a land revenue Settlement. In that year a Settlement for 10 years was effected by Mr. W. Fraser, which was followed by a 5 years' Settlement in 1825, and by another Settlement for 10 years made in 1831-32. The revenue assessed at these various Settlements ranged somewhat above  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees. The average demand for the five years preceding 1840-41 amounted to Rs. 4,88,609. It must not be supposed, however, that this sum was collected. Mr. Brown, the officer who conducted a revised Settlement in 1840-41, ascertained that, of the seventeen years from 1824 to 1840, no less than nine were years of either total or partial failure of the crops, attended by a deficiency in the collections, aggregating more than 50 per cent., below the revenue assessed, and two more were seasons so bad as to render considerable remissions of revenue necessary, though not quite to the same extent. He embodies the results of his inquiries in the following remarkable table :—

Year.	Revenue demand.	Balances.	REMARKS.
A. D.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Fasli</i> 1233 = 1825	4,51,916	...	
„ 1234 = 1826	4,50,386	19,247	
„ 1235 = 1827	4,59,624	5,660	
„ 1236 = 1828	4,67,113	25,312	
„ 1237 = 1829	4,73,524	46,796	
„ 1238 = 1830	5,17,434	2,78,960	The balance partly owing to a bad season and partial failure.
„ 1239 = 1831	4,60,359	8,367	
„ 1240 = 1832	4,69,284	2,23,870	Ditto ditto.
„ 1241 = 1833	4,77,658	4,28,205	A total failure and famine.
„ 1242 = 1834	4,77,127	8,137	
„ 1243 = 1835	4,85,678	2,50,317	A bad season and partial failure.
„ 1244 = 1836	4,91,337	12,306	
„ 1245 = 1837	4,88,377	3,63,141	An almost total failure.
„ 1246 = 1838	4,86,718	1,62,225	A partial failure throughout the district.
„ 1247 = 1839	5,03,013	64,079	Ditto ditto.

NOTE.—To the above 15 years may be added the year 1832 F. S. (1824) when the failure was also so total that not a fraction of revenue was collected, the whole having been remitted; and the last year 1248 F. S. (1840) when a balance equal to that of 1247 F. S. accrued from a bad season and partial failure.

Taking an average over the 15 years from 1825 to 1839, the collections fell short of the assessment by 28 per cent. The assessment was in fact a farce. No means existed of enforcing payment from the then shifting population, ever ready to fly beyond the border,

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ment, 1816 A.D.

if in any season they found the British money rates press more heavily than the collections in kind made by the neighbouring Native States. The collection of the revenue, in fact, was, as the Settlement Officer of 1840 expresses it, "a mere yearly juggle between the *tahsil* officers and the people." In the sandy tracts to the west, another cause tended to cause fluctuations of revenue. The soil, though productive in good years, and especially after having lain fallow for several years, is very easily exhausted. The settlers from Bikáner would at first plough up every acre, leaving not a corner of their allotment uncultivated. This would continue for a few years, until the land was exhausted, and then the *Bágrís* would leave their villages and seek a new settlement elsewhere, sure of finding waste land on every side only waiting to be brought under cultivation.

Regular Settlement,  
1840 A.D.

Such was the state of things upon which the proceedings of the First Regular Settlement of the land revenue opened in 1839-40.\* At first a revised demand was assessed, amounting to Rs. 4,47,315, giving only a small reduction upon the average demand for the past five years. During the course of his investigations, however, the Settlement Officer became convinced of the impossibility of assessing the country so highly; and that owing to the nature of the soil and climate, and the character of the people, heavy balances were inevitable, except under circumstances which experience had shown to be most exceptional. He accordingly again revised his own assessments throughout the district, excepting only in those villages which enjoyed the use of canal water; and this time, basing his calculations, not upon the demands but upon the collections for the past five years, he fixed an assessment aggregating upon the non-irrigating villages Rs. 2,58,255, granting a reduction of 37½ per cent. from the average of the previous assessment. Adding Rs. 1,20,000 for the canal villages, the new assessment stood, in round numbers, at Rs 3,80,200. This Settlement was completed in 1841, and confirmed for a period of 20 years, to expire on 1st July, 1860. The district at that time contained a total of 654 villages. Of these, however, only 442 were settled by Mr. Brown. Of the remainder, thirty villages were held as military fiefs (*jágr*), and excluded on that account from Settlement; and the dispute, already detailed, between the Government and the *Patiála* State, and the desire to gain further experience as to the action of the river Ghaggar, rendered it advisable to postpone the Settlement of 182 villages lying along the north-east border of the district. These were not brought under Regular Settlement until 1852. During the currency of this Settlement 32 villages were abandoned, but the addition of the *Bhiwáni pargana* in 1861 again brought up the number of villages to 659, at which figure they now stand. In 1860-61 a summary Settlement was effected for three years, in order to give time for preparations for a revision of the assessment, which was made by Munshi Amín Chand and reported by him in 1864. A variety of causes, most prominent among which was the destruction of the records during the Mutiny, tended to complicate the Settlement proceedings, but the whole was completed and sanctioned in 1863 for a term of twenty years, to expire on July 1st

Regular Settlement,  
1852 A.D.Revision of Settle-  
ment, 1864 A.D.

\* The First Regular Settlement was conducted by Mr. Brown.

1883. The new assessment amounted to Rs. 4,10,226, or, deducting Rs. 60,478 as the assessment of the newly added territory of Bhiwáni, to Rs. 3,49,748. This shows a further reduction, below the Settlement of 1840, of Rs. 80,454, or almost exactly 8 per cent.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 20 years, from 1st July 1863. The result of the Settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at the amount of Rs. 4,10,226, being a reduction of 8 per cent. on the previous demand. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Rs. 0-5-10 on cultivated, Rs. 0-3-3 on culturable, and

Rs. 0-3-0 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment are thus stated (as shown in the margin) at pages 635ff of the Famine Report (1879).

Class of land.	Highest Rate.			Lowest Rate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated from canals...	1	4	0	0	12	0
Moist ( <i>sailáb</i> ) ...	0	10	0	0	6	0
Dry ...	0	6	0	0	3	0

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A.—Registration.

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.

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 *tahsil* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

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Current Settlement.

Government lands,  
forests, &c.