

ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF THE  
BHIWANI TAHSIL  
OF THE  
HISSAR DISTRICT.

BY  
ALEX. ANDERSON, Esq., C.S.,  
*Deputy Commissioner.*

1889.

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No. 680 S.

FROM

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,  
*Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government,*  
*Punjab and its Dependencies,*

TO

J. McC. DOUIE, ESQUIRE,  
*Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,*  
*Punjab.*

*Dated Simla, 20th August 1890.*

## Revenue and Agriculture.

### Revenue.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 82 C. of 28th June 1890, I am directed to communicate the following observations and instructions as to the assessment of the Bhiwani Tahsil in the Hissar District.

2. Mr. Anderson's Assessment Report is good and clear, and the Review of it by the Commissioner is useful and suggestive. The Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs in and accepts the conclusions of the Financial Commissioner and the orders which he has passed as to revenue rates. The only remark I am to make is that if in Eastern Hariāna the sum of the actual village assessments falls a little below the product of the 8·5 annas rate multiplied by the cultivated acreage, the Lieutenant-Governor will not object if an extremely large percentage of increase is thereby avoided in individual villages, particularly in Rājput villages.

3. As the rents of tenants are reported to be regularly although not punctually paid, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that there is no need to consider the propriety of introducing the cycle system in this tahsil. It is observed that for similar reasons the Financial Commissioner is disposed to hold that suspensions will not be frequently required. To some extent His Honor concurs in this view. The true sphere for suspensions is in tracts where peasant proprietors cultivate their own land or take rent in kind from tenants on the small scale. Where a great proportion of the land is held by tenants-at-will who regularly pay cash rents the necessity for suspensions will of course be comparatively small. And to give suspensions when they are not required is an injury rather than a benefit to these Rājput villages. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the rents though paid regularly are not paid punctually when bad harvests supervene, and that Mr. Anderson has pointed out that suspensions in the Hariāna circle will be required more frequently than formerly. It is in fact obvious that a man who has little or no crop of his own and whose rents are in arrear is in a position which calls for suspension of some part at any rate of the Government demand. Sir James Lyall understands that in the 45th paragraph of the Assessment Report Mr. Anderson means to say that suspensions of revenue will have to follow upon the creation of arrears of rent, and in this as a general doctrine he agrees.



4. The Local Rate will be Rs. 10-6-8 per cent. as proposed, but the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. as the rate for the Patwári cess. One anna in the rupee is a very heavy proportion, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a Patwári Rate of Rs. 5-15-0 per cent. will be sufficient. This rate is accordingly sanctioned, as is also the Lambardári Rate of 5 per cent. The Patwári and the Lambardári Rates together will amount to Rs. 10-15-0 per cent., or 1 anna 9 pies per rupee.

5. The new assessments may be given out for twenty years from the kharif of 1890 inclusive.

6. The Preliminary Report prepared by Mr. Anderson is a much more comprehensive and elaborate document than the Lieutenant-Governor had intended. A table of fundamental data for assessment, with a few explanatory remarks, is what was really required. As, however, under recent orders, the nature of the Preliminary Report has been entirely altered, it is unnecessary to add anything further here.

I have, &c.,

R. G. THOMSON,

*Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.*



From—J. M. DAVIS, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,  
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Financial Commissioner to submit Mr. Anderson's Assessment Report of the Bhiwani Tahsil of the Hissar District, with the Commissioner's review and a copy of the orders passed by the Financial Commissioner.

2. The orders of Government are required as to the rates at which the cesses should be levied and the term of the settlement. A separate reference has been received regarding the Patwari cess. Mr. Young considers that the new demand should remain in force for twenty years.

3. Mr. Anderson will be asked to report whether he proposes any deductions from the revenue to provide for Zaildari and Safedposhi Inams.

4. The preliminary report for the whole Hissar District, on which Mr. Young passed orders nearly a year ago, is submitted for reference. The Financial Commissioner has recently asked for some modification in the orders requiring the preparation of separate preliminary and assessment reports. The increase of labour and the inconvenience involved in dealing with what are practically two revenue rate reports is apparent in the present case. Although Mr. Young noticed the length and scope of Mr. Anderson's preliminary report in passing orders upon it, he now feels doubtful whether under existing orders the Settlement Officer could have been more concise, if he is expected to justify his rates as full half assets rates in the preliminary report.

5. The Financial Commissioner had the Assessment Report before him at the end of October, and had an opportunity of discussing it with Mr. Anderson at Hissar. He might have submitted the review in time for the introduction of the new revenue demand from kharif 1889. But the Batala Report came in about the same time, and that involved such a much larger enhancement that Mr. Young devoted his time to it instead. The subsequent delay is due to the fact that the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press has taken five months to print the 106 pages included in the preliminary and assessment reports.

1. Bhiwani is the southernmost of the six tahsils included in the Hissar District.

General description.

Preliminary Report, Bhiwani, Statement I.

Bhiwani is a very thriving place, and carries on a brisk trade with Bombay and with the neighbouring States of Rajputana. There are only 109 estates in the tahsil, but many of them are of great size, and the average area per village exceeds 5 square miles. If Bhiwani be excluded the population is purely rural, and it is very sparse, averaging 119 to the square mile over the whole area, and 157 to the square mile of cultivation. Between 1868 to 1881 the rural population fell off by about 3 per cent. Regarded from a revenue point of view, it is composed of weak elements: 41 per cent. of the land is owned by Rajputs, who are good soldiers; but bad cultivators. They have larger holdings, and cultivate much of their land through tenants. Thirty-five per cent. is held by Jats, but most of these are Bagri Jats who, as agriculturists, are decidedly inferior to the Deswale Jats of Rohtak. Brahmans own one-tenth of the whole tahsil. A group of 22 villages in the extreme east, including Bhiwani, was transferred in 1861 from the Rohtak District to this tahsil, which had previously been known as Tosham. In these estates the soil consists of a light loam of fair quality, and sand hills do not cover a very large area. Going westwards the soil steadily deteriorates. The centre of the tahsil is occupied by a succession of sandy waves described as "almost as unstable as those of the sea itself." The trough of the waves is often occupied by good light loam, but there is too much reason to believe that the sand is encroaching on the better soil. In the extreme west the surface is flatter, but the loam disappears and is succeeded by a soil consisting very largely of sand, which at first sight would appear capable of growing nothing, but really yields fair crops in favourable seasons. The vegetation in such a country is naturally of the poorest description.



2. The Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, which was opened in 1883, runs through the eastern corner of the tahsil, and Bhiwani is one of the principal stations on the line. The introduction of the railway has completely altered the conditions of the market. There is a good metalled road from Bhiwani to Rohtak and Delhi, and several unmetalled roads diverge from the same town to Hissar, Hansi, &c. Cart traffic is impossible in the west of the tahsil, where camels are used for transport, and the roads in the Bagar are mere village tracks.

3. The average rainfall for the 22 years ending 1887-88 is 16½ inches, which is quite sufficient for successful husbandry in a light sandy soil, if the supply were regular and well distributed. Indeed heavy falls of rain in the Bagar are injurious. What is wanted there is a light rainfall recurring at suitable intervals. The variations from year to year are very large, and the monsoon rains are often badly distributed over the three months to which they belong. Drought in September is not uncommon, and this has a very prejudicial effect on the produce of the kharif millets and pulses, which are practically the only crops in the Bagar, and on the rabi sowings in the Hariāna tract. The winter rains are scanty, and, except in Hariāna, rabi crops are not grown to any extent. Unless there is rain in December or January the spring crops must fail, and in 8 of the 22 years none fell in these two months, and in 3 more the fall did not amount to half an inch. It may almost be said that one rabi out of two fails completely.

4. In the orders passed on the preliminary report for the whole district the Financial Commissioner approved of Mr. Anderson's proposal to maintain the old division into two circles, Bagar and Hariāna. The former, which occupies about two-thirds of the whole tahsil, consists of the poorer and sandier tracts to the west. The latter includes the 22 estates transferred from Rohtak, which form distinctly the best part of the tahsil, and 12 villages lying between them and the Bagar and forming a transition between that circle and the better part of the Hariāna circle. Mr. Anderson has found it convenient to sub-divide each circle into two portions, and to calculate revenue rates for each of these, but in future statistical returns the tahsil will be treated as consisting of two circles only. The Bagar circle is sub-divided into the Bahal and Amrain tracts. The Bahal tract consists of an outlying portion in the extreme west almost severed from the rest of the tahsil. The soil is fairly level, but is in appearance nearly pure sand. In Amrain we find that sea of sandy waves with fertile stretches between described by Mr. Anderson as the distinguishing feature of the centre of the tahsil. The Hariāna circle has been divided into Eastern and Western Hariāna, the characteristics of which have already been noted. The simple soil classification adopted in most recent settlements has been followed. No attempt has been made to classify the unirrigated land into loam and sand.

5. When Hariāna was finally occupied by the British Government in 1809, it was mostly lying waste and uninhabited. Apparently with the advent of comparative order, extensive immigration from native territory set in, and cultivation spread with great rapidity in an easily tilled and virgin soil. The first settlement properly so called was made in 1815, and between 1815 and 1840 the demand underwent revision several times. The revenue was exceedingly high and was never collected with any approach to regularity. Indeed, between 1825 and 1839 little more than two-thirds of the whole demand reached the Government treasury. Mr. Brown, the Collector in 1840, found the district in a bad state. It was weighed down by a revenue which could not ordinarily be paid, and the struggle to evade payment demoralized the people, who when hard pressed could easily avoid the Queen's writ by escaping into independent territory. Cultivation too was declining. The remarks as to the exhaustion of "bhur" tracts quoted from Mr. Brown's report in Mr. Anderson's 11th paragraph are of great significance, and the facts disclosed in the present report as to the condition of the Bagar lend them additional emphasis. Mr. Brown lowered the assessment of the Bhiwani Tahsil (exclusive of the 22 estates subsequently transferred from Rohtak) from Rs. 1,01,488 to Rs. 75,990 in 1840, and shortly after to Rs. 60,065. Mr. Brown's settlement expired in 1860, when a summary revision was made which remained in force for three years. The regular settlement now under revision was carried out in 1860-63 by Extra Assistant Commissioner Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur. Although the cultivated area had increased largely between 1840 and 1863, the demand was lowered to Rs. 52,040, or by 13 per cent. The reasons given for the reduction by Sardar Amin Chand himself were (1) the change in the standard of assessment from two-thirds half; (2) the calamities which had fallen on the people as the result of misconduct in the Mutiny and of the bad harvests which followed that event and culminated in the great famine of 1860-61; (3) the deterioration of land in the Bagar tract; and (4) absence of the means of easy export. One peculiar feature of Amin Chand's settlement deserves notice. One-fourth of the area was excluded from assessment to provide for the requirements of the people for pasturage. If the full amount could be made up from the waste, this was done; if not, some cultivated land was thrown in.



The villages transferred from Rohtak were mostly settled by Mr. Mills in 1840. His revenue was about half the average amount which had been claimable by Government in the 25 years ending with 1839, but the collections had been far below the full assessment. The remaining villages had been confiscated with the Jhajjar State in 1857 and summarily settled. In 1870, when the settlement of the 22 Rohtak villages expired, their assessment amounted to Rs. 21,166, of which Rs. 9,991 payable by 14 estates had been assessed by Mr. Mills. His demand was only altered in a single instance, but in 7 of the 8 estates under summary settlement reductions were allowed, and the assessment of the whole Eastern Hariána tract was lowered from Rs. 21,166 to Rs. 19,535, or by about 8 per cent. The settlement was practically made by two Tahsildars under the orders of Colonel Forster, Deputy Commissioner, and the general principle on which they worked was that the assessment should be brought down to that prevailing in the Western Hariána villages, though the latter are really inferior and of a semi-Bagar character. In the 14 estates settled by Mr. Mills cultivation had actually doubled between 1840 and 1870, and even here a small reduction was made. There is no doubt that the settlement of 1870 was very imperfectly supervised, and that Government had a claim to an enhancement when it actually submitted to a reduction. It is necessary to emphasize this point, for it is the fact that Government failed to realize its fair rights in 1870, which has forced Mr. Anderson to propose that it should forego them in part at the present settlement.

6. Between 1868 and 1871 suspensions of revenue appear to have been given with unnecessary liberality, and a large sum was remitted in 1868. Since 1871 the full demand has been realized except in rabi 1884, when Rs. 6,825 were suspended, but realized in the succeeding kharif.

Although the harvests are very precarious, suspensions do not appear to be often required. In the Bagar the people largely support themselves and pay their revenue out of the profits they earn as carriers between Bhiwani and the Rájput States, and in Hariána Preliminary Report, paragraphs 18 and 19. a large area is under cash rents which the proprietors realize whether the crops succeed or fail. Even if a man abandons his land in a bad year and returns two or three years later, he is not allowed to re-enter on possession till he has paid rent for the years in which it has lain uncultivated. There is no desire among the people themselves for suspensions, however popular remissions might be.

7. In his 24th paragraph Mr. Anderson has described at length the character of the tenure of the cultivator known in Hissar as the "Kirsán Kadim." It differs in no respect from that of the "Málik Kabza" in the Western Punjab. The curious point is the large area held by this class. "Kirsán Kadim," mostly Játs, have one-fifth of the whole Bagar circle, and their holdings average 14 acres of cultivated land each. The proprietary holdings are very large, and indeed no man could live off the produce of a small holding in a country like the Bagar. Full details are given in Mr. Anderson's first Appendix, from which it appears that in the Hariána tract each co-sharer has on the average 15 acres and in the Bagar 28 acres of cultivated land. After excluding the land tilled by tenants, the average area cultivated by the owners themselves is in Hariána 8 and in the Bagar 17 acres.

8. Mr. Anderson has given full details of alienations to agriculturists and money-lenders for each circle and sub-division of circle in Appendices II and III. The figures are summarized below:—

Tract.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA SOLD.				PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA MORTGAGED.				Total transferred.
	To agriculturists.	To money-lenders.	Total.	Average price per cultivated acre.	To agriculturists.	To money-lenders.	Total.	Average consideration per cultivated acre.	
				Rs.				Rs.	
Hariána...	2½	2½	4½	13	11	9	20	6	24½
Bagar ...	2½	1	3½	8	2½	2	4½	2	8

In the Bagar land is hardly a marketable commodity. In Hariána one-fourth of the area has been transferred, and in Eastern Hariána, the most fertile part of the tahsil, the proportion rises as high as 30 per cent. The assessment in Eastern Hariána is extremely light. The land-owners are mostly thriftless Rájputs, and the presence of a large community of Banias at Bhiwani is a constant source of temptation. But, although the alienations are large, it is worthy of note that even in 1863 as much as 11 per cent. of the Hariána circle was mortgaged and the mortgage money was only Rs. 17,191, whereas the mortgage debt is at present Rs. 1,18,400, showing a great rise in the value of land under mortgage.



Detail of cultivated area, &amp;c.

9. The following table shows the cultivated area at different times :—

CIRCLE.	CULTIVATED AREA.			Difference between 1863 and 1889.
	1840.	1863.	1889.	
Hariána ... ..	...	92,669	100,137	+ 8 per cent.
Bagar ... ..	141,809	190,949	182,491	- 4½ per cent.
Total ... ..	...	283,618	282,628	½ per cent.

The figures for all Hariána villages for the year 1840 are not available. For those estates as to which statistics exist, cultivation increased from 49,121 acres in 1840 to 71,977 acres in 1863. It is possible that part of the decline in the Bagar is nominal, being due to differences in classification. Much more land was entered as *jadid* in 1889 than in 1863. Only 15 per cent. of the whole area of the Bagar circle has been classed as old waste, and 4½ per cent. as barren. It is probable from paragraph 23 of the preliminary report that a good deal of the so-called waste should really have been recorded as barren. The grazing lands are small, but the crops grown are largely sown for fodder, and the people depend greatly on the profits of cattle-breeding. The waste in Hariána is still more restricted, but of rather better quality.

10. The wells are generally brackish, and most of them are used for irrigation only in the worst years. The labour of working them is very severe owing to the great depth of the water level, and the salt in the water injures the soil. In the Bagar the necessity of working the wells in order to water the cattle is one of the greatest difficulties under which the people labour. The total area in the *tahsil* irrigated by wells does not amount to ½ per cent. of the cultivation. The Settlement Officer's proposal that no special rate should be imposed on irrigated land has the concurrence of the Commissioner, and the Financial Commissioner thinks the reasons given are sufficient. The proposal merely carries out the policy adopted in previous settlements of Bhiwani.

