

PRELIMINARY REPORT  
OF THE  
HISSAR SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1. At the Settlement made in 1860-64, the five tahsils which are now again under assessment were divided into three circles.  
\*Assessment Circles. These circles, known as Harriána, Bággar, and Náli, have been described in the translation of Munshi Amín Chand's Report, and they correspond very nearly with the Rohi, Bággar and Náli Circles of the old Sirsa District, which have been fully described in Mr. Wilson's Report. It is not proposed to make any change in these circles, which are sufficient for purposes of assessment, especially with some internal subdivisions which will illustrate the extent to which certain parts of the circles depart from the average of the whole, and which will assist in making a fair distribution of the revenue.

2. Colonel Grey left on record a proposal by which he would have constituted eight circles instead of three. This would have involved a complete re-arrangement of the district, and, taken with the tahsil divisions, would have involved a great increase of work in the preparation of the annual agricultural statistics. At present there are in Bhiwáni Tahsil two circles, in Hānsi one circle, in Hissár two circles, in Barwála three circles, and in Fatababad three circles, so that the district is really divided into ten parts. If there were eight circles, there would be at least 16 parts, and work would be thereby considerably increased. But I hope to be able to show that the assessment can be done sufficiently well with the existing circles; for the revenue rates are very low, and the differences which mark the circles proposed by Colonel Grey, though they certainly exist, are not so great as to give rise to any important difference in the rates, or in the husbandry of the tracts. Moreover, several of the circles he proposed will almost coincide with the internal subdivisions of existing circles, and statistics will be furnished for these subdivisions which will practically admit of separate revenue rates being worked out for them, if that is considered necessary.

In some parts the existing circles might have been improved by removing a few villages from one circle to another; but even this course has been abandoned, and it is proposed to adhere to the circles as they now exist.

3. At Settlement, the cultivated land was divided into the three classes—  
Classification of soils.  
(Approved in Committee's No. 328, dated 12th December 1888.) dákar, rosli, bhúr—which prevailed in the North-Western Province Settlements, but these classes were not actually used in the assessment. The assessment circles were divided into classes, and the villages were arranged in these classes from general considerations and without much regard to the soils prevailing in them. The whole Hānsi Tahsil was classed as 1st class, Harriána and the rest of the Harriána tract as 2nd class. Bahl Pargana was made 3rd class Bággar; Swáni Parganá, 2nd class Bággar; and the rest of the Bággar was 1st class. For these circles and subdivisions rates were framed (*vide* para. 94, Settlement Report), but the rates were not founded on the soil classification, but on distinctions arising from the means of irrigation, which, under the rules prescribed in Chapter VIIA. (Rules under the Land Revenue Act), will be fully recorded. It has, therefore, been considered unnecessary to continue in the new records the classification made at the former Settlement. Rates will be framed for the bārāni, nahri and sailáb land of each circle and, where necessary, of subdivisions of circles, but not for bhúr, rosli, or dákar. The extent of these



soils will be taken into consideration in assessing villages where both exist, but no good would result from either recording these distinctions or using them in the assessment otherwise than has been indicated. It has, therefore, been arranged to adhere to the rules prescribed under the Land Revenue Act, which will be sufficient for all purposes of assessment; and this has been approved by the Commissioner in his No. 328, dated 12th December 1888.

4. In seven villages of the Bhiwani Tahsil, soil distinctions were used in the distribution of the revenue over the holdings. These villages possess the features both of the Harriana and of the Bagar Circles, that is, they contain both roali and bhur, and probably, in consequence of the disproportionate areas of these soils in individual holdings, the people selected that the revenue should be distributed by soils, instead of having one rate for the whole cultivated area, which was the almost universal mode of distribution. In other places where one rate was not used for the whole, the distribution depended on distinctions, such as cultivated, jadid, kadim, sailab, flow and lift irrigation, which are now being recorded.

4a. The old mode of distribution will generally be adhered to, and if the seven villages in Bhiwani wish that the distinctions of roali and bhur should be recorded and used in the distribution, a Naib-Tahsildar or Deputy Superintendent will in a short time make the necessary record, and this will prevent the abuses which always exist when Patwaris and Kánungos are allowed to make entries which depend very much on opinion.

5. The revenue rates of the existing Settlement were not based on produce estimates, but were fixed solely with regard to the current rent-rates. The same course will be followed in the new assessment; and the enquiry into prices has been made not so much for use in preparing produce estimates, as to show that an increase in assessment can be justified by a great rise in the price of agricultural produce, as well as by the more satisfactory increases in cultivation and in rent.

6. The great staples of the district are bajra, jowar, moth and mung in kharif, and wheat, barley and gram in rabi; and it will be sufficient to give some account of the variations in price of these seven products. The statement which has been prepared gives the selling prices in the Hissar market twenty years before the current Settlement, and up to the present time. The average of the whole twenty-three years prior to Settlement is also very nearly the average of the five years just preceding the Settlement (the famine year 1860-61 being excluded); and if the revenue rates had been founded on produce estimates, these averages would probably have been used. It is enough to note that the prices of agricultural produce prior to the Settlement were those given in the margin. The variations in price had been excessive: gram rose to 13 sérs and fell to 90 sérs; bajra varied between 14 and 72 sérs; jowar between 15 and 95 sérs; barley between 14 and 115 sérs. The variation in wheat was less marked: it rose to 12 sérs in a famine year, but never fell below 42 sérs. In former years it was probably less an article of diet than even in these days, when bajra is much preferred to it by the mass of population.

7. Since Settlement the variations in the price of wheat have been small. The price at Settlement was 27 sérs, and the average price during the last three years was 17 sérs. The annual average was never above 22½ sérs, and, excluding famine years and years directly affected by famine years, the price was never above 14 sérs for the rupee; and the quinquennial averages lie between 17 and 20 sérs. These are the prices of the Hissar Bazar. The average price recorded at the girdawari during the last three years was as in the margin.

The figure for Fatahabad does not seem correct. Barwala Tahsil is most distant from any large market, and the rate there indicates with fair accuracy the difference between the market rate and the village rate. In 1885-86, which

	Sérs per rupee.
Jowar	51
Bajra	42
Moth	48
Mung	44
Wheat	27
Barley	37
Gram	38

Prices since 1880-84—  
wheat.

	Sérs.
Bhiwani Tahsil	17
Hissar	18½
Barwala "	20
Fatahabad "	15



was the cheapest of the three years, when wheat was selling at an average of 22 sérs in Hissár, it was at the girdáwari as cheap as 30 sérs at Tohána, in Barwála; 25 sérs in Kaira, in Bhiwáni; and 24 sérs in Khot Kalán. Having regard to the averages of past years and these selling rates, I consider 25 sérs a safe price for use in the four tahsils—Bhiwáni, Hánsi, Hissár, and Fatahabad—through which the Railway runs, and which have good markets conveniently situated; and 27 sérs for Barwála Tahsíl and the Náli Circle of Fatahabad, which are off the line of rail, and are at a distance from any large town. The rise in the price of wheat is from 27 sérs to about 18 sérs per rupee, bázár rates—that is a rise of 50 per cent. for consumers. Agriculturists used probably to get about a rupee for 35 or even 40 sérs before Settlement, and now a rupee for 25 or 27 sérs; and as village rates now approximate more nearly to true market rates than quarter of a century ago, it may be safely asserted that producers now receive 50 per cent. more for their wheat.

8. The average price of barley at Settlement was 37 sérs, and the average price for the last eight years was only 28 and 30 sérs. The variations before Settlement were excessive; and the Railway has not yet steadied the price so much as might have been expected, for there is not the same demand for barley for export as for wheat and gram. The bázár rate in 1876-77 was 42 sérs, and in 1880-81 it rose to 25 sérs, and in 1885-86 it again fell to 39 sérs. During the last two years—1886-87 and 1887-88—it has never been cheaper than 27 sérs, and has been as dear as 17 sérs. The cheapest rate recorded at the girdáwari during the last three years was—in tahsíl Bhiwáni, 38 sérs; in tahsíl Hánsi, 32 sérs; in tahsíl Barwála, 50 sérs; in tahsíl Fatahabad, 30 sérs. These rates prevailed in 1885-86 when the price was 39 sérs in Hissár. For use in preparing produce estimates, a fair rate for the four tahsils—Bhiwáni, Hánsi, Barwála, and part of Fatahabad—would be 35 sérs, and for Barwála Tahsíl and the Fatahabad Náli 40 sérs.

9. Before Settlement the average price of gram was 38 to 40 sérs per rupee. The annual and quinquennial averages give an almost constant price of 30 sérs in the Hissár market. At the crop inspections, the cheapest recorded rates were again in 1885-86—in Bhiwáni Tahsíl, 36 sérs; in Hánsi Tahsíl 40 sérs; in Barwála Tahsíl, 45 sérs. When there is a good gram crop in this district the area and the produce are so great that prices are very low, and I would therefore propose 35 sérs for the four tahsils on the line of rail, and 40 sérs for Barwála.

10. Jowár sold generally before Settlement at 50 sérs per rupee, and the lowest average since is 33 sérs; and during the last three years it has been selling on an average at 27 sérs. In 1885-86 the cheapest rates recorded at girdáwari were—in Bhiwáni Tahsíl, 45 sérs; in Hánsi Tahsíl, 40 sérs; in Barwála Tahsíl, 50 sérs; and in the end of 1885-86 it was selling for 45 sérs in the Hissár Bázár, but not for long, and it has since then been far dearer. The rates now proposed for use in preparing produce estimates are 37 sérs for the four tahsils on the Railway, and 42 sérs for Barwála and the Fatahabad Náli.

11. For bájra the average price before the Settlement was about 40 sérs, and the average price during the last three years in the Hissár market was 22 sérs. The cheapest rate was 38 sérs in October 1885-86, just after a very good kharíf crop. The cheapest recorded village rates were—in Hánsi Tahsíl, 35 sérs; in Fatahabad Tahsíl, 34 sérs; in Barwála Tahsíl, 45 sérs. The rates now proposed are 32 sérs for four tahsils, and 36 sérs for Barwála and the Fatahabad Náli.

12. Similarly, for both moth and mung, a rate of 40 sérs is proposed for the whole area under Settlement. Moth and mung are less produced in Barwála and Fatahabad, and the demand there maintains the price as high as in places with better markets. From column 4 of the General Statement II, it will be seen that prices have risen in all cases by more than 30 per cent. Bájra, which is the great staple of the



district, is now selling at almost twice the price that prevailed twenty-five years ago: and this is a cause of general complaint amongst agriculturists, except at the harvest time. This rise in price would not justify any correspondingly large increase in the Government demand, were it not accompanied by a large extension of cultivation.

13. In order to form an estimate of the yield of agricultural produce per acre, the observations made between 1872 and 1879 were analysed; and numerous observations were also made in the kharif of 1887 and the rabi of 1888. The results of these observations are given for each tahsil and circle in General Statement No. III, but they have not had much influence in forming my opinion. The old observations were generally confined to small areas, which give too high results. The observations in 1887-88, though numerous enough, and extending to whole holdings and not to mere patches, are still too few and confined in time to justify any fairly correct conclusion as to the yield. To be of any real use large areas should be observed for at least ten years: and that is not possible. The estimates I have framed (see General Statement IV) are based on constant enquiries made at all times and in all parts of the district. The appraisement of crops in villages belonging to the Skinner family, and the accounts of batái in villages belonging to the Hānsi Kānāngos, have also been examined. They are higher than for the corresponding circles in Sirsa, and somewhat under the Ferozepore estimates. I have not shown the Rohtak estimates, which are much higher, and which were, I think, cut down by deductions for various reasons before they were applied. For the Nāli I have accepted Mr. Wilson's estimates, as being in every way suitable. The circumstances of the crops on land that has been inundated are practically the same in Fatababad and Barwāla as in Sirsa. In all cases the estimates are well within the statements made by the people.

14. In order to apply the estimated yield per acre and the prices of produce to the average holding of a tenant-at-will, I have taken an average holding to mean 100 acres, and this area has been divided between the harvests and the different crops by taking the percentages of the area cropped during the last four years. A statement (see General Statement V) has been prepared giving the percentages cropped,—kharāba and fallow,—and from these percentages the values have been deduced. This is really going through the old process of working out produce estimates for the circle, but the labor falls on others more than on me, and I saw no way of being certain how an average holding might be cropped without some such calculation. This was the only way of basing this part of the report on facts, and excluding opinion about the amount of fallow and of kharāba in an ordinary holding. The areas are those of the village note-books, and the uncertain elements are the prices and the estimated yield per acre.

15. In calculating revenue rates from the produce estimates, the share of the straw, which is not unfrequently taken, and which is, no doubt, a not unimportant part of the landlord's income, has not been taken into consideration. The share of the grain has been taken at one-sixth, but in the tahsils of Fatababad and Barwāla, where batái is most common, a somewhat smaller average comes out. It is common for resident landlords to take a share of the straw, but the share of the grain is then only one-fourth. This is not invariably the case, but this rule is sufficiently general to be the basis of the estimates I am forming. In the Skinner villages a share of the straw is not taken, but the share of the grain is always one-third, with an addition of 2 or 4 sérs *serina* per maund on the landlord's share. The sixth part of the grain has, therefore, been considered as fairly representing the whole interest that the State has in the produce. The results of this part of the enquiry, which is given in column 26 of General Statement V, is sufficiently near the result of the enquiry into cash rents; but as in this district rents are almost invariably paid in cash and not in kind, and as the area for which averages of cash rents have been taken is very large, I have based my recommendations entirely on the results given by cash rents.



16. In the Punjab generally, the area for which rent is paid in kind exceeds, I believe, the area subject to a cash rent; but in Hissár the reverse is the case, and, fortunately for the facility of assessment, the circumstances approach much nearer to the North-Western Provinces than to the Punjab. Except in villages on the canal, or on the Ghaggar and Joiya Streams, *batai* scarcely exists. On the other hand, a large number of villages are held by single proprietors who are dependent on their income from the land, and from the true rents prevailing in those villages it will be possible to form a good estimate of the value of all cultivated land. The most important part of this preliminary report is devoted to the enquiry into the cash rents paid by tenants-at-will, and from these rents the revenue-rates will be deduced. The enquiry into the yield of crops and the customary share taken by the landowners will take a minor place, and the result of this enquiry will be used only to show how far the rates suggested by cash rents are fair equivalents of the share of the produce ordinarily taken elsewhere.

17. For this enquiry into rents, a Statement of occupancy, II, has been prepared for every division of a circle, and again a detailed Statement, III, showing for all land in the occupancy of tenants-at-will paying in cash the average rents in *zamindári*, *pattidári* and *bhaiyachára* villages, both at Settlement and now. This Statement III is the basis of the revenue rates now proposed. No attempt has been made to exclude from it customary rents paid by tenants-at-will: the average given is the average of all tenants-at-will. Villages have been divided according to the ordinary classification, into *zamindári*, *pattidári*, and *bhaiyachára*, which, though not exact, has been found sufficient for the present purpose. The tenants-at-will in *zamindári* and pure *pattidári* villages pay mostly true rents,\* and the revenue rates now proposed have been founded chiefly on the average rent rates in such villages.

18. Rents in this district are ordinarily paid at a rate per bigha fixed for the whole area in the tenant's possession, whether he cultivates it or not. This is known as rent *khari-pari*. In some few *zamindári* villages there is a system of taking rent on the area sown, or rent *kasht-harsala*. The number of villages in which this custom exists, even in name, is not large, and there are very few villages where it is a reality. In the Skinner villages the servants of the owners have, in accordance with entries made in the administration paper, a right to food on a very liberal scale while they are engaged in doing the yearly measurements which rent *kasht-harsala* requires; and though the people would gladly pay the same rate of rent on their whole holdings, the estate officials oppose the change. The area sown in a village subject to rent *kasht-harsala* is rarely much less than the whole cultivation; and the system, which was once convenient to the cultivators and suitable to the state of the village, is now merely an instrument of oppression, and will probably cease to exist with the new record of rights. The rents *kasht-harsala* are higher than rents *khari-pari*, and have been reduced in cases where the system really existed by the proportion the sown area bore to the whole cultivation. As I have said, these rents *kasht-harsala* prevail only in a few villages of the *zamindári* class, and any mistakes that have been made will have little, if any, effect on the averages.

19. The average rents must be somewhat lower than true rents, for in the first place, there are always some real tenants-at-will paying rents at favorable rates even in *zamindári* villages; secondly, there are in such villages, not unfrequently, tenants recorded as tenants-at-will who are in reality occupancy tenants, paying less than true rents; thirdly, besides rent proper there are several other demands made on tenants, such as—

(a) grazing dues;

(b) *gandási* or *pala*, a payment made for permission to cut the *pala* bush on waste land;

\* But these are governed by custom, or there would not be the difference which exists on opposite sides of the Rohtak border.—H. Gurn, Commr.



(c) daul and jula, nazarána paid on receiving the land;

(d) In some places a bundle of fodder is taken from each tenant, or a day's work.

If, then, the rents are actually collected, and are not merely on paper, we can fairly say that the revenue rate should not be less than one-half the average rent. Enquiry has shown that rents are almost invariably paid, if not in the year for which they fall due, still with the first fair crop. Cultivators returning to a village after an absence of a few years pay up all arrears, and if an absentee's land is given to a new cultivator the new tenant pays the arrears. As Mr. Wilson found in Sirsa, so it has been found here, that cash rents are paid with great regularity, without regard to the nature of the harvest. But, fortunately, this fact has been proved not by mere enquiry only, but by comparison of what the income ought to be with the actual collections made by the landlords over a period of ten years. For almost every circle accounts have been produced of the receipts from several villages, and the accounts of the Skinner estate, of Mr. James Skinner, and of several large proprietors, may be accepted as quite reliable. In some cases they may not show all that has passed out of the pockets of tenants; but, under any circumstances, the accounts do not show a larger income than was actually received: and if there are errors they are on the right side, so far as my present purpose is concerned. The results of this enquiry is by far the most important part of this report, as it not only justifies the revenue rates; but, proves that a large increase can be made on the present demand. The results have been given under each circle; but it is convenient to explain here, once for all, the nature of the statements prepared and the provisos to be taken into consideration when comparing the estimates with the actual collections.

20. Occupancy tenants almost invariably pay less than tenants-at-will, and the collections made are therefore necessarily less than the standard laid down for estimating the value of half the net produce, which requires that rents paid by ordinary tenants-at-will shall be the principal guide. A statement was therefore prepared for each village, to show (a) the average rent paid by tenants-at-will; (b) the rents paid by occupancy tenants which, by agreement, were fixed for the period of Settlement. The average rent of tenants-at-will was applied to all the cultivation except land held by occupancy tenants, whether cultivated by proprietors or tenants; and the fixed rents paid by occupancy tenants was applied to the land in their possession, and the total of these two calculations was considered the estimate of income from rents. The statistics used were those of 1886-87. If this total is found, on comparison, to be approximately equal to the average collections, it may be assumed that rents are paid. To ascertain the net produce of the estate for assessment purposes, the average rent paid by tenants-at-will was applied to the whole cultivated area. The revenue demand should approach half this sum. The next 3 columns give (1) the average collections of the five years ending 1882; (2) the average collections of the five years ending 1887; and (3) the average of the ten years. For convenience I have added the revenue now paid, and the revenue by the rates proposed in this report.

21. The estimates prepared are for income from rents only, whereas the accounts of the landlords include the miscellaneous receipts from grazing, sale of trees, pala, and other sources, but I did not attempt to separate off incomes from rents only. The collections should, for this reason, exceed the estimates, but, on the other hand, the estimates are based on *existing* rent rates applied to existing cultivation; and as rents have risen and cultivation increased during the last five years, and the last ten years for which the collections have been given, the estimates should, for this reason, be in excess of the collections. The average collections have been given for the two quinquennial periods to show the rapid increase in receipts, and to correct the inferences which might, in a few cases, be drawn from the excess of the estimates over the ten years' average. I have thus shown that my estimates should, for one reason, be high as compared with the average collections of past years, and they should also be low because they do not include miscellaneous receipts. These errors



counteract, and if the collections and the estimates approximate the inference may be safely drawn that rents are actually paid. They do, in fact, come so nearly equal that, had the landlords not produced full accounts, I should have suspected their accuracy. I cannot question the accounts, as they are entirely against the interests of the landlords and justify greatly enhanced demands. I would refer to para. 105 of this report for an illustration of what has been written on this subject. The thirteen villages should have paid Rs. 25,799 in rents alone in 1886-87; and in the five years preceding 1886-87 they produced on an average Rs. 26,224 from rents and other sources. If there were no occupancy tenants, the income from rents should have been Rs. 27,278 in 1886-87, and as this is the estimated net produce the revenue should be Rs. 13,639. The average collections justify a demand of over Rs. 13,000. The revenue rates proposed give a demand of Rs. 12,483, and the present revenue is Rs. 6,653.

22. The landlords who have furnished these accounts generally have several villages, and keep a land agent and other servants for the management of their properties. The accounts show the gross receipts without any deduction of expenses, and the question has been raised how far expenses should be allowed. It does not appear to me that any deductions can be claimed. When a small proprietor manages his own land, he gets no allowance made for his labour. It was not intended that such expenses as this should be taken into consideration under para. 4, Instructions for Assessment of the Land Revenue.

23. In assessing the waste the same procedure has been followed as in Rohtak, where an area equal to one-fourth of the cultivation was excluded from assessment, and a low rate charged on the excess. At Settlement a somewhat similar arrangement was made (*vide* para. 83, Printed Report); and on the excess one anna was assessed for the Bágár and Harriána Circles, and one and a third anna for the Náli Circle. The rates now suggested are half an anna in the Bágár, one anna in the Harriána, and one and a half anna in the Náli. The Bágár waste is generally very sandy, and part of it produces nothing. Colonel Grey in his suggestions proposed that a larger area than one-fourth the cultivation should be excluded in this circle, but instead of doing that I propose to impose a lower rate. The result will be much the same.

24. In Harriána the old rate is retained. Here the profits derived from the waste, though much larger than in the Bágár, are rapidly diminishing with the increase of cultivation, and even more rapidly; for waste is not of much use as a source of income to the landlords, unless it is in a compact block, so that grazing fees can be collected. Cultivation has in most places honeycombed the larger waste, and the residents object, with justice, to the cattle of other villages being allowed to graze to the damage of their crops. In the Náli, the Settlement rate has been slightly raised. There are still villages with large open wastes maintained by the Mussalman proprietors for their own cows and buffaloes, and to meet the demand for grazing made by residents of villages where cultivation has largely increased. As an illustration of the profits that can be made from waste in the Náli Circle, I instance Zabtawála, a waste village in the Barwála Tahsil belonging to the Skinner estate. It consists of hard clay, parts of which are unculturable without inundation, and it has not been inundated for many years. Cultivators made an offer, but the manager wanted too high a rent, and so it is all waste. The village is 881 acres in extent, and during the last four years the income from grazing was Rs. 370, Rs. 375, Rs. 405, and Rs. 410, paid by Dharsul Kalán, a rich Ját village on the Náli. The present revenue is Rs. 65. In a case such as this, a much larger demand can and should be made than the revenue rate of one and a half anna per acre would give. Again, where the pala is fairly good the produce per acre is about 60 sérs, and if there is any demand it will sell at 5 maunds for the rupee, producing about five annas an acre. The income in Salarpur Samání, in the Eastern Bágár of Fatahabad, from waste has been Rs. 1,000, and this would give a rental of five annas on its excess waste of 3,038 acres, and a revenue rate of two and a half annas. In other villages, also, the income from waste is large, but, on the whole, I do not feel justified in recommending higher rates than have been proposed



viz., half anna per acre for the Bâgar, one anna for the Harriâna (including the Eastern Bâgar of Fatahabad), one and a half anna for the Nâli. Under the head of waste land in each tahsil, I have quoted other instances of profits from waste, which fully justify the assessment. These instances occurring, as they do, in Zamin-dâri villages, where miscellaneous income is collected to the last farthing, show such large profits that it is difficult to get sufficient grounds for keeping the revenue rates for waste down to the figures I have proposed. The highest rate proposed by Colonel Grey for the Kaithal waste was two annas, and the highest rate sanctioned was one and two-third annas: but these rates were on the whole waste. In the part of Rohtak towards Hissâr the rate on excess waste, calculated as has now been done, was two annas per acre. Having regard to high rents paid for land in that as compared with this district, the rates now proposed seem fair.