11. Full statistics regarding the crops of the four past years are given in Appendix IV. These years include one bad *kharif* and two bad *rabis*, and the series may probably be accepted as a good example of what the Hissar *zamindar* has experienced in the past and may expect in the future. The variations in the *kharif* sowings from year to year are moderate, but in the *rabi* the changes are very marked. The fluctuations in the area of crops harvested are very large. On the average in both circles 100 acres of cultivated land yield 68 acres of crops. There is practically no *rabi* in the Bagar, but in Hariána the spring harvest accounts for about 30 per cent. of the total sowings. The *kharif* crops consist almost entirely of millets and pulses, and it is a striking proof of the poorness of the Bagar soil that *jowar* is very little grown, while *bajra* and *moth* are the great staples. Much *jowar* is raised to feed the cattle.

12. The Bagar is a great cattle-breeding tract. The bullocks are little wanted for ploughing, and the young stock is sold to dealers from the North-Western Provinces. The camels do the ploughing, and in the cold weather, when the Bagar *Jat* has no crops to look after, he employs his camels in the carrying trade between Bhiwani and the *Rajput* States. Mr. Anderson notes that the profits of this carrying trade have often paid the revenue which could not be got from the land. No comparative statistics of agricultural stock and camels have been given either in the preliminary or in the assessment report.

13. As Mr. Anderson's proposed assessments are based, not on half assets estimates, but on existing cash rents, it is unnecessary to discuss the subject of prices and yield of crops at any length. It is enough to note that the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner are agreed in thinking that prices are now about 60 per cent. higher than the average of those prevailing in the 23 years preceding the settlement of 1863. Hissar has without doubt shared in the great rise in prices which has been apparent throughout the Province in the past 25 years.

14. The rates of yield which Mr. Anderson proposed to assume, as stated in his preliminary report, are noted below in *sers* for the principal staples :—

Circle.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Gram.
Bagar ...	80	80	80	100
Hariána ...	140	120	100	240

The *jowar* is very largely grown for fodder. The rates are certainly moderate, but compare fairly well with those adopted in those parts of Sirsa, Ferozepore and Karnal with which comparison can properly be made.



15. Batai rents are so rare that it is difficult to calculate with any exactness the amount of the half assets share of grain to which Government is entitled. In framing his produce estimate Mr. Anderson has put it at one-sixth. Any attempt to make more refined calculations would have been out of place, as the value per acre of the Government share deducible from the half assets estimate submitted with the preliminary report has not been used as an assessment instrument, but is merely given for purposes of comparison with the revenue rates based upon existing cash rents. Mr. Anderson's half assets estimate has been made for an imaginary holding of 100 acres, and the area shown under each crop is the percentage which the average area under each crop in the circle during the years 1885-86 to 1888-89 bore to the whole cultivated area of the circle. The revenue rates derived from these figures are for the Bagar Re. 0-4-2 and for the Hariāna tract Re. 0-8-3 per acre.

16. The following table shows the state of cultivating occupancy. A certain amount of uncultivated land is included in the tenants' holdings and paid for as if it was cultivated:—

Cash rents and revenue rates derived therefrom.  
Appendix II to Batai Report.

CIRCLE.	Cultivated by owners, including Kirsān Kādm.	Cultivated by occupancy tenants.	CULTIVATED BY TENANTS-AT-WILL PAYING IN		Total.
			Cash.	Kind.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bagar ... ..	84,861	21,377	85,191	65	191,494
Hariāna ... ..	43,363	10,741	48,218	787	108,109
Total ... ..	133,224	32,118	133,409	872	299,603

Between 44 and 45 per cent. of the area is cultivated by tenants-at-will paying in cash, and we have therefore materials for an assessment based on money rents such as could be found in no other Punjab district. Mr. Anderson has collected very full statistics regarding cash rents as they existed in 1886-87, and the matter is discussed at length in his preliminary report. It is important to note that he has arrived at the conclusion

that these rents are paid as a rule on the whole area held by the tenant, whether a crop has been sown or not, and if sown, whether it has succeeded or failed. This view is contrary to that stated in paragraph 88 of Sardār Amīn Chand's report, but it is confirmed by statistics collected by Mr. Anderson showing the actual realizations of landlords in a number of zamīndāri villages throughout the district for a period of ten years ending with 1886-87. The figures for similar estates in which the landlords take batai show, on the contrary, extraordinary fluctuations from year to year. The present tendency of rents is in an upward direction. Mr. Young has nothing to add to the orders which he passed on the subject in disposing of the preliminary report. It will be convenient to quote these in full:—

"Mr. Anderson has mainly directed his attention to cash rents as affording the best basis for reaching a half net assets estimate for the State demand. His processes have been very thoroughly and carefully elaborated. He has taken all cash rents paid by tenants-at-will into account, while he observes that the rents paid in zamīndāri and pattidāri villages are true rents in a sense which cannot be alleged of those paid in bhaichāra villages. He has made no attempt to exclude customary rents paid by tenants-at-will. He has also excluded from consideration demands made from tenants-at-will on account of grazing dues, permission to cut bush on waste land, nazarāna paid on reclamation, servitudes in the shape of labour, or a bundle of fodder and such like. Colonel Grey has, moreover, previously expressed an opinion that for various causes the cash rents paid by tenants-at-will are very low, and, except in the large estates, represent something short of true rents. Moreover, Mr. Anderson has not fixed his rates at one-half of the cash rents, but has, in almost every case, gone somewhat below half the rents in zamīndāri and pattidāri estates, which are nearest to true rents. The exceptions to this are the rates fixed for solar lands in Fatahabad and Barwala."

The accompanying table shows the rates deduced from rents, as compared with the average cash rents—

- (1) of all tenants-at-will;
  - (2) of tenants-at-will in zamīndāri and pattidāri estates;
- and with the rates based on batai rents.



CIRCLE AND SUB-DIVISION OF CIRCLE.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Average cash rent, with area from rents on which average is deduced.	Average of true cash rents, i. e., cash rents in zamindari and patidari estates, with area from rents on which average is deduced.	Rates based on batai rents.	Rates based on cash rents.
Bagar	...	...	...	...	...
	<div> <div>Bahal</div> <div>...</div> <div>Amrain</div> </div>	<div> <div>24,411</div> <div>157,174</div> </div>	<div> <div> Re. 0-5-9  1,408 </div> <div> Re. 0-7-5  31,865 </div> </div>	<div> <div>Re. 0-4-2</div> <div>Re. 0-3-9</div> </div>	<div> <div>Re. 0-3-0</div> <div>Re. 0-3-9</div> </div>
Hariana	...	...	...	...	...
	<div> <div>Eastern</div> <div>...</div> <div>Western</div> </div>	<div> <div>58,884</div> <div>48,789</div> </div>	<div> <div> Re. 1-0-5  48,218 </div> <div> <i>Nil.</i>  Re. 0-11-8  6,229 </div> </div>	<div> <div>Re. 0-8-3</div> <div>Re. 0-5-3</div> </div>	<div> <div>Re. 0-9-2</div> <div>Re. 0-5-3</div> </div>



I consider Mr. Anderson's rates may safely be accepted, and as they give an increase

\* This should be 74 per cent. ; a mistake was made in the Preliminary Report.

A. ANDERSON,  
Deputy Commr.

-8-10-89.

No. 39 of 1888, they might have been pitched higher at the present stage. This will no doubt be borne in mind by Mr. Anderson in considering the considerations of an opposite character, which may be held to preclude the realization of the full increase.

The conclusion at which Mr. Anderson has arrived, and in which the Financial Commissioner concurs, is that the Government's claim to half the owner's assets in Bhiwani converted into money would give the following rates on cultivation :—

Circle.	Sub-division.	Rate per acre.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Bagar ...	{ Bahal	0	3 0
	{ Amrain	0	3 9
Hariāna ...	{ Western	0	5 9
	{ Eastern	0	9 9

The question whether it is prudent to enforce the claim of Government to its full extent will be dealt with later.

17. Before discussing the actual assessment to be imposed it will be convenient to give a summary of the chief statistics referred to in the preceding paragraphs—

CIRCLE.	POPULATION.		CULTIVATED AREA.		PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA MORTGAGED ON TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA.		RENTS.		
	1868.	1881.	1863.	1889.	1863.	1889.	Sub-division.	1863.	1887.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bagar ...	100	91	100	96	Nil.	4	Bahal ...	0 6 4	0 6 2
							Amrain ...	0 8 10	0 7 2
Hariāna ...	100	106	100	108	11	20	West ...	0 8 5	0 11 5
							East ...	Not known	1 3 3
Total ...	100	99	100	100	4	10			

These figures illustrate Mr. Anderson's remarks in the 23th paragraph of his report as to the decline of the Bagar circle, which deserve careful attention.

18. The manner in which Sardār Amín Chand provided for the requirements of the villages in the matter of pasturage has already been noted. Any waste in excess of 1 per cent. of the area he assessed at one anna an acre, but the total assessment imposed on uncultivated lands only amounted to Rs. 538. Mr. Anderson has proposed that the method adopted in Rohtak should be followed in Hissar. Under this system, if the waste in an estate did not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the area, no assessment was imposed. In other cases a light rate was charged on the excess culturable area not under tillage. The rates proposed by Mr. Anderson are six pies an acre in the Bagar and one anna in Hariāna. The resulting assessment amounts only to Rs. 761. The rates proposed for the excess waste are justified by Mr. Anderson in paragraphs 23, 24, 35 and 48 of his preliminary report, and are accepted by the Financial Commissioner.



19. The present revenue of each circle and sub-division, and the revenue which could be claimed if the rates above mentioned were adopted in actual assessment, are shown below :—

CIRCLE.	Sub-division.	Present revenue, with rate on present cul- tivation.	Revenue at full rates, with rate on present cultivation.	Add for grazing.	Total revenue at full rates.	Increase per cent.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bagar	Bahal	4,015	4,679	9	4,688	17	
		Rs. 0-2-8	Rs. 0-3-0		Rs. 0-3-0		
	Amrain	36,224	36,923	556	37,479	3	
		Rs. 0-3-8	Rs. 0-3-9		Rs. 0-3-10		
	Total of Circle		40,239	41,602	565	42,167	5
			Rs. 0-3-7	Rs. 0-3-8		Rs. 0-3-9	
Haryana	Western	11,798	16,977	173	16,150	37	
		Rs. 0-4-4	Rs. 0-5-9		Rs. 0-5-9		
	Eastern	19,497	33,930	23	33,953	74	
		Rs. 0-5-4	Rs. 0-9-9		Rs. 0-9-9		
	Total of Circle		31,295	49,907	196	50,103	60
			Rs. 0-4-11	Rs. 0-8-0		Rs. 0-8-0	
TOTAL OF TAHSIL		71,534	91,509	761	92,270	29	
		Rs. 0-4-0	Rs. 0-5-2		Rs. 0-5-2		

20. In the Bagar the rates give a rise of Rs. 1,923, or 5 per cent. Mr. Anderson is of opinion that the real question at issue here is not what increase should be taken, but whether the existing demand should not be lowered. At the same time he admits that the small enhancement brought out by the rates spread over the large cultivated area will hardly be felt. The Commissioner would not forego any part of the revenue claimable under the half assets rule. The decline in population, cultivated area, and rents has already been mentioned. Tenants-at-will refuse now to pay the rents fixed for occupancy tenants at last settlement. Cultivators are emigrating to tracts where more favourable conditions prevail, and, since a more orderly system of administration has been introduced into the neighbouring Native States, the population has ceased to be recruited by immigration. The conditions of life are peculiarly hard. The labour of working the deep wells to supply water to man and beast is very severe. No man can have a comfortable house to live in, for the Bagar sand cannot be converted even into proper kacha bricks. The light soil was already becoming exhausted when Mr. Brown settled the tract in 1840, as the remarks extracted from his Settlement Report in Mr. Anderson's 11th paragraph show. Twenty-three years later Amin Chaud made a similar observation, and the process of deterioration is still going on. But after giving full weight to these considerations the Financial Commissioner does not think that they need prevent us from demanding an increase of Rs. 1,923 in a circle with a cultivated area of 180,000 acres. As the rates point to this trifling enhancement, Mr. Young thinks it is desirable to take it, otherwise Mr. Anderson in equalizing the incidence of the jarnas paid by different villages may find himself compelled to reduce, where there is perhaps no need for reduction. Moreover, though the anticipation of further deterioration may be correct, this is not a reason which would justify us in declining to assess on the existing conditions. Mr. Young therefore sanctions the revenue rates accepted in the orders passed on the preliminary report, namely, Rs. 0-3-9 in Amrain and Rs. 0-3-0 in Bahal, as the rates to be used in actually assessing these tracts.



21. In the Hariāna circle the full half assets rates are for the western sub-division 5½ and for the eastern 9½ annas. The increase in the western portion is Rs. 4,352, or 37 per cent., and in the eastern Rs. 10,808, or 74 per cent. There will be no difficulty in assessing up to the rate in Western Hariāna, and the Financial Commissioner sanctions Mr. Anderson's proposal to take the full enhancement. In Eastern Hariāna the Settlement Officer, for the reasons given in paragraphs 40—43 of his report, wishes to reduce the rate to 8½ annas, thus restricting the rise to 52 per cent. Colonel Grey would demand the full increase of 74 per cent., taking 35 per cent. at once and 39 per cent. more ten years hence. Mr. Young is not in favour of a progressive assessment. Since the last settlement there has been little, if any, increase in the area under tillage, and cultivation has nearly reached its limits. The enhancement therefore is based on a rise in the revenue rate. The Rājput owners furnish our army with many good soldiers, but they are not good cultivators or thrifty managers, and the Financial Commissioner doubts if in five or even ten years they will be more able to pay an enhanced demand than they are at present. The omission to take any increase in 1870, although the area under the plough had doubled between 1840 and that year, and the continuance of the same demand over a period of fifty years, point to some relinquishment of the full revenue claimable under the half assets rule for a considerable time. We cannot hope in ten years to correct the laches of so long a period. For these reasons the Financial Commissioner thinks 52 per cent. is quite as large an enhancement as can prudently be demanded for the next 20 years, and he sanctions the rate of 8½ annas proposed by Mr. Anderson. The rate over the whole circle will be 7½ annas and the rise 46 per cent.

22. In the 41st paragraph of his report Mr. Anderson has compared his proposed assessment with that of the neighbouring Rājput circle in the Rohtak District. A comparison may also be usefully made with the recently settled Bangar and Jangal circles of the Kaithal Tahsil. The Kaithal circles have a stronger population, the dominant tribe being Jāts. The soil of Hariāna resembles the light loam of the Jangal more nearly than the stiffer Bangar soil. But the Jangal land is no doubt the better of the two. As regards crops, the resemblance between the Bangar and Hariāna circles is striking. The figures for Kaithal are based on the average results of the harvests of the four years 1883-84 to 1886-87, and in Hissar on those of 1885-86 to 1888-89. Cash rents are much lower in Kaithal than in Bhiwāni, but no real comparison can be made, as true competition rents are rare in the former tahsil. The chief comparative statistics are shown below:—

DETAIL.	Kaithal Bangar.	Bhiwāni Hariāna.	Kaithal Jangal (now in Hissar).
Average acres sown per 100 acres cultivated ...	82	90	97
Average acres harvested per 100 acres cultivated ...	65	68	86
Average area under jowār ...	22	20	21
Ditto bājra ...	16	14	13
Ditto gram ...	12	19	31
Increase of cultivation since last settlement 1856 in Kaithal and 1863 in Hissar ...	97	8	39
Revenue rate of previous settlement in annas ...	10½	5½	6
Revenue rate before revision in annas ...	5½	5	4½
Revenue rate after revision ...	8½	7½	7
Increase per cent. ...	60	46	60

In paragraph 73 of the Kaithal Assessment Report the increase in cultivated area was stated to be 73 per cent., but in making the calculation *jadid* was included for the reason stated in paragraph 42 of the Jagādhari Report.

If Government was content with a rise of 60 per cent. in Kaithal, where the area of new cultivation was very large, it may well in Mr. Young's opinion accept 46 per cent. as sufficient in Hariāna.



No. 626, dated 9th October 1889.

From—Colonel L. J. H. GREY, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division,  
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Assessment Report,  
Bhiwani Tahsil.

I SUBMIT Mr. Anderson's Assessment Report of the Bhiwani Tahsil, with his general Preliminary Report, for reference.

In my forecast and memos. of February 1886, sent with my No. 697, of 5th September 1888, and my No. 453, of 28th July 1889, I have stated my view fully regarding Hissar assessment, and there is little now to add.

Opinions as to raising  
the assessment differ.

\* Mr. Anderson's marginal note on para. 12 of my No. 453, of 28th June 1889.

2. Opinions have differed materially regarding this district. Mr. Ogilvie left on record that the assessment could not safely be raised. I have myself said that an increase of 33 per cent. is as much as can be prudently taken at once; on the other hand, rent figures show an increase due of 74 per cent.\* over the whole district.

3. In Bhiwani Mr. Anderson proposes to take a total demand, with cesses, of Rs. 1,04,655 (para. 48), or an increase of 21 per cent. on the present total demand of Rs. 86,495. If the assessments were by rates, the total demand, with cesses, would be Rs. 42,167 (para. 46) + 16,150 (para. 44) + 33,953 (para. 42) + 19,825 cesses at Rs. 21-0-8 (para. 48) = 1,12,095, or an increase of less than 30 per cent. This is a safe increase, and it was for Mr. Anderson to show why Government should accept less.

4. He proposes (para. 46) to forego the increase, due by rates, of 5 per cent. in the Bagar assessing rates which are still higher than that proposed by me (para. 46). He has, however, shown (para. 33) why my rate was wrong, viz., that I overlooked the cattle-breeding profits and regarded cultivation only; and, indeed, he admits that the increase by rates, if taken, would hardly be felt. The amount involved is small, only Rs. 1,927, but I recommend that it be taken. Liberality is agreeable, but it may be inexpedient, as Mr. Anderson's report conclusively shows.

5. In Western Hariāna he proposes (para. 44) to take the increase of 37 per cent. afforded by rates, and shows that it is safe to do so. In this I concur.

6. It is in Eastern Hariāna that the difficulty is felt. The rates give an increase of 74 per cent. (para. 40), and Mr. Anderson does not feel able to take more than 52 per cent. (para. 41). The reasons are the ordinary ones, viz., previous under-assessment (paras. 20 and 40), indebtedness resulting therefrom (paras. 20 and 42); extravagance and idleness of the population (paras. 21, 22, 27 and 40.) I adhere to my view expressed in correspondence regarding the Umballa Assessment Report that we should not, in justice to the other tax-payers, favour extravagance and idleness, nor make allowance for indebtedness caused thereby. But for the results of our own under-assessment, of course allowance must be made; Government must pay for its own liberality.

The question is, how far the Government and tax-payers should suffer? Should the penalty extend into future settlements, as it probably must if the under-assessment is maintained throughout this period of 20 years, or will it suffice if the Government foregoes its dues for a certain number of years, asserting its rights eventually?

7. An increase of 74 per cent. over a circle is certainly very great. In some estates it becomes 200 per cent. or even 300 per cent. (table para. 40). I agree with Mr. Anderson that such an increase cannot be recommended at once. We

Great increase over a  
circle.



must lose money for a period, but I do not agree with him that we should lose it for 20 years with the probability of loss extending into the next settlement.

Progressive assessment. 8. Mr. Anderson shows (para. 43) that the accepted grounds for a progressive assessment do not exist:—

“The people are not rich; there is not much waste to be brought under cultivation; the increase in revenue is justified mostly by rates and not by the circumstances of the proprietors; there is little hope that they will be better able to pay ten years hence than now, *unless indeed the Rājputs curtail their expenses*” (the italics are mine).

This last I regard as fair ground for a progressive assessment, viz., that the zamindars, who are spending the Government share of the assets can, if they will, curtail their expenses and bring them within their own share of the assets. It is to facilitate this being done gradually that I favour short terms of assessment or else progressive *jamas* in such cases. If Government will accept a progressive assessment I would recommend an initial increase of less than Mr. Anderson proposes, say, 35 per cent. in the Eastern Hariāna Circle recovering the balance of the 74 per cent. due 10 years hence.

Indebtedness of Rājputs. 9. Rājputs are the same everywhere, and any idea of nursing them is futile. In this Eastern Hariāna the sale value of land is 58 times the land revenue (para. 27), showing how under-assessed the land is, and, if it is transferred to money-lenders, at 69 times the land revenue, showing how, in spite of low assessment, these people have failed even to pay interest on their loans. If under such circumstances 30 per cent. has passed away from them (para. 27), though there has been no change in the revenue during the last fifty years except by reduction, it may, I think, be fairly assumed that, if the revenue were remitted altogether the remaining 70 per cent. would very speedily pass away also. Evidently the leniency course is not suited to Rājputs, and I believe what I have often heard said that the opposite course is the only one for a thriftless race like this. At any rate, nothing is gained by foregoing our fair claims upon them. They are just as likely to break down with an increase of 52 per cent. as proposed by Mr. Anderson (para. 41) as with a higher increase.

The only thing that can save them is that they should turn to work and curtail their extravagance.

High revenue to save Rājputs from Banias. 10. But a high revenue may at any rate save these men, to some extent, from the Banias, for that class the land would then have less attraction.

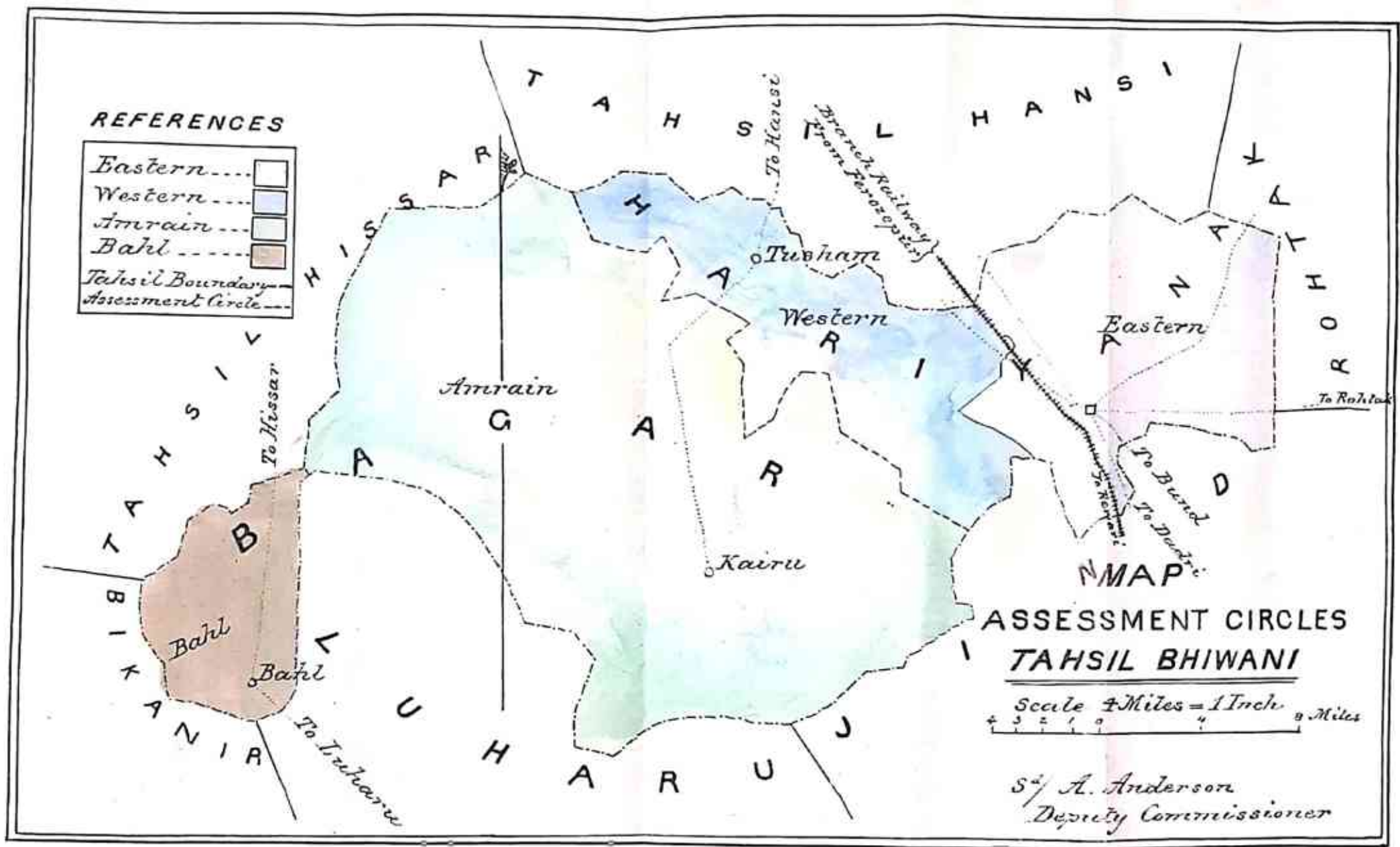
I am at this moment in the midst of Rājput villages of Kharar, Patiala and Kalsia, of exactly the same classes of soil. The rates of the British villages are from 6 to 8 annas the kacha bigha with cess. Those of Patiala are 12 annas on an average. Those of Kalsia vary from 10 annas to Re. 1-2-0 with cesses. The first are extensively mortgaged to money-lenders. The latter are also embarrassed, but transfers are entirely to agriculturists—neighbouring Jats who want land for cultivation. Bārāni Bangar land assessed at from 10 to 14 annas the kacha bigha is not in favour with the Banias.

Patwari cess. 11. I have elsewhere supported Mr. Anderson's proposal for increase of the Patwari cess. In Bhiwani the work cannot be done for less than Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. (para. 48).

Dates of payment of revenue. 12. I also concur in his proposed dates for payment of the revenue (para. 49).

Concluding remarks. 13. In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to invite the Financial Commissioner's attention to the great care and pains evinced in this and the Preliminary Report. Nothing is lacking on Mr. Anderson's part to place the case clearly before Government on its exact merits. Every fact is clearly brought out, and all materials furnished for a decision in the light of the fullest knowledge of the circumstances.







Statement I showing area held in proprietary right by castes—(paras. 23 and 25).

CIRCLE.	Subdivision of Circles.	RAJPUT, HINDU.				RAJPUT, MUSALMAN.				JAT, HINDU.				BRAHMAN.				MAHAJAN.				SKINNER FAMILY.				OTHERS.				TOTAL.			
		Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.				
Hariana ...	Eastern ...	55.8	56	22	21	10.8	10.2	25	12	21.2	22.1	22	10	6.4	6.2	14	6	2.9	3.0	11	5	...	...	2.9	2.5	16	7	100	100	20	13		
	Western ...	31.7	31.8	30	23	21.6	18.2	57	29	8.4	8.8	35	21	12.0	13.3	17	10	9.8	11.0	40	19	7.5	7.4	3,033	132	9.0	9.5	18	8	100	100	31	18
	Total ...	45.0	43.8	24	21	15.6	13.3	38	19	15.4	17.3	24	11	8.9	8.8	16	8	8.0	6.1	22	10	3.4	2.7	3,033	132	5.7	5.0	17	7	100	100	24	15
Bager ...	Amrahi ...	31.1	30.1	101	55	3.2	2.4	45	16	41.6	42.0	57	31	12.4	13.1	46	25	5.8	6.3	40	13	...	...	5.9	6.1	26	12	100	100	55	28		
	Batal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.3	73.9	75	41	3.0	3.3	27	11	13.0	11.5	50	27	...	...	9.7	11.3	29	12	100	100	58	29		
	Total ...	27.4	27.7	101	55	2.8	2.2	45	16	45.5	45.1	60	32	11.3	12.1	45	24	6.7	6.6	42	15	...	...	6.3	6.3	26	12	100	100	56	28		
Total of Tahsil ...		33.6	35.7	37	30	7.3	7.0	39	18	34.8	33.0	49	25	10.5	10.7	29	15	6.4	6.3	32	13	1.2	1.2	3,033	132	6.2	6.1	23	10	100	100	38	21



Statement II showing sales in Bhitani Tahsil.—(para. 27 of Report).

CIRCLE.	Subdivision of Circle.	Number of villages.	SALES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF THE VILLAGE.						SALES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF OTHER VILLAGES.						SALES TO MONEY-LENDERS.						TOTAL.					
			Holdings.	Area in acres.			Revenue.	Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Revenue.	Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Revenue.	Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Revenue.	Consideration.
				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.		
Haryana	Eastern ...	22	100	1,124	72	1,198	366 15,399		23	211	103	314	73	3,646	222	2,031	86	2,117	582 40,339		345	3,366	261	3,627	1,021 69,584	
	Western ...	12	31	817	270	1,087	245 6,340		2	37	...	37	12	628	21	608	111	719	160 3,890		54	1,462	381	1,843	417 10,858	
	Total ...	34	131	1,941	342	2,283	611 21,939		25	248	103	351	85	4,274	243	2,639	197	2,836	742 44,229		399	4,828	642	5,470	1,438 70,442	
Bagar ...	Amrain ...	67	60	3,330	1,473	4,803	362 8,369		14	1,445	359	1,804	243	4,499	32	1,397	272	1,669	324 5,757		106	6,172	2,104	8,276	1,529 18,615	
	Bahal ...	8	7	355	3	358	60 509		1	47	1	48	8	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	402	4	406	68 639	
	Total ...	75	67	3,685	1,476	5,161	1,022 8,868		15	1,492	360	1,852	251	4,649	32	1,397	272	1,669	324 5,757		114	6,574	2,108	8,682	1,597 19,274	
Total of Tahsil ...		109	198	5,626	1,818	7,444	1,633 30,807		40	1,740	403	2,303	336	8,923	275	4,036	469	4,505	1,066 40,985		513	11,402	2,756	14,152	3,035 89,716	



Statement III showing Mortgages in Bivani Tahsil—(para. 27 of Report)

		MORTGAGES IN 1930.												MORTGAGES IN 1935.																		
Circle.	Subdivision of Circle.	Number of villages.	MORTGAGES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF THE VILLAGES.						MORTGAGES TO MONEY-LENDERS.						Total.																	
			Area in acres.			Amount of mortgage debt.	Revenue.	Rs.	Area in acres.			Amount of mortgage debt.	Revenue.	Rs.	Area in acres.			Amount of mortgage debt.	Revenue.	Rs.												
			Holdings.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.				Total.	Holdings.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.	Total.	Holdings.				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.									
Haryana	Eastern	21	486	2,824	221	6,945	1,342	28,340	104	1,663	139	1,702	631	9,503	600	6,147	449	6,096	2,029	47,654	1,286	12,034	800	14,243	8,702	55,483	799	7,464	581	8,359	2,819	10,702
	Western	12	222	3,417	381	3,778	611	13,708	29	538	46	635	124	8,795	102	2,849	207	3,156	911	15,034	443	6,802	714	7,316	1,846	32,837	210	2,901	225	3,126	708	6,488
	Total	33	708	6,241	602	10,723	1,953	42,048	223	2,099	185	2,337	655	18,298	802	6,996	756	9,252	2,940	62,688	1,729	20,838	1,023	21,569	9,548	1,119,400	1,019	10,365	1,110	11,465	3,522	17,191
Rajasthan	Amritsar	67	114	3,167	1,101	4,268	574	6,808	29	963	454	1,417	283	1,730	120	3,265	1,008	4,373	871	6,279	290	7,860	2,593	10,058	2,600	14,433	41	479	96	502	169	925
	Bahal	8	15	425	14	439	79	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	183	...	129	31	107	10	667	14	621	113	838	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	75	129	3,592	1,115	4,707	653	7,449	29	1,026	468	1,417	283	1,730	126	3,448	1,008	4,502	908	6,476	379	8,102	2,977	10,679	2,713	15,261	41	496	96	502	169	926
	Total of Tahsil	109	833	12,833	1,607	14,530	3,105	46,103	249	3,092	639	3,761	908	15,394	827	12,543	1,764	14,307	3,741	69,164	2,011	39,439	4,100	22,538	7,784	1,33,681	1,065	10,821	1,146	11,967	3,631	18,117



Crop Statement IV.—(percentages)—(paras. 34-35 of Report).

Talukas	Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	KHARIF.										RABI.								BOYS CROPS.					
				Jowar chari.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Gaur.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Area of crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Wheat.	Barley.	Goohi.	Gram.	Bajhar.	Other crops.	Area of crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Fallow.	Failed.	Harvested.	Total cultivation.
Bhiwani ..	Harfana ...	1885-86...	Barani ...	24.6	14.2	3.9	8.2	0.5	4.9	0.5	0.3	57.1	4.8	61.9	1.2	1.6	...	28.9	...	0.8	32.5	0.9	33.4	4.7	5.7	59.5	100
		4.0		9.6	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	17.9	44.8	62.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.6	11.7	14.3	23.0	56.5	20.5	100	
		28.1		16.7	1.4	7.5	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	57.6	5.2	62.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	32.7	2.1	0.4	36.7	0.7	37.4	...	5.9	94.3	100	
		28.3		15.1	1.5	4.0	0.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	51.8	10.2	71.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	11.7	1.9	0.2	14.7	3.7	18.4	10.6	22.9	66.5	100	
		Average ...		20.2	13.8	1.9	5.3	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.3	40.1	18.5	64.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	18.7	1.1	0.3	21.5	4.3	25.8	9.6	22.8	67.6	100
Bagar ...	...	1885-86...	Barani ...	1.2	30.7	25.6	9.6	...	7.5	...	...	74.6	8.8	83.4	0.1	0.6	...	1.5	...	...	2.2	0.4	2.6	14.0	9.2	76.8	100
		0.5		17.1	21.4	8.5	...	6.2	...	...	53.7	26.9	80.6	...	0.4	...	0.1	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.9	18.5	27.3	54.2	100	
		0.9		25.8	18.2	13.7	...	9.6	...	0.1	68.3	15.1	83.4	...	0.3	...	2.5	...	0.1	2.9	1.0	3.9	12.7	16.1	71.2	100	
		1.8		33.1	18.2	9.8	...	7.8	...	0.1	70.6	16.3	86.9	...	0.4	...	0.2	...	...	0.6	0.4	1.0	12.1	16.7	71.2	100	
		Average ...		1.1	26.7	20.9	10.3	...	7.7	...	0.1	66.8	16.8	83.6	...	0.5	...	1.0	...	...	1.5	0.6	2.1	14.3	17.4	68.3	100







# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## PART I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

PARA.		PAGE.
1.	General Description	1
2.	Trees	ib.
3.	Town of Bhiwani...	ib.
4.	Communications	2
5.	Rainfall	ib.
6.	Assessment Circles	3
7.	Soils	ib.