## CHAPTER II.

## BHAWANI TAHSIL.

25. At Settlement the Bhiwani Tahsil formed part of two circles,—the Bhiwani Tahsil circles Hariána towards the east and Rohtak, and the Bagar and subdivisions towards the west and Bikanir. For the purposes of this report these two circles have been each subdivided, so that all statistics have been given for four parts.

26. The Bhiwani Bagar was divided at last Settlement into two parts for purposes of assessment, and it has been found convenient to adhere to this arrangement. The eastern part, known as Amraín, contains 67 villages, and the western part, known as Bahl Pargana, contains only 8 villages, and is almost cut off from the rest of the tahsil.

27. In this part of the circle there has been a very small increase in cultivation and in fallows, compared with the Settlement. The area in the possession of individuals may be thus divided—

	Acre.
Held by owners ... ..	12,939
Held by occupancy tenants ...	4,412
Held by non-occupancy tenants ...	7,960
	<hr/> 25,311

Of this total area only 24,411 acres are cultivated, and the balance of 934 acres is fallow and waste in the occupancy of tenants who pay rent for it.

28. At the last Settlement 3,386 acres were entered as held by tenants-at-will paying rent in cash, and the average rent was 6 annas 4 pies. The area now shown is 7,960, and the average rent is 6 annas 2 pies. There are no zamindari villages in this subdivision, and only two small pattidari villages.

Almost the whole land in the possession of tenants-at-will is in bhaiyachara villages, and in these villages the average rent is 6 annas 3 pies. The average rent rate would give a revenue rate of 3 annas 1 pie per acre.

29. The revenue rate fixed for these eight villages was 3 annas, but the incidence of present revenue as actually assessed gives an average of only 2 annas 8 pies. It is proposed to retain 3 annas per acre as the preliminary revenue rate on the cultivated area.

30. The area of fallow and waste is only about one-seventh of the cultivation, and only in Bahl village is there any excess over one-fourth of the cultivation. This excess of 300 acres will be assessed, like other Bagar waste, at half an anna.

31. The whole area irrigated from wells is only 9 acres, and, for reasons given in para. 37, it is not intended to impose any rate on such land in excess of the barani rate.

32. Rents in kind are unknown in these eight villages, but one-sixth has been taken as the Government share of the produce; and, at the estimated yield and prices, the revenue rate should be 4 annas 2 pies per acre.

33. In Amraín there has been a large decrease in cultivation, from 166,837 acres at Settlement to 157,174 acres in 1886-87; and, on the other hand, the fallow area has risen from 4,834 acres to 22,083 acres in 1886-87, and the fallow area was even larger in 1887-88. While it must be admitted that cultivation has not, on the whole, increased, there has not been the decrease that the figures imply. At Settlement much fallow land was shown as cultivated, for in a sandy country like this there is little difference between the cultivated and the uncultivated. Still the fallow area must be large, as the soil is so light that a long rest is necessary, and the precarious rainfall renders inevitable what good husbandry makes expedient. The soil has



in parts become exhausted and over-run by noxious grasses; and the circle, as a whole, is not in a very prosperous state. The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acre.
Held by owners ... ..	71,921
Held by occupancy tenants...	16,964
Held by non-occupancy tenants ...	77,296
	<hr/>
	1,66,181

Of this area 9,008 acres are fallow or waste, held by tenants paying rent. With the exception of 65 acres, the whole area in the occupancy of tenants pays rent in cash. In this circle, rent in kind is practically unknown.

34. The average rent-rate at Settlement was 8 annas 10 pies, but it has now fallen to 7 annas. The fall exists in all three kinds of villages, but it is most marked in the bhaiyachára villages, for which the average at Settlement was 9 annas, and is now less than 7 annas; whereas in the zamindari villages the average is 7 annas 10 pies, and in the pattidári 7 annas 3 pies. These rent-rates suggest a revenue rate of 3 annas 9 pies on the whole rent-paying area, which includes 9,008 acres of fallow land.

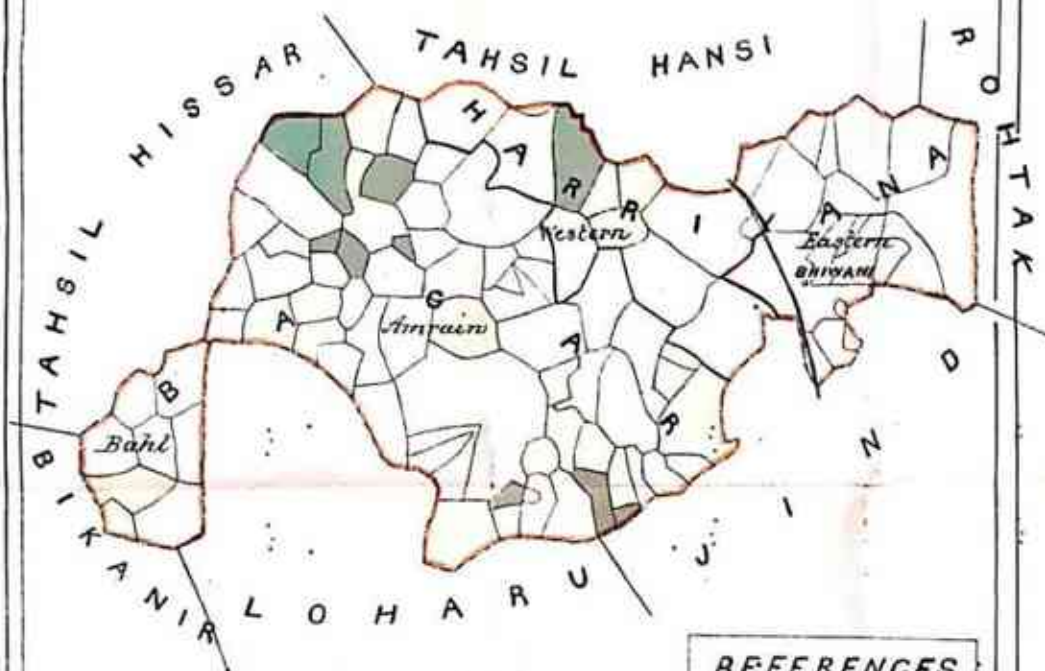
35. The total waste of the subdivision, including fallow, is 46,503 acres. This waste somewhat exceeds one-fourth of the cultivated area, which amounts to 39,293 acres; but, taking village waste and fallow land. by village, the total excess of waste over the fourth of cultivation comes to 17,792 acres in 30 villages. In some places there are good compact *banis*, but these are rapidly disappearing, and the waste is often sandy hills covered with *munj* grass, or only bare shifting sand. For reasons given elsewhere, it is proposed to assess only half an anna per acre on the Bagar waste.

36. The revenue rate fixed at Settlement was 4 annas, but the average revenue actually assessed gives 3 annas 6 pies per cultivated acre. The average rents would give a revenue rate of 3 annas 9 pies, following the rents in the zamindari and pattidári villages, which are more true than in the bhaiyachára villages. As 5 per cent. of the area paying rent is waste, which is kept as a means of irrigating the cultivation, the rents on cultivation should be proportionally raised, and also the revenue rate, and on this ground the rate should be almost 4 annas per acre cultivated. The rate proposed by Colonel Grey for the Bhiwáni Bagar is 8 pies per *kachha bigha*, or 3½ annas per acre, but for this preliminary report the rate must be at least 3 annas 9 pies.

37. In this circle at Settlement an area of 933 acres was irrigated by wells; and now the area is 747 acres. In the Bagar, water is not so far from the surface as further east, and there are more wells. A *kachiha* well costs about Rs. 60, and a *pacca* about Rs. 300. The depth varies from 75 feet to 120 feet in the Bahl direction. It is providential that water is not more distant, for in most villages the soil is too sandy to retain water, and tanks, where they exist at all, are quite dry for more than half the year. In some villages the wells are worked all the year round to supply water for man and beast. A contract is generally made with some one in the village to keep the well going for a certain number of hours a day on payment of a stipulated sum per head, called *pí*. There is a saying of Sidhán and Mádban in the Western Bagar, that though the well is worked in a burning sun up to noon, there is scarcely sufficient water to prevent a "tail-less" bullock from dying of thirst. In bad years all the wells suitable for irrigation are worked; in average years only the good well with sweet water. Most of the wells become more or less brackish if constantly worked, and the barley, which is generally sown, is in great part dependent on the winter rains. There are 176 wells suitable for irrigation, but only 97 are now working. For 81 of these wells rent is paid in cash, being an average of Rs. 14 per well for the use both of the well and of the 6 or 7 acres of land attached to it. Where rent is paid in kind, the owner's share is one-fifth of the grain only. The return is only sufficient to cover the interest on the capital, and as the area is small, and the circumstances special, I do not propose to put an assessment on wells; for this would almost amount to taxing drinking water, and would prevent the construction of new and the maintenance of old wells.



TAHSIL BHIWANI  
MAP  
SHOWING CIRCLES AND NATURE  
OF  
VILLAGE TENURES



REFERENCES

Zamindari Villages	
Patildari Villages	
Bhaiyacharn Villages	
Tahsil Boundary	
Assessment Circle	
do Subdivision	

Scale 4 Miles 1 Inch





38. In this circle the owners of whole villages have produced the accounts of their income for ten years in only two cases:—  
Landlords' accounts and demand by proposed rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Villages.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for 5 years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for 5 years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last 10 years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Chandána ... ..	1,325	1,324	1,147	1,122	1,135	380	501
Bhariwás ... ..	716	722	651	668	660	270	287
	2,040	2,046	1,798	1,790	1,795	650	678

In these villages the collections have not come up to the estimates by about Rs. 200. This may be explained by the increase in rent being recent, but it is more likely that the account is not quite right. The owners are resident, and generally have a certain area in their own cultivation from which no income is shown. Chandána is a pure Bagri village: Bhariwás is better. The two represent an average; and at the revenue rate proposed the demand from these two should be Rs. 378, while the half net assets amount, according to the accounts of the proprietors themselves, to Rs. 900.

39. In this large Bagar circle an area of only 65 acres is subject to rent in kind—half net rent in kind, and that on wells. In order to form an idea of what the revenue rate should be according to the estimated yield per acre and the fixed prices, the Government share has been taken as one-sixth, and this gives a revenue rate of 4 annas 2 pies per acre.

40. In the villages of Jind adjoining the Bhiwáni Bagar and Hariána circles, the revenue is paid according to the number of ploughs, but a plough has come to mean a definite area, which varies with the nature of the soil. A plough of chāhi land is 21 acres, of dākar and rosli 25 acres, of bhūr and banjar 31 acres. The number of ploughs having been ascertained, the revenue per plough is fixed with regard to the special circumstances of the village, and this gives the Government demand proper; but there are various cesses,—a road cess, a school cess, a dispensary cess, at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. each; a local rate at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; a Patwári cess and Lambar-dāri cess of 5 per cent. each,—so that, as with us, cesses amount to about 20 per cent. of the revenue. There seem to be no refunds or ināms except to Brahmīns, and these have been excluded in calculating the prevailing rates.

41. The extra Tahsildār could get areas only in the eight villages

Villages.	Rate per plough in rupees.	Average per acre of assessed land.
1. Dandmān...	12	0 6 4
2. Ladawās ...	11	0 5 7
3. Bhariwās...	9	0 4 10
4. Jitpura ...	11	0 5 0
5. Umarwās...	11	0 6 3
6. Koshenpura	15	0 8 10
7. Nānak-Karan	15	0 8 10
8. Rāmpura...	12	0 6 3
	£ 16	

given in the margin, but in other villages he ascertained the rate per plough, which is sufficient for our purpose. In these villages, which contain little except bhūr or sandy soil, the whole, except unculturable waste, was assessed, and the lowest rate was assessed on considerable areas which with us would be considered fallow or



waste. In four other villages the areas were not found, but the rates on bhūr

VILLAGE.	Rate per plough in rupees.	Rate on bhūr and banjar per acre.
9. Chappar ... ..	14	0 7 3
10. Nawugān ... ..	17	0 8 0
11. Dhirāna ... ..	17	0 8 0
12. Bahlāgarh ... ..	16	0 8 3

and banjar, as calculated from the rates per plough, are given. These 12 villages, which adjoin the Bhiwāni Bagar, are arranged in order from west to east, and show decidedly higher rates towards the east. According to the rent averages, the revenue rate in the Bhiwāni Bagar should certainly not exceed

4 annas an acre on the cultivation, which is lower than the lowest Jind rate, which has been shown to apply almost to the whole area.

42. The existing assessment in Lohāru, which was made recently for ten years, is based on a rate of 8 annas per acre on the cultivated and culturable area (exclusive of grazing grounds) which has prevailed for some time, and was considered fair by the people. This rate approximates to the Jind rate, and probably both tracts are similar. In reporting on the Lohāru assessment, I pointed out that the land on that State can bear a higher assessment than the Bhiwāni Bagar, because the soil is not out of heart by much cultivation, and because large profits are made from cattle breeding. The waste in Lohāru is fairly well clothed with sarkana and brush-wood, and there are few drifting sand hills, which are so common in Bhiwāni where the waste has been denuded of grass and scrub. Again, the 8 annas per acre includes local rates and Patwāris' fees, and was calculated on an area considerably under the actual, and perhaps 6 annas per acre is nearer the true rate. Even this is high compared with the 4 annas, which, in my opinion, is the utmost that could be demanded in the Bhiwāni Bagar.

43. It was found impossible to get any accurate statistics for the Bikanir villages adjoining Bhiwāni Tashil. Rents seem to vary between 6 annas and 8 annas an acre, but it is not known how much of this finds its way to the State Treasury as revenue.

44. The Hariāna circle has been divided into two parts—the eastern, consisting mostly of the villages transferred in 1861 from the Rohtāk to the Hissār District; and the western, of villages near Bhiwāni, which form a sort of margin land between the pure Hariāna and the pure Bagar.

45. In the eastern subdivision, which might also be called the Rājput circle, there has been a substantial increase of 13 per cent. in cultivation; and the total area of culturable waste is only 8,384 acres, or one-seventh part of the cultivation.

The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	26,797
Held by occupancy tenants ... ..	4,270
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	30,141
Total ... ..	61,208

and of this area 2,323 acres are uncultivated. Tenants-at-will, who hold almost half the whole area, pay rent in cash except for 268 acres.

46. Though the 22 villages are all described as bhaiyachāra, still as they are largely owned by Rājputs who are dependent on their income from tenants, the rents are more true than in most such villages. The average rent paid on 4,065 acres at Settlement was 9 annas, and now on 29,873 acres it is Re. 1-3-7. This average would have been still higher had it not been necessary to include in this subdivision some villages, such as Dhana Narsiyān and Ladanpur, which are almost pure Bagar. There is no record of the rents paid at Settlement except in four villages, and these villages now show a rise of 75 per cent. It is generally admitted in this direction that rents have doubled since Settlement. The rent rate prevailing in Bhiwāni



itself is 8 annas a kachha bigha, or Rs. 2-6-5 an acre, and the rate within a radius of 5 miles from Bhiwani towards the east is one-third of a rupee per kachha bigha, or about Re. 1-10-0 per acre; and the ordinary rate in villages at a greater distance is 4 annas a kachha bigha\* or Re. 1-3-3, which is also the average of the subdivision; the excess in Bhiwani and its neighbourhood being eaten up by the decrease in the sandy villages. Without taking into consideration the fact that some of the rents in these communal villages are not true, the revenue rate should be 9 annas 9 pies; and as the average rent paid by tenants-at-will who have no interest in any other land, or who reside in other villages, is Re. 1-6-0, perhaps a revenue rate of 11 annas could be justified.

47. The revenue rate fixed for the Bhiwani Hariána was 5 annas an acre, but the revenue as assessed comes to 6 annas an acre. In the Rájput circle of the Rohtak District which adjoins this circle, the revenue rate was 11 annas 6 pies, and the actual incidence of the revenue is 11 annas 1 pie. Mr. Fanshawe in his Assessment Report of the Rohtak District writes repeatedly of the gradual deterioration in the soil or decrease in value of land from east to west; and his revenue rates decreased gradually in the same direction. This test of the rates is shown to be true in a most marked manner, in this district, by the gradual fall in rents, from east to west, in every tahsil and every circle. It may be fairly argued then that the rate for the eastern part of the Hariána Circle should be less than the rate for the Rájput circle of Rohtak; less not only than the average rate of that circle, but less also than the rates prevailing in the western villages of that circle which immediately adjoins the Bhiwani Tahsil. The average rates in the three Rohtak villages of Sisar, Kelga and Kharak Kalan which march with Sirsa Ghogra in this district, are 12 annas 6 pies, 11 annas 6 pies, and 9 annas 3 pies, and the average of the circle is 11 annas 1 pie; while then 11 annas may be justified by the rent, and by the proximity of the Railway and a large market in Bhiwani, still for the purposes even of this preliminary report in which results are not to be taken into consideration, it will be safer to give 9 annas 9 pies as the revenue rate suggested by the average rent rates. This rate of 9 annas 9 pies will be the highest báriani rate in the district, and will be used as a standard by which to test the rates in other circles.

48. The waste in this circle is only 8,384 acres, and it is fairly well distributed over all the villages. It is only one-seventh of the cultivated area; and taking village by village, there is an excess of only 364 acres over one-fourth of the cultivation. This will be assessed at one anna per acre.

49. The area of well-irrigated land at Settlement was only 147 acres, and now it is only 105 acres; and this is almost confined to the town of Bhiwani, where a few gardens are maintained for the supply of vegetables. No special rate is considered necessary for this small area, which in 1887-88, when the rains were seasonable, fell to 40 acres.

50. The area subject to rent in kind is only 268 acres, of which 90 acres give one-half and the rest one-third, with an average of  $\frac{1}{6}$ %. The area is too small to give a true indication of the Government share, but accepting one-sixth as the ordinary share where batái is common, the revenue rate comes out at 8 annas 3 pies for the whole circle. This is for grain alone. In some cases a share of the straw is taken in addition to the grain, and this share is always taken when the grain is a failure, and there is nothing to divide except the straw. Here nothing is paid to the kamíns, except by special arrangement, and generally the proprietor pays no share at all.

51. In the western subdivision of the Bhiwani Hariána, there has been very little increase in cultivation, but the area returned as fallow has risen from 1,419 to 4,757 acres. There has been a large increase in cultivation in some of the villages where the soil is good, but in the sandy villages which partake, in part, of the characteristics of the Bágar, there has been a decrease in the area shown as cultivated. Some part of the decrease can certainly be ascribed to classification, for land which was fallow at Settlement was recorded as cultivation. In Bágar villages there is not much difference between cultivation, fallow and waste. At the same time the

\* Across the borders, in Rohtak, I found the rents in similar villages to be Re. 0-5-4 per kachha bigah.—H. GREY, Commr.



lighter soils are becoming exhausted by more constant cropping, and the increase of sand from the decrease in brushwood.

The possessed area is thus divided—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Held by owners ... ..	20,449
Held by occupancy tenants ... ..	6,436
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	18,713
	<hr/>
	45,598

And of this area 1,808 acres are waste or fallow. Tenants-at-will pay in cash for the whole of the land held by them except 519 acres.

52. The average rent paid at Settlement on 3,936 acres was 8 annas <sup>Cash rent paid by tenants-at-will.</sup> 5 pies, and now it is 11 annas 5 pies on 13,154 acres. This is the average of the bhayachára village also. The high rent of Re. 1-2-0 in the one zamindari village is paid only on the area sown during the year, and not on the whole area held, whether sown or not. This system of taking rent on kásh harsála prevails only in a few villages belonging to the Skinner family. The almost universal rule is khari pari, that is, the rent is paid on the whole area held by the tenant. The rent rate of 11 annas 5 pies, looks small beside the rate in the eastern part of the circle, but not only is the soil much poorer, but there is not in this direction the same demand for land as on the east of Bhiwáni. This rate is a fair mean between the Re. 1-3-0 of pure Hariána and the Re. 0-7-0 of the pure Bágar.

53. The revenue rate fixed at Settlement was 5 annas, and the average incidence of the present revenue on cultivation was 4 annas 8 pies. The revenue rate suggested by the rents is 5 annas 9 pies.

54. The waste including the fallow land is just equal to the fourth of the cultivation, but village by village there is an excess of 2,774 acres. The greater part of this is in the villages with sandhills; but the waste in some villages is good, and like the rest of the waste in Hariána Circles, it is proposed to put an anna an acre on it.

55. In this subdivision the area attached to wells was at Settlement 385 and now 365 acres. This land is situated mostly in three villages—Deosar, Riwása, and Bapora—which are on the edge of the Bágar, and a considerable part of these villages is sandy, and the water only 60 to 70 feet from the surface. These wells are worked only in bad years. The kharif of 1886, for which year the assessment statistics were prepared, was poor, and the wells were put into operation, but in 1887-88 the area irrigated was only about 35 acres.

56. Accounts of the collections made in two villages during the last ten years have been produced by the owners:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sagbán ... ..	2,921	2,921	2,362	2,776	2,550	870	1,122
Birán ... ..	1,487	1,584	1,475	1,399	1,437	600	694
Total ... ..	4,888	4,505	3,837	4,175	3,986	1,470	1,816



In Sagbán the estimates in columns 2 and 3 were complicated by the rent being collected on the area sown; but the figures in columns 4, 5, 6 are actuals. There has been a recent enhancement of rent and extension of cultivation, and the average in column 5 is below the actual of the last two or three years. The income for the last year was Rs. 3,669, including Rs. 309 for grazing and the sale of palá, and in 1886 it was Rs. 3,734. These figures prove that the rents in this village, which vary with the area sown, are fully collected. Sagbán has a large waste area, and is capable of much improvement, and can bear more than the circle rate. In Birán a large area of waste pays rent, and there is also ample room for extension of cultivation. In both these villages the waste exceeds one-fourth the cultivation.

57. The area held by batái-paying tenants is only 519 acres : 72 giving one-half and the rest one-third, with an average of  $\frac{1}{3}$ . The State share has been considered one-sixth, and produce estimates give a revenue rate of 8 annas 3 pies for the whole circle, which is practically the same as is given by the rents.

58. In para. 40 the system of assessment in the Jínd villages, adjoining this táhsíl, has been explained. In the ten villages which march with the Hariána circle, the rate for

Village.				Rate per plough in rupees.	Rate on roali per acre.
1.	Halawás	...	...	16	0 10 3
2.	Nimriwáli	...	...	19	0 12 2
3.	Galkáti	...	...	22	0 14 1
4.	Nangal	...	...	20	0 12 10
5.	Dhararo	...	...	16	0 10 3
6.	Amráwat	...	...	20	0 12 10
7.	Sauga	...	...	21	0 13 5
8.	Kahla	...	...	19	0 12 2
9.	Sankror	...	...	21	0 13 5
10.	Maikos	...	...	18	0 11 6

rosli, which is the prevailing soil, varies from 14 annas to 10 annas an acre. The revenue rate of 9 annas 9 pies\* suggested by rents may, therefore, be considered as a full demand from villages in British territory, but not more than might fairly be demanded.