## PART II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

8.	Former Settlement	4
9 & 10.	Extracts from Mr. Brown's Report	ib.
11.	Cultivated areas at previous periods	6
12.	Demands at various periods	7
13.	Incidence of Mr. Brown's Demand	8
14.	Mehm Bhiwani villages Mr. Mill's Settlement	ib.
15.	Jhajjar villages	ib.
16.	Summary Settlement, 1860—63	ib.
17.	Demand of Tahsil in year before Munshi Amin Chand's Settlement	9
18.	Changes in Demand between 1863 and present time	ib.
19.	Principle of Munshi Amin Chand's Assessment	ib.
20.	Settlement in 1870 of Eastern Hariāna	10
21.	Remissions and Suspensions	ib.
22.	Processes for collection of revenue	11

## PART III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

23.	Ownership by castes	12
24.	Tenures	ib.
25.	Size of holdings	13
26.	Population...	ib.
27.	Alienations	14
28.	Cultivation at various periods and possible extension	15
29.	Irrigation	16
30.	Prices	ib.
31.	Rates of yield	17
32.	Rents	ib.
33.	Cattle and Camel breeding in the Bagar	ib.

## PART IV.—CROPS.

34.	Crops in the Hariāna Circle	19
35 & 36.	Crops in the Bagar Circle	ib.

## PART V.—PROPOSED REVENUE RATES.

37.	Assessment of irrigated land	21
38.	Assessment of waste	ib.
39.	Abstract of Preliminary Report	ib.
40 & 42.	Assessment of Eastern Hariāna	22
43.	Progressive assessment not recommended	23
44.	Assessment of Western Hariāna	ib.
45.	Assessment of Hariāna Circle	24
46.	Assessment of Bagar Circle	ib.
47.	Result for whole Tahsil...	ib.
48.	Cesses	25
49 & 50.	Instalments	ib.

## APPENDIX.

Glossary of Vernacular Terms.		
Statement	I.	26-27
Ditto	II.	28
Ditto	III.	29
Ditto	IV.	30
Ditto	V.	31
Map showing Assessment Circles.		32



ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF THE  
**BHIWANI TAHSIL**  
IN THE  
**HISSAR DISTRICT.**

**PART I.**  
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**

1. The Bhiwani Tahsil, which forms the southern part of this district, is somewhat irregular in shape, consisting of a fairly compact central block with an addition at each end. The neck towards the east is only six miles wide, and towards the west the tahsil is almost cut in two. It runs east and west about 47 miles, and is scarcely 24 miles across at its widest part. The area is 585 square miles, divided into 109 estates, with an average area of 3,428 acres, varying from 373 to 23,372 acres. On the east and west it just touches the Rohtak Tahsil and Bikanir Territory; the long boundary on the south marches with the Dádri part of the Jind State, Loháru and Bikanir; and the corresponding line on the north adjoins the Hānsi and Hissar Tahsils of this district. The surface of the eastern part towards Rohtak resembles that district in being almost a dead flat of good loam, broken however, by the sandy ridge which runs from Chang on the north-east corner, south to Bamla, and again appears in Kaunt, Ladanpur and Narsan. On the whole, however, from Rohtak boundary to the six mile neck, the country is flat, and the soil is good. The central part of the tahsil is a sea of sandy waves, which in some villages are almost as unstable as those of the sea. On the east the valley between the ridges contain good loamy bottoms which benefit by the drainage from the high lands; but towards the west the sandhills become more sandy, and the valleys have much less clay and more sand in the soil. In Bahal, the most western part of the tahsil, the hills are not so high as on the east, and the whole country presents the appearance of one almost level expanse of sandy soil. The valleys, where they exist, are less productive than towards the east, and the country is correctly described as "*registán*." The lower sand hills bear crops of bájra and moth: the next higher are covered with bambúl, kangera, karsana, bui and ak: and then comes the bare yellow sand which is gradually extending and swallowing up land which once bore jowár. The only breaks in the general flatness of the whole tahsil are the rocky peaks of the buried Arávali Range, which begin in Deosar near Bhiwani, and run to Toshám where the highest now rises 800 feet above the surrounding country.

2. The tahsil is very bare of trees except near tanks where we find a few pipals and kikars. In the Bagar a few "*banís*" (or waste covered with trees) still remain, but they contain only jand and jál, and these are rapidly disappearing; and generally there are only solitary kikar, kair, jand and jál trees. The useful pála bush is common in Hariána villages especially on exhausted soil; it is also found in the better Bagar villages, but it almost ceases towards the west end, and does not grow on mere sand. Its place is taken by the "*phog*," "*bui*," and the useful sarkanda: the former give food for camels and fire-wood for the town of Bhiwani, and the latter supplies many wants, and enables the poorer classes to eke out a livelihood by the sale of munj, in which there is considerable trade.

3. The head-quarters of the tahsil are at Bhiwani which is not central, but when the tahsil, as it now exists, was constituted in 1861, it was considered that the great and increasing importance of that town more than counterbalanced any inconvenience arising from its position. In 1881, the town, which is the largest in the district, had a population of 33,762, ninety per cent. being Hindús, and the most of these are Mahájans. It is a convenient market for the supply of the neighbouring villages; it is a good market for all agricultural produce; and it also carries on a large export trade in grain, sugar, English cotton piece-goods and iron. The grain, except wheat and flour, goes towards Bombay; wheat, flour, sugar, cotton goods and iron are sent to the part of Rájputána known as Shekhawati and beyond to







6. In the Preliminary Report it has been explained that the existing assessment circles will be found sufficient for the purposes of the present revision (*see* paras. 1 and 2), and the Financial Commissioner has agreed to this. In the Bhiwáni Tahsil there are thus two circles, the Hariána consisting of the eastern, and better part, and the Bagar consisting of the western or sandy part. Each circle has been subdivided into two parts (*vide* paras. 25, 26, 44, Preliminary Report), and though statistics are now given for each part, still there will be only two circles, as at last Settlement.

7. In the Settlement now expiring a record was made of dakar, rosli and bhúr soils according to the North-Western Provinces system, but these soils were not used in the assessment, and no record has now been made of them. The classification into cultivated béráni, nahri, sailáb; and waste, kadím and jadíd, which is prescribed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act, was considered sufficient for all purposes of assessment, and this has been approved by the Financial Commissioner.



## PART II.

### FISCAL HISTORY.

8. All that I have been able to learn of the fiscal history of the district prior to the settlement now expiring, has been gathered from the Settlement Report of Mr. Mills, for the Mehm-Bhiwáni Pargana written in 1840, and of Mr. Brown, for the Hariána District written in 1841. These reports have not been printed, but a very full account of the first has been given in Mr. Fanshawe's Assessment Report of the Rohtak Tahsil, and it will be necessary hereafter to give details only for the small part of the Mehm-Bhiwáni Pargana which is now in the Bhiwáni Tahsil. Mr. Brown settled the whole of the Hānsi and Hissár, and the greater part of the Bhiwáni, Barwala, and Fatehabad Tahsils, and while the special details for each tahsil will be given in its own report, it will be convenient in this, the first Assessment Report, to give a general account of the settlement, and as far as possible this will be done in his own words.

Extracts from Mr. Brown's report.

9. The following extracts are made from his general account of the settlement of the tract:—

"The re-occupancy of Hariána by the British Government dates in the year 1809 A.D. between which year, and the year 1815 A.D., the country was either waste, the Hansi Pargana and a few large villages in the other parganas excepted, or had only very recently been settled upon. The first Regular Settlement was formed by Mr. W. Fraser in 1815 A.D., for ten years, which was followed by a five-year settlement in 1825 A.D., and another ten years settlement partly made in 1830 A.D., and partly in 1831 A.D. The five-year settlement formed by Mr. Graham in 1825 A.D., may be taken as the settlement which forms the standard of comparison, corresponding with the general settlement of 1822 A.D., in the provinces to the east of the Jumna. In the subsequent settlement the jamas both of the mauzas and parganas underwent a little alteration in individual instances, but the total has not materially varied:—

Highest jama of the first ten years Settlement.	Highest jama of the second or five-year Settlement.	Highest jama of the last Settlement.	Average jama of the last five years.
Rs. 4,25,182	Rs. 4,75,421	Rs. 4,98,697	Rs. 4,88,609

10. In 1840-41, he made an assessment of the whole tract at Rs. 4,47,315, a reduction of Rs. 41,292 below the average demand of the previous five years, or 8.4 per cent. This assessment was not maintained for reasons which are given in the following paragraphs, which are quoted at length.

"On reference to the record of past years, the balances of the District for the last

Years.	Jama.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1233	4,51,916	....	
1234	4,50,386	19,247	
1235	4,59,624	5,660	
1236	4,67,113	26,312	
1237	4,73,524	46,796	
1238	5,17,434	2,78,960	} The balance partly owing to a bad season and partial failure.
1239	4,60,359	8,367	
1240	4,69,284	2,23,870	} A total failure and famine.
1241	4,77,658	4,28,205	
1242	4,77,127	8,137	} A bad season and partial failure.
1243	4,85,678	2,50,317	
1244	4,91,337	12,306	} An almost total failure.
1245	4,88,377	3,63,141	
1246	4,86,718	1,62,235	} A partial failure throughout the district.
1247	5,03,018	64,079	

NOTE.—To the above 15 years may be added the year 1232 F. S., when the failure was also so total that not a fraction of revenue was collected, the whole having been remitted, and the last year 1248 F. S., when a balance equal to that of 1247 F. S., accrued from a bad season and partial failure.

balances of 1236 and 1237 F. S. will also be found to be ascribed to the same cause, and

15 years which had been either remitted, or proposed for remission on account of bad seasons or had accrued from other causes appeared as per margin. From this return it appears that out of the 15 years 7 were years of total or partial failures attended each year by heavy balances amounting to annas 8 pies 3¼ on the jama of the whole seven, or if the antecedent and succeeding years of 1232 and 1248 F. S., be added, that 9 years out of the 17 were marked by the same recurrence of casualties of seasons. A portion of the



probably justly, but there was no general failure in these years. The return if exhibited for the same period in the form inserted in the pargana remarks will stand as follows: "

Average jama of 15 years from 1233 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collection for the same period of 15 years.	Average jama of ten years from 1238 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collection for the same period of ten years.	Average jama of five years from 1243 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collections for the same period of five years.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,87,576	3,50,862	4,93,653	3,05,735	4,88,609	3,20,610

" If therefore the results of the last five, ten or fifteen years were to be assumed as the probable or possible outturn of the ensuing corresponding periods, and as the district will always be exposed to these casualties more or less, there is no reason why they should not be, it will be obvious that the lately revised demand of Rs. 4,47,315 would have been either above or below the mark, above the means of realizations in an indifferent season, and below what has been realized up to a late period with a trifling balance in a good one. The remission would have probably continued at the same rate and scale as before, and if remissions were allowed in some years, the State would fairly be entitled to a higher scale of revenue in others, than that assessed. But apart from these considerations, arguments can scarcely be needed to prove that a system of revenue which makes a balance on account of casualties the rule, and a steady enforcement and collection of the demand almost the exception, must be grossly unsuited to the condition and circumstances of the part of the country in which it is maintained. Without entering into details it may be sufficient for me to state from my own experience as well as from the past fiscal history of the district, that these repeated remissions have had mischievous effects on industry and improvement, and that when the method in which they were unavoidably estimated and carried into effect in each year comes to be examined in detail, it will be found to have been a mere juggle between the Tahsil Officers and the people. It is not to be inferred from this, that the several remissions were uncalled for or unnecessary. The people would not pay their full revenue at its former standard in a deficient season. No means have hitherto presented themselves in that part of the country for compelling them to do so, or for preventing the general or partial abandonment of the district, and their elopement into the Foreign States on the frontier, which a strict enforcement of the demand on such an occasion would have assuredly given rise to, and the several local Revenue Authorities throughout this period have accordingly found themselves under the necessity of giving in, in succession, to a system which no one of them could possibly have approved of. The only remedy which presented itself for this state of things for the future period seemed to be a free and full descent in the scale of the revenue demand on the part of the Government to a standard sufficiently light to cover these casualties of season as far as they can be provided for by ordinary calculation, and the substitution of an average of profit and loss, for the State as well as for the people in the place of nominal demand and irregular remissions. The average collection of the last ten years from 1238 to 1247 F. S., appeared a fair basis to proceed upon in forming this estimate. In the ordinary run of chances, the advantage in it lay altogether on the side of the people, as the period in question comprises two disastrous years of almost total failure, five years of general failures, varying in their extent and magnitude, and only three in which the full revenue was realized with comparatively trifling balances, a succession of casualties which are scarcely likely to be crowded into any similar succeeding period. It may also be borne in mind that the total revenue demand for the district during this period as a whole, was far from being high or exorbitant, although in its parts it stood greatly in need of equalization."

" In the preceding paragraph the averages for the whole district are given. As the canal villages were necessarily excluded as a class from the calculations preliminary to the second revision of settlement, a similar return of averages for the bārāni portion of the district alone is subjoined: "

1	2	3	4	5	6
Average jama of 15 years from 1233 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collection for the same period of 15 years.	Average jama of ten years from 1238 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collection for the same period of ten years.	Average jama of five years from 1243 to 1247 F. S., inclusive.	Average collection for the same period of five years.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,11,639	2,90,055	4,15,581	2,47,979	4,11,947	2,55,948

First revised jama exclusive of the Canal villages Rs. 3,49,416.



"In the course of the distribution of the sum in the 4th column on each pargana a surplus of Rs. 10,276, or 4 per cent. over and above the sum total of the ten years average collections remained in the sum total of the pargana jamas, and as the furthest necessary limit of liberal reduction had been reached in the latter, the demand was ultimately and finally fixed at Rs. 2,58,255, being at a reduction of 37½ per cent. below the average standard of the last five years."

"The principles followed in the parganawar and manzawar distribution of this demand are noted in the pargana remarks severally. The result of the second revision for the bārāni portion of each pargana is subjoined :"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pargana.	Average jama of last five years.	First revised jama.	Second revised jama.	Average collections of last ten years.	Excess percentage above column five in the second revised jama.	Decrease of percentage below column five in the second revised jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Hānsi ... ..	1,25,823	97,265	88,854	72,568	...	7 14
Toshām ... ..	88,153	66,675	52,235	55,345	...	5 84
Sowāni ... ..	35,229	24,325	19,398	20,402	...	5 54
Bahāl ... ..	8,605	5,675	5,000	5,098	...	2 0
Barwāla ... ..	30,190	34,820	23,650	18,871	25 54	...
Hissār ... ..	89,539	73,576	54,798	55,415	...	1 14
Agroha ... ..	18,865	27,650	20,175	10,428	93 8	...
Fattehābad ... ..	15,543	19,530	16,095	9,762	64 14	...
Total ... ..	4,11,947	3,49,416	2,58,255	2,47,979	4 0	...

Former five years' average demand for the district.	First revised demand for the district.	Second revised demand for the district.
Rs. 4,88,609	Rs. 4,47,315	Rs. 3,80,200

"The assessment of the canal villages having at the same time undergone alteration, the demand for the whole district stands as per margin.

being a reduction of Rs. 1,08,409 or 22½ per cent. below the five years' average jama.

11. The Toshām and Bahāl Parganas of Mr. Brown's settlement have now been divided into (1) Amráin and (2) Bahāl, forming the Bagar Circle, and (3) the western part of the Hariāna circle, and after making allowance for five villages which since 1841 have been added from Hānsi and Hissār, the following table shows the state of cultivation in each part at the three periods for which we have statistics :—

Circle.	Period.	Cultivated area in acres.	CULTURABLE AREA IN ACRES.			Unculturable area in acres.	Total area.
			Fallow.	Waste.	Total.		
Bahāl ... ..	1840	17,291	264	8,723	8,987	2,639	28,917
Do. ... ..	1863	24,112	925	2,899	3,824	846	28,783
Do. ... ..	1887	24,411	1,143	2,408	3,551	821	28,783
Do. ... ..	1889	24,954	663	2,768	3,431	325	28,710
Amráin ... ..	1840	124,018	5,671	64,597	70,268	19,288	213,554
Do. ... ..	1863	166,837	4,834	31,763	36,597	8,439	11,872
Do. ... ..	1887	157,174	22,083	24,420	46,503	8,253	211,930
Do. ... ..	1889	157,537	10,241	33,695	43,936	9,635	211,108
Western part of Hariāna ...	1840	33,435	690	19,650	20,340	6,373	60,148
Do. do. do. ...	1863	40,605	1,419	13,443	14,862	4,518	59,885
Do. do. do. ...	1887	43,788	4,757	7,080	11,837	4,261	59,887
Do. do. do. ...	1889	44,457	1,141	10,353	11,494	3,916	59,867



Mr. Brown recorded that the area cultivated in 1825 was certainly greatly in excess of the area in 1840, and added—

“The usual fate of the Bhur tracts throughout Upper India is observable in this (Toshám) and the three other older established parganas of this class in this district (Siwáni, Bahal, Hissár). The emigrants finding a soil which had lain fallow for very many years previously, and being encouraged by a succession of favorable seasons, ploughed up every available bigá. The soil being easily exhaustible, began then to fail them, and the inhabitants to desert under the increasing pressure of the revenue demand, which desertion has rapidly increased, since new tracts of fresh land were thrown open to them by the gradual occupation of Agroha and Fatehabad.”

These remarks are specially applicable to Amráin, where the area of cultivation (*vide* para. 33, Preliminary Report) has not increased during the last 25 years.

Demand at various periods.

12. In the following statement has been given the highest demand at the various Settlements up to the present :—

Settlement.	Bahal.	Amráin.	Total Bagar Circle.	Western Part Hariána.	Total.
First, 1815-24 ... ..	9,524	70,625	80,149	18,755	98,904
Second, 1825-29 ... ..	10,000	75,285	85,285	19,537	1,04,822
Third, 1830-39 ... ..	8,625	72,163	80,787	22,072	1,02,159
Average of 5 years, 1835-39	8,605	70,811	79,416	22,072	1,01,488
First Revised demand, 1840	5,575	51,585	57,160	18,830	75,990
Second do. 1840	5,000	41,135	46,135	18,030	60,065
Settlement of 1860-63 ...	4,015	36,225	40,240	11,800	52,040

This statement explains why Mr. Brown's name has taken such a hold on the people of this district. He reduced the demand, which had once been as high as Rs. 1,04,822 to Rs. 60,065, and that at a time when the soil was in good heart, and had not ceased to bear. The average collection made in the Toshám and Bahal Parganas were as under :—

Period.	TOSHAM.		BAHAL.		Total average demand.	Average collections.
	Average demand.	Average collections.	Average demand.	Average collections.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1825-39	88,480	65,036	9,076	6,672	97,556	71,708
1830-39	88,484	55,345	8,615	5,098	97,099	60,443
1835-39	88,153	61,070	8,605	5,362	96,758	66,432

The area to which these figures relate is somewhat less than the tract referred to in the first two statements, as the average collections for the five villages added to the tahsil since 1841 cannot be found; but they show how utterly demoralized the people must have become under a system where the collection of the demand was the exception not the rule. In Toshám, Mr. Brown fixed his assessment at 14 per cent. below the average collections of the previous five years, and in Bahal at 7 per cent. below the same average.



Incidence of Mr. Brown's demand.

13. The incidence of Mr. Brown's demand was as follows:—

Circle.	INCIDENCE OF MR. BROWN'S DEMAND		INCIDENCE OF THE PRESENT EXPIRING DEMAND.	
	On cultivation in 1840.	On cultivation in 1863.	On cultivation in 1863.	On cultivation in 1887.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amráin ... ..	0 5 4	0 3 11	0 3 6	0 3 8
Bahal ... ..	0 4 8	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8
Western part of Hariána ...	0 6 8	0 5 6	0 4 8	0 4 4

14. In 1861, a part of the Mehm-Bhiwáni Tahsil of the Rohtak district was transferred to this district, and eighteen Mehm-Bhiwáni villages, Mr. Mills' Settlement, villages, including the town of Bhiwáni were added to the Bhiwáni (then the Toshám) Tahsil while the rest went to Hási. These eighteen villages, now divided into 22 estates, form the eastern part of the Hariána Circle, and are the only villages in the tahsil that were not settled by Mr. Brown. Fourteen (then only 13) were settled by Mr. Mills in 1840 (see Mr. Fanshawe's Assessment Report, Rohtak Tahsil). The highest demands for these 13 villages in the Settlement prior to 1840 were as under:—

						Rs.
First Settlement 1815-24	...	...	...	...	...	22,447
Second Ditto 1830-29	...	...	...	...	...	16,311
Third Ditto 1830-34	...	...	...	...	...	16,349
Fourth Ditto 1835-39	...	...	...	...	...	17,465

Mr. Mills at first fixed the assessment at Rs. 15,075, but though this was less than the demand of former years, it was more than the average collections, and the assessment was at once reduced by one-third to Rs. 9,991.

In the statement below, I give the incidence of Mr. Mills' revenue on the cultivation, for the whole Mehm-Bhiwáni Pargana, and for the part transferred to the Bhiwáni Tahsil:—

	Revenue	Incidence on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
47 Estates	53,005	0 12 6
13 Ditto (1840)	9,991	0 10 2
13 Ditto (1863)	9,991	0 5 4

In these 13 estates the cultivation increased from 15,686 acres in 1840 to 29,880 acres in 1863.

15. The other five villages (now 8 estates) transferred to the Bhiwáni Tahsil had been confiscated in 1857 from the Nawáb of Jhajjar villages. Jhajjar, and had been summarily settled for a period to expire with the settlement of the villages assessed by Mr. Mills, which they adjoined. Some changes were made in the demand of three villages by Munshi Amin Chand, and the period again extended, and in 1863 the revenue of these five villages stood at Rs. 11,175. The incidence of this demand on the cultivation of 1863 was 8 annas 3 pie and in Bamla and Naurangabád it was as much as Re. 1-2-4 and Re. 0-15-7.

16. The Settlement made by Mr. Brown was for 20 years from 1840 to 1860. I have no information how it worked, except Summary Settlement, 1860-63. that from 1840 to 1862 a sum of only Rs 9,926 was remitted in 25 villages, and that the remissions were largest in the western part of the Hariána Circle; but bad times came at the end of the period, and judging from the correspondence after the Mutiny, an impression apparently existed that the demand should be reduced. Before 1860, an enquiry was made into the circumstances of villages, the revenue of which seemed to call for immediate revision, with the result that the assessment was raised by Rs. 2,728 in 17 villages, and reduced by Rs. 10,002 in 12 villages, and the Summary Settlement thus effected remained in force for three years up to 1863. The increase



was almost entirely in *bārāni* villages where cultivation had increased, and with the exception of seven villages, the reduction was given only in villages irrigated from the canal and the Ghaggar, in which there were special grounds for reduction. Some of the villages had suffered in the Mutiny at the hands of the rebels, and some rebel villages had been punished by heavy fines. The seasons of 1858 and 1859 were unfavorable: and then came the famine in 1860-61. This succession of bad times no doubt had its influence in reducing, in 1863, the assessment made by Mr. Brown. The only village in the Bhiwāni Tahsil which underwent any change in the Summary Settlement was Chandana, the revenue of which was reduced from Rs. 480 to 430, reducing the total to Rs. 60,015.

17. The revenue of the whole tahsil for the year preceding the introduction of the now expiring Settlement was as follows:—

	Rs.
Thirteen villages settled by Mr. Mills .. .. .	9,991
Two Jhajjar villages settled before transfer to this District .. .. .	2,712
Three Jhajjar villages summarily settled by Munshi Amin Chand .. .. .	8,463
Total of villages transferred from Rohtak .. .. .	21,166
Toshām and Bahal Parganas settled by Mr. Brown including mafi Rs. 30 .. .. .	60,015
	81,181

To reconcile this with the statement at page 28 of the printed report, which is in several respects incorrect, the demand may be thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Toshām and Bahal Parganas .. .. .	60,015
Three villages summarily settled .. .. .	8,463
	68,478
Deduct mafi .. .. .	30
	68,448

18. The Regular Settlement made in 1863 applied only to the Toshām and Bahal tracts, which had been settled by Mr. Brown. Changes in demand between 1863 and present time. The Revised Settlement of the 18 Rohtak villages was made in 1870. Munshi Amin Chand reduced the demand by Rs. 7,975 (*viz.*, Khalsa Rs. 7,970, and mafi Rs. 5) leaving a demand of Rs. 73,206, including Rs. 25 mafi. The changes that have taken place since that time are shown below:—

Circle.	Revenue fixed in 1863.	Reduction in consequence of revision of revenue ( <i>vide</i> para. 20).	Reduction on account of land acquired by Government.	Total reduction.	Balance in 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bahal .. .. .	4,015	...	...	...	4,015
Amráin .. .. .	36,225	..	...	...	36,225
Total Bagar circle ..	40,240	...	...	...	40,240
Eastern Hariána ..	21,166	1,631	38	1,669	19,497
Western Do. ..	11,800	...	2	2	11,798
Total Hariána Circle ..	32,966	1,631	40	1,671	31,295
Total of Tahsil .. ..	73,206	1,631	40	1,671	71,535

The revenue now undergoing revision is Rs. 71,535, which includes a small perpetual assignment assessed at Rs. 25.

19. Munshi Amin Chand wrote that he found no room for an increase in the revenue, partly because of the reduction of the Government demand from two-thirds to half of the net produce, and partly because of the precarious husbandry and isolated position of the



district. After taking the increase of cultivation into consideration, he made a reduction of 12·5 per cent. The basis of his rates was the rent prevailing in Skinner Estate villages, from which he deducted a quarter on account of bad seasons and cesses, and half the balance was his revenue rate. Hence he took only three-eighths of the net produce instead of half, for the Skinner Estate rents are paid whether the seasons are good or bad. I think he might have maintained the existing demand and relieved the Bagar villages at the expense of Fatehabad and Barwála Tahsils, in which cultivation had largely increased. He might have maintained the old demand in the western part of the Hariána Circle, but he was right in reducing the Bagar.

20. The period of Settlement of the villages transferred from Rohták Settlement in 1870 of expired in 1869-70, and in the spring of 1870 a summary Eastern Hariána, enquiry was made into the circumstances of these villages with the result that the assessment was maintained in all except five: and in these five (*viz.* Naurangabad, Chang, Kaunt, Sirsa-Gogra and Bamla) the demand was reduced by Rs. 1,631, in consequence of the indebtedness of the proprietors, the encroachment of sand hills in Sirsa-Gogra, Chang and Kaunt, and because the incidence of the revenue in these villages was higher than in neighbouring estates. No increase in the demand was made in villages where cultivation had increased, and the reason assigned was the indebtedness of the proprietors. I think it necessary to give some details of the circumstances of these 18 villages (now the Eastern part of the Hariána Circle) in 1870, because as will be shown hereafter, it was the failure to take a possible increase in that year which prevents me from now recommending a demand which is justified by the present state of these villages.

A Statement (No. V.) has been given showing by villages the area cultivated and the incidence of the revenue at four periods 1840, 1863, 1870 and 1889. The cultivated area in 1840 was only 15,687 acres in the 13 villages, then settled: it had increased to 29,880 acres in 1863, or almost double, and in 1870, to 31,422 acres, but this last area is probably incorrect, as several villages are shown as having exactly the same cultivated area as in 1863. But accepting it as correct, the area under cultivation had quite doubled between 1840 and 1870, the periods that should have been compared. In 1870, no reference was made to Mr. Mills' Settlement, and though the cultivated area had in some villages almost quadrupled, no increase in the demand was made, and in one village, in which cultivation had doubled, it was reduced. The cultivated area in the five Jhajjar villages not settled in 1840 was in 1863, 22,284 acres, and the incidence 8 annas a cultivated acre. In 1870 there was a slight increase in cultivation, but the revenue was reduced by Rs. 1,538, and the incidence to 6 annas 5 pie. If the incidence of the demand in these 18 villages had been maintained in 1870 at the same rate as even in 1863, it could have been paid, and the difficulty now felt in making a sudden large increase would have been lessened. The indebtedness of the people has increased apace, and they have so far as we can see derived no benefit from the lowness of the demand.

21. The following list shows the occasions on which it has been found Remissions and suspensions necessary to suspend and remit revenue during the present settlement:—

Year.	Instalment.	Suspension.	No. of villages concerned.	Realizations.	Remissions.
				Rs.	Rs.
1868	Kharif ...	9,878	48	2,180 collected in 1869	7,698
1869	Rabi ...	4,212	13	3,900 collected up to end of 1870	312
1869	Kharif ...	7,317	22	7,056 ditto ditto 1870.	261
1870	Rabi ...	785	4	590 ditto ditto 1870.	175
1870	Kharif ...	2,425	13	2,425 ditto ditto 1871.	...
1871	Rabi ...	...	...	...	...
1871	Kharif ...	3,685	18	3,685 collected up to end of 1872.	...
1884	Rabi ...	6,825	18	6,825 ditto ditto 1874.	...

There was no difficulty experienced up to the famine of 1868-69, and in that year the somewhat hasty remission of Rs. 7,698, before the nature of the



next kharif was known seems to have led to a succession of suspensions which were only stopped by a letter from the Commissioner who pointed out in regard to suspensions for the kharif, 1871, that while the rainfall for the past four years had been scanty and capricious, and in 1868-69 the scarcity approximated to a famine, still the crops of 1871 had been in general fair average ones: that the Settlement was made purposely light in view of these repeated droughts, and that the village assets had increased. The proposals for suspension were largely reduced, and no remissions were given in 1871, nor any since.

The suspensions were more common in the Hariána than in the Bagar villages: a rabi instalment is paid only by the villages transferred from Rohtak, and it will be noticed that the rabi instalment was thrice partly suspended. The reason generally assigned for remission in addition to the scanty harvest was the thriftless indolent character of the Rájpút proprietors.

22. It has rarely of late years been necessary to issue coercive processes for the collection of the revenue: and when they have been issued, probably the Tahsildár was more to blame than the Lambardár. In the Bagar, the people have their profits from camel-hiring and cattle-breeding, and are able to pay even in bad years. At least the Játs can do so: and the Rájpúts all over the Tahsil go to the "banias" even in good years.

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## PART III.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

23. In the Hariána Circle almost half (45 per cent.) of the whole area is held by Hindú Rájpúts, and 15 per cent. by Musalman Rájpúts, and only 15 per cent. by Játs. This circle is not fortunate in its proprietors; they are good soldiers, but poor cultivators. The Bagar is better, for there 45 per cent. is held by Játs, but they are mostly Bagri Játs, who are not so energetic, nor so good cultivators as the Deswáli Játs. One-tenth of the whole tahsil is in the hands of Brahmins, who are fairly good cultivators, but below even the Bagri Játs. Rájpúts, Játs, and Brahmins own 86 out of every 100 acres: and Mahájans have 6 acres more, leaving very little to other castes.

The principal castes of the rural population are given below:—

Caste.	Population.	Total.
Hindú Ját ... ..	19,376	35,566
Hindú Rájpút ... ..	5,581	
Musalman Rájpút ... ..	3,121	
Brahmin ... ..	7,488	6,859
Máhajan ... ..	6,859	
Chamars and Dhanaks ... ..	9,501	
Kumhars, Ahirs ... ..	5,885	15,386
Carpenters, Barbers ... ..		
Other Classes ... ..	11,983	11,983
Total rural population ... ..	69,794	69,794

Though the Rájpúts hold three-fifths of the land, they are only one-eighth of the population: and they are dependent on the other castes that have been named for cultivators. In the Eastern Circle, where Rájpúts prevail, a larger proportion of the cultivation is in the hands of tenants-at-will than in any other part of the tahsil, though in this part there is not a single zemindári or pattidári village.

24 In Statement II. (Bhiwáni) and in paras. 27 and 33 of the Preliminary Report, statistics have been given of the areas held by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants: but there is a kind of proprietary right described as belonging to Kirsan Kadim, which takes its place between the full biswadár who shares in the common land, and the occupancy tenant. A special enquiry was made in 1852 under the orders of Mr. Thomason into the origin of this tenure, and the result was published in the Proceedings of the N.-W. Provinces Government. It is enough to note here that these proprietors correspond to the Malik-Kabza of Punjab Settlements. Their rights were conferred voluntarily by the village founders and were recorded in 1840 and confirmed in 1852, when it was declared that they possessed "a heritable and transferable right commensurate with the extent of their cultivation without any claim to a share in the common land."