\* This is the rate for the eastern Hariána Circle.



# CHAPTER III.

## HANSI TAHSIL.

59. The Hansi Tahsil which is all included in the Hariána Circle is the richest and most populous in the district. The Western Jumna Canal runs through it, and also the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway. It is in a marked manner the most prosperous part of the tract under Settlement, and it is also the most difficult to settle. For the present enquiry into rents, it has been divided into 1st canal, and 2nd bārāni villages. There are marked differences among the bārāni villages: there are a few villages in the south-western corner which have in parts the characteristics of the Bāgar; and so also there are villages on the north-west with lighter soil than generally prevails in a Hariána tract. The best part of the tahsil lies south of the Hansi-Rohtak Road towards the south-east corner. There is, however, no well-marked difference between this part and the rest of the tahsil on the north-east: and statistics have been prepared separately only for two parts—(1) the eastern, and (2) the western, which are divided by a somewhat arbitrarily drawn line running almost north and south.

60. This subdivision, though some of its villages are quite as good as the average of the tahsil, has a larger number of villages with lighter soil than the eastern part. Bhurtāna, Nalāuwa and Balawās on the south are partly Bāgar: Data has a very light soil: Sulakhni has sandhills.

Cultivation has increased almost 37 per cent. The fallow area is now only one-sixth of what was recorded at Settlement. The waste is now 19,037 acres, considerably less than one-fourth of the cultivated area.

The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	51,492
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders...	9,271
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	26,583
	<hr/>
	87,346

of which 2,524 acres are rent-paying waste. Of the land held by tenants-at-will 25,616 acres pay rent in cash, and 967 acres rent in kind.

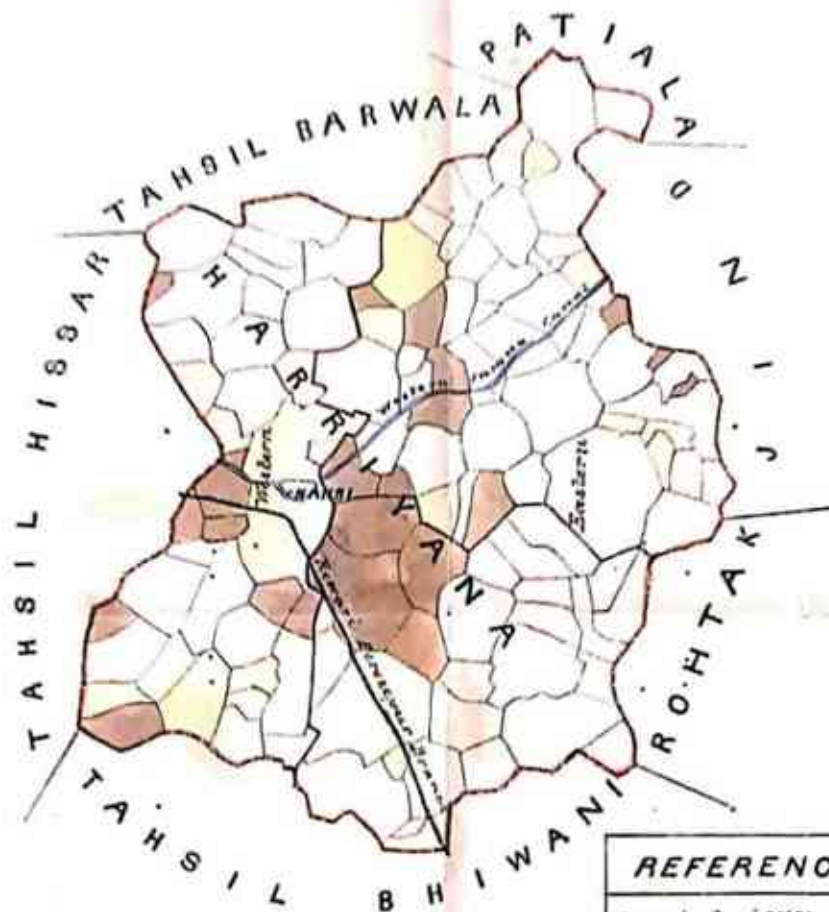
61. In this subdivision there are five zamīndāri villages: but in two of them there is the custom of taking rent on the area sown (kāsh t harsāla), and this system vitiates the average rent which is calculated on the area held whether sown or not. In one of the villages the rent taken is Re. 1-5-6 on area sown; and after making a deduction on account of the area that remained fallow during the last three years, the rent rate on cultivated area was Re. 1-2-0. In the other village, after making a similar deduction, the rate was 11 annas. Even after these rectifications the average rent remains at 13 annas in the zamīndāri villages. The average of the bhaiyachāra villages was 10 annas 3 pies, and of the whole subdivision 11 annas 2 pies. A very large portion of the land is in bhaiyachāra villages, and having regard to the fact that the average rent of 9,027 acres in zamīndāri and pattidāri villages is 12 annas 9 pies, the revenue rate indicated by rents may be taken at 6 annas 3 pies at least.

62. The revenue rate fixed for the whole Hansi Tahsil was 6 annas, and the actual incidence of the revenue on cultivation was in this subdivision, 5 annas 5 pies.

63. The excess waste over one-fourth of the cultivated area is 2,934 acres. One-third of this is in one village, and the waste is deliberately retained for grazing purposes. The rate of oneanna an acre will be assessed on this excess, but in the distribution of the revenue, a larger demand will be made from the village with excessive waste.



**TAHSIL HANSI**  
**MAP**  
 SHOWING CIRCLES AND NATURE  
 OF  
 VILLAGE TENURES



**REFERENCES**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Zamindari Villages.   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: brown; border: 1px solid black;"></span>  |
| Pattidari Villages .. | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |
| Bhuiyachara Villages  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></span>  |
| Tahsil Boundary ..    | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 1px; background-color: black; border: none;"></span>              |
| Assessment Circle ..  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 1px; background-color: black; border: none;"></span>              |
| do Subdivision        | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 1px; background-color: black; border: none;"></span>              |
| Canal .....           | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 1px; background-color: black; border: none;"></span>              |

Scale 4 Miles - 1 Inch

4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles



64. In this subdivision there are only five zamindari villages, and Landlords' accounts and accounts giving the rent receipts for the last ten years demand by proposed rates. have been produced for only three of them. In two of these three villages, rents are paid on the area sown, and not on the whole area held by the cultivator. The estimates in columns 2 and 3 have therefore been reduced in the ratio borne by the whole cultivated area to the area sown—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VILLAGE.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nāman ... ..	1,303	1,303	1,004	1,145	1,075	298	464
Hajampur ... ..	1,029	1,029	787	937	862	300	538
Nāluwa ... ..	2,467	2,467	2,057	1,974	2,015	825	1,483
Total ... ..	4,799	4,799	3,848	4,056	3,952	1,423	2,485

Nāluwa is one of the Hānsi villages with a considerable area of bhūr or Bagar land, and is distinctly below the average even of this subdivision. Hajampur also is far from being a good village: there are some sandhills in it. The income in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,221, besides miscellaneous receipts Rs. 72.

Rents in kind and half net produce rates.

65. In this part of Hānsi an area of 1,233 acres is subject to rent in kind—

Area in acres.	Share.
11 ... ..	One-half.
1,193 ... ..	One-third.
29 ... ..	One-fourth.
1,233	Average $\frac{119}{190}$

Taking one-sixth as the Government share, produce estimates give a revenue rate of 8 annas 4 pies for the whole tahsil; and for this part it should be somewhat less. In one village belonging to the Skinner family batāi is taken, and the accounts for the past ten years have been produced. The share taken is one-third of the grain only, with the addition of 2 sérs from occupancy and 4 sérs from non-occupancy tenants per maund of the landlord's share. The landlord pays nothing to kamīns. The average income per acre cultivated amounted to 14 annas 8 pies, which would give a revenue rate of 7 annas 4 pies.

66. This subdivision comprises two-thirds of the tahsil; it is best towards the south where it borders on the Bhiwāni Hariāna, and the soil gets lighter and sand hills more frequent towards the north, still the whole tract is good Hariāna, with a fairly industrious and prosperous population.

The cultivation has risen from 118,287 acres to 165,109 acres, or by almost 40 per cent. The area of waste, including fallow, is now only one-fifth of the cultivated area. Irrigation from wells practically does not exist.



The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	112,688
Held by occupancy tenants ... ..	16,671
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	40,358
Total ... ..	169,717

This includes 4,608 acres of waste held by tenants paying rent; so that the waste open for grazing is only 30,105 acres.

67. For the purpose of getting average rents applicable to small localities, this large subdivision has been again divided into three parts—(a) north of the canal, (b) south of the canal and north of the Dehli road, (c) the south-east corner.

In the part of this subdivision, north of the canal, which contains 14 villages, the average rent rate is 11 annas 10 pies now, while it was 11 annas 9 pies at Settlement. There has been no decrease in rents, but a larger area has been shown now as held by tenants in bhaiyachára villages where rents are not true. In pattidári villages the average rent is 14 annas 4 pies, and the revenue rate may be taken at 6 annas 6 pies. In the fifteen middle villages the average is only 10 annas 6 pies; but this arises from the large area in bhaiyachára villages in which the average is only 8 annas 8 pies, while in pattidári villages it is 12 annas 10 pies. The rate of Rs. 1-1-3 shown for zamindári villages is too high for application to the whole cultivated area, as the area of which this is the average is small, and for some part of it the rent is paid only on the sown area, not on the whole area occupied. The pattidári rent rate of 12 annas 10 pies is not vitiated by rent on kasht harsála; and from this a revenue rate of 6 annas 6 pies may be deduced.

The southern part of this subdivision contains 26 villages, some of which are the best in the district. The rent in the two zamindári villages is paid on kasht harsála, at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 an acre. They belong to the Skinner family, and have been much mismanaged, and when this rent rate has been reduced in proportion to the fallow area, the actual rent rate is only about 15 annas. The rate in pattidári villages is Re. 1, and this is a true kharipari rent, paid whether the land is cultivated or not. The average rent rate in the bhaiyachára villages is 11 annas 4 pies, the highest in the five parts into which the bharáni area has been divided. The ordinary rent rate in this direction, as in the adjoining part of the Bhiwáni Hariána is 4 annas a kachha bigha, or Re. 1-3-0 an acre: and beyond doubt, the revenue rate in this part should be 8 annas an acre, if not more.

Taking the whole of the subdivision, the revenue rate should not be below  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas. The revenue rate fixed in 1863 was 6 annas, and the rate on cultivation was only 5 annas 8 pies.

68. The excess waste in this subdivision amounts to 5,355 acres. The largest excess is in Thirwa, which has its whole area of 1,514 acres waste. It belongs to the same proprietors as a neighbouring village, and two explanations were given for its not being cultivated. The first was that it had been presented to the cow as a grazing ground; and the second was that the proprietors could not agree as to the mode of partition. Their own village of Data is fully cultivated. The village which comes nearest to Thirwa is Bhiwáni, a good village with extravagant Rájput proprietors. The rate of one anna an acre will be assessed here as in other Hariána tracts.

69. Accounts extending over ten years were produced by the landlords of three out of the five zamindári villages in this subdivision. These three villages belong to the Skinner family, and rents are collected on the area sown.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Villages.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Bhataul	1,016	1,016	884	974	929	200	678
Munda	4,470	4,470	3,591	4,483	4,037	1,090	2,424
Sirvāna	2,560	2,560	2,394	2,970	2,682	650	1,348
	8,046	8,046	6,869	8,427	7,648	1,940	4,450

The collections come up to the estimate, but the demand at the proposed revenue rate of 8 annas for this part of the tahsíl somewhat exceeds the half average receipts of the last five years. The excess is most in Bhataul, a village of Musalman Rájputs, who, under a system of rent on area sown, do not trouble themselves to sow unless they are pretty certain of a return. In a bad year Rangars do not cultivate at all.

Rent-in-kind and half rate produce rate.

acres.

70. The area paying batái in this part is only 232

Area in acres.

149	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	...	...	...	...	...	...

Share.

One-third  
One-fourth  
One-fifth.

Average 30

100

The area is too small to justify any deduction as to the Government share. The revenue rate for the whole tahsíl, taking one-sixth as the Government share, comes to 8 annas 4 pies.

Revenue rates in neighbouring Rohtak and Jhind villages.

71. The average revenue in the five Rohták villages which adjoin this tahsíl is as under—

	B.	a.	p.
Bedwa	0	7	7
Siman	0	13	4
Bhaini Surjan	0	8	0
Bhaini Máharájpur	0	6	6
Bhaini Bhairon	0	5	10

These villages adjoin the subdivision for which the revenue rate of 7½ annas has been proposed. As has been pointed out for the Bhiwáni Tahsíl, the revenue rate in the district should on general principles be less than the rate in Rohták. In the Jhind villages, adjoining Hansí Tahsíl, the same system prevails as has been described in para. 40 under Bhiwáni Tahsíl. Statistics have been got of three villages:—

Name.	Area in Bighas.		State Revenue.	Rate per plough.	All-round rate per acre on cultivated and culturable area.		
	Rosli.	Bhár and banjar.					
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Keraula	3,339	248	1,769	20	0	12	8
Karauteo	4,665	802	2,255	17	12	10	6
Mali	4,571	217	2,397	19	0	12	0



The rate per plough represents the rate on 25 acres of rosli and dākar. The all-round rates are 50 per cent. higher than the revenue rate now proposed for cultivation, and probably more than twice the all round rate that will be imposed in the Hānsi Tahsil. I do not know what like these three villages are: nor whether the revenue is collected in full: but probably the villages are not much different from the Hānsi villages.

72. For the purposes of this report it is unnecessary to consider in full detail the statistics giving the area and the rent of land irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. There is no reason for departing from the general rule on the canal that the owners' rate should be half the occupiers' rate. Taking the water-rate on occupiers at Rs. 2 per acre, which it is on an average, the rent rates for canal-land justify an owner's rate of one rupee per acre. This might be proved by reference to single instances; but an examination of the accounts of zamindāri canal villages both in Hissār and in Hānsi will show that the dry assessment at proposed revenue rates *plus* one-half of the average occupiers' rate paid during the last ten years will be just equal to one-half the average collections:—

Tahsil.	1 Villages.	2 Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	3 Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	4 Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	5 Revenue at dry rates proposed for cultivation and excess waste.	6 Half average occupiers' rate paid during the last ten years.	7 Total of columns 5 and 6.	8 Present Revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hānsi.	Kagmar ... ..	790	651	721	283	264	547	400
	Jamul ... ..	534	698	616	175	208	383	300
	Dhana ... ..	8,233	9,873	9,053	2,596	1,940	4,536	3,097
	Jamāori ... ..	3,268	2,707	2,988	611	725	1,336	1,200
	Shekhpura ... ..	6,371	6,643	6,507	1,233	1,641	2,934	2,300
	Katbpur ... ..	2,243	2,553	2,381	890	323	1,213	721
	Depāl ... ..	970	1,241	1,106	537	152	689	430
	Path ... ..	1,679	2,506	2,123	982	585	1,567	909
	Harsi ... ..	12,917	12,301	12,009	4,168	1,832	6,100	4,879
	Total Hānsi ...	37,005	39,233	38,104	11,535	7,770	19,305	14,257
Hissār.	Mohābatpur ... ..	3,227	4,240	3,833	1,891	161	2,053	1,100
	Balpur ... ..	4,858	3,175	4,017	1,237	698	1,935	1,196
	Maugnikhera ... ..	1,893	1,921	1,907	687	308	995	500
	Lothas ... ..	921	754	837	351	32	383	327
	Slawāl ... ..	4,633	4,718	4,675	1,514	790	2,604	1,681
	Total Hissār ...	15,532	14,808	15,269	5,980	1,989	7,969	4,804

The revenue in column 5 is calculated at the full dry rates, and as finally distributed it will probably be less. The dry assessment *plus* owners' rate at half the occupiers' rate will, in Hānsi, amount to Rs. 19,305, and the average collections of the last five years come to Rs. 39,233. So in Hissār, the wet and dry demand would amount to Rs. 7,969, and the average collections to Rs. 15,269. These 14 villages fairly represent the whole canal: four of the five Hissār villages lie lower down the canal than Hissār itself, and if they can afford



to give half the occupiers' rate, the higher villages with more certain supply of water will without doubt be able. For all canal villages, the *bārāni* rate of the circle in which they are situated will be used to give the demand in the unirrigated aspect of the villages: and the water-advantage will be an additional charge at half the occupiers' rate.

73. In the Hānsi Tahsil, the *bārāni* rate will be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas, as the canal villages are practically all in the eastern part. In the *Bārāni rates in canal villages of Hānsi.* canal villages there is waste in excess of one-fourth of the cultivation amounting to 5,593 acres, on which one anna per acre will be assessed.

74. At the last Settlement the water-advantage was included in the revenue, and has been collected up to this time at the rates *Canal advantage hitherto paid with the revenue.* then fixed. In order that a comparison may be instituted between the old and the new dry assessment, it is necessary to ascertain how much of the present revenue is on account of water-advantage (*vide* para. 3 of Government orders on Kaithal Assessment Report).

75. In the Settlement Report at paras. 100 and 101, it is stated that the water-advantage revenue amounted in Hissār to Rs. 4,346, and in Hānsi to Rs. 32,797, with a total of Rs. 37,143. An enquiry was made in 1878 into the *Amount of canal-advantage for Hānsi and Hissār.* correctness of these figures, and Munshi Amín Chand could not show how the result had been arrived at, but he explained how he had assessed the *bārāni* and irrigated land in canal villages, and from the information he gave, it was found possible to calculate the amount included in the land revenue that could be properly ascribed to the canal. The area figures used in the calculations of 1878 do not quite agree either with the general statements prepared at Settlement or with the *patwāri* records, but they show how the Canal Department came to be credited with Rs. 46,814 a year as water-advantage.

76. Munshi Amín Chand had assessed land in the canal villages at 8 annas in Hānsi and 6 annas in Hissār, though the general circle rates were 6 annas and 5 annas; and these higher dry rates necessarily reduced the balance which was ascribed to the canal. On a reference being made on this point, the Government directed that the general circle rates should be considered the rates for the canal villages as more fairly representing the land in its unirrigated aspect. The statement below gives the figures from which the canal-advantage has been calculated in the two tahsils:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSILS.	Area irrigated in acres.		Rates including water-advantage.		Dry rate.	Revenue by rates in columns 4 and 5.	Revenue by rate in column 6.	Water-advantage, col. 7—col. 8.
	By flow.	By lift.	Flow.	Lift.				
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hānsi ... ..	44,429	7,661	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	63,197	19,534	43,663
Hissār ... ..	2,669	3,513	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 5 0	5,137	1,984	3,203

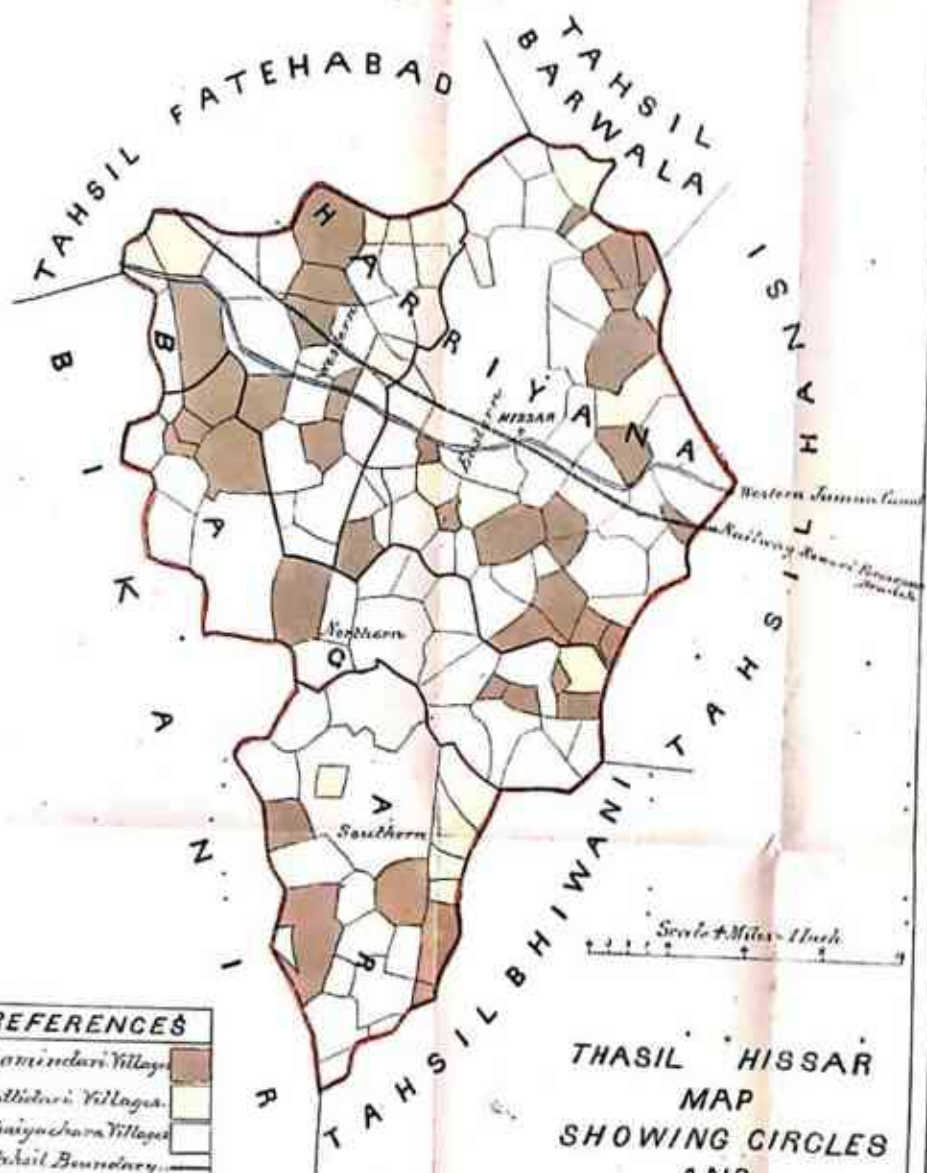
The result gives a canal-advantage in Hānsi of Rs. 43,663, and in Hissār of Rs. 3,203, in all Rs. 46,866. Some few alterations have to be made in consequence of the withdrawal of irrigation from land near Hānsi, and the acquisition of land by the Canal and other departments, and the resumption of revenue-free grants; and in 1886-87 the Canal Department was credited with the following sums:—

	Khālsa.	Mauz.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissār ... ..	3,232	2	3,234
Hānsi ... ..	43,582	554	44,136
	46,814	556	47,370



This estimate of the canal-advantage may be accepted as fairly correct for Hānsi, but certainly not too high. For Hissār it is too low. In the Hānsi Tahsil, the revenue actually distributed was somewhat less than the revenue given by the rates: but the decrease was only Rs. 1,495 on Rs. 77,130: so that the rates were practically adhered to. In Hissār the revenue assessed in canal villages exceeded the rates by 33 per cent. In these villages the revenue settled by Mr. Brown was Rs. 24,198, and by Munshi Amfn Chand's rates only Rs. 18,539, which was evidently found to be too low, and the revenue distributed was Rs. 17,980. The excess is not entirely due to the canal: part should be ascribed to the proximity of the town of Hissār. In order to make a fair distribution and to give the canal all it can claim, I have now considered that the flow and lift irrigation rates applied in Hānsi might have been applied in Hissār also, and after deducting from these rates the bārāni rate of 5 annas, the balance, viz., 15 annas for flow and 11 annas for lift per acre, has been ascribed to the canal, and these rates give a water-advantage of Rs. 4,917 in place of Rs. 3,203.