From the following statement it will be noticed that the Kadim-Kirsan proprietors hold a small area in the eastern part of the tahsil, and even that area has not been all held since the villages were founded, for proprietors have sold cultivated land, limiting the right of the purchasers to the status of



Kadim-Kirsan. In the Bagar one-fifth of the whole cultivated area is held by this class, and mostly by Jāts. The communities in the Bagar are weakened by the great area held by these proprietors, and by occupancy-tenants, who together have one-third of the whole. But on the other hand, this secures the presence of a sufficient number of cultivators, who would probably not remain in the Bagar without a greater interest in land than a tenant-at-will has.

Circle.	Sub-division of circle.	Total cultivated area.	Cultivated area owned by Kirsan-Kadim.	TENURES.				Average area of Khud-Kasht.		Remarks.
				Cultivated area owned by biswadars, that is, full proprietors.				Per holding.	Per owner.	
				Cultivated by proprietors.	Cultivated by occupancy tenants.	Cultivated by tenants-at-will.	Total.			
HARIANA	Eastern ...	58,884	3,730	25,816	4,270	25,408	55,154	10	7	Areas are those for 1886-87 as there has not yet been time to get statistics of new measurements.
		100	6.4	43.2	7.2	43.2	93.6			
	Western ...	43,788	5,630	17,550	16,471	4,137	38,158	17	10	
		100	12.9	40	37.6	9.5	87.1			
	Total ...	102,672	9,360	42,966	20,741	29,605	93,312	12	8	
		100	9.1	41.7	20.1	29.1	90.9			
BAGAR	Amraïn ...	157,174	29,984	49,039	16,954	61,187	127,190	30	17	
		100	19.1	31.2	10.8	38.9	80.9			
	Bahal ...	24,411	8,083	6,933	4,413	49,82	16,328	42	32	
		100	33.1	28.4	18.1	20.4	66.9			
	Total ...	181,585	38,067	55,972	21,377	60,169	143,518	32	17	
		100	20.9	30.8	11.8	33.5	79.1			
	Tahsil ...	234,257	47,427	98,938	42,118	95,774	236,830	18	11	
		100	16.8	34.8	14.9	33.7	83.4			

25. The average cultivated area in each holding is (see Statement I.) large, especially in the Bagar where there are nine zemindāri and 17 pattidāri villages. The very large average of 101 acres per holding and 55 acres per owner in the case of Hindú Rājputs in Amraïn sub-division arises from that caste having three zemindāri villages in the circle. Jāts hold four zemindāri villages and their average also is high. The size of the holding actually cultivated by the biswadars (*vide* statement in last para.) is 12 acres in the Hariāna, and 32 acres in the Bagar Circle, after deducting the land held by tenants. Even in the Bagar there is never any difficulty in getting the land sown, for rain is not as a rule general, and a custom prevails of the people of the villages in which rain has not fallen going with ploughs and bullocks to the more fortunate villages, and working for wages. One pair of bullocks will plough from 20 to 30 acres for the kharif crop, and in the Bagar there is no want of plough cattle. It is also to be noted that the soil requires rest, and that on an average 14 out of every 100 acres lies fallow every year in the Bagar. It is not customary in this district for kamins to have land in lieu of service; small holdings scarcely exist, for no one could live on a small holding. The Kirsan-Kadim proprietors in the Bagar have 14 acres of cultivated land per holding.

26. The population of the whole tahsil was in 1868, 104,170, and in 1881, 103,556, but as the following statement shows there has been an increase of 7 per cent. in the rural



population of the Hariána Circle, and decrease of 9 per cent. in the Bagar Circle, and an increase in the town of Bhiwáni of 5 per cent :—

Circle.	Sub-division.	Census.	Area in square miles.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total.	Rural population per square mile.
HARIANA ... ..	Eastern ... ..	1868	114	13,452	32,254	45,706	118
		1881	114	14,076	33,762	48,738	131
	Western ... ..	1868	94	13,986	...	13,986	149
		1881	94	14,371	...	14,371	153
	Total ... ..	1868	208	27,438	32,254	59,692	132
		1881	208	29,347	33,762	63,109	141
BAGAR ... ..	Amráin ... ..	1868	331	39,145	...	39,145	118
		1881	331	35,481	...	35,481	107
	Bahal ... ..	1868	45	5,333	...	5,333	119
		1881	45	4,966	...	4,966	110
	Total ... ..	1868	376	44,478	...	44,478	119
		1881	376	40,447	...	40,447	108

These figures show the greatest increase in Eastern Hariána, where there has also been some extension of cultivation. In Hariána, the Rájputs are not altogether dependent on cultivation, as it is one of the principal recruiting grounds for the native army. The decrease in the Bagar was to be expected, for the harvest in 1880-81 was below the average, and in such times, the spare members of families go to other parts of the country to work as laborers; moreover cultivation has decreased. It is very difficult to estimate what the population may now be, but I doubt if it is more than in 1881.

27. The ordinary statement showing sales since 1863, and existing mortgages have been given in the Appendix, and in the abstract below are shown the prices realized, and also how a hundred acres of cultivated land is now distributed among original owners, purchasers and mortgagees :—

Circle.	DISTRIBUTION OF 100 CULTIVATED ACRES.											Total sold and mortgaged.	Area in hands of original owners.
	Sold since 1862.				Mortgaged								
	To agriculturists of the village.	To agriculturists of other villages.	To money-lenders.	Total.	To agriculturists of the village.	To agriculturists of other villages.	To money-lenders.	Total.					
Eastern Hariána ... ..	2	0.4	3.6	6.0	10.5	2.8	11	24.3	30.3	69.7			
Western Do. ... ..	1.8	0.1	1.4	3.3	7.7	1.2	6.4	15.3	18.6	81.4			
Total ... ..	1.9	0.3	2.6	4.8	9.2	2.1	9.0	20.3	25.1	74.9			
Amráin Bagar ... ..	2.1	0.9	0.9	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.1	4.7	8.6	91.4			
Bahal Do. ... ..	1.4	0.2	...	1.6	1.7	...	0.7	2.4	4.0	96.0			
Total ... ..	2.0	0.8	0.8	3.6	2.0	0.5	1.9	4.4	8.0	92.0			

In the Bagar only 8 per cent. has changed hands, and only 3 per cent. has gone to money-lenders.



There is not much profit made from mere cultivation in the Bagar : the breeding of bullocks and camels pays better : and hence there is not much demand for land. A quarter of the circle is held by thriftless Rájputs, and if the land had been more valuable more would have been alienated. In the Hariána Circle one-fourth of the whole cultivated area has changed hands, and half of this has gone to money-lenders.

In Western Hariána, 81 per cent. is now in the possession of the original owners, and in the Eastern Hariána only 70 per cent.

The area transferred is largest in parts with most Rájput proprietors, and it also follows the value of the land. The transfers have been most numerous and most extensive where the revenue has been easiest. Thirty per cent., say one-third of the cultivated area of Eastern Hariána has changed hands, though there has been no change in revenue during the last fifty years, except by reduction. Sixty-five per cent. of the whole area is held by Rájputs : the land is as good as any in the district : and there is the large town of Bhiwáni with its temptations and money-lenders ready to advance on such good credit. The Rájputs of the Western Hariána are subject to the same temptations, but their land is less valuable. This Hariána Circle was even in 1863 in a bad state, as 11 per cent. of its cultivation was then mortgaged, but only for Rs. 17,191, whereas the mortgage-money is now Rs. 1,18,400, or almost four times the revenue.

The abstract giving prices per acre show marked difference in value between the land in the Eastern and Western parts of Hariána, and the still greater difference in regard to the Bagar :—

Circle.	AVERAGE PRICE OF CULTIVATED LAND SOLD TO				AVERAGE PRICE OF CULTIVATED LAND MORTGAGED TO				Average rate per cultivated acre of mortgages recorded in 1863.
	To agriculturists of the village.	To agriculturists of other villages.	To money-lenders.	Total.	To agriculturists of the village.	To agriculturists of other villages.	To money-lenders.	Total.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Eastern Hariána ... ..	13 14	17 5	19 14	17 11	4 14	4 0	7 12	8 6	1 7
Western Do. ....	7 12	17 0	6 6	7 7	4 0	7 1	5 4	4 13	2 4
Total ... ..	11 5	17 4	16 12	16 9	4 2	6 8	7 0	5 13	1 11
Amráin Bagar ... ..	2 8	3 2	4 2	3 0	2 1	1 13	1 14	1 15	2 0
Bahal Do. ....	1 7	3 3	...	1 10	1 8	...	1 1	1 6	...
Total ... ..	2 6	3 2	4 2	2 15	2 0	1 13	1 13	1 14	2 0

The proportion of purchase-money to revenue is in Eastern Hariána 58 times ; in Western Hariána 26 times ; in Bagar Circle 12 times ; in whole tahsil 30 times. The average price paid in the Eastern Hariána by money-lenders was 69 times the revenue.

28. In para. 11, statistics have been given of the areas under cultivation at various periods since 1840 for the whole tahsil with the exception of villages transferred from Rohtak, of which a special account has been given in para. 20.

In Bahal the cultivation has increased, but in Amráin there has been a decided decrease since 1863, the causes of which have been explained in the extracts from Mr. Brown's Report at para. 10 of this Report and in para. 33 of the Preliminary Report. The emigration that went on from the Bagar to the Hariána tract in 1840, when the Barwala and Fatehabad tahsils were opened out, now extends to the canal-irrigated lands in Firozpur and Patiala : but there is little hope now of the poor soil getting rest until it is so utterly exhausted as not to repay cultivation. If prices had not risen largely, more land would have now been abandoned. As it is, the return in some cases is less than the expenditure, but a certain number of camels must be kept for cultivation and



their time would otherwise be wasted. In the rains they are used in ploughing land which is rented at the Government demand. There are occupancy tenants who are paying more than tenants-at-will for the same kind of land, but they hold on in the hope of some relief at Settlement. In western Hariána there has been a total increase of 8 per cent. between 1863 and 1887; and in individual villages which approach more nearly to true Hariána, the increase has been much greater. In the Eastern Hariána, the increase is only 7 per cent. by the new measurements.

We cannot look for much increase in the future. The waste in the Bagar after a long rest will scarcely supply the place of exhausted land which must be given up; and part of it will, even though culturable, be retained waste in order to supply drainage for the fields below. One fifth of the culturable waste in the Bagar is subject to rent, partly because occupancy tenants have not abandoned it, and partly because it is maintained as upráhan for drainage. In the Hariána, the culturable waste is only one-sixth of the whole area (excluding unculturable), and more than one-fourth of it already pays rent. A considerable area must here be kept waste to fill the village tanks. On the whole, then, it may be said that the maximum area of cultivation in this tahsíl has almost been reached.

29. No part of the tahsíl is secure against famine. The wells are very rarely worked for irrigation purposes except in bad years, and then they can scarcely supply more water than is required for man and beast, without becoming brackish. The following statement gives the areas irrigated during the last four years:—

CIRCLE.	AREA OF WELL IRRIGATED LAND.				
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89	Average.
Eastern Hariána...	77	105	41	73	74
Western "	64	265	45	340	204
Total Hariána	141	470	86	413	278
Amráin Bagar	693	738	297	539	567
Bahal Bagar	1	9	3	...	3
Total Bagar	694	747	300	539	570

There are 293 wells in the tahsíl divided thus—

CIRCLE.	Sweet.	Milnla.	Brackish.	Total.
Eastern Hariána	23	10	9	42
Western "	8	47	20	75
Total	31	57	29	117
Amráin Bagar	73	9	90	172
Bahal "	...	4	...	4
Total Bagar	73	13	90	176
Total Tahsíl	104	70	119	293

Nilnmla water is neither sweet nor very brackish, but such wells soon become quite brackish if worked.

30. The subject of prices was considered in the Preliminary Report, and the Commissioner was of opinion that the rise was not below 60 per cent. and the Financial Commissioner accepted this view. I take this opportunity of making clearer how my estimate of the rise in prices was made, as a misunderstanding has arisen in regard to it in Financial Commissioner's note (para. 3). The prices given for the

Prices.



periods before Munshi Amín Chand's Settlement are *Hissár Bazár* prices; and in General Statement II (columns 2, 3 and 4) I have compared these bazár prices with the present *Hissár Bazár* prices, and from this comparison and from other considerations I drew my conclusions as to the rise in prices. The rates proposed in columns 11 and 12 of Statement II are based on the actual prices paid to producers at the harvest time in villages. They are the rates to be used in working out produce estimates, but it was not intended that they should be compared with the *Hissár Bazár* rates with which they have little affinity. A comparison of *village* rates in 1888 with *bazár* rates in 1863 will necessarily show a smaller rise than a comparison of *bazár* rates at both periods.\* This latter comparison showed a rise of from 32 to 91 per cent., and I think a general rise of 60 per cent. may certainly be assumed to have taken place. I may here also explain that the famine year 1860-61 was excluded from the calculation of prices before the Settlement. The period in General Statement I, in column 2, should have been shown as "four years 1858-63"; the year 1860-61 was not included, and this fact is expressly stated in the body of the Report.

31. The produce estimates framed were based on a few experiments, on the estimates of Sirsa and Firozpur, and on general enquiry. They were considerably in excess of the Sirsa estimates for the Bagar and Hariána tracks, and almost equal to those of the Firozpur Rohi. I think the estimates are fair averages of the produce, which can be used safely in calculating the probable outturn over a number of years. I fully considered the Rohtak estimates, but did not show them in the statement, because before they were applied they were modified or the result was modified. As this omission has been misunderstood, I take this opportunity of pointing out that the experiments made in the Rohtak Tahsil, which alone could be compared with this district, were all on irrigated land except in the case of gram, and that there were no experiments in jowár and bájra, the staples of this district. Again, in this district, jowár is sown both for fodder and for grain, that is, it is sown on *baráni* land more closely than it would be if intended only for grain. For this reason the outturn in grain is less than if fodder were of no consideration. In Rohtak 12 per cent. was deducted from the cultivated area on account of fodder crops, which were not taken into consideration in forming the produce estimates (*vide* para. 48 and Appendix XI); again a further deduction was made on account of famine years (see para. 55). The yields given in my Preliminary Report are average yields, which may be safely applied to the area cropped (whether it was sown for fodder or for grain) without any deductions on account of fodder crops. It necessarily follows that these yields cannot fairly be compared with the Rohtak rates, which were applicable only to grain crops; but these rates were duly considered, and were not shown in the Preliminary Report merely because they were not homogeneous with the rates proposed in it.

32. In the Preliminary Reports the subject of rents has been fully discussed, and I have nothing to add to what has been written.

33. It has been necessary, time after time, to refer to the deterioration of soil, and to the precarious husbandry of the Bagar, but as a partial set off against these may be set the profits from breeding horned cattle and camels, and the profits from hiring camels. The following statement gives the result of the last enumeration of cattle and agricultural implements:—

CIRCLE.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses, ponies, mules and asses.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.
Hariána ... ..	13,595	3,516	1,736	6,431	519	803	3,441
Bagar ... ..	35,445	2,817	1,045	10,836	4,151	308	5,765

\* This was not what was done. In para. 6 of the Preliminary Report, Mr. Anderson gave averages which would probably have been used for assessment purposes in 1863 if the rates had been founded on produce estimates; and I compared these with his assumed averages for the same purpose.—W. M. Youns, Financial Commissioner.



In passing through the Bagar villages I have been struck with the large number of cows and young bullocks not over two years of age. Bullocks are not required for ploughing, as camels can do that work, and the carts are few. The young male stock are trained at the well, and for a short time in the plough and sold. The difference between the two circles is well illustrated by the above statistics. There is an excess of cattle in the Bagar over the requirements for ploughing, because there is more waste, and guár is a crop suitable to the tract. Camels are scarcely kept in the Hariána Circle, but there are over four thousand in the Bagar, and from these large profits are made.

When the rains are over, and the ploughing done, the season for export to Shekhawati begins, and this is the time when camels are no longer required in their villages. There is no winter crop and all hands are idle. In this season, they are engaged by the Bhiwáni traders for transport of goods to Bikanir and Jesalmir, and nearer towns. The profits of this carrying trade have often paid the revenue which could not be got from the land.

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## PART IV.

## CROPS.

34. In the Preliminary Report the produce estimates were based on the average areas cropped during the last four years for which fairly trustworthy statistics exist (*vide* para. 14 of that Report), but to show how the areas vary an abstract has been now given year by year for the two circles (*see* Statement IV).

It will be noted that in the Hariána Circle between 60 and 70 per cent. of the whole cultivated area is always sown in kharif, and that of this area sown more than one-third fails on an average. The variation in the "kharāba" area is very great; in 1885 and in 1887 only 5 acres failed out of 62 acres sown, while in 1886 45 acres failed out of the same area. In the latter year the rainfall in August was half the average and was *nil* in September. Facts such as these show how cautiously we must assess revenue on averages founded on details which differ so greatly.

The area in the Hariána Circle under rabi crops is one-fourth of the whole cultivation; and one-sixth fails on an average. Here, again, the area failed in 1886 was very great, and in 1885 and 1887 insignificant.

The crops grown are jowár, bájra and pulses in the kharif, and gram in the rabi. The area under wheat and mixtures of wheat is less than one per cent.

35. In the Bagar Circle somewhat over 83 per cent. of the cultivated area is put under summer crops, and there is practically no rabi at all. The great deterioration in soil the further west we go is shown not only by its general unsuitability for winter crops, but also by the marked difference in the areas under summer crops:—

					Hariána.	Bagar.
Percentage under jowár	..	..	..	..	20.2	1.1
" " bájra	..	..	..	..	13.8	26.7
" " moth and mung	..	..	..	..	7.2	31.2
					41.2	59.0

Jowár is sown only in the better parts of the Bagar valleys, where gram also will grow. Of the 66 acres per cent. ordinarily harvested in kharif, 59 bear bájra, moth and mung.

Great though the variations in the area cropped are; they are not here so great as in the Hariána Circle. Mr. Brown wrote of this circle that "the soil, though light, is in a tolerable season a productive one, if not previously exhausted, and in the most unfavorable one a total failure is seldom, if ever, experienced. The lightest showers are felt beneficially by the crops." This is fully borne out by the crop observations of the past four years. In 1886-87 the area cropped in the Hariána Circle was only 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, while in the Bagar it was 54 per cent.

36. To illustrate the great variations from year to year in the outturn, I give below a statement showing the value of the landlord's share in villages of the district similar to this tahsil:—

## Landlord's Income.

VILLAGE.	Revenue.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	Average of 10 years.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pahal	250	111	858	1,605	161	1,172	161	201	797	1,332	565	696	Bagar
Bhari	75	15	537	574	213	575	133	57	315	556	261	324	Do.
Bhatu	220	477	1,011	634	441	1,345	438	219	1,811	463	563	740	Hariána
Mowanwála	630	868	1,871	1,937	2,397	1,270	1,289	910	2,688	1,294	1,242	1,578	Do.
Sagbun	870	1,037	2,729	2,759	2,184	3,101	2,926	2,492	2,473	3,635	2,255	2,559	Hariána, rent paid on area sown.

Rent paid in kind.



These figures show how cautious it is necessary to be in assessing up to an average of years, when from year to year the variations are so great. If the revenue of Pahal be fixed at Rs. 350, which is half the average income of 10 years, there is a probability that the whole income of the landlord will be less than the Government demand in four out of ten years. It is much the same in Bhari, the other Bagar village, but better in the Hariāna villages, where the yearly income was always more than half the average.

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## PART V.

## PROPOSED REVENUE RATES.

37. In order to clear the ground, I refer first of all to the rates for irrigated and waste land, which have been practically decided by the orders on the Preliminary Report. The total area irrigated from wells in 1886-87 was only 1,217 acres in the whole tahsil, and in 1887-88, when the rains were seasonable and the crops good, the area was only 386 acres. I have explained in paras. 37, 49 and 55 the circumstances under which wells are worked, and have recommended that no assessment in excess of the ordinary dry rate should be put on land irrigated from wells. The Commissioner has concurred in this recommendation; and the Financial Commissioner, while not disposing of the matter in his order on the Preliminary Report, saw no reason to object to the exemption of wells from assessment. I have nothing to add to what has been already recorded, except that in the Settlement now expiring no assessment was made on well irrigated land in this tahsil.

38. In paras. 83 and 93 of the printed Report Munshi Amin Chand has explained his mode of assessing the waste. In this tahsil he charged an anna an acre on any waste in excess of one-fourth of the area of the village. The amount so assessed was only Rs. 538. In paras. 23 and 24 of the Preliminary Report I have recommended that the procedure followed in Rohtak should be followed in this district, so that a small rate would be assessed on any waste in excess of an area equal to one-fourth of the cultivated area of the village. The rates proposed were half an anna in the Bagar and an anna in the Hariána Circle, and these have been approved of by the Commissioner, and not objected to by the Financial Commissioner. For the whole tahsil the assessment at these rates would come only to Rs. 761; and of this, Rs. 565 is on account of the sandy waste in the Bagar, which in part produces little or nothing (see column 14, General Statement VI, Preliminary Report). In this tahsil the assessment of the waste is not an important matter, and I have nothing to add to what I have already written.

39. For convenience of reference I give below a summary in tabular form of the recommendations made in the Preliminary Report, the only change being that the areas now used are those of the new measurement instead of the year 1887:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIRCLE.	Present revenue.	Incidence of present revenue on area cultivated in 1887.	Revenue rates of expiring Settlement.	Rate in column 3 on present cultivation.	Revenue rates proposed.	Rates in column 6 on present cultivation.	Addition on account of excess waste.	Total revenue.	Increase per cent.
	Rs.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Hariána	19,497	0 6 0	0 5 0	20,880	0 9 9	33,930	23	33,953	74
Western "	11,798	0 4 8	0 5 0	12,967	0 5 9	15,977	173	16,150	37
Total Hariána	31,295	0 5 5	0 5 0	33,847	0 8 0	49,907	196	50,103	60
Amráin Bagar	36,224	0 3 6	0 4 0	34,461	0 3 9	36,923	556	37,479	3
Bahal "	4,015	0 2 8	0 3 0	4,159	0 3 0	4,679	9	4,688	17
Total Bagar	40,239	0 3 4	0 4 0	38,620	0 3 8	41,602	565	42,167	5

There has been a slight increase in the area cultivated in the Bagar and in Western Hariána, but a considerable decrease in the sandy villages in



Eastern Hariána, and this decrease in cultivation has reduced the possible increase there from 84 to 74 per cent.

40. The increase in Eastern Hariána at the rate of 9 annas 9 pies per acre would be 74 per cent., and the question for consideration is how much of this increase can be taken at once. In para. 20 of this Report I have already explained the special circumstances of this tract. In the last Settlement of these villages which took place in 1870, if the incidence of 6 annas 6 pies which prevailed in 1863 had been maintained, and the resulting demand of Rs. 22,591 distributed with regard to the great increase in cultivation between 1840 and 1870, there would have been much less difficulty in now taking the full demand. This demand of Rs. 22,591 would have been amply justified by the circumstances, but instead of an increase a reduction was made to Rs. 19,535. Some of the reductions were certainly correct for the individual villages, but an increase was required in others.

The villages settled in 1840 by Mr. Mill have paid the same demand for the last 50 years, though cultivation has doubled on the whole, and in some villages quadrupled; but this increase was mostly before 1863, since which year there has been a slight decrease in these villages. It cannot be said then that there has been any material improvement in resources since 1870, or even since 1863, except the improvement from enhanced prices and the resulting rents. In the Jhajjar villages there has been an increase in cultivation of 16 per cent. since 1863, and in the whole 22 villages an increase of only 7 per cent. since 1863; and the cultivation has been stationary since 1870. If the Settlement made in 1870 had taken a fair demand the increase in the present Settlement would have been based almost entirely on increase in prices and rents, and I need not point out that in a district such as this a large increase in demand is scarcely safe if it arises, not from extension of cultivation, but enhancement of the revenue rate. The proprietors of this tract are largely Rájputs (Hindu and Muhammadan) who have in the course of almost two generations become accustomed to a high scale of living and to comforts and luxuries which leave of their income only enough to pay the revenue, and not always that; they are bad cultivators at any time, and in bad years they lose all heart, and will do nothing. They get no assistance from their women, who are kept in strict *parda*. Again, in this part of the tahsil the area cultivated by tenants-at-will is larger than elsewhere, as many of the proprietors do not themselves cultivate. Cultivating proprietors like Jats have the profits of their labour as well as of their property, and are better able to bear up against bad years. The increase in the cesses arising from the enhancement of demand will also be a considerable burden, especially to proprietors who are dependent only on rents. A man with an income of Rs. 100 now pays Rs. 28 revenue and Rs. 6 cesses, and has Rs. 66 to himself, but with the increased demand he will pay Rs. 50 revenue and Rs. 11 cesses, and have only Rs. 39 over, that is, we would suddenly reduce his net income almost to one-half. I distributed the demand given by the revenue rate of 9 annas 9 pies among the villages with regard to the circumstances of each, and discussed the results with the people, and varied them wherever necessary. I give revenue now paid and the revenue that would be assessed in some villages if this rate is maintained:—

VILLAGE.	Present re- venue.	New re- venue.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tigrána ... ..	1,564	3,500
Tigri ... ..	359	1,000
Gujráni ... ..	587	1,900
Pahlúwán ... ..	981	2,500
Kalúwán ... ..	229	550
Bhiwáni ... ..	4,040	8,400



Increases such as these I cannot recommend, and to make any reduction in these villages means an increase in others already fully assessed.

41. In the Rájpút Circle of the Rohtak District, which resembles the eastern part of the Bhiwáni Hariána Circle, Mr. Fanshawe took an increase of 47 per cent. ; cultivation had increased 20 per cent. The rate per cultivated acre was 11 annas 1 pie. But, as pointed out by him, the rate must decrease towards the west (see para. 8, Rohtak Assessment Report, and para. 47 of my Preliminary Report), and Mr. Pursur also was of opinion that Rohtak was a stronger district than Hissár, and could bear heavier rates for the same soil, and that Hissár would generally require more caution. The incidence of revenue in the Western Circle of the Rohtak District, which also adjoins this district, is only 7 annas 11 pies. Some of our villages are almost pure Bagar, such as Ladanpur, Narsan, part of Bhiwáni, part of Kaunt, parts of Chang and Sirsa Gogra, and the tract is altogether not equal to the Rohtak Rájpút Circle. After due consideration of all the facts, I am unable to recommend a higher revenue rate for Eastern Hariána than 8 annas 6 pies per acre of cultivation. This rate will give an increase of 52 per cent. on the Eastern Hariána, an increase which will be severely felt by the Rájpúts and will be heavy enough for the other proprietors. In Statement V I have distributed this demand as nearly as possible in the way it will, if sanctioned, be announced, and it will be seen that in some villages the increase is still great:—

VILLAGE.	Present revenue.	Proposed revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tigrána ... ..	1,564	2,700
Tigri ... ..	359	800
Gujráni ... ..	587	1,500
Pahlúwás ... ..	981	1,200
Kalúwás ... ..	229	400
Bhiwáni ... ..	4,040	6,750

42. I have not hitherto in this part argued for a low demand because of the indebtedness of the people, though they are more sunk in debt than probably in any part of the district. Thirty out of every hundred acres of cultivation have been mortgaged or sold. No doubt this does not arise from the severity of the revenue demand; on the contrary, the very lightness of the demand may have something to say to these alienations. The fact remains that there is a great mass of poverty and improvidence in this direction, and this fact cannot be forgotten in assessing a revenue which is to be collected in full.

43. The revenue now proposed is Rs. 29,603 in place of Rs. 33,953 by rates, a reduction of Rs. 4,350. I am not inclined to recommend that this Rs. 4,350 should be taken by a progressive jama. The circumstances that would justify such an assessment do not exist.\* The people are not rich; there is not much waste to be brought under cultivation; the increase in revenue is justified mostly by rates, and not by the circumstances of the proprietors; there is little hope that they will be better able to pay ten years hence than now, unless indeed the Rájpúts curtail their expenditure, which is not likely so long as they have any credit in Bhiwáni.

44. In regard to the assessment of the western part of the Hariána Circle, I propose to take the full amount proposed in the Preliminary Report, and it is unnecessary therefore to give any special reasons for the rates. The rate suggested by rents was 5 annas 9 pies;

\* They are stated in para. 40. An unduly low demand has led the people to live largely; a gradual increase of demand will lead to gradual retrenchment.—H. GREY, Commissioner.

The reason also stands in the interest of future assessments. The present assessment is affected by former one (see para. 20), and this has to be provided against in future.—H. GREY, Commissioner.

The increase of demand will bring down the credit. Undue credit, with its evil results, follows undue remission of the Government demand.—H. GREY, Commissioner.



the revenue rate of the expiring Settlement was 5 annas; and the incidence of the demand in 1863 was 4 annas 8 pies per cultivated acre. The cultivation has increased 8 per cent. according to the areas shown in 1863 and 1887; but in reality the increase is larger, as explained in para. 51 of the Preliminary Report. In the better villages there has been a large increase, while in the villages that approach more nearly to the Bagar in character the poorer sandy land has been abandoned.

The rates of 5 annas 9 pies per acre cultivated and one anna on excess waste give by the new measurements a demand of Rs. 16,150, being an increase of 37 per cent. on the present revenue. This demand has been distributed over the villages, and does not fall so heavily as to raise any doubt about its being paid.

45. Taking the circle as a whole, the revenue rate will be 7 annas 3 pies against 5 annas 5 pies, the incidence of the existing demand on the cultivation of 1863; and the result is an increase of 46 per cent. in revenue, with an increase of only 8 per cent. in the cultivation. This demand will require more frequent suspensions than have been given in the past, but it should not be necessary to give remissions except under special circumstances.

46. The revenue in the Bagar at the rates given in the Preliminary Report would be Rs. 42,167, an increase of 5 per cent. on the whole. The question for consideration in this circle is not so much whether this increase, small though it is, should be taken, but rather whether the present demand should not be reduced. There has been a decrease in cultivation since Settlement, and I have little doubt that the decrease will continue. The soil is being exhausted in spite of enforced fallows, for it is naturally very light. Occupancy tenants have abandoned their land; and some are paying more than tenants-at-will. There was a decrease in population between 1868 and 1881. There has been an exodus from the Bagar to more favoured tracts. Colonel Grey thought the revenue rate in this circle should be 8 pies per katcha bigha, or 3.2 annas per acre. This would give a demand of Rs. 36,498 on the cultivated area and Rs. 1,982 on culturable waste paying rent, making a total of Rs. 38,480. I have shown elsewhere that there are profits from cattle and camel breeding; and I propose that the existing demand of Rs. 40,240 be maintained, with a new distribution to suit the present circumstances of villages. The revenue rates given in the Preliminary Report have been accordingly reduced from 3 annas and 3 annas 9 pies to 2 annas 10 pies and 3 annas 7 pies; and the result is the existing demand. The increase at the rate first proposed is only 5 per cent., and the sum involved is only Rs. 1,927, and spread over such a large area this increase will scarcely be felt if it is considered expedient to assess up to the higher rates. At the same time I should prefer to maintain the present demand.

Result for whole tahsil.

47. The present proposals are collected in the following statement:—

CIRCLE	Subdivision of Circle.	Original demand of expiring Settlement.	Demand of 1889-90.	Proposed revenue rate.	Resulting revenue.	Addition for excess waste.	Total assessment.	Increase or decrease per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hariana	Eastern	19,535	19,497	0 8 6	29,580	23	29,603	+52
	Western	11,800	11,798	0 5 9	16,977	173	16,150	+37
Total of Circle		31,335	31,295	0 7 3	45,557	196	45,753	+46
Bagar	Amraïn	36,225	36,225	0 3 7	35,282	556	35,838	-1
	Bahal	4,015	4,015	0 2 10	4,419	9	4,428	+10
Total of Circle		40,240	40,240	0 3 6	39,701	565	40,266	



## 48. The existing cesses are—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Local rate	...	...	...	...	10	5	4
Lambardár	.	...	...	...	5	0	0
Patwári	...	...	...	...	5	9	2
					<hr/>		
					20	14	6

From Notification No. 208, dated 9th September 1889, it is understood that the local rate, including the postal cess, will in future be Rs. 10-6-8. A separate reference has been made about the patwár fund, in which it has been recommended that the pay should be raised to Rs. 12, 10 and 11, and the cess, in order to meet pay and miscellaneous expenditure, must be Rs. 6-4-0 in this tahsíl, where the revenue in the Bagar Circle is small, though the area is large, and the work to be done not much less than elsewhere. If this is sanctioned the cesses will in future be :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Local rate	...	...	...	...	10	6	8
Lambardár	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Patwári	...	...	...	...	6	4	0
					<hr/>		
					21	10	8

CIRCLE.	Present revenue.	Cesses at Rs. 20-14-6 per cent.	Total.	Proposed revenue.	Cesses at Rs. 21-10-8 per cent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hariána ...	31,295	...	...	45,753	...	...
Bagar ...	40,240	...	...	40,266	...	...
Tahsíl ...	71,535	14,960	86,495	86,019	18,636	1,04,655

The whole increase will go to Government as there is only one revenue-free grant of Rs. 25, which will probably be assessed as before.