# REFERENCES

Zamindari Villages	
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Rahigachara Villages	
Tahsil Boundary	
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Canal	

THASIL HISSAR  
MAP  
SHOWING CIRCLES  
AND  
NATURE OF VILLAGE  
TENURES



## CHAPTER IV.

## HISSAR TAHSIL.

77. The Hissar Tahsil was at Settlement, divided into two circles, the Hariāna and the Bagar: and now besides excluding the canal villages, which receive separate consideration, the two circles have each been subdivided, so that statements have been prepared for five parts, including the canal villages.

78. This circle has been divided in two parts, partly because the southern portion known as the the Siwani Pargana is poorer than the northern, and was separately assessed at the last Settlement; and partly because there is a proposal to transfer the Siwani villages to the Bhiwāni Tahsil, and separate statistics will be found convenient if the separation takes place. One village, which would naturally belong to the northern part, has been shown by itself, so that the average may not be vitiated by the inclusion of the water-advantage rate.

79. The southern subdivision adjoins the western part of the Bhiwāni Bagar which it generally resembles. It is, however, more prosperous: the soil contains more loam and the valleys are equal to the Hariāna. There has been a substantial increase of 10 per cent. in the cultivation, and that, though the fallow area has risen from 2,742 to 7,328 acres. For an explanation of this increase see para. 33, the remarks made on the Bhiwāni Bagar applying also to this part of the Hissar Bagar.

The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	41,102
Held by occupancy tenants ... ..	6,057
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	37,382
Total ... ..	84,541

Of this area 2,891 acres are waste, held by tenants who pay rent for it. With the exception of 462 acres, the land held by tenants-at-will is subject to cash rent.

80. The average rent at Settlement on an area of 25,692 acres was 8 annas, and now on 36,920 acres it is 7 annas 9 pies. In the zamindāri villages, of which there are six in this subdivision, the average is 10 annas 4 pies, but this average is somewhat too high, as the rent in Jompa Kālan is charged on the area sown only. There has not been any rise of rent in any class of villages, and there is a slight fall in the pattidāri and bhaiyachāra villages. The average rent may be considered 8 annas, and this would give a revenue rate of 4 annas.

81. The revenue rate fixed at Settlement was 3 annas 6 pies, and the incidence of the present revenue as assessed is 3 annas 8 pies per acre. The rate worked out for the Bhiwāni Bagar is 3 annas 9 pies, and as a preliminary rate 4 annas is fair for the Siwani or southern subdivision of the Hissar Bagar.

82. The area of waste including fallow is 22,197 acres, which is little more than one-fourth of the cultivated area. In this part of the Hissar Bagar, the waste not unfrequently consists of almost pure sand, which produces little, though it is useful as a source of drainage for the tūl or loamy soil in the valley. It is fairly distributed over the villages, and taking village by village the excess waste, after deducting

\* I regard them as superior, owing to the drainage which they receive from the surrounding sandhills.



one-fourth of the cultivated area is 6,803 acres, of which 2,193 acres are in Niamatpur, a zamindari village, and 2,707 in the large Rajput village of Siwani. The rest is situated in five villages. As the waste land in this part is mostly sandhills, I propose a rate of only half an anna per acre.

83. The area of well-irrigated land has fallen from 21 acres at Settlement to 17 acres now, and is too small to require a rate to be fixed.

*Irrigation from wells.*

84. In this part the proprietor of two villages produced accounts, but they were admittedly incomplete. The landlord is resident, and cultivates a considerable area in both villages, and the receipts from this area had not been shown. No assistance has been here derived from the accounts of any proprietor.

*Rent in kind and half net produce rate.*

85. The area subject to rent-in-kind is thus divided—

Area in acres.	Share.
56	One-half
406	One-third
<hr/> 462	<hr/> 35
	Average
	<hr/> 100

In this direction, one-third is the share generally taken by the landlord, who also not unfrequently takes a share of the grass also: kamfins are almost invariably paid by the cultivators. Taking one-sixth as the State share, the produce estimates give a revenue rate of 4 annas 2 pies.

86. It has been found impossible to get any reliable information as to the revenue paid in Bikanir. Probably the rates found to exist would not assist us, as the area of cultivation is small, and the waste large, and large profits are made from grazing.

*No information available about Bikanir.*

87. The northern part of this circle is much better than the southern part. It corresponds roughly with what Colonel Grey proposed to make a separate circle under the name of the Bagar Valleys. These valleys contain good loamy bottoms, lighter in parts than the kathi or karri zamini of the Hariana villages, but the soil is not so easily exhausted as the sandy tibi, and it is specially suited to the amount of rainfall, and it derives benefit from the drainage of the surrounding high land. In this subdivision there has been an increase of 30 per cent. in cultivation, and a decrease in the fallow area. In these respects it contrasts very favorably with the Bhiwani Bagar, and even with the southern part of the Hissar Bagar. The area of waste is 36,529 acres, including fallow; while one-fourth of the cultivated area comes only to 24,080 acres.

*Northern subdivision of Hissar Bagar.*

The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acrea
Held by owners	48,634
Held by occupancy tenants	10,604
Held by non-occupancy tenants	37,346
Total	<hr/> 96,584

and except 262 acres, this is all cultivated.

88. There are ten zamindari villages in this subdivision, and for them the average rent is 12 annas, and this average may be accepted as a fair indication of what the land is worth. In only one village does the custom of kasht harsala prevail, and even if it were omitted the average rent would be over 11 annas. There has been a marked rise in the rents in zamindari and pattidari villages since Settlement, and a slight decrease in bhaiachara villages, where the area shown as held by tenants-at-will has risen from 5,798 to 18,928 acres. Rents indicate for this tract a revenue rate of 5 anna 6 pies.

*Cash rents paid by tenants-at-will.*



89. The revenue rate in 1863 for 1st class Bagar such as this is Incidence of present revenue. was 4 annas; but in these 34 villages the actual incidence of the revenue is 5 annas, that is, it was assessed at the same rate as the Hissár Hariána, to which it is in parts fully equal.

90. The well-irrigated area is only 5 acres, an indication of good soil and of the general prosperity of the people. Irrigation from wells. tion from wells is practically unknown in Hariána tracts. In the prosperous bārāni villages of Hānsi only 44 acres are irrigated. The soil can retain water and the tanks supply drink for man and beast. Wells there may be, but they are not worked except when an emergency occurs; and while in the Bagar it pays in bad season to work even the deep wells, it rarely pays in Hariána villages. It may be said, then, that in the bārāni parts of this district the smaller the area irrigated the more prosperous the people.

91. After deducting village by village an amount equal to one-fourth of the cultivated area from the waste, there is an excess of 18,214 acres, lying in 19 villages. The excess in Bālsamand is 5,720 acres, in Chaudhri was 2,105 acres; but in the others it is more equally distributed. Though this subdivision of the Bagar is much better than the average Bagar of Bhiwāni or of Sewāni, the waste is much the same, and a rate of half an anna is considered as much as can be imposed.

92. For four zamīndāri villages accounts for a period of ten years have been produced. For the two in which rents are paid in cash, the figures are given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Villages.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1883.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Kohli ... ..	1,813	1,980	1,729	1,793	1,757	540	623
Sirsāna ... ..	3,274	3,274	2,216	2,954	2,587	900	1,406
	5,087	5,254	3,945	4,747	4,344	1,440	2,229

The first village is somewhat below the average of this part, but Sirsāna is a good village and would have shown better but for the custom of kāsht harsāla, which allows of much speculation. But even as it is the revenue according to the rates proposed is well within half the average income of the last five years.

93. In this subdivision (including the canal village) the comparatively large area of 4,005 acres is subject to rent in kind, paying as under—

Area in acres.	Share.
218	One-half
3,628	One-third
153	One-fourth
7	One-fifth
4,006	34
	Average — 100



Of this area the greater part is held by tenants-at-will. The ordinary share is one-third and the Government share of one-sixth, according to produce estimates and prices, is valued at 4 annas 2 pies, on the understanding that this is a Bagar tract; but if the rates of produce applicable to the Hariána Circle, to which this subdivision approaches more than to the Bagar, are used on the crop areas, the result is a revenue rate of 6 annas 3 pies. The rate now proposed lies between these two. Batái is taken in two villages belonging to the Skinner family, and accounts of the income for the last ten years have been produced. These accounts will give a much better idea of the value of the produce than will be got from my rough estimates :—

Village.	Average income of five years ending 1882.	Average income of five years ending 1887.	Average income of last ten years.	Present revenue.	Revenue according to proposed rates.
Pahál ... ..	781	611	696	250	350
Bhari ... ..	383	264	324	75	95
	1,164	875	1,020	325	445

The whole area is subject to rent in kind, and the average income per acre of cultivation is in the first village 10 annas 11 pies and in the second Re. 1-8-8. The average of the two villages is 13 annas, and this gives a revenue rate of 6 annas 6 pies. This rate includes all miscellaneous receipts, and not rents only. The rate suggested by rents is 5 annas 6 pies. In these two villages it is customary to appraise the produce, of which the landlord is entitled to one-third of the grain only, without any share of the straw. He also gets from occupancy tenants 2 sérs, and from tenants-at-will 4 or 5 sérs per maund on the *hákimi hissa* as serina. He gives nothing to kamíns. His share is valued according to the rate prevailing in the Hissár Bázár on Mangsir Badi 2nd (November) for the kharíf and on Jeth Badi 2nd (May) for the rabi. The cultivators complain that even more unfavourable prices are sometimes used; and the very high rates taken in the valuation may explain why the Skinner accounts bring out a higher revenue rate than my estimates. It is worthy of note that, in spite of high prices, the income in these two villages was less during the last five years than in the penultimate period. This is generally the case in villages where batái or kankut prevails, and proves that the last five years have not been specially prosperous. There were two bad years in this period 1883-84 and 1886-87. In 1883-84 the income of Pahál was only Rs. 200 and of Bhari Rs. 57; and in 1885-86 of Pahál it was Rs. 1,332, and of Bhari Rs. 556. Variations such as these show how cautiously we must use even the ten years' average; but this is a subject more suited to the assessment than to this preliminary report.

94. The Hariána of Hissár has been divided into canal and bārání villages, and the latter have been further divided into Eastern and Western. The line making the division in the bārání tract runs almost north and south along the western boundary of the Government Cattle Farm, almost at right angles to the canal which runs almost east and west through the circle.

95. The western villages of this circle have been longer inhabited, and the soil, which is naturally lighter than in the eastern part, is now more exhausted, and has ceased to produce the crops it once did. This is specially the case in the villages to the west of the Hissár Bir and north of the canal. There has been an increase in the fallow area, which is characteristic of the sandy tracts, but there has been also an increase of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in cultivation. There is no irrigation from wells.



The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acres.
Held by owners	17,645
Held by occupancy tenants	5,557
Held by non-occupancy tenants	18,965
	42,167

Of this area 423 acres are waste paying rent.

96. At Settlement the average rent on 6,036 acres was 10 annas 4 pies, and now it is 12 annas 8 pies on more than three times that area. Even in the bhaiyachara villages the average is slightly over 12 annas, and in the zamindari villages, where fortunately there is no complication arising from rent on *kasht harsala*, the average is 13 annas 7 pies. There has been a very decided increase in all classes of villages. Perhaps the increase of population in the older villages accounts for part of the rise in the bhaiyachara villages; but it is more likely that the high rents in the zamindari villages, which are numerous in this circle, have something to say to it. The rent rates indicate a revenue rate of 6 annas 6 pies.

97. The revenue rate for this circle was 5 annas, and the incidence of the assessed revenue was 4 annas 7 pies per acre cultivated in the western subdivision.

98. The waste, including fallow, amounts to 12,908 acres, and one-fourth of the cultivated area comes to 10,433 acres. Taking village by village, the excess over one-fourth of the cultivation is 3,469 acres. The only villages with a large area are Kali Rawan (849 acres), belonging to the Skinner family, and Mothsara (1,562 acres), belonging to a Mahajan of Hissar. The rate proposed for this excess waste is one anna an acre.

Landholder's accounts, and demand by the proposed rates.

99. In this part accounts of collections were produced for three villages:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Villages.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Mothsara ... ..	819	958	1,068	955	1,012	400	530
Kali Rawan ... ..	4,819	5,090	5,252	5,285	5,207	1,300	2,184
Kirtan ... ..	2,150	2,180	1,804	2,250	2,027	600	1,042
	7,788	8,237	8,124	8,490	8,306	2,300	3,755

Mothsara is not a good village, and it has for some time past been mismanaged by the landlord. Kali Rawan is a very good Skinner village; Kirtan is an average village. There can be no question that in these villages the rents are paid, and also a considerable sum for grazing and pala. At the half assets—calculated on the landlord's accounts—the revenue should be Rs. 4,153, and by the revenue rates Rs. 3,765. Kali Rawan being far above the average could bear Rs. 2,633, instead of Rs. 2,184.



Rent in kind and half net  
produce rate.

100. The area paying rent in kind is only 292  
acres, divided thus:—

Area in acres.	Share.
69	One-half
198	One-third
25	One-fourth
292	37
	100
Average	

As in other parts, where the area subject to batái was small, the State share has been taken at one-sixth: and this gives a revenue rate, according to the produce estimates, of 6 annas and 11 pies.

101. This part of the circle is decidedly better than most of the western part. It has the benefit also of proximity to two good markets, for it lies between Hissár and Hânsi. Cultivation has increased by more than 40 per cent. The area recorded as fallow is now only one-fourth of what it was at Settlement. There is, however, still an area of 20,957 acres culturable waste, which is almost equal to a quarter of the cultivated area. Irrigation from wells does not exist.

The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Areas.
Held by owners ... ..	33,488
Held by occupancy tenants ... ..	16,203
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	40,461
	90,152

This area includes, besides cultivation, 768 acres of rent-paying waste.

102. These figures show that a very large part of the subdivision is in the occupation of tenants-at-will; and the whole area thus held pays rent in cash, except 979 acres. Of the 41 villages, 16 are zamíndári and 8 pattidári, and the rest bhaiyachára. The cash-paying area is thus divided among these three classes:—

	Acres.
In zamíndári villages ... ..	19,738
In pattidári villages ... ..	7,372
In bhaiyachára villages ... ..	12,365

From the large area held by tenants-at-will in zamíndári villages, the average rent rate should be an almost perfect indication of the value of land in the circle. The average in zamíndári villages, which is not vitiated by rent on *kásh* *harsála* is 14 annas 10 pies, and in both pattidári and bhaiyachára villages it is 13 annas 7 pies, and the average of the whole is 14 annas 6 pies. These figures suggest a revenue rate of at least 7 annas an acre on cultivation.

103. The revenue rate fixed in 1863 was 5 annas, and the incidence of the revenue on the then cultivation was 5 annas 5 pies.

104. The total waste is 20,957 acres, which is less than one-fourth of the cultivated area taken as a whole; but village by village there is an excess of 4,388 acres in 22 villages. The largest excess is in Mayar (551 acres), and Bugana (962 acres); and the waste in these villages is explained by the high sandy ridges running through them. The rate proposed for the excess in this part is one anna an acre.



105. Of the 16 zamindari villages in this part accounts have been produced for 15, and in 14 of these the rent is paid in cash, and the accounts, which are all with one exception for ten years, give full assurance of the large profits made by landowners. The 13 villages for which complete accounts have been produced belong partly to the Skinner family and partly to wealthy Mahajans of Hissar, and there is every reason to believe the correctness of the accounts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Mirka ... ..	1,084	1,162	1,022	1,137	1,080	250	499
Dabra ... ..	2,128	2,261	1,974	2,087	2,031	450	968
Dhansu ... ..	4,069	4,412	3,733	4,207	3,964	1,000	2,032
Dhingtana ... ..	997	1,000	933	932	933	288	502
Badon, 1st ... ..	698	703	704	735	720	200	359
Badon, 2nd ... ..	1,319	1,332	1,191	1,264	1,227	275	574
Rawalwala ... ..	2,593	2,745	1,945	2,675	2,310	900	1,298
Tokas ... ..	958	1,011	817	914	860	260	478
Kemri ... ..	3,837	4,229	3,916	4,128	4,024	975	1,855
Mangali (Muhabbat) ... ..	2,797	2,956	2,577	2,805	2,686	675	1,298
Mangali (Akian) ... ..	2,020	2,104	1,929	1,977	1,953	510	896
Mangali (Jhara) ... ..	1,987	2,042	1,912	1,976	1,944	510	995
Ladwa (Bhojraj) ... ..	1,312	1,312	1,281	1,387	1,334	360	729
	25,799	27,278	23,934	26,224	25,072	6,653	12,483

The first inference to be drawn from a comparison of columns 2 and 5 is that the rents forming the basis of the revenue rate are collected, and are not nominal rents, never paid except in good years. At the rents from which the revenue rate has been deduced the income should be Rs. 25,799, and the actual receipts from rents and other miscellaneous sources during the last five years was Rs. 26,224, and the revenue now paid is Rs. 6,653; and the revenue rates now suggested for cultivation and waste bring out a demand of Rs. 12,483, which is just half the average collections made during the last ten years, and less than half the average collections of the last five years.

Rents in kind and half net produce rate. 106. The area paying rent in kind is 1,103 acres :—

Area in acres.

19  
1,036  
48

1,103

Share.

One-half  
One-third  
One-fourth

Average ...

$\frac{28}{100}$

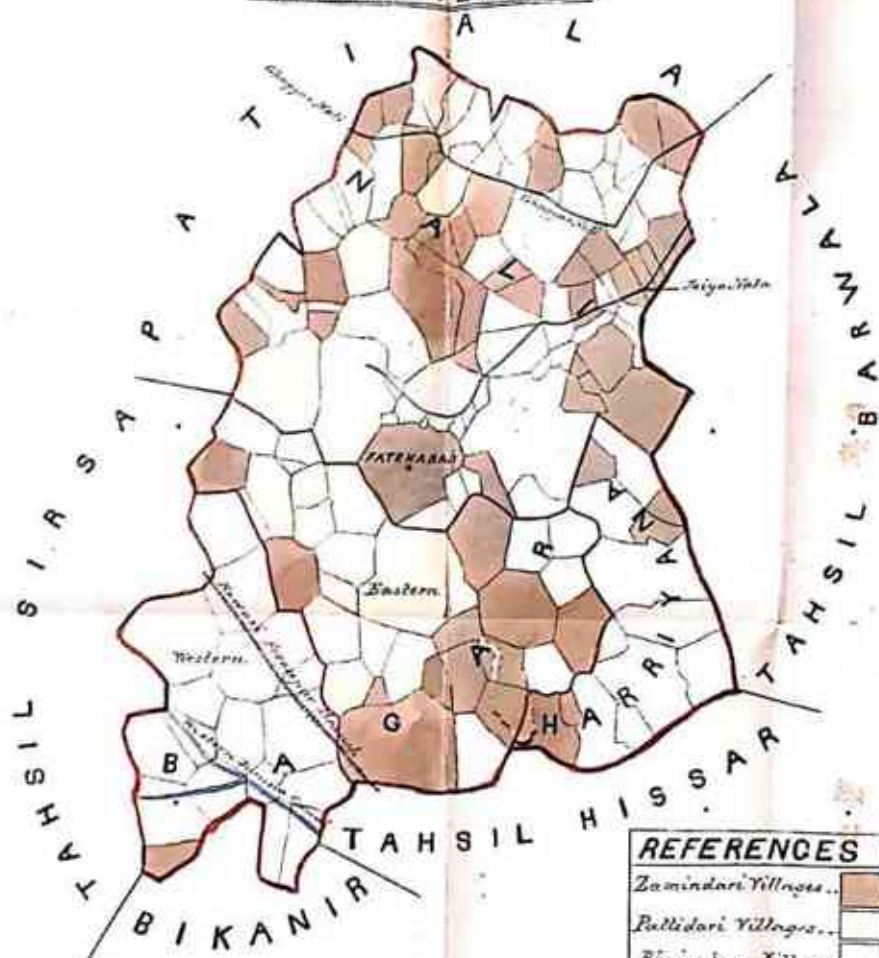


The State share has been taken at one-sixth, and according to produce estimates this gives a revenue rate of 6 annas 11 pies. One village in this circle belonging to the Skinner family pays rent in kind, and accounts of the last ten years have been produced. The average income for the five years ending 1882 was Rs. 569, and for the last five years Rs. 463; and the average for ten years Rs. 516. The average income per acre is 14 annas 10 pies, which is the rent *kharipari* in zamindari villages. It is also the value of one-third of the grain without straw, with the addition of 4 sérs on the *hákimi hissa*, and the income on which this average is founded includes miscellaneous receipts. The mode of dividing the produce here is the same as has been described in para. 93.

107. In para. 72 under the Hānsi Tahsíl, reasons have been given for maintaining the general rule on the canal that the owner's rate should be half the occupier's rate. As for the *baráni* rate, I propose that it should be 7 annas for all villages to east of Hissár, and 6 annas 6 pies for the villages to west of Hissár. These are the *baráni* rates for the subdivision in which the canal villages lie. In these villages there is an excess waste over quarter of the cultivation amounting to 5,793 acres. Half of this is in the village of Siswál belonging to Mr. James Skinner, and for this area he has got during the last ten years Rs. 500 on an average. This would give a revenue rate of 1 anna 4 pies. It is proposed to assess one anna here as on the Hariána tracts.



**TAHSIL FATEHABAD**  
**MAP**  
**SHOWING CIRCLES AND NATURE**  
**OF**  
**VILLAGE TENURES**



Scale 1/2 Miles = 1 Inch  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

**REFERENCES**

Zamindari Villages..	
Railidari Villages..	
Rhaisiyahara Villages..	
Tahsil Boundary..	
Assessment Circles..	
do Subdivision	
Canal and River..	



## CHAPTER V.

## TAHSIL FATAHABAD.

108. The Fatahabad Tahsil was divided into three circles—the Bagar on the south and south-west, the Hariána on the south-east, and the Náli on the north. While these circles are maintained, the Bagar and Náli Circles will be subdivided: so that statistics are now given for five parts.

109. Like the Hissár Bagar, the Fatahabad Bagar has been divided into two parts, which may be roughly described as the eastern, adjoining the Hariána and the Náli Circles, and the western adjoining Bikánir and the Sirsa Bagar.

110. Here as elsewhere there is a gradual change from the loamy, in parts clayey, soil of the Hariána to the sandy soil of the Bagar tract; and this subdivision forms the margin land. It has the advantages of the Bagar in a comparatively light soil suitable to the rainfall, and of the Hariána in a soil heavy enough to prevent rapid deterioration and to produce good crops of the better grains. The difference between the Hissár-Fatahabad Bagars, which both contain a large proportion of good soil, and the Bhiwáni Bagar, which is generally poor, will be gathered from the following statement:—

		Percentage of cultivated area.				
		Bhiwáni Bagar.	Fatahabad Bagar.	Hissár Bagar.	Fatahabad Hariána.	Hissár Hariána.
Jowár	...	1.1	5.7	4.9	10.1	11.8
Rabi crop	...	2.1	5.9	6.8	7.2	12.5

If the statistics were prepared for the eastern part of the Fatahabad Bagar and the northern part of the Hissár Bagar, they would approximate to those of the Hariána circles, while the statistics for the western part of the Fatahabad and the southern part of the Hissár Bagar would be similar to those of the Bhiwáni Bagar. Cultivation has increased by somewhat more than 50 per cent., and there is still 28,520 acres of waste, which is considerably more than one-fourth of the cultivated area. Irrigation from wells does not exist.

The possessed area is thus divided—

	Acres.
Held by owners	25,020
Held by occupancy tenants and leaseholders	20,820
Held by non-occupancy tenants	52,129
	97,969

This includes 1,983 acres of waste held by tenants paying rent.

111. It will be remarked that tenants-at-will occupy considerably more than half the cultivated area, and they pay in cash for the whole except 723 acres. This subdivision resembles the eastern part of the Hissár Hariána, in the large number of zamindári villages and the large area paying true rents:—

		Area in acres.	Average.	
			As.	p.
Zamindári villages	...	25,344	13	6
Pattidári "	...	12,884	12	4
Bhaiyachára "	...	13,178	11	5



The average of zamindari and pattidari villages is 13 annas; and the average of the whole is 12 annas 10 pies. The rents at Settlement were not low, for the average of 17,354 acres was 10 annas 3 pies. The rents now paid indicate clearly a revenue rate of 6 annas 6 pies.

112. The revenue rate for first class Bagar was 4 annas, and the actual incidence of the revenue on cultivation was 3 annas 11 pies.

113. The total waste in this subdivision is 28,520 acres; and taking village by village, the excess, after excluding an area equal to one-fourth of the cultivation, is 9,922 acres, lying in 16 out of the 32 villages. Almost one-third of this excess, 3,038 acres, is in Sardarpur Samani, a large village belonging to the Skinner family, the cultivated area in which has increased 60 per cent. since Settlement, and almost 15 per cent. within the last three years. The income from grazing fees and sale of pala has, in recent years, reached a thousand rupees, and a revenue rate of 2 annas would not be excessive for this village. In smaller villages, where the waste is cut up into small patches and the pala bush scarcely gets a chance, the income is much smaller; and therefore though, in special cases, a higher rate than an anna an acre would be justifiable, it seems scarcely safe to impose a higher rate for the circle.

Landlord's accounts and demands by the proposed rates.

114. Trustworthy accounts have been produced for 9 out of the 12 zamindari villages:—

Village.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rent paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Sadarpur	5,757	5,923	4,510	5,914	5,212	1,200	2,940
Sarangpur	1,983	2,010	1,909	2,139	2,024	400	950
Chindhar	2,432	2,479	2,230	2,416	2,313	500	1,134
Bhana	2,401	2,438	2,142	2,413	2,277	480	1,142
Modakhara	1,832	1,850	1,472	1,890	1,681	375	856
Badopai	5,376	5,555	4,739	5,019	4,879	630	2,655
Dangar	3,857	3,857	4,234	4,585	4,390	600	1,959
Kumharia	2,855	3,007	2,545	2,879	2,712	650	1,358
Kukranwali	1,908	2,004	1,791*	1,791	1,791	398	1,057
	28,401	29,123	25,572	29,046	27,279	5,233	14,051

\* Not complete.

The miscellaneous income in Sadarpur has been as high as Rs. 1,051, and the estimated income from rents given in column 2 has not been realized; but this is explained by the fact that there has been in this village a very great, but only recent, increase in cultivation, so that the actual collections of ten years are necessarily below the estimates based on present cultivation and present rates. The collections made in this village during the last three years were Rs. 6,415, Rs. 6,549 and Rs. 7,032. In Badopai also, where the collections, including miscellaneous income, are under my estimate, the income last year was Rs. 5,581, which is over the estimate. These accounts show in an unmistakable manner that the rents on which the revenue rates have been based



are not mere paper rents, realized only in good years, but collected year after year. In most of these zamindari villages, the rent paid by occupancy tenants is very little below the rents paid by tenants-at-will (a sign that enhancement is possible), and the estimates in columns 2 and 3 do not differ much. The revenue of these nine villages should in accordance with principles of assessment, be Rs. 14,500, for this is half of what their owners have collected during the past five years, and less than half of what they will certainly collect in future. According to revenue rate  $6\frac{1}{2}$  annas on cultivation and one anna on excess waste, the demand should be Rs. 14,010. The revenue of the village of Badopal was redeemed in 1861-62 by a payment of Rs. 12,600, being 20 times the revenue, a sum not much more than twice what is now taken in rents in a single year.

Rents in kind and half  
not produce rate.

115. In this subdivision the area subject to rent in kind and the share paid is given below :—

Area in acres.	Share of produce.
38	One-half.
218	One-third.
569	One-fourth.
825	28
	Average ... 100

The area paying in cash is 70,482 acres (occupancy and non-occupancy), and only in very special cases is rent paid in kind. The area paying batai is too small to justify the inference that the ordinary share of the produce taken by the proprietors is only .28 of the whole. In the other part of this circle towards the west, the share by the statistics we have is .35. For the whole circle one-sixth has been taken as a fair share. I have already shown that this tract, though classified as Bagar, is as good as the Hariāna; and the estimates of produce yield fixed for the Hariāna circles should be applied here. At these estimates the revenue rate should be 7 annas, while at the ordinary Bagar-estimates it is only 4 annas 3 pies.

116. This part of the Fatehabad Bagar corresponds to the western part of the Bhiwāni Bagar and the southern part of the Hissār Bagar. There has, however, in contrast with these tracts, been a large increase in cultivation of almost 33 per cent., and the fallow area is less now than at Settlement. This part of the Bagar is better than Bahl and Siwāni, but I doubt if there has been the large increase in cultivation shown by the present figures. Some of the villages are decidedly above ordinary Bagar.

The possessed area is thus divided :—

	Acres.
Held by owners	32,537
Held by occupancy tenants	6,487
Held by non-occupancy tenants	17,869
	56,893

This includes 1,418 acres of rent-paying waste. All tenants pay cash rent, except for an area of 386 acres.

117. There are no pattidari villages, and only one zamindari, the average rent for which is 8 annas 5 pies, and the average for bhaiyachara villages is 8 annas. The revenue rate may, therefore be taken at 4 annas an acre.

118. The revenue rate fixed in 1863 was 4 annas and the incidence of the revenue on cultivation was 3 annas 8 pies. The rate in the adjoining Sirsa Bagar is 2 annas 4 pies per acre cultivated. I have found it impossible to get any information of a trustworthy nature in regard to the Bikanir villages which adjoin this circle.

119. The total waste in this part of the Bagar is 16,795 acres, considerably in excess of one-fourth of the cultivation. Taking each village by itself, the excess waste after making

Waste land.



the deducted of one-fourth of the cultivation is 6,562 acres, in 9 villages. Bhatu Kalán has 2,080, Rám Sara 1,144, and Chuli Bagrián 1,430 acres, and the other six have much smaller areas. A condition in the last *wajib-ul-ars* of Bhatu Kalán has prevented the extension of cultivation in that village. Rám Sara has not been prospering; it is notoriously the worst village in the Fatehabad Bagar. Chuli is a good village, and the waste is retained for grazing purposes. For the Bagar waste which is often really unculturable, consisting of bare drifting sandhills, half an anna an acre will be quite sufficient revenue.

120. In this part of the Bagar circle, no accounts have been produced by owners of villages from which it might be seen whether the rents are paid or not. There is, however, no reason to believe that this corner is different from the rest of the district, and it may be presumed that here as elsewhere the rents taken as the basis of the revenue rate are, taking one year with another, regularly collected.

Rents in kind and half net produce rate.

121. The area paying rent in kind is as under:—

Area in acres.	Share paid.
104	One-half.
162	One-third.
120	One-fourth.
386	
	85
Average	100

Here, as in other Bagar tracts, one-sixth has been taken as the Government share, and at the fixed rates for yield and price, the revenue rate should be 4 annas 3 pies.

122. The small Hariána circle of this tahsil, consisting of only 14 villages, has a soil somewhat light for Hariána but better than the Western Bagar which it adjoins.

The cultivated area has risen from 29,090 to 44,827 acres, or by more than 50 per cent. The total waste including fallow which is not large is 9,309 acres, or little more than one-fifth of the cultivation. Irrigation from wells does not exist.

The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acres.
Held by owners	21,366
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders	7,956
Held by non-occupancy tenants	16,122
	45,444

and this includes 617 acres of rent-paying waste.

123. There has been a decided rise in rents in all kinds of villages, even though the areas now taken into consideration are much larger than the areas given at Settlement as held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents. The average for the circle is 12 annas 3 pies and of the zamindari villages 13 annas 3 pies, and the average in the latter villages is a fair estimate of the value of land; so that the revenue rate would be 6 annas 6 pies.

124. The revenue rate of 1863 was 5 annas, but the actual incidence on cultivation was only 4 annas 3 pies. The revenue rates indicated by rents in the Hissár and Barwála Hariána which it adjoins are 7 annas and 6 annas 6 pies.

125. The waste is fairly well distributed, and there are only three villages in which it exceeds one-fourth of the cultivation; and the excess waste amounts to 1,691 acres. It is proposed to assess 1 anna per acre on this area, being the same rate as was imposed at Settlement.



126. In this circle there are five zamindari villages, and accounts of the receipts of four of them for the last ten years have been produced by the proprietors, I would not have believed the exactness with which my estimate of what the land-owners' income should be :—

VILLAGE.	Landlords' accounts and demand by the produce rates.					Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
	Income estimated from prevalence of rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khāsa	1,953	2,011	1,927	1,980	1,953	550	1,043
Chaubāra	1,031	1,278	1,025	1,042	1,033	280	642
Samochi	887	1,146	844	881	863	200	502
Chandrāwal	1,289	1,580	1,232	1,282	1,257	275	755
Total	5,160	6,015	5,028	5,185	5,106	1,305	2,949

has agreed with accounts submitted, had not the latter been filed by different owners long before my estimate was made, and contained items of miscellaneous income which the estimates do not contain. The accounts prove that rents are really collected, and may be accepted as safe guides of what the revenue may be. If there had been no land held by occupancy tenants at rates much under true rents, the income from these four villages would have been Rs. 6,015, instead of Rs. 5,160, and the government revenue should be Rs. 3,000, which is practically the same as the result of applying the revenue rate of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  annas per cultivated acre. The accounts and estimates prove that this is the limit of the demand.

127. The area subject to rent in kind in this circle is only 328 acres, of 107 acres give a half, 77 acres a third, and 144 acres a fourth. The figures are too small to justify any deduction as to what the Government share should be, but judging from the custom prevailing in other parts, I consider that one-sixth of the gross produce is fair. According to the estimates of yield of produce and prices fixed for this circle, the revenue rate should be 7 annas 2 pies.

128. The Ghaggar Nāli runs through the northern part of the circle, and the Joiya Nala through the southern, and villages are inundated by both streams.

Between the valleys of these streams there is a highland which, though within the Nāli circle, never has been and probably never will be overflowed. The villages here are pure bārāni with little clayey soil, and are similar to Hariāna villages. For the present enquiry into rent rates, the circle has been divided into two parts—(a) the Sotar, consisting of the 68 villages which have within recent years been inundated to any extent; and (b) the 25 bārāni villages which have not been inundated.

129. At Settlement only 14,819 acres were cultivated in the bārāni subdivision, and now the area is 41,949 acres, an increase of more than 175 per cent., and there still remains a waste area of 16,931 acres. Irrigation from wells scarcely exists.

The possessed area is thus divided :—

	Acre.
Held by owners	13,307
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders	3,463
Held by non-occupancy tenants	25,582
	42,352

including 403 acres of rent-paying waste.



130. Of the 25 villages, 16 are held by single proprietors, and the average rent of this tract cannot, therefore, be far from a true rent :—

Cash rents paid by tenants-at-will.

		Acres.		Average rents.	
				Rs.	p.
Area in zamindari villages	...	15,944	0	13	9
Area in pattidari	...	2,061	0	11	9
Area in bhaiyachara	...	934	0	10	9

The revenue rate may be taken at 6 annas 9 pies.

131. The waste in this part of the Nali circle is 16,931 acres, and after deducting one-fourth of the cultivated area, the excess is 7,662 acres, lying in 19 out of the 25 villages. The largest areas are 1,041 acres in Nagpur and 1,138 acres in Khundan, both villages belonging to Musalmans who prefer pasturage to cultivation. Until quite recently, Khundan was almost entirely waste, and it was only the fear of the waste being taken up by Government that made the proprietors settle cultivators on it. Cultivators from Patiala are quite ready to take all the land they can get, and the landlords cannot plead, except in a few rare instances, that the land lies waste from lack of cultivators. The profits from waste in the Nali circle are larger than elsewhere; the waste is generally in one or two compact blocks suitable for grazing. At Settlement it was assessed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna per acre, and it is now proposed to impose  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas on it. At Settlement there was in this circle a large area of waste, and the revenue consisted in no small part of the demand imposed on this waste; hence the incidence of the total revenue on cultivation was 6 annas 8 pies, while the revenue rate on cultivation was only 4 annas.

Landlords' accounts and demand by the proposed rates.

132. Accounts for ten years have been produced for 7 villages :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VILLAGE.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Nadhori	Rs. 4,965	Rs. 5,012	Rs. 4,098	Rs. 4,808	Rs. 4,454	Rs. 900	Rs. 2,541
Bhutan Khara	817	902	905	919	912	160	485
Kherawala	237	237	204	239	221	33	106
Baroia	424	401	435	514	475	160	307
Phul	2,350	2,377	1,693	2,277	1,985	275	1,028
Dadupur	1,426	1,426	1,127	1,270	1,109	160	590
Harauli	6,234	6,234	4,457	5,668	5,062	750	2,739
Total	16,473	16,589	12,919	15,695	14,308	2,428	7,796

The reason why the income of the last three villages in column 5 falls so far short of the estimate in column 2 is that there has recently been a large extension of cultivation and enhancement of rents in these villages. In Harauli where some land is subject to rent in kind, the receipts have reached Rs. 8,330. In spite of this the demand at revenue rates is just half the average collections of the last five years; and is more than three times the present revenue.



Rents in kind and half  
net produce rate.

133. In this part the area subject to *batai* is  
8,121 acres divided as under:—

Area in acres.						Share of produce.
5,846	...	...	...	...	...	One-third.
2,258	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth.
17	...	...	...	...	...	One-sixth.
<hr/> 8,121						
Average ...						<hr/> 31 100

There are only two rates, one-third and one-fourth, and both occur not unfrequently in the same village, so that it is difficult to ascribe any reason for the existence of the one rather than of the other. In some cases one-third of the grain is taken without any share of the straw, in others one-third is taken of both grain and straw, but this is not common. It is not uncommon for landlords to take  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers per maund on the *hissa hakimi*. Landlords rarely pay any thing to *kamins*. To work out a rough revenue rate from the produce estimates, one-sixth was taken as the State share, and the result was a rate of 7 annas 10 pies per acre.

Inundated part of the  
Nali circle.

134. The Sotar subdivision of the Nali circle consists of 68 villages, 37 subject to inundation from the Ghaggar and 31 from the Joiya.

These 68 villages had at Settlement a total cultivated area of 58,457 acres, and about twice as much waste; now the cultivated area is 112,956 acres, and the waste only 50,341 acres. The area of *barani* cultivation has just doubled; well-irrigated land has only slightly increased; and in 1886-87, the Sotar or inundated area was 26,986 acres, as compared with 15,196 acres at Settlement.

Cash rents for the area  
not inundated.

135. The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	46,879
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders...	20,932
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	46,821
	<hr/> 114,632

including 1,676 acres of rent-paying waste. Of the land in the possession of tenants-at-will 27,783 acres pay rent in cash, and 19,038 acres rent in kind. The general rule is that tenants-at-will give *batai* for inundated land, and cash for *barani* land; but though this is not always the case, it is so generally true that we get little assistance from cash rents in fixing the revenue rate for inundated land. In the 19 *zamindari* Sotar villages, the average rent is the same as in the *barani* villages; and the difference in *pattidari* and *bhaiyachara* villages is not great. Indeed these averages in the Sotar villages are for the most part for *barani* land. For the *barani* cultivation of these villages, the average rent may be taken as 13 annas 4 pies, and the revenue rate as 6 annas 9 pies.

136. To form any correct idea of the average rent of inundated land, is one of the most difficult tasks of this Settlement. In all that is here proposed, I have been guided very much by what Mr. Wilson did in the Sirsa Nali, the circumstances of which are the same. First of all in regard to produce estimates for the cultivated land. Here I have accepted the Sirsa estimate of the produce per acre, after enquiry from the people and consideration of the appraisement accounts in *zamindari* villages. The prices fixed are somewhat lower than for the circles on the railway and near towns. In general Statement V, I have given the average areas under each crop during the last four years, and the percentages also, and the total value of the produce



of 100 acres has been calculated. A holding of 100 acres in the Nāli will, on an average, be cropped as below:—

Kharif.			Rabi.		
Grain.	Area.	Value in rupees.	Grain.	Area.	Value in rupees.
Rice ... ..	6.6	105.6	Wheat and mixtures of wheat ...	30.5	271.1
Jowār ... ..	5.0	19.0	Barley ... ..	2.1	12.6
Bājra ... ..	1.0	3.2	Gram and mixtures of gram ...	32.0	192.0
Pulses and other produce ...	5.0	21.7			
Cropped ... ..	17.6	149.5	Cropped ... ..	64.6	475.7
Kharāba ... ..	4.1	...	Kharāba ... ..	6.3	...
Sown ... ..	21.7	...	Sown ... ..	70.9	...

Fallow during the year ... .. 7.4

Total value of grain ... .. Rs. 625-3-0

Rents in kind, share of produce to be taken, and resulting rate.

137. The area subject to batāi pays the following shares:—

Area in acres.

Share of produce.

171 ... ..	One-half.
11,783 ... ..	One-third.
12,919 ... ..	One-fourth.
216 ... ..	Smaller shares.

25,089

Average ...  $\frac{29}{100}$

The figures show that there are only two real rates, and that almost the same area gives one-fourth as gives one-third; and the average is the mean of these shares. Taking 15 as the State share of the produce, the revenue rate would be 15 annas. In the zamindari villages of this part, a share of the straw is also not unfrequently taken, but on the Barwāla Nāli, where there are many zamindari villages, it is customary to take one-third of the grain only, and when a share of the straw is taken, the share is generally one-fourth of both grain and straw. In almost all cases, an additional charge of from 2 to 4 seers on the landlord's share is also taken. On the whole, then, in my opinion, the value of one-third of the grain may be considered as the full rent paid for inundated land; and that value is two rupees per acre. The corresponding result in Barwāla is Re. 1-10-0. The difference is fully explained by the fact that the rice cultivation in Barwāla is only 6 per cent. while in Fatehabad it is 6.6 per cent.

138. There are no cash rents that would justify a revenue rate of Re. 1 per acre for the whole inundated area, except in the one village of Ahirvān where sharers in the village pay Rs. 2-6-0 for inundated common land. It was, I believe, on the rent paid in this village that Munshi Amín Chand founded his revenue rate—(see para. 91, printed Report). In the few places where cash rents are paid the rate is Re. 1-9-6 an acre, giving a revenue rate of 12 annas 9 pies.

139. Munshi Amín Chand framed two rates for the Sotar land: 10 annas an acre for the Dāban or land on the banks of the Ghaggar, and 8 annas an acre for land on the Joiya. It is not proposed now to maintain this distinction, but, as in Sirsa, to have different rates for different soils, and to classify the soils by the crops ordinarily grown on them. I shall show hereafter that Munshi

Rates proposed according to soils, and soils classified by crops ordinarily grown on them.



Amin Chand did not adhere to his revenue rates; but departed so far from them that they could have been of little use to him in distributing the revenue. The rates which I would now propose for the crops ordinarily sown are—

Soil.	Rate per acre.	
	Rs.	a.
Rice land ... ..	2	0
Wheat land .. .. .	1	0
Other land ... ..	0	8

These are the rates proposed by Mr. Wilson and sanctioned, but the rates he used were considerably under these. He reduced rice to Re. 1-12-0, wheat to Re. 0-12-0, and other flooded land to 6 annas. The land on which jowar and other kharif crops are sown, and also a considerable part of the gram land is not much better than the barani land: but it is considered better, and if the rains are suitable, excellent crops are taken from such land. Now the barani rate in this direction is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 annas, and 8 annas does not seem a high rate for inundated land. One rupee for wheat land is low, when it is remembered that the rate in the villages subject to fluctuating assessment is Re. 1-8-0 per acre of average crop. This rate is also fully justified by the ordinary yield of grain. As an actual instance of what can be grown in a Nali village under favourable circumstances, I quote the following figures for the rabi harvest of 1888 in a village belonging to the Skinner family:—

Grain.	Area in acres.	Produce in maunds.	Price in seers.	Value in rupees.
Gram ... ..	32	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	499
Wheat ... ..	4	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	67
Bajra ... ..	54	565	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	861
Gochini ... ..	67	722 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,230
Total ... ..	157			2,657

Value of produce per acre Rs. 17. The revenue rate for this land might be Rs. 2-13-0. This is not a single instance, and though such a crop was got only once in three years and the other two years were complete failures, still at the proposed rates the revenue might be paid every year, for it would amount only to Rs. 342, and one-sixth of the one year's crop comes to Rs. 443. In a similar way the rate of Rs. 2 for rice may be justified. In Sirsa Rs. 2-8-0 per acre is paid in the fluctuating assessment villages on the cropped area, and a reduction of 20 per cent. will, I believe, cover bad years. The rates on page 481 Sirsa Report, applied to the average areas of the last four years, give an all-round rate of 14 annas; and the proposed rates on the same areas give an all-round rate of 12 annas.

140. The revenue assessed by Munshi Amin Chand on this subdivision was Rs. 30,110, and it might be thus divided:—

	Rs.
Revenue on whole cultivated area as if unirrigated ... ..	17,704
Revenue on flooded area in its irrigated aspect ... ..	7,380
Revenue on waste land ... ..	5,026
Total ... ..	30,110

The dry rate is 5 annas and the wet rate  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per acre, giving a total rate on the flooded land of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  annas, instead of 10 annas. Munshi Amin Chand paid more attention to past collections and the special circumstances of each village than to the revenue rates; and if these villages are put under a fixed assessment, this must again be done. The rate now proposed is therefore practically the same as was imposed at the Settlement. The produce estimates would give one rupee per acre, but with so many uncertainties as beset the Nali, 12 annas is safer.



141. The difficulty in the Sotar villages is not confined to fixing the rate, but extends to the area to which the rate will be applied. The last four years have been exceptionally good, and the area now shown as flooded is 66 per cent. more than at Settlement. The year 1886-87 for which the statistics have been prepared, was not a good year compared to the year before and the two years since; and in this report an average of the last four years has been taken. The subject will be fully considered in the Assessment Report to which it more properly belongs, and at the same time the question of a fixed or fluctuating assessment will also be discussed.

142. The area irrigated from wells is now 749 compared with 670 acres at Settlement. The area is so small compared with the whole that it seems unnecessary to frame rates for it. I propose to assess it as if it were flooded land bearing wheat crops, that is at Re. 1 an acre.

143. In spite of the great increase in cultivation, there is still an area of 50,341 acres of waste; and the excess over one-fourth of the cultivation is 27,143 acres. The greater part of this excess is on the Joiya, of the 31 villages on which only in five does the quarter of the cultivation exceed the waste. In Hijaon Khurd, the excess is 6,637, and in Hijaon Kalan 2,885 acres. These villages belong for the most part to Musalmans who have a bad reputation as cattle-lifters. They prefer grazing to cultivation. Their revenue is paid with difficulty; money-lenders have got possession of part of the land. There are no very large areas in any of the Ghaggar villages; but there is excess in twenty out of the 37 villages. It is unnecessary to multiply the instances already given of the large profits made from waste. The rate of 1 anna 6 pies per acre, proposed elsewhere, will apply here also.

Landlords' accounts and demand by the proposed rates.

144. From the villages for which accounts have been produced, I have selected the six which have considerable flooded areas, so that the result of the rates may be tested:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VILLAGE.	Average collection of five years ending 1882.	Average collection of five years ending 1887.	Average collections of last ten years.	Revenue according to proposed crop rates for flooded land and fixed rates for barren and waste.	Revenue according to general rate of 12 annas per acre on flooded land and barren and waste rates as before.	Present revenue.
Muhamadki	Rs. 1,785	Rs. 1,762	Rs. 1,768	Rs. 700	Rs. 740	Rs. 320
Lali	1,354	1,701	1,527	1,000	1,050	580
Majra	2,065	2,107	2,086	947	987	400
Fatehabad	5,123	5,296	5,220	3,060	2,588	2,368
Khairpur	197	249	223	150	158	80
Total	10,524	11,115	10,822	5,857	5,532	3,748

These villages are flooded more or less every year; and they have been less affected by the high floods of recent years than have other villages which are in some years not reached at all. This explains why columns 2 and 3 do not differ more. The first village belongs to a Mahajan of Hissar, and the people are the most rack-rented in the district, and the result is that the demand according to proposed rates is considerably under half the collections. I am not able at present to explain why the revenue in Lali should be so high compared with the collections. Taking the five villages together, the revenue given by the rates proposed is not much over half the average collections of the



last five years. The average area flooded during the last decade was 20,000 acres, and during the last four years 29,107 acres. The rates when applied to any one year will, it is believed, be found fair, but it will not be safe to presume that the area now flooded will always be flooded.\*

145. The villages in the Patiala State adjoining the Barwála and Fatehabad Tahsils were settled for 10 years in Sambat 1935 and are now subject to revision. The revenue consists of two parts, the "mushakhsha" or demand proper, and the "abwab" or cesses which, in this direction, amounted to 20 per cent. of the demand. There is a further item called "nazrat" which is now part of the revenue; it was the present given in former years to the officials who came to make the batái; and when the custom of batái ceased, this item was added to the cash demand. The road, school and hospital cesses are assessed at 3 per cent. on the "mushakhsha": patwár cess and village cess at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 per cent. on the same sum. There are certain refunds made to the biswadárs and lambardárs which are paid out of the "abwab." The grant to the biswadárs, known generally as inám, is here called "naugyari," because it is  $\frac{3}{10}$ th of the "abwab," that is nine parts of the "abwab" go to the "biswadárs" and eleven parts to the State. The "panchai" may equal but not exceed  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of the "abwab," but it is not fixed as is the "naugyari." There is a further remission of  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the "mushakhsha" on the holdings of Brahmíns, Fakírs and Sayads who cultivate their own land; but this has not been deducted in calculating the average revenue per acre. Carts used in trade are charged Rs. 2-8-0 each per annum; so camels let out for hire pay Re. 1 per annum. Bricks may not be made for sale except on payment of Rs. 2 per kiln per annum. A grazing fee of Rs. 2 per hundred is levied on sheep and goats, but not on other animals.

146. The account of the village of Talabwála between Ratia and Budhláda is given below:—

						Rs. a. p.
Mushakhsha	Abwab	...	...	...	...	546 0 0
Nazrat		...	...	...	...	4 0 0
Revenue		...	...	...	...	550 0 0
<i>Deductions—</i>						
Naugyári		...	...	...	...	39 4 0
Panchai		...	...	...	...	6 0 0
						45 4 0

Balance paid to the State Rs. 504-12-0. This is the sum that corresponds with our revenue and has been used in estimating the average demand per acre. In this direction most of the waste has been brought under cultivation, and as

VILLAGE.	Rate per acre.
Talabwála	0 7 9
Odat	0 8 6
Jandli	0 7 2
Rewand Khurd	0 5 11
Gando Khurd	0 7 9
Gando Kalán	0 12 0
Hakumwála	0 7 9
Rewand Kalán	0 8 6
Berahwála	0 8 6
Bhawáh	0 10 2
Koltrayan	0 9 5

I could not get the area of waste, which is certainly small, I have in the margin given the rate per acre of the whole area subject to assessment, which is said to exclude the village site, tanks, roads and other lands which we classify as "ghair mumkin." These rates are in almost every

case higher than the revenue rate now proposed; but the difference is not so great as exists in the case of Jhínd where also the rate is on the whole area excluding only unculturable land.

\* This is a matter which the District Officer can easily arrange if Government will come to an arrangement with Bikanir. H. GAKY.



## CHAPTER VI.

## TAHSIL BARWALA.

147. The Barwála Tahsíl was at Settlement divided into two circles, the Náli circle on the north, consisting of 94 villages, and the Hariána circle on the south, containing 45 villages. *Barwála Tahsíl circles.* The Hariána Circle does not differ in its general features from the other Hariána tracts. The Náli circle was so named because the Ghaggar-Náli and the Joiya Nala flow through the northern part of the circle. In 1865 and 1866, a cut known as the Rangoi Nala was made from the Ghaggar to the Joiya, but it has not fulfilled the purpose for which it was made. Wherever it is of use in Barwála Tahsíl, the land would have been inundated by the Ghaggar without the Rangoi, and its level in other places is too low to be of use without lifting the water, and the Mahomedan population is too lazy for that. The bitter complaint of the upper villages that assisted in making the cut is that the Rangoi carries all the water past them to Ahrwán and Fatehabad in the Fatehabad Tahsíl. Of the 94 villages in the Náli circle, only 44 villages have ever been inundated, or are likely ever to be inundated, and the other 50 are as much bārání villages as any part of the Hariána circle, and they have been treated quite apart from the villages which still are, or have within recent times been, inundated.

148. The Hariána circle has been divided into the eastern and western subdivisions by a somewhat irregular line. The division is not a good one, as the villages with light soil are mixed up with those having more clayey soil; but in the division that has been made, the better villages have as far as possible, been included in the eastern part, and the villages with sandy soil fall mostly into the western. It is not to be inferred that the western part is in any marked degree different from the eastern, but only that while in the western part there is light soil, with here and there a sandy hill, so on the eastern side, there are villages with dákár or stiff clay, but the feature of the whole is a fairly good loam. The western part consists of 13 large villages, all bhaiyachárá, except one, which have been settled for many years, while the eastern part has 32 villages for a somewhat smaller area, and of these 10 are zamíndári villages, more recently settled. It will, I think, be found a pretty general rule that the oldest villages have now a somewhat light soil, but not because the soil has greatly deteriorated and become more sandy, but because it was easier to get a crop off such land, as it was easily reclaimed, and easily ploughed, and with a scanty population this was a consideration. I think this explains why many very good villages are now in the hands of the Skinner family and other large proprietors, instead of Jat communities.

149. Cultivation has increased in this subdivision from 50,901 to 73,313 acres, by almost 45 per cent., and there is still an area of 19,535 acres waste including fallow. Wells are not used for irrigation.

The possessed area is thus divided:—

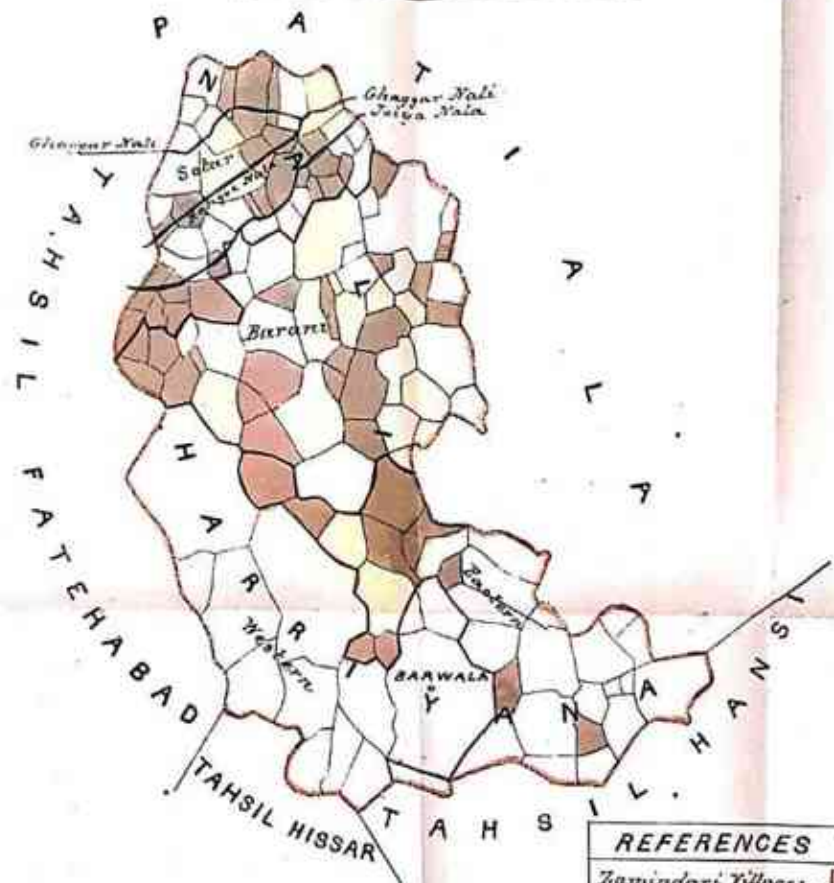
	Acres.
Held by owners	41,698
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders	5,759
Held by non-occupancy tenants	27,088
	<hr/> 74,545

and of this 1,232 acres are waste paying rent.

150. There has been a marked rise in rents in this subdivision, as is generally the case where there are many zamíndári villages. The average for the whole is 13 annas 2 pies, but more than half the area held by cash paying tenants-at-will lies in zamíndári and pattidári villages, and for these villages the average is 14 annas 6 pies: and this is the average of one-fourth of the whole cultivated area of the subdivision. The revenue rate should therefore not be less than 7 annas 3 pies.



# TAHSIL BARWALA MAP SHOWING CIRCLES AND NATURE OF VILLAGE TENURES



Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch  
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCES	
Zamindari Villages...	
Pallidari Villages....	
Bhaiyachara Villages...	
Tahsil Boundaries...	
Assessment Circle...	
do. Subdivision	
River or Nali.....	



151. The revenue rate for the circle was 5 annas, but the actual incidence on cultivation was 5 annas 6 pies, probably because there was at Settlement a large waste area which after certain deduction was assessed at one anna per acre.

152. The excess waste over one-fourth of the cultivation amounts to 6,499 acres, lying in 14 villages. In some cases large profits are made from grazing fees and sale of pála. In Uklána which belongs to the Moghals of Hánsi, the total waste exceeds 2,000 acres, the income from these sources has been as much as Rs. 800; and probably Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 would be a low average. This would give a rent rate of 4 annas and a revenue rate of 2 annas. This is a special case, but it shows that one anna an acre is fully justified.

Landlords' accounts and demand by the proposed rates.

153. Accounts have been produced of the collections from five villages of this subdivision:—

1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VILLAGE.					Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last 10 years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
Khása	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,556	Rs. 1,578	Rs. 1,824	Rs. 2,018	Rs. 1,911	Rs. 240	Rs. 954
Chamar Kheta	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,545	1,573	1,604	1,588	230	868
Akbarpur	...	...	...	...	2,719	2,719	2,059	2,849	2,454	300	1,228
Boda Kheta	...	...	...	...	1,724	1,724	1,678	1,920	1,799	330	801
Barera	...	...	...	...	1,310	1,317	1,404	1,533	1,469	280	702
Total	...	...	...	...	8,854	8,883	8,538	9,924	9,221	1,380	4,553

The collections during the last five years are well in advance of the estimates, proving that rents are paid. Even the average of ten years exceeds the estimates, and from this the inference may be drawn that in these villages at least there are large receipts from miscellaneous sources. The demand at proposed rates is Rs. 4,553, which is less than half the average collections of the last 10 years. The collections of the past five years would justify a demand of Rs. 5,000.

Rent in kind and half not produce rate.

154. In this part only 529 acres pay rent in kind divided as under:—

Area in acres.	Share of produce.
8 ... ..	One-half.
503 ... ..	One-third.
18 ... ..	One-fourth.
529	Average 33
	100

This area is too small to do more than suggest one-sixth as the State share; but as this share has been taken elsewhere, I have worked out a revenue rate of 6 annas 9 pies from the produce estimates.



151. The revenue rate for the circle was 5 annas, but the actual incidence on cultivation was 5 annas 6 pies, probably because there was at Settlement a large waste area which after certain deduction was assessed at one anna per acre.

152. The excess waste over one-fourth of the cultivation amounts to 6,499 acres, lying in 14 villages. In some cases large profits are made from grazing fees and sale of pála. In Uklána which belongs to the Moghals of Hánsi, the total waste exceeds 2,000 acres, the income from these sources has been as much as Rs. 800; and probably Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 would be a low average. This would give a rent rate of 4 annas and a revenue rate of 2 annas. This is a special case, but it shows that one anna an acre is fully justified.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	VILLAGE.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last 10 years.	Revenue now paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Khása	1,556	1,578	1,824	2,018	1,911	240
	Chamar Kheta	1,545	1,545	1,573	1,604	1,588	230
	Akbarpur	2,719	2,719	2,059	2,849	2,454	300
	Boda Kheta	1,724	1,724	1,678	1,920	1,799	330
	Barera	1,310	1,317	1,404	1,533	1,469	280
	Total	8,854	8,883	8,538	9,924	9,221	1,380
							4,553

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Area in acres.	Share of produce.
8	One-half.
503	One-third.
18	One-fourth.
529	Average 33
	100

This area is too small to do more than suggest one-sixth as the State share; but as this share has been taken elsewhere, I have worked out a revenue rate of 6 annas 9 pies from the produce estimates.



155. There has been a larger increase in cultivation in the western Western subdivision, Bar-wala Hariāna, than in the eastern part, from 41,161 to 75,746 acres, or more than 80 per cent., and that though the fallow area is now shown as quite as large as at Settlement. There is still an area of waste more than one-fourth of the cultivation.

The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	44,857
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders ...	5,389
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	27,704
	<hr/>
	77,950

including 2,204 acres of rent-paying waste.

156. There is in this subdivision no zamindāri and only one pattidāri village, and the average rent for it is 14 annas 6 pies. The Cash rents paid by tenants at-will. average of the bhaiyachāra rent is only 11 annas, and this also is the average of the whole. Having regard to the large area in bhaiyachāra villages where rents are not true, and to the revenue rates deduced from the rents in neighbouring circles, I consider that the revenue rate should not be less than 6 annas 6 pies; and, perhaps, 7 annas might be justified. The latter rate is proposed because the bhaiyachāra average in this subdivision is even higher than in the eastern subdivision where 7 annas is certainly the revenue rate given by the rents.

157. As in the eastern part, the revenue rate of the current Settlement Incidence of the present revenue. was 5 annas, but the incidence on cultivation was 6 annas, probably because of the large waste areas, which were assessed at one anna an acre after making certain deductions.

158. In this part of the tahsīl there are no zamindāri villages and no No zamindāri villages. accounts have been produced to show how far the rates proposed can be justified by actual collections.

The excess waste over one-fourth of the cultivation is 5,538 acres, lying Waste land. in six villages. Here also the profits from grazing are very high. Almost half this excess waste is in the large Rangar village of Bahuna, but no accounts are kept.

159. Only the small area of 200 acres pay rent in kind. The average Rents in kind and half share taken is 32. Here as elsewhere a sixth has been net produce rate. taken as the Government share; and the revenue rate for the circle deducted from produce estimates is 6 annas 9 pies.

160. The 50 villages in the Nāli circle, which are not inundated by Bāri village Nāli the Ghaggar or Joiya lie to the south-east of the latter Barwala. stream, except six which are on high ground, and though surrounded by Nāli villages derive no benefit from the streams.

Cultivation has been increased 116 per cent., and though the cultivated area is now 68,683 acres, there is still an area of 39,056 acres waste. Irrigation from wells has fallen from 231 acres at Settlement to 143 acres in -1886/87.

The possessed area is thus divided:—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	26,586
Held by occupancy tenants and lease holders ...	8,984
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	33,353
	<hr/>
	68,923

including 240 acres of rented waste.

161. Of the total area in the possession of tenants-at-will, two-thirds are Cash rent paid by tenants-at-will. subject to cash rent; and the rest to rent in kind. More than half of the area paying cash rents is in zamindāri villages, with an average rent of 14 annas 1 pie, and the average of zamindāri and pattidāri villages is 13 annas 9 pies. The revenue rate may, therefore, be safely taken at 6 annas 9 pies, perhaps 7 annas might be nearer.

162. In this part the total waste is 39,056 acres, and village by village the excess over one-fourth of the cultivation is 24,042 Waste land. acres. Waste is here deliberately maintained as grazing ground, though there is a demand for land to cultivate. Large profits are made



from grazing, as will be seen from the following examples. In Mewanwála with an excess area of 561 acres, the income is Rs. 360, or 10 annas an acre. In Bhatu with 389 acres excess waste, the income is Rs. 140 or about 6 annas an acre; so in Dhaulu with 500 acres, the average per acre is 6 annas; so also in Chandar Kalán, the average is 6 annas. These instances would justify a much higher rate than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna which is proposed. The income where the waste is large is disproportionately high, and this explains in part the large receipts in zamíndári villages.

163. The area irrigated from wells at Settlement was 231 acres; and now it is only 143 acres, of which 82 acres are in one village, and 23 acres in another, leaving only 40 acres for the other 48 villages. A rate is scarcely required for this small area; but if it is necessary, the old rate of Rs. 1 per acre would be adhered to, and assessed on the well.

Landlord's accounts and demand by the proposed rates.

164. Accounts have been produced of the collections made in 11 villages where cash rents prevail:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VILLAGE.	Income estimated from prevailing rents on land held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.	Income estimated from rents paid by tenants-at-will on cultivated area.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1882.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for five years ending 1887.	Average income according to proprietors' accounts for the last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to the proposed rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kalálwála ... ..	604	604	766	830	798	110	301
Sanchla ... ..	1,558	1,558	1,419	1,859	1,639	210	869
Pirhálá ... ..	2,231	2,231	1,778	2,109	1,942	330	1,010
Dhault ... ..	1,089	1,089	1,048	1,352	1,217	250	603
Shergarh ... ..	1,350	1,350	1,383	1,434	1,410	200	690
Kaní Kheri ... ..	290	290	298	310	304	51	149
Akanwáli Khurd ... ..	1,137	1,189	983	1,153	1,082	180	477
Maduwála ... ..	390	399	427	529	428	120	257
Chandar Khurd ... ..	691	785	607	702	655	160	378
Thirwi ... ..	414	414	380	475	427	90	216
Indachoi ... ..	3,176	3,176	2,249	3,241	2,745	630	1,276
Total ...	12,930	13,085	11,341	14,024	12,648	2,231	6,142

The collections are considerably in excess of the estimate, as there are large profits from grazing. The demand by the revenue rates would be Rs. 6,142, which is almost three times the present revenue, but the collections during the last five years would justify a demand of Rs. 7,000.

Rents in kind and half net produce rates.

165. In this part a large area pays rent in kind:—

Area in acres.	Share of produce.
23 ... ..	One half.
5,811 ... ..	One-third.
8,065 ... ..	One-fourth.
187 ... ..	Smaller share.
14,036	Average ...
	28
	100



The two customary rates are one-third and one-fourth of the grain ; and a similar share of the straw is not unfrequently taken ; but a share of the straw is not taken by the non-resident landlords, who, on the other hand, always take a third share of the grain, while a resident landlord generally takes a fourth share of both. The extra charge known as *serina* varies from two to five seers per maund on the landlord's share. In some places the landlord takes one seer per maund on this share for the carriage of the grain to the place where he lives, and also 10 seers per plough for the accountant. In some cases one rupee per crop per plough, known as *jula* or *dhaul*, is taken as *nazarána* on the land being given to the cultivator. These extra charges are, when in kind, generally taken from the cultivator's share, but for *serina* it is not uncommon to set aside a separate heap before the division takes place. The landlord pays nothing to village servants, at least not in the zamindari villages. The State share of the produce may be taken at one-sixth without the straw. This gives a revenue rate of 8 annas 8 pies.

165. In this part there are three zamindari villages, for which accounts have been produced of the income from *batái* which custom prevails :—

Accounts of zamindari villages paying *batái*.

VILLAGE.	Average income of five years ending 1882.	Average income of five years ending 1887.	Average income of last ten years.	Revenue now paid.	Revenue according to proposed rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lalanda ... ..	883	1,535	1,173	200	673
Bhatu ... ..	781	699	740	220	387
Bawán ... ..	1,670	1,486	1,576	300	533
	3,334	3,720	3,489	780	1,593

The average income derived for each acre *now* cultivated is, in the first village, 13 annas, and in the other two 14 annas. This is somewhat under the reality, as the average area cultivated during the last ten years should have been used, whereas the present cultivation which is too large has been used. One rupee per acre is probably about right : but all the results are sufficiently near.

166. In this part of the Nali Circle there are 44 villages which are now, or have been in recent years, inundated by the Ghaggar, or the Joiya. At Settlement the cultivated area was 16,895, and now 30,016 acres. The flooded area has increased from 8,287 to 15,455 acres. There is still 23,949 acres waste.

Nali Sotar.

The possessed area is thus divided :—

	Acres.
Held by owners ... ..	13,560
Held by occupancy tenants and lease-holders ... ..	2,048
Held by non-occupancy tenants ... ..	14,615
	<u>30,223</u>

including 207 acres waste which pays rent.

167. Of the area held by tenants-at-will, 11,922 acres are subject to cash rents paid by rent in kind, and half the occupancy tenants also pay in the same way. The area paying cash rents is only 2,793 acres : and this is almost entirely *bárání*. The rents paid suggest a revenue rate of 6 annas 9 pies on the *bárání* cultivation, and this is in keeping with the rates elsewhere.



168. In paras. 136 to 141, I have explained how it is proposed to assess the Sotar villages, and almost all that has been written of Fatehabad applies equally to Barwála. The value of the produce of an average holding of 100 acres is calculated below :—

KHARIF.			RABI.		
Grain.	Area.	Value in Rupees.	Grain.	Area.	Value in Rupees.
Rice ... ..	0.6	9.6	Wheat and mixtures of wheat ... ..	37.3	331.4
Jowár ... ..	2.3	8.7	Barley ... ..	1	6.0
Bájra ... ..	0.2	0.6	Gram and mixtures of gram ... ..	23	138.0
Pulses and other produce ... ..	2.1	9.1			
		Rs.			
Cropped ... ..	5.2	28	Cropped .. ..	61.3	475.4
Kharába ... ..	2.5	...	Kharába ... ..	4.7	...
Sown ... ..	7.7		Sown ... ..	66	
Fallow during the year ...				26.3	
Total value of grain Rs.				503.4	

The area subject to rent in kind is thus divided according to the share given :

Area in Acres.	Share.
7,273 ... ..	One-third
5,458 ... ..	One-fourth
58 ... ..	One-fifth
Total 12,789	Average ... $\frac{30}{100}$

The same customs exist here as in the bārání villages of the circle (see para. 164) and the Government share may therefore be taken at one-sixth of the grain. This gives a revenue rate of 13 annas an acre. In Fatehabad the corresponding result was one rupee. The flooded land in this tahsil is generally higher than in Fatehabad. There is very little land suitable for rice, and except in good flood, saturation is not sufficient. A fallow area of one quarter of the whole is probably not far from correct. This rate of 13 annas corresponds with the rate given by cash rents in the few places where such rents are paid. The rent is generally Re. 1 a bigha, or Re. 1-9-6 an acre : and half of this is 12 annas 9 pies.

169. Munshi Amín Chand did not deviate much from his revenue rate of 8 annas for the Joiya. The revenue of the 35 Joiya villages was, according to the rates, Rs. 5,077, and as assessed Rs. 5,305. But he raised the rates by 25 per cent. in 7 out of the 9 Ghaggar villages. The revenue by the sanctioned rates was Rs. 3,722, and as settled Rs. 4,518. The incidence on flooded land may therefore be taken at 12 annas per acre for the Ghaggar, and 8 annas for the Joiya : and as the flooded area on the Joiya was twice that on the Ghaggar, the average would be 9 annas 4 pies. This average is proved correct by the statistics in para. 100, printed report, where the water-advantage is shown as Rs. 2,842. This gives a wet rate of 5 annas 6 pies per acre : and to this has to be added the 4 annas bārání rate which was adhered to, making a total of 9 annas 6 pies per acre as the incidence of the revenue on flooded land in Barwála.



170. The rates proposed for Fatehabad will also apply to Barwála. These crop rates applied to the average areas in General Statement V, give an all-round rate of 11 annas, which seems safe, though slightly above the Settlement rate.

171. The excess waste in this part is 17,323 acres, and the rate, as elsewhere, will be 1 anna 6 pies. I give some instances of the amount of income from grazing. Bawartháli with excess waste of 390 acres, has had an average income of Rs. 123 during the last decade, or about 5 annas 4 pies per acre: so the average in Musa Khera is 3 annas 7 pies; in Mewad Khurd 4 annas 6 pies; and in Dher 5 annas 9 pies. These averages are for the excess waste which it is proposed to assess. They prove that the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna is well within the mark.

172. The area irrigated from wells at Settlement was 403, and now only 162 acres. A rate is scarcely necessary for this small area: but, if it is considered necessary, the old rate of Re. 1 per acre would be recommended.

173. As a test of the fairness of the rates proposed, they have been applied to ten zamindari villages, which have considerable flooded areas and for which ten years' accounts had been produced:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VILLAGES.	Average collections of five years ending 1882.	Average collections of five years ending 1887.	Average collections of last ten years.	Revenue according to rates (crop rates on flooded area.)	Revenue according to rates (all-round rate on flooded area.)	Present revenue.
Talwari ... ..	Rs. 579	Rs. 508	Rs. 543	Rs. 284	Rs. 296	Rs. 225
Ohuharpur ... ..	656	805	730	292	354	100
Mewad Khurd ... ..	374	474	423	191	237	100
Rainwála ... ..	352	642	497	292	317	100
Rupáwa ... ..	396	471	434	155	196	65
Ratathah ... ..	997	854	925	334	388	140
Chilewál ... ..	318	545	432	231	293	120
Girnun ... ..	135	256	196	70	83	60
Badanpur ... ..	123	303	213	140	167	70
Nanhri ... ..	623	622	622	239	278	100
	4,553	5,480	5,015	2,308	2,609	1,140

The crops grown in these villages are mostly gram, and mixtures of gram, and the all-round rate, which is based on higher rates for rice and wheat, brings out a considerably higher revenue than the crop-rates. The total result is however very near the half collections for the last ten years. The revenue for each village also does not differ much from the standard, and on the whole the rates may be considered as giving the full demand.



## CHAPTER VII.

## SUMMARY.

174. In general Statement VI, the results of the enquiry have been collected in a convenient form, in which the present revenue and the demand at the theoretical rates have been compared. In this the limits imposed by the Assessment Circular for preliminary reports have been exceeded by me, and the application of these rates to the villages specified under each tahsíl may also be considered beyond the scope of the report. I could not restrain myself from going from the abstract rates to the concrete result, and, moreover, the application of the rates to the zamíndári villages was to me the test of the correctness of the recommendations I was making. These rates give a demand which is the utmost that the State could make: \* it is the half net assets without any consideration of the special circumstances of each estate. The special points which will be discussed in the Assessment Report will be the precarious nature of the seasons, the worthless character as cultivators of a considerable part of the proprietors, and the sudden excessive increase of the demand in many villages arising from the great increase in cultivation. The result must be a reduction of the demand which the proposed rates would give.

175. The increase due to the mere extension of cultivation amounts to Rs. 1,15,897, and this increase has been got by using rates (compare column 4 with column 9) which are under the sanctioned revenue rates of the last Settlement. This is an increase of 31 per cent. on the bārání revenue in column 4, from which the water-advantage rate has been excluded. If to this is added the assessment on waste, which amounts to Rs. 12,087 in all, the total would be just over 33 per cent. increase on the present dry assessment. The water-advantage hitherto paid has, in this report, been taken at Rs. 49,144; and in future, when the new system has got into working order, the income at half occupier's rate will probably not be less than Rs. 80,000, as the average income from the occupier's rate during the last five years was Rs. 1,61,679. Hence without any increase in rates the Government demand for these five tahsís may be raised from Rs. 4,27,977 to Rs. 5,86,817, or by 37 per cent. on the total revenue hitherto paid, giving a total increase, including canal-advantage, of Rs. 1,58,840.

176. The increase on account of extension of cultivation is largest in Barwála and Fatahábád, but Hási and Hissár are not far behind. In the Bhiwáni Bagar only is there a contraction of cultivation. If this circle is not included, the increase from extension of cultivation, including the revenue on waste, will be 38 per cent. on the rest of the area under settlement.

177. Taking both extension of cultivation and enhancement of revenue rate, the new dry revenue would be Rs. 6,48,189,† an increase of Rs. 2,69,356,‡ or 71½ per cent. for the whole of the five tahsís, and if the Bhiwáni Bagar, where the revenue practically remains at its former figure, is excluded there is an increase of 79½ per cent. If to this we add the increase on account of the canal-advantage, we get a total increase of Rs. 3,00,212,¶ on the present revenue of Rs. 4,17,977. It will be my duty to show in the next report how much of this large increase can be demanded with due regard to the special circumstances of the tract under settlement.

ALEX. ANDERSON,  
Deputy Commissioner.

HANSI, 11th June 1889.

\* But very cautiously estimated.

R. GRAY.

† This should be Rs. 6,58,189.

‡ " " 2,79,356.

§ " " 74.

|| " " 82.

¶ " " 3,10,212.

These changes are required in consequence of a mistake discovered in Hási figures.—ALEX ANDERSON, Deputy Commissioner.



General Statement I.—Prices of Agricultural Produce (in sérs per rupee).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Period.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Moth.	Máng.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Source of information.
Average price ...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Munshi Amin Chand's Vernacular Report.
Average price ...	5 Years 1853-57 ...	79	58	75	69	33	80	69	
Average price ...	4 Years 1858-61 ...	51	42	48	44	27	37	38	
Actual price ...	1860-61 (Famine year) ...	15	14	14	12	12	14	13	
Average price ...	23 Years 1840-63 ...	50	42	49	43	29	48	42	} Punjab Gazette.
Average price ...	3 Years 1865-67 ...	31	26	...	...	18	29	30	
Actual price ...	1868-69 (Famine year) ...	12	11	12	11	10	12	11	
Average price ...	3 Years 1872-75 ...	30	27	...	...	20	30	30	
Average price ...	4 Years 1875-80 (excluding 1877-78) ...	33	28	...	...	18	32	30	} Ditto.
Actual price ...	1877-78 (Famine year) ...	20	17½	22	20	13½	20	21	
Average price ...	5 Years 1880-85 ...	30	23	...	...	19	30	30	
Average price ...	3 Years 1885-88 ...	27	22	26	24	17	28	29	

Kánungo registers.



# General Statement No. II.—Analysis of Prices of Agricultural Produce.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			10	11	12	13
AVERAGE PRODUCE.	Average price in Hissar Bazar before Settlement.	Average price in Hissar Bazar during the last three years.	Increase per cent.	Cheapest price in Hissar Bazar during the last three years.	Cheapest rate recorded at Girdwarbi, Hansi, Bhiwani and Fatahabad.	Cheapest rate recorded at Girdwarbi, Hansi, Bhiwani and Fatahabad.	AVERAGE RATE RECORDED AT GIRDWARBI DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.			Barwala.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	REMARKS.
Wheat	27	17	69	25*	25	30	17	19	20	26	27	* The prices in this column were all recorded in October 1885; grain has never been so cheap since.	
Barley	37	28	32	45	38	50	27	23	35	35	40		
Gram	42	29	45	41	40	45	28	29	31	35	40		
Jowar	51	27	52	45	45	50	30	31	35	37	42		
Bajra	42	22	31	38	36	45	25	26	32	32	36		
Moth	43	26	35	40	45	40	32	32	33	37	37		
Mung	44	24	33	38	45	40	30	23	34	37	37		

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## General Statement No. III.—Produce Observations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAHSIL.	Circle.	Grain.	OBSERVATIONS MADE FROM 1872-79.		OBSERVATIONS MADE IN KHARIF 1887.		
			Area in acres.	Average pro- duce (seers per acre).	Area in acres.	Average pro- duce (seers per acre).	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Jowar	94	44	7	86	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	19	80	35	136	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	7	41	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Haryana	"	186	190	31	107	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	16	104	208	149	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	41	123	7	150	
Barwala ... ..	"	"	99	178	54	276	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	2	400	28	101	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	16	202	...	...	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	54	182	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	33	165	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	80	172	4	120	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Bajra	345	74	75	67	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	39	114	51	144	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	35	72	
Bhiwani ... ..	Haryana	"	240	76	14	100	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	21	204	142	143	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	73	132	55	146	
Barwala ... ..	"	"	257	153	85	185	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	53	187	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	66	167	...	...	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	132	87	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	42	171	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	33	164	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Mung	56	152	18	120	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	11	40	15	125	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Haryana	"	69	231	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	6	287	12	142	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	21	68	7	206	
Barwala ... ..	"	"	35	156	27	279	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	4	159	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	14	168	...	...	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	12	287	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	15	72	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	46	170	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Moth	374	80	12	52	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	17	66	5	77	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	7	29	
Bhiwani ... ..	Haryana	"	79	113	1	96	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	7	146	61	130	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	25	60	14	110	
Barwala ... ..	"	"	39	214	9	143	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	5	167	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	23	205	...	...	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	10	192	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	15	117	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	18	60	...	...	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	Rice	16	455	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	53	384	54	475	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	13	806	3	158	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	85	340	20	298	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Wheat	...	...	2	43	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	...	...	5	187	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Haryana	"	62	510	2	235	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	11	260	42	306	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	2	346	3	292	
Barwala ... ..	"	"	27	558	3	360	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	6	442	
Barwala ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	84	534	3	216	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	71	285	42	230	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	68	344	1	374	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	101	347	...	...	



## GENERAL STATEMENT No. III—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TARSIL.	Circle.	Grain.	OBSERVATIONS MADE FROM 1872-79.		OBSERVATIONS MADE IN KHARIF 1887.		
			Area in acres.	Average pro- duce (seers per acre).	Area in acres.	Average pro- duce (seers per acre).	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Barley	223	398	41	24	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	1	120	21	134	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	10	335	
Bhiwani ... ..	Hariāna	"	109	282	2	130	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	8	522	3	451	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	3	160	12	153	
Barwāla ... ..	"	"	61	281	9	240	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	31	322	
Barwāla ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	48	332	...	...	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	49	188	4	466	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	38	267	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	51	250	...	...	
Bhiwani ... ..	Bagar	Gram	14	237	60	218	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	...	...	17	163	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	20	470	
Bhiwani ... ..	Hariāna	"	294	275	47	216	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	73	147	71	316	
Hissar ... ..	"	"	12	180	61	293	
Barwāla ... ..	"	"	56	308	3	427	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	...	...	16	558	
Barwāla ... ..	Nali Sotar	"	62	476	15	509	
Fatahabad ... ..	"	"	94	297	33	360	
Hissar ... ..	Nahri	"	42	250	...	...	
Hansi ... ..	"	"	66	350	...	...	

## General Statement No. IV.—Estimated yield per acre in seers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIRCLE.	YIELD PER ACRE IN SEERS.								REMARKS.
	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Mohr.	Mung.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	
Bagar ... ..	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	
Sirsa Bagar ... ..	...	60	60	60	60	...	80	80	
Hariāna ... ..	...	140	120	100	100	200	240	240	
Sirsa Rohi ... ..	...	100	120	80	80	160	200	200	
Zira Rohi ... ..	...	160	160	80	80	260	320	320	
Nali Sotar ... ..	480	160	120	160	160	240	240	240	
Sirsa Nali Bez ... ..	480	160	120	160	160	240	240	240	
Moga Rohi ... ..	...	192	144	96	96	288	369	369	
Mahrāj Rohi ... ..	...	144	120	96	96	192	324	360	
Ferozepore Rohi ... ..	...	140	140	80	80	220	260	260	



General Statement No. V.—Value of produce of 100 acres.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Tahsil.	Circle.	Average area cultivated during the last four years in acres.		KHARIF CROP (PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA).										RABI CROP (PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA).										Result.		
				Rice.	Lowar.	Bajra.	Moth, Mung, Mash.	Gwar.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other produce.	Cropped area.	Kharaba.	Area sown.	Wheat.	Goehani.	Barley.	Gram.	Bajhar.	Other produce.	Cropped area.	Kharaba.	Area sown.		Fallow.	
Bhiwani	Bagar	179,327	Bārāni.	...	1.1	26.7	31.2	7.7	...	...	...	.1	66.8	16.8	83.6	...	...	.5	1.	...	...	1.6	6	2.1	14.3	Ra. a. p. 137.4 0 4 2
				...	Ra. 2.4	66.7	...	84.3	...	...	...	13.4	...	...	...	...	1.3	2.7	...	...	4	...	...	...		
				...	20.2	13.8	7.3	4.1	...	...	.6	45	18.5	64.5	3	3	.8	18.7	1.1	.4	21.6	4.3	25.2	9.0		
Hissar	Hariana	43,533	Canal.	...	Ra. 76.4	51.8	...	32.4	...	...	...	169.6	...	...	4.8	...	3.6	...	...	...	148.8	...	...	...	309.4 0 8 3	
				...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.1	5.4	77.5	21.7	15.7	2.1	9.3	.5	2.5	51.6	5.8	37.4	...		
				...	18.5	20.4	8.8	3.2	...	...	1.5	32.5	10.4	63.0	3	1	.3	15.4	.3	1.2	18.6	3.1	21.6	15.5		
Hissar	Hariana	7,010	Canal.	...	Ra. 70.4	76.8	...	36.5	...	...	...	183.2	...	...	10.4	...	2.1	...	...	...	128.4	...	...	...	311.6 0 8 4	
				...	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.8	1.1	54.9	43	3.1	5.3	4.1	.2	13.5	20.8	11.1	80.9	...		
				...	11.8	27.7	19.3	4.0	...	...	.6	53	24.6	70.6	1	2	1	7.1	.6	.6	0.6	3.9	12.5	8		
Hissar	Bagar	176,544	Bārāni.	...	Ra. 44.6	103.9	...	41.9	...	...	...	130.4	...	...	2.4	...	2.7	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	256.4 0 6 11	
				...	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.7	...	...	1.1	...	.6	3.3	3	2	4.3	2.5	6.8	3.4		
				...	10.6	78.8	...	54.7	...	...	...	144.1	...	...	4	...	1.7	...	...	...	12.4	...	...	...		
Hissar	Bagar	150,760	Bārāni.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156.3 0 4 2	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		







General Statement No. VI.—Comparison of Rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tahsil.	Circle.	Subdivision of Circle.	Existing revenue at British rates.	Increase on account of canal advantage.	Total revenue now paid (including mud).	Incidence of dry revenue per acre cultivated at Settlement.	Revenue rates of current Settlement.	Rates in column 7 on present cultivation.	Rates now suggested by rents per acre.	Rates deducted from produce estimates per acre.	Rates in column 10 on present cultivation.	Proposed rates on excess waste.	Rates in column 13 on excess waste.	Total of columns 12 and 14.	Increase or decrease per cent. due to changes in area cultivated, &c.	Increase of column 15 on column 8 on column 4.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bhawani	Bagar	Bahl	4,015	...	4,015	0 2 8	0 3 0	4,069	0 3 0	0 4 2	4,579	0 0 6	9	4,579	+2	+14
		Amrahi	38,224	...	38,224	0 3 6	0 4 0	31,382	0 3 9	0 4 2	30,538	0 0 6	556	37,394	-5	+3
		Total of Circle	40,239	...	40,239	...	...	38,451	...	...	41,408	...	...	41,973	-1	+4
		Eastern	19,497	...	19,497	0 6 0	0 5 0	22,082	0 9 9	0 8 3	35,882	0 1 0	22	35,900	+13	+84
Hansi	Bagar	Western	11,798	...	11,798	0 4 8	0 5 0	12,772	0 5 9	...	15,737	0 1 0	173	15,910	+8	+35
		Total of Circle	31,295	...	31,295	...	...	34,854	...	...	51,619	...	...	51,815	+11	+66
		Eastern	41,260	...	41,260	0 5 8	0 6 0	58,476	0 7 6	0 8 4	77,395	0 1 0	335	77,730	+42	+88
		Western	20,920	...	20,920	0 5 5	0 6 0	28,716	0 5 3	0 8 4	33,134	0 1 0	188	33,317	+37	+59
Hissar	Bagar	Canal	35,171	44,138	79,307	0 5 9	...	45,805	0 7 6	...	59,747	0 1 0	350	60,097	+30	+71
		Total of Circle	97,841	44,138	1,41,477	...	...	1,82,997	...	...	1,70,270	...	808	1,71,144	+37	+76
		Southern	16,793	...	16,793	0 3 8	0 3 6	18,711	0 4 0	...	30,412	0 0 6	212	30,624	+12	+23
		Northern	23,114	...	23,114	0 5 0	0 4 0	30,101	0 5 6	0 4 2	33,111	0 0 6	561	33,672	+30	+40
Hissar	Bagar	Canal	450	91	540	0 5 0	...	777	0 5 6	...	855	0 0 6	8	863	+10	+89
		Total of Circle	40,306	91	40,397	...	...	49,589	...	...	54,378	...	781	55,159	+33	+37
		Eastern	21,097	...	21,097	0 5 5	0 5 0	30,291	0 7 0	0 6 11	30,106	0 1 0	274	30,380	+44	+57
		Western	16,187	...	16,187	0 4 7	0 5 0	11,958	0 6 6	...	15,968	0 1 0	217	17,175	+17	+69
Hissar	Bagar	Canal	13,020	4,917	17,937	0 8 4	...	19,833	0 7 0	...	21,211	0 1 0	362	21,573	+53	+66
		Total of Circle	44,204	4,917	49,221	...	...	62,652	...	...	77,275	...	...	78,128	+40	+76



Fatahabad	Bagar	{	{	Eastern	...	15,220	...	15,220	0 3 11	0 4 0	23,498	0 6 6	{	0 4 3	38,996	0 1 0	620	39,616	+54	+13															
																				Western	...	9,644	...	9,644	0 3 8	0 4 0	12,730	0 4 0	13,888	0 0 6	205	14,023	+32	+46	
																				Total of Circle															
																				Haria	...	7,762	...	7,762	0 4 3	0 5 0	11,907	0 6 6	0 7 2	18,211	0 1 0	105	18,317	+54	+137
	Nali	{	{	Bārāni	...	6,163	...	6,163	0 6 8	0 4 0	10,478	0 6 9	{	0 7 10	17,915	0 1 6	718	18,633	+70	+202															
																				Sotar bārāni	...	17,775	...	17,775	0 7 0	0 4 0	21,492	0 6 9	0 7 10	29,941	0 1 6	2,545	52,544	+38	+74
																				Sotar res	...	12,335	...	12,335	0 12 0	...	20,058	0 13 0	1 0 0	20,058	...	3,263	71,177	+43	+93
																				Total of Circle															
	Haria	{	{	Eastern	...	17,010	...	17,010	0 5 6	0 5 0	22,910	0 7 3	{	0 6 9	33,220	0 1 0	406	33,626	+30	+91															
																				Western	...	15,265	...	15,265	0 5 11	0 5 0	23,670	0 7 0	33,139	0 1 0	346	33,485	+55	+119	
																				Total of Circle															
																				Nali	...	22,875	...	22,875	...	...	46,550	...	...	66,359	...	752	67,111	+41	+104
Barwala	Nali	{	{	Bārāni	...	13,751	...	13,751	0 6 11	0 4 0	17,171	0 6 9	{	0 8 8	28,967	0 1 6	2,254	31,221	+25	+127															
																				Sotar bārāni	...	4,663	...	4,663	0 9 1	0 4 0	3,600	0 6 9	0 8 8	6,074	0 1 6	1,624	18,435	+31	+88
																				Sotar res	...	5,180	...	5,180	0 9 6	...	9,273	0 11 0	0 13 0	10,737	...	3,878	49,556	+27	+111
																				Total of Circle															
	Total of five Tahsils	{	{	...	...	49,144	...	49,144	...	...	4,94,790	...	...	6,46,102	...	12,087	6,58,189	+31	+74																

NOTE.—The entries in column 9 for then Nali bārāni and Sotar bārāni of Fatahabad and for the whole Barwala Tahsil have been made by applying the bārāni rates sanctioned at Settlement to the present cultivation. The rates in column 7 for these parts have been vitiated by the excess of waste at Settlement.



**Bhiwani Statement No. I.—Statement of Area for 1886-87 in acres.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Number of villages.	Comparison of statistics.										











# Bhiwani Statement No. III.—Analysis of Cash Rents per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
TARAIL.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Comparison of Statistics.	ZAMINDARI VILLAGES.				PATIDARI VILLAGES.				ZAMINDARI AND PATIDARI.				BRAHACHARA VILLAGES.				TOTAL FOR ALL THREE KINDS OF VILLAGES.				
				No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.					
BAGUR	{	{	{	...	...	...	...	2	504	195 0 6 2	Rs. a. p.	2	504	105 0 6 2	Rs. a. p.	6	2,882	1,152 0 6 5	Rs. a. p.	6	3,386	1,347 0 6 4	Rs. a. p.	
				...	...	...	...	...	1,408	507 0 5 9	Rs. a. p.	...	2	1,408	507 0 5 9	Rs. a. p.	6	6,552	2,552 0 6 3	Rs. a. p.	8	7,969	3,060 0 6 2	Rs. a. p.
				9	6,054	3,313 0 8 9	Rs. a. p.	17	17,468	9,349 0 8 7	Rs. a. p.	26	23,532	12,682 0 8 7	Rs. a. p.	41	31,354	17,710 0 9 0	Rs. a. p.	67	54,876	30,372 0 8 10	Rs. a. p.	
				2	9,052	4,428 0 7 10	Rs. a. p.	17	23,345	10,107 0 7 3	Rs. a. p.	26	31,367	14,535 0 7 5	Rs. a. p.	41	45,864	19,774 0 6 11	Rs. a. p.	67	77,231	34,300 0 7 1	Rs. a. p.	
BHIWANI.	{	{	{	...	...	...	...	19	17,072	9,544 0 8 6	Rs. a. p.	28	24,026	12,857 0 8 7	Rs. a. p.	47	34,286	18,862 0 8 10	Rs. a. p.	75	55,262	31,719 0 8 9	Rs. a. p.	
				...	...	...	...	19	23,753	10,614 0 7 2	Rs. a. p.	28	32,775	15,042 0 7 4	Rs. a. p.	47	52,416	22,327 0 7 10	Rs. a. p.	75	85,191	37,363 0 7 0	Rs. a. p.	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HARIANA.	{	{	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4,065	2,258 0 9 0	Rs. a. p.	22	4,065	2,258 0 9 0	Rs. a. p.	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1	...	...	...	6	2,921	1,296 0 7 1	Rs. a. p.	6	2,921	1,296 0 7 1	Rs. a. p.	6	4,587	2,640 0 9 3	Rs. a. p.	12	7,508	3,993 0 8 5	Rs. a. p.	
				1	772	880 1 2 0	Rs. a. p.	5	5,457	3,655 0 10 8	Rs. a. p.	6	6,229	4,536 0 11 8	Rs. a. p.	6	12,116	8,600 0 11 5	Rs. a. p.	12	18,345	13,145 0 11 5	Rs. a. p.	
BAGUR	{	{	{	1	...	...	...	5	2,921	1,296 0 7 1	Rs. a. p.	6	2,921	1,296 0 7 1	Rs. a. p.	28	8,652	4,828 0 9 1	Rs. a. p.	34	11,573	6,224 0 8 7	Rs. a. p.	
				1	772	880 1 2 0	Rs. a. p.	5	5,457	3,655 0 10 8	Rs. a. p.	6	6,229	4,536 0 11 8	Rs. a. p.	28	41,989	45,231 1 1 2	Rs. a. p.	34	48,218	49,767 1 0 6	Rs. a. p.	



Hansi Statement No. I.—Statement of Area for 1886-87 in acres.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Number of villages.	Comparison of statistics.	Bārāni.	Chāfī.	Sailāb.	Nahri.	Total.	Fallow.	Waste.	Total.	Unculturable.	Total area.
		Canal	40	Settlement ... 1886-87 ...	44,754	26	...	52,970	97,750	5,307	48,503	53,810	12,715	1,64,275
		Eastern	55	Settlement ... 1886-87 ...	1,18,274	13	...	...	1,18,287	6,122	73,975	80,097	14,148	2,12,532
		Western	28	Settlement ... 1886-87 ...	1,65,086	23	...	...	1,65,109	1,402	32,311	34,713	12,838	2,12,630
		Whole Bārāni	83	Settlement ... 1886-87 ...	1,80,220	32	...	50	1,80,302	8,783	1,12,003	1,90,786	21,638	3,22,725
					2,49,609	23	...	...	2,49,632	1,849	51,901	53,750	19,276	3,22,958
		Total of Circle	123	Settlement ... 1886-87 ...	2,24,974	58	...	53,020	2,78,052	14,090	1,60,506	1,74,596	34,323	4,97,001
					3,20,712	44	...	56,635	3,77,391	7,232	71,835	79,067	30,914	4,87,402



**Hansi Statement No. II.**—*Detail of Occupancy in 1886-87 in acres.*

[illegible]



Hansi Statement No. III.—Analysis of Cash Rents per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Circle.	Division of Circle.	Comparison of Statistics.	ZAMINDARI VILLAGES.				PARTIDARI VILLAGES.				ZAMINDARI AND PARTIDARI.				BHAYACHARA VILLAGES.				TOTAL FOR ALL THREE KINDS OF VILLAGES.				
			No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	
	Canal	Settlement 1886-87	11	1,080	1,505	1 8 8	5	833	1,000	1 3 4	16	1,863	2,304	1 6 4	24	1,410	1,658	1 2 9	40	3,273	4,360	1 4 10	
	North-East	Settlement 1886-87	11	12,619	19,910	1 9 3	5	8,591	17,865	2 1 3	18	21,210	37,775	1 12 6	24	13,926	18,551	1 5 4	40	35,136	56,326	1 9 8	
	Middle	Settlement 1886-87	1	...	...	...	2	1,644	1,348	0 13 1	3	1,644	1,348	0 13 1	11	695	368	0 8 6	14	2,389	1,716	0 11 9	
		Settlement 1886-87	1	...	...	...	2	3,075	2,758	0 14 4	3	3,075	2,758	0 14 4	11	5,471	3,586	0 10 6	14	8,546	6,344	0 11 10	
		Settlement 1886-87	2	...	...	...	3	483	490	1 0 6	5	483	490	1 0 6	10	551	139	0 4 0	15	1,034	638	0 9 10	
	South-East	Settlement 1886-87	2	3,439	4,125	1 3 2	3	1,250	1,004	0 12 10	5	1,883	1,636	0 14 4	10	3,855	2,093	0 8 8	15	5,738	3,779	0 10 6	
	Total Eastern	Settlement 1886-87	2	3,243	4,456	1 6 0	3	1,903	1,900	1 0 0	5	5,146	6,356	1 3 9	21	20,630	14,627	0 11 4	26	25,845	20,983	0 13 6	
	North-West	Settlement 1886-87	5	3,439	4,125	1 3 2	8	2,843	2,419	0 13 7	13	6,252	6,544	1 0 8	42	3,240	1,535	0 7 7	56	9,622	8,079	0 13 7	
		Settlement 1886-87	5	3,876	5,138	1 5 3	9	6,228	5,652	0 14 7	13	10,104	10,800	1 1 1	42	30,025	20,306	0 10 10	55	40,129	31,100	0 12 5	
	South-West	Settlement 1886-87	1	...	...	...	1	419	209	0 8 0	2	419	209	0 8 0	9	1,858	799	0 6 11	11	2,277	1,008	0 7 1	
	Total Western	Settlement 1886-87	1	1,361	1,166	0 14 10	1	513	256	0 8 0	2	1,774	1,422	0 12 10	9	5,421	2,904	0 8 7	11	7,195	4,396	0 9 7	
		Settlement 1886-87	4	...	...	...	3	1,834	1,007	0 9 7	7	1,834	1,097	0 9 7	10	1,381	1,050	0 12 2	17	3,215	2,147	0 10 8	
	Grand Total	Settlement 1886-87	4	2,889	2,380	0 13 2	3	4,364	3,391	0 12 5	7	7,218	5,761	0 12 9	10	11,169	7,751	0 11 1	17	18,422	13,512	0 11 9	
		Settlement 1886-87	5	...	...	...	4	2,253	1,306	0 9 3	9	2,253	1,306	0 9 3	19	3,239	1,849	0 9 2	28	5,492	3,155	0 9 2	
		Settlement 1886-87	5	4,150	3,546	0 13 8	4	4,977	3,637	0 11 11	9	9,027	7,183	0 12 9	19	16,536	10,955	0 10 3	28	25,617	17,898	0 11 2	
		Settlement 1886-87	10	3,439	4,125	1 3 2	12	5,036	3,726	0 11 8	22	8,535	7,850	0 14 9	61	6,479	3,384	0 8 4	83	15,014	11,234	0 12 0	
		Settlement 1886-87	10	8,025	8,684	1 1 4	12	11,106	9,399	0 13 4	22	19,131	17,983	0 15 0	61	46,615	30,961	0 10 8	83	65,746	48,944	0 11 11	



Hissar Statement No. I.—Statement of Area for 1886-87 in acres.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Number of villages.	Comparison of statistics.	CULTIVATED.					CULTURABLE.			Unculturable.	Total area.
					Bārāni.	Chāhi.	Sailāb.	Nahrī.	Total.	Fallow.	Waste.	Total.		
Bagar	...	Siwāni southern	{ 24 }	Settlement	73,724	21	...	...	73,745	2,742	26,440	29,191	5,267	1,08,203
				1886-87	81,633	17	...	...	81,650	7,328	14,869	22,197	4,364	1,08,211
				Settlement	73,728	7	...	...	73,735	6,694	52,183	58,877	5,366	1,37,978
				1886-87	96,317	5	...	...	96,322	5,242	31,287	36,529	5,178	1,38,029
				Settlement	1,412	...	...	58	1,470	266	1,650	1,923	103	3,499
Haryana	...	Total of Circle	{ 59 }	1886-87	2,364	...	...	124	2,488	113	752	865	146	3,499
				Settlement	1,48,864	28	...	58	1,48,950	9,702	80,292	89,994	10,736	2,49,680
				1886-87	1,80,314	22	...	124	1,80,460	12,683	46,908	59,691	9,688	2,49,730
				Settlement	35,527	...	...	...	35,527	1,172	17,855	19,027	2,509	57,068
				1886-87	41,743	1	...	...	41,744	1,628	11,282	12,908	2,508	57,250
Haryana	...	Western	{ 20 }	Settlement	62,697	...	...	...	62,697	4,578	42,925	47,503	5,927	1,16,127
				1886-87	89,381	3	...	...	89,384	1,189	19,768	20,957	5,797	1,16,138
				Settlement	98,224	...	...	...	98,224	5,750	60,780	66,530	8,436	1,73,190
				1886-87	1,31,124	4	...	...	1,31,128	2,815	31,050	33,865	8,305	1,73,388
				Settlement	26,736	...	...	6,224	32,960	2,450	33,997	35,547	4,701	73,308
Haryana	...	Whole Bārāni	{ 61 }	1886-87	41,870	...	...	8,259	50,129	2,923	15,700	18,623	4,542	73,294
				Settlement	1,24,960	...	...	6,224	1,31,184	8,300	93,877	1,02,077	13,137	2,46,398
				1886-87	1,72,994	4	...	8,259	1,81,257	5,738	46,750	52,488	12,937	2,46,682
				Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



**Hissar Statement No. II.—Detail of Occupancy in 1886-87 in acres.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Owners.	LEASEHOLDERS PAYING RENT.			OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			Total of columns 4, 7, 10 and 13.	DETAIL OF AREA IN COLUMN 14.	
				In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
Bagar	...	Siwani, Southern	41,162	...	...	...	6,057	...	6,057	36,920	462	37,382	84,541	81,650	2,891
		Northern	48,634	...	...	...	9,164	1,440	10,604	34,874	2,472	37,345	96,584	96,322	262
		Canal	701	...	...	...	51	...	51	1,649	93	1,742	2,494	2,488	6
		Total of Circle	90,497	...	...	...	15,272	1,440	16,712	73,443	3,027	76,470	1,83,619	1,80,480	3,139
Hariana	...	Western	17,045	...	...	...	5,557	...	5,557	18,673	292	18,965	42,167	41,744	423
		Eastern	33,468	...	...	...	16,079	124	16,203	39,482	979	40,461	90,152	89,384	768
		Total	51,133	...	...	...	21,636	124	21,760	58,155	1,271	59,426	1,32,319	131,128	1,191
		Canal	22,405	...	...	...	6,949	...	6,949	19,766	1,503	21,269	50,623	50,129	494
		Total of Circle	73,538	...	...	...	28,585	124	28,709	77,921	2,774	80,695	1,82,942	1,81,257	1,685



# Hissar Statement No. III.—Analysis of Cash Rents per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Comparison of statistics.	ZAMINDARI VILLAGES.				PATTIDARI VILLAGES.				ZAMINDARI AND PATTIDARI.				BRAHACHARA VILLAGES.				TOTAL FOR ALL THREE KIND OF VILLAGES.			
				No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bagar			Settlement ...	6	7,432	4,575	0 9 10	8	6,994	3,415	0 7 10	14	14,428	7,990	0 8 10	10	11,268	4,793	0 6 10	24	25,692	12,783	0 7 11
		Southern ...	1886-87	6	9,475	6,116	0 10 4	8	9,577	4,452	0 7 5	14	19,052	10,598	0 8 10	10	17,898	7,299	0 6 6	24	36,920	17,897	0 7 9
		Northern ...	Settlement ...	10	5,390	3,047	0 9 2	4	3,178	1,520	0 7 8	14	8,568	4,507	0 8 6	20	5,798	3,429	0 9 6	34	14,366	7,990	0 8 11
			1886-87	10	9,373	7,076	0 12 1	4	6,573	4,183	0 10 2	14	15,946	11,259	0 11 4	20	18,938	10,581	0 8 11	34	34,874	21,840	0 10 4
		Total Barani ...	Settlement ...	16	12,822	7,622	0 9 7	12	10,172	4,935	0 7 9	28	22,994	12,537	0 8 9	30	17,064	8,222	0 7 8	58	40,058	20,779	0 8 4
			1886-87	16	18,845	13,192	0 11 2	12	16,150	8,635	0 8 8	28	34,998	21,827	0 10 0	30	36,796	17,880	0 7 9	58	71,794	39,707	0 8 10
		Canal ...	Settlement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	829	458	0 8 10	1	829	458	0 8 10
			1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,649	728	0 7 1	1	1,649	728
Hissar		Western ...	Settlement ...	5	3,834	2,798	0 11 8	3	1,157	530	0 8 0	8	4,991	3,378	0 10 10	12	1,045	525	0 8 0	20	6,036	3,903	0 10 4
			1886-87	5	8,081	6,858	0 13 7	3	1,280	912	0 11 5	8	9,301	7,770	0 13 3	12	9,312	7,044	0 12 1	20	18,673	14,814	0 12 8
		Eastern ...	Settlement ...	16	9,686	7,724	0 12 9	8	4,407	3,147	0 11 5	24	14,093	10,871	0 12 4	17	6,698	4,084	0 9 9	41	20,791	14,955	0 11 6
			1886-87	16	19,798	18,240	0 14 10	8	7,372	6,372	0 13 7	24	27,110	24,521	0 14 6	17	12,372	10,489	0 13 7	41	39,482	35,010	0 14 2
Hariana		Total Barani ...	Settlement ...	21	13,520	10,522	0 12 5	11	5,564	3,727	0 10 9	32	19,084	14,240	0 11 11	29	7,743	4,609	0 9 6	61	26,827	18,858	0 11 3
			1886-87	21	27,819	25,107	0 14 5	11	8,652	7,184	0 13 3	32	36,471	32,201	0 14 2	29	21,634	17,533	0 12 11	61	58,155	49,824	0 13 9
		Canal ...	Settlement ...	5	3,004	2,735	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	5	3,004	2,735	0 14 7	12	3,974	4,273	1 1 2	17	6,978	7,008	1 0 1
			1886-87	5	8,040	8,523	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	5	8,040	8,523	1 0 11	12	11,717	15,291	1 8 11	17	19,765	26,814	1 5 8



**Patahabad Statement No. I.—Statement of Area for 1886-87 in acres.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Number of villages.	Comparison of statistics.	CULTIVATED.				CULTURABLE.			Unculturable.	Total area.	
					Bārāni.	Chahī.	Sailāb.	Naurī.	Total.	Fallow.	Waste.			Total.
Hārīāda	...	...	{ 14 }	Settlement	29,089	1	...	...	29,090	166	24,590	24,756	3,206	57,052
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	{ 39 }	Settlement	62,493	...	...	...	62,493	3,820	57,573	61,393	5,612	1,29,498
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bāgar	...	...	{ 19 }	Settlement	41,677	...	...	...	41,677	4,857	26,111	30,468	2,564	74,709
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nālī	...	...	{ 50 }	Settlement	1,04,170	...	...	...	1,04,170	8,177	89,684	91,861	8,176	2,04,297
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	{ 25 }	Settlement	14,880	12	...	...	14,892	1,459	42,011	43,470	3,039	61,401
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nālī	...	...	{ 68 }	Settlement	42,803	658	15,196	...	58,457	5,545	97,001	1,02,546	11,310	1,72,313
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATAHABAD.	...	...	{ 93 }	Settlement	57,483	670	15,196	...	73,349	7,004	1,39,012	1,46,016	1,4349	2,33,714
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Fatahabad Statement No. II.—Detail of Occupancy in 1886-87 in acres.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Owners.	LEASEHOLDERS PAYING RENT.			OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			Total of columns 4, 7, 10 and 13.	DETAIL OF AREA IN COLUMN 14.	
				In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
Haryana	...	...	...	89	...	80	7,867	...	7,867	15,794	328	16,122	45,444	44,827	617
	Bagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Total Nali				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Fatahabad Statement No. III.—Analysis of Cash Rents per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Comparison of statistics.	ZAMINDARI VILLAGES.				PATIDARI VILLAGES.				ZAMINDARI AND PATIDARI.				BRAHMYACHARA VILLAGES.				TOTAL FOR ALL THREE KINDS OF VILLAGES.			
				No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rate per acre.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Haviana ...	Whole ...	{ ... }	Settlement ...	5	1,331	858	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	5	1,331	858	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	14	3,208	2,118	0 8 6
			1886-87	5	4,355	3,593	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	5	4,355	3,593	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	14	15,764	12,117	0 12 3
			Settlement ...	12	11,255	8,100	0 11 6	7	2,876	1,760	0 9 10	19	14,131	9,866	0 11 1	13	3,723	1,007	0 6 11	32	17,854	11,473	0 10 3
			1886-87	12	25,344	21,424	0 13 6	7	12,884	9,930	0 12 4	19	38,228	31,354	0 13 1	13	13,178	9,938	0 11 5	32	51,406	41,292	0 12 10
Bagar ...	Eastern ...	{ ... }	Settlement ...	1	668	338	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	1	668	338	0 8 1	17	3,414	1,459	0 6 10	18	4,082	1,797	0 7 0
			1886-87	1	761	380	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	1	761	380	0 8 5	17	16,722	8,420	0 8 0	18	17,483	8,119	0 8 1
			Settlement ...	13	11,923	8,444	0 11 4	7	2,876	1,760	0 9 10	20	14,799	10,204	0 11 0	30	7,137	3,066	0 6 10	50	21,936	13,370	0 8 11
			1886-87	13	26,106	21,823	0 13 5	7	12,884	9,930	0 12 4	20	39,680	31,753	0 13 0	30	29,900	18,358	0 9 10	50	68,889	50,111	0 11 8
Nali ...	Bairani ...	{ ... }	Settlement ...	16	5,411	3,388	0 10 0	3	520	359	0 11 0	19	5,931	3,747	0 10 1	6	503	277	0 8 9	25	6,434	4,024	0 10 0
			1886-87	16	15,944	13,783	6 13 9	3	2,061	1,516	0 11 9	19	16,005	15,209	0 13 7	6	934	631	0 10 9	25	18,939	15,330	0 13 5
			Settlement ...	19	2,399	1,878	0 12 6	16	6,708	5,035	0 12 0	35	9,107	6,913	0 12 1	33	2,227	1,165	0 7 11	68	11,334	8,018	0 11 3
			1886-87	19	8,166	7,058	0 13 9	16	12,291	10,078	0 13 1	35	20,457	17,136	0 13 4	33	7,326	5,551	0 12 4	68	27,733	22,787	0 13 1



Barwala Statement No. I.—Statement of Area for 1886-87 in acres.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Number of villages.	Comparison of statistics.	Bárání.	Oháñi	Sailáb.	Nahri.	Total.	Fallow.	Waste.	Total.	Unculturable.	Total area.
CULTIVATED.					CULTIVABLE.					CULTIVABLE.				
Settlement					Settlement					Settlement				
1886-87					1886-87					1886-87				
Tahsil.	Harína	Eastern ...	32	...	50,889	12	...	...	50,901	2,508	38,798	41,307	5,918	98,126
					73,312	1	...	...	73,313	897	18,638	19,535	5,309	98,157
					41,157	4	...	...	41,161	2,334	51,166	53,500	5,899	100,560
					75,742	4	...	...	75,746	2,494	17,403	19,897	4,919	100,582
Tahsil.	Nálí	Total Circle	45	...	92,046	16	...	...	92,062	4,843	80,964	94,807	11,817	188,686
					149,054	5	...	...	149,059	3,391	36,041	39,432	10,228	198,719
					8,305	408	8,287	...	16,895	2,348	34,079	35,427	4,921	58,248
					14,399	162	15,455	...	30,016	1,198	22,751	23,949	4,277	58,242
Tahsil.	Nálí	Total Circle	50	...	31,558	231	...	...	31,789	3,447	70,896	74,343	8,024	114,166
					68,540	143	...	...	68,683	399	38,657	39,056	6,425	114,164
					39,763	634	8,287	...	48,684	5,795	104,975	110,770	12,945	172,399
					82,939	305	15,455	...	98,699	1,597	61,408	63,005	10,702	172,406



**Barwala Statement No. II.—Detail of Occupancy in 1886-87 in acres.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Owners.	LEASEHOLDERS PAYING RENT.			OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS PAYING RENT.			Total of columns 4, 7, 10 and 13.	DETAIL OF AREA IN COLUMN 14.	
				In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.	In cash.	In kind.	Total.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
Tahsil.	Hariana	Eastern ...	41,698	30	...	30	5,723	...	5,723	26,559	529	27,088	74,545	73,313	1,232
		Western ...	44,857	126	...	126	5,263	...	5,263	27,504	200	27,704	77,950	75,746	2,204
		Total Circle ...	86,555	162	...	162	10,986	...	10,986	54,063	729	54,792	1,52,495	1,49,059	3,436
Barwala.	Nah	Solar ...	13,560	195	...	195	886	967	1,853	2,793	11,892	14,615	30,223	30,016	207
		Barani ...	25,595	1,890	...	1,890	5,220	1,924	7,154	21,242	13,111	33,353	68,923	68,683	240
		Total Circle ...	49,146	2,025	...	2,025	6,116	2,891	9,007	24,035	23,003	47,038	99,146	98,699	447



Barwala Statement No. III.—Analysis of Cash Rents per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Taluk.	Circle.	Division of Circle.	Comparison of statistics.	ZAMINDARI VILLAGES.				PATTIDARI VILLAGES.				ZAMINDARI AND PATTIDARI.				BHAYACHARA VILLAGES.				TOTAL FOR ALL THREE KIND OF VILLAGES.			
				No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rs. a. p.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rs. a. p.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rs. a. p.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rs. a. p.	No. of villages.	Area held by tenants-at-will.	Rent paid.	Rs. a. p.
BARWALA.	Hadrana...	Eastern	Settlement ... 1886-87	10	4,898	3,003	0 12 1	3	1,832	1,289	0 11 3	13	6,730	4,982	0 11 10	19	5,192	2,851	0 8 9	32	11,922	7,833	0 10 6
				10	14,101	12,550	0 14 2	3	4,531	4,341	0 15 4	13	18,632	10,801	0 14 6	19	7,927	4,998	0 10 1	32	26,559	21,889	0 13 2
		Western	Settlement ... 1886-87	...	...	...	...	1	906	793	0 14 0	1	902	793	0 14 0	12	5,497	3,611	0 10 6	13	6,403	4,404	0 11 0
				...	...	...	...	1	1,140	1,035	0 14 6	1	1,140	1,035	0 14 6	12	26,364	18,040	0 10 11	13	27,504	19,075	0 11 1
	Total Circle	Settlement ... 1886-87	10	4,898	3,003	0 12 1	4	2,738	2,082	0 12 2	14	7,636	5,775	0 12 1	31	10,689	6,462	0 9 8	45	18,325	12,237	0 10 8	
			10	14,101	12,550	0 14 3	4	5,671	5,376	0 15 2	14	19,772	17,926	0 14 6	31	34,291	23,038	0 10 9	45	54,069	40,964	0 12 1	
	Nali	Sotar	Settlement ... 1886-87	25	...	...	...	7	50	19	0 6 0	32	50	19	0 6 0	12	403	275	0 9 6	44	513	294	0 9 2
				25	1,743	1,552	0 14 4	7	511	416	0 13 0	32	2,254	1,908	0 14 0	12	539	299	0 8 11	44	2,793	2,257	0 13 0
		Barani	Settlement ... 1886-87	20	868	654	0 12 2	12	1,962	1,285	0 10 6	32	2,820	1,939	0 11 0	18	727	390	0 8 7	50	3,547	2,320	0 10 6
				20	11,413	10,014	0 14 1	12	7,047	6,054	0 13 9	32	18,460	16,068	0 13 11	18	2,782	2,211	0 12 9	50	21,242	18,279	0 13 9