49. At present the kharíf revenue is paid in two instalments, due on 15th November and 15th December; and the rabi in two instalments, due on 15th May and 15th June. All the Bagar Circle, and also the western part of Hariána, pay the whole year's demand in the kharíf; and the Eastern Hariána pays 10 annas in kharíf and 6 annas in rabi. After consultation with the people, it is now proposed that there will be only one payment for each harvest, and it will be due on 15th December and 15th June. These are the dates now prevailing in the Sirsa Tahsíl (*vide* para. 334 of Mr. Wilson's Report), and it is now proposed to extend them to the whole district. As before, the Bagar and Western Hariána will pay the year's demand in December, and the Eastern Hariána two-thirds in December and one-third in June.

50. The measurements of this tahsíl have just been finished, and the new statements have not yet been all prepared; but I did not consider it necessary to delay the submission of this report. The result cannot be changed by any of the new statistics, and further delay would have prevented the new assessment being announced this kharíf, for which, I hope, there is still time.

ALEX. ANDERSON,

Deputy Commissioner, Hissár.

HISSAR, the 30th September 1889.



## VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN THIS AND IN THE PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Āk	... A shrub ( <i>Calotropis procera</i> ).
Bājra	... Spiked millet ( <i>Holens spicatus</i> ).
Bani	... A forested area.
Bambúl	... A bush ( <i>Acacia Jaquemonti</i> ).
Bárání	... Entirely dependent on rain.
Batái	... Payment of rent by division of crop.
Bejhár	... Mixture of barley and gram.
Bhaiyachára	... (Village) in which the land has been divided and the area held by each proprietor is the measure of his rights in the village.
Bhúr	... A poor sandy soil.
Bigha	... $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre: this is a katcha bigha, now in general use, a pacca bigha is 3 katcha bighás.
Bui	... A low whitish plant.
Cháhi	... Irrigated from wells.
Chari	... Great millet (jowár) grown for fodder.
Dákar	... Hard clay soil.
Daul	... Literally boundary, a premium paid for lease of land.
Gochni	... A mixture of wheat and gram.
Gojra	... Ditto ditto barley.
Guár	... A fodder crop.
Jadíd	... Land that has lain fallow for two years.
Jál	... A tree ( <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> ).
Jama	... Land revenue demand.
Jánd	... A tree ( <i>Prosopis spicigera</i> ).
Jowár	... Great millet ( <i>Holens sorghum</i> ) grown for grain.
Jula	... Literally, yoke of the plough, a premium paid for lease of land.
Kadím	... Old fallow land that has been fallow for four years.
Kadím-Kirsan	... An old cultivator; now the same as málik-kabza.
Kair or Karíl	... A tree ( <i>Capparis aphylla</i> ).
Kamín	... Village menial.
Kangera	... A thorny bush.
Kankút	... Payment of rent by appraisement of value of crop.
Karri	... Hard good loam.
Karsana	... Wild Indian hemp.
Kásht Harsála	... Rent paid by rate on area sown in the year.
Káthi	... See Karri.
Khálsa	... Land revenue paid to Government.
Kharába	... Sown and failed, yielding no crop.
Khari-pari	... (Rent) paid on area whether cultivated or not in the year.
Kharíf	... The hot weather harvest.
Khudkásht	... Land cultivated by the proprietor.
Kikar	... A tree ( <i>Acacia arabica</i> ).
Muáfi	... Assignment of land revenue.
Maháwat	... Seasonable winter rain.
Málik-kabza	... A proprietor who has no share in the common land.
Másh	... A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ).
Milmila	... Slightly brackish water.
Moth	... A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus aconitic folius</i> ).
Múng	... Ditto ( <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ).
Munj	... Fibre of the Sarkanda grass.
Nahri	... Irrigated from a canal.



Pála	... A bush ( <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> ).
Pargana	... A subdivision of a Tahsil.
Pattidári	... A village held on shares, where the revenue is paid by fixed shares.
Phog	... A bush eaten by camels.
Pipal	... A tree ( <i>Ficus religiosa</i> ).
Rabi	... A cold weather harvest.
Registán	... A desert of sand.
Rez	... Inundated by a stream.
Rosli	... Good loamy soil.
Sailáb	... Land flooded by a stream.
Sarkanda	... A high grass ( <i>Saccharum sara</i> ).
Serina	... An extra part of the crop taken by the landlord by way of expenses.
Sotar	... Hard clay soil irrigated from a stream.
Tál	... Valley land.
Tiba	... Sandy hilly land.
Uprában	... Waste land set aside to collect drainage for a tank or for irrigation.
Zamíndári	... A village owned by one proprietor or by a number of proprietors in common.



**STATEMENT NO. I.—Showing area held in proprietary right by castes, paras. 23—25.**

Circle.	Subdivision of Circle.	RAJPUT HINDU.				RAJPUT MUSALMAN.				JAT HINDU.				BRAHMAN.				MAHJAN.				SKINNER FAMILY.				OTHERS.				TOTAL.			
		Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.	Percentage of whole area.	Percentage of Revenue.	Average cultivated area of holding.	Average cultivated area of each owner.				
Haryana	Eastern	55.8	55.0	22	21	10.8	10.2	25	12	21.2	22.1	22	10	0.4	6.2	14	6	2.9	3.0	11	5	...	...	2.9	2.5	16	7	100	100	20	13		
	Western	31.7	31.8	30	23	21.6	18.2	57	29	8.4	8.8	35	21	12.0	13.3	17	10	9.8	11.0	40	19	7.5	7.4	3,033	132	9.0	9.5	18	8	100	100	31	18
	Total	45.0	46.8	24	21	15.6	13.3	38	19	15.4	17.3	24	11	8.5	8.8	16	8	6.0	6.1	22	10	3.4	2.7	3,033	132	6.7	5.0	17	7	100	100	24	15
Bagar ...	Amraïn	31.1	30.1	101	55	3.2	2.4	45	16	41.6	42.0	57	31	12.4	13.1	40	25	5.8	6.3	40	13	...	...	...	5.9	6.1	26	12	100	100	55	28	
	Bahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.8	73.9	75	41	3.0	3.3	27	11	13.0	11.5	50	27	...	...	...	9.7	11.3	29	12	100	100	58	29	
	Total	27.4	27.7	101	55	2.8	2.2	45	16	45.5	45.1	60	32	11.3	12.1	45	24	6.7	6.6	42	15	...	...	...	6.3	6.3	26	12	100	100	56	28	
Total of Tahsil...		33.6	35.7	37	30	7.3	0.7	39	18	34.8	33.0	49	25	10.5	10.7	29	15	6.4	6.3	32	18	1.2	1.2	3,833	132	6.2	6.1	23	10	100	100	38	21



# STATEMENT NO. II—Showing Sales in Bhindni Tahsil (para. 27 of Report.)

Circle.	Subdivision of Circle.	Number of villages.	SALES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF THE VILLAGES.						SALES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF OTHER VILLAGES.						SALES TO MONEY-LENDERS.						TOTAL.					
			Holdings.	Area in acres.			Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.			Consideration.	Holdings.	Area in acres.		
				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Hariana ...	Eastern ...	22	100	1,124	72	1,196	356	15,599	23	211	103	314	73	3,646	222	2,031	86	2,117	582	40,339	345	3,366	261	3,627	1,021	59,584
	Western ...	12	31	817	270	1,087	245	6,340	2	37	...	37	12	628	21	608	111	719	160	3,890	54	1,462	381	1,843	417	10,858
	Total ...	34	131	1,941	342	2,283	611	21,939	25	248	103	351	85	4,274	243	2,639	197	2,836	742	44,229	399	4,828	642	5,470	1,438	70,442
Bagar ...	Amrañ ...	67	60	3,330	1,473	4,803	962	8,359	14	1,445	359	1,804	243	4,499	32	1,397	272	1,669	324	5,757	106	6,172	2,104	8,276	1,529	18,615
	Bahal ...	8	7	355	3	358	60	509	1	47	1	48	8	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	402	4	406	68	659
	Total ...	75	67	3,685	1,476	5,161	1,022	8,868	15	1,492	360	1,852	251	4,649	32	1,397	272	1,669	324	5,757	114	6,574	2,108	8,682	1,597	19,274
	Total of Tahsil	109	138	5,626	1,818	7,444	1,333	30,807	40	1,740	463	2,203	336	8,923	275	4,036	469	4,505	1,096	49,986	513	11,402	2,750	14,152	3,035	89,716



**STATEMENT No. III. — Showing Mortgages in Bhiwani Tahsil (para. 37 of Report).**

MORTGAGES IN 1889.																											
Circle.	Subdivision or Circle.	Number of villages.	MORTGAGES TO AGRICULTURISTS OF THE VILLAGES.										MORTGAGES TO MORTGAGEE-DEBTS.					TOTAL.									
			Area in acres.					Amount of mortgage debt.					Area in acres.					Amount of mortgage debt.					Area in acres.				
			Holdings.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue.	Holdings.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue.	Holdings.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue.	Holdings.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.						
																						Revenue.	Amount of mortgage debt.	Revenue.	Amount of mortgage debt.	Revenue.	Amount of mortgage debt.
Haryana	Eastern	22	486	6,894	221	6,945	1,942	38,346	194	1,468	139	1,703	531	9,863	606	6,147	449	6,596	3,795	85,883	796	7,454	685	8,136	10,700	2,819	
	Western	12	222	3,417	261	3,776	611	13,798	29	536	46	632	124	3,795	102	2,849	367	3,156	1,946	32,537	215	2,901	238	3,126	6,488	703	
	Total	34	708	9,311	582	9,823	2,553	52,144	223	2,004	185	2,284	655	13,658	608	8,996	756	9,752	5,741	118,420	1,014	10,355	1,110	11,465	17,191	3,522	
Bager	Amroli	67	114	3,167	1,101	4,268	874	6,406	26	663	454	1,417	253	1,736	129	3,365	1,008	4,373	673	6,270	266	7,463	2,663	10,065	2,000	926	109
	Bahal	8	13	425	14	439	78	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	152	...	182	35	107	19	607	34	621	113	...	...
	Total	75	127	3,592	1,115	4,707	952	7,017	26	593	454	1,417	253	1,736	126	3,517	1,008	4,555	908	6,376	276	8,103	2,677	10,679	2,143	926	109
Total of Tahsil...		108	835	12,823	1,697	14,530	3,505	49,163	249	3,062	639	3,701	998	15,394	927	12,543	1,764	14,307	3,741	69,164	5,011	25,435	4,100	32,438	7,784	13,117	3,931



# **CROP STATEMENT No. IV.—Percentages (paras. 34-35 of Report).**

Taluk.	Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Kharif.										Rabi.										Both Crops.			
				Jowar Chari.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Gulr.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Area of crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Wheat.	Barley.	Geehni.	Gram.	Rejhar.	Other crops.	Area of crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Fallow.	Failed.	Harvested.	Total cultivation.
Tahsil.	Naraina	1885-86	...	24.6	14.2	3.9	8.2	0.5	4.9	0.5	0.3	57.1	4.8	61.9	1.2	1.6	...	28.9	...	0.8	32.5	0.9	33.4	4.7	5.7	89.6	100
		1886-87	...	4.0	9.6	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	17.9	44.8	62.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.6	11.7	14.3	23.0	56.5	20.5	100
		1887-88	...	26.1	16.7	1.4	7.5	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	57.6	5.2	62.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	32.7	2.1	0.4	36.7	0.7	37.4	...	5.9	94.3	100
		1888-89	...	26.3	15.1	1.6	4.0	0.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	51.8	19.2	71.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	11.7	1.9	0.2	14.7	3.7	18.4	10.6	22.9	66.5	100
		Average	...	20.2	13.8	1.9	5.3	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.3	45.1	18.5	64.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	18.7	1.1	0.3	21.5	4.3	25.8	9.6	22.8	87.6	100
Bhiwani	Bagar	1885-86	...	1.2	30.7	25.6	9.6	...	7.5	...	...	74.6	8.8	83.4	0.1	0.6	...	1.5	...	...	2.2	0.4	2.6	14.0	9.2	76.8	100
		1886-87	...	0.5	17.1	21.4	8.5	...	6.2	...	...	53.7	26.9	80.6	...	0.4	...	0.1	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.9	18.5	27.3	54.2	100
		1887-88	...	0.9	25.8	18.2	13.7	...	9.6	...	0.1	68.3	15.1	83.4	...	0.8	...	2.5	...	0.1	2.9	1.0	3.9	12.7	16.1	71.2	100
		1888-89	...	1.8	33.1	18.2	9.6	...	7.8	...	0.1	70.6	16.2	86.9	...	0.4	...	0.2	...	...	0.6	0.4	1.0	12.1	16.7	71.2	100
		Average	...	1.1	26.7	20.9	10.3	...	7.7	...	0.1	66.8	16.8	83.6	...	0.5	...	1.0	...	...	1.5	0.8	2.1	14.3	17.4	68.3	100



# STATEMENT NO. V.—Assessment, Eastern Haridāna, Bhivāni Taluk (paras. 20, 40 and 42 of Report.)

Serial No.	Name of Villages.	YEAR 1840.				YEAR 1863.				YEAR 1870.				YEAR 1880.				YEAR 1889.				Rough distribution of Revenue given in last column.
		Area cultivated.		Revenue.		Incidence on cultivated area.		Area cultivated.		Revenue.		Incidence on cultivated area.		Area cultivated.		Revenue now in force.		Incidence of present demand on cultivated.		Area cultivated of present Settlement.		
		Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Ghuskani	563	523	0 15 3	523	0 10 11	523	1,301	523	0 6 5	523	0 6 5	523	1,365	523	0 6 2	523	0 6 2	523	1,365	725	
2	Tigri	433	359	0 12 7	359	0 7 1	359	1,513	359	0 8 10	359	0 8 10	359	1,631	359	0 8 5	359	0 8 5	359	1,631	800	
3	Khura	445	523	1 2 10	523	0 6 3	523	1,305	523	0 6 5	523	0 6 5	523	1,535	523	0 6 5	523	0 6 5	523	1,535	815	
4	Tigra	2,467	1,567	0 10 2	1,567	0 5 10	1,567	5,357	1,567	0 4 8	1,567	0 4 8	1,567	5,250	1,567	0 4 9	1,567	0 4 9	1,567	5,250	2,794	
5	Gurani	792	587	0 11 10	587	0 4 3	587	3,071	587	0 3 0	587	0 3 0	587	2,914	587	0 3 2	587	0 3 2	587	2,914	1,776	
6	Pabliwās	1,427	981	0 9 9	981	0 4 8	981	3,357	981	0 4 8	981	0 4 8	981	3,374	981	0 4 8	981	0 4 8	981	3,374	1,548	
7	Kalawās	239	229	0 15 9	229	0 4 4	229	738	229	0 5 0	229	0 5 0	229	713	229	0 5 2	229	0 5 2	229	713	1,792	
8	Nāthwās	647	261	0 6 5	261	0 4 10	261	873	261	0 4 9	261	0 4 9	261	849	261	0 4 8	261	0 4 8	261	849	480	
9	Nindā	199	83	0 6 8	83	0 4 4	83	304	83	0 4 4	83	0 4 4	83	304	83	0 4 4	83	0 4 4	83	304	475	
10	Kaunt	389	293	0 12 1	293	0 6 3	293	747	293	0 6 3	293	0 6 3	293	631	293	0 6 1	293	0 6 1	293	631	162	
11	Dhāna Lādapur	1,153	229	0 8 2	229	0 6 3	229	1,748	229	0 6 3	229	0 6 3	229	816	229	0 5 1	229	0 5 1	229	816	335	
12	Dhāna Narsā	914	285	0 5 0	285	0 2 11	285	1,360	285	0 3 3	285	0 3 3	285	706	285	0 4 5	285	0 4 5	285	706	431	
13-14	Bhivān	6,018	4,071	0 10 2	4,071	0 3 10	4,071	10,125	4,071	0 6 5	4,071	0 6 5	4,071	9,502	4,071	0 6 9	4,071	0 6 9	4,071	9,502	5,101	
	Total	15,682	9,991	0 10 2	9,991	0 5 4	9,991	31,422	9,991	0 5 0	9,991	0 5 0	9,991	29,719	9,991	0 5 4	9,991	0 5 4	9,991	29,719	15,788	
15-18	Sira Ghogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,518	4,359	0 7 4	4,359	0 7 4	4,359	10,858	4,359	0 7 4	4,359	0 7 4	4,359	10,858	5,769	
19	Chāng	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,377	2,267	0 6 9	2,267	0 6 9	2,267	5,985	2,267	0 6 11	2,267	0 6 11	2,267	5,985	2,907	
20	Mitathāl	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,751	1,837	0 6 2	1,837	0 6 2	1,837	5,021	1,837	0 6 2	1,837	0 6 2	1,837	5,021	2,607	
21	Bāmā	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	1,832	0 15 8	1,832	0 15 8	1,832	3,066	1,832	0 6 2	1,832	0 6 2	1,832	3,066	2,607	
22	Naurangābād	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	880	1 2 5	880	0 9 7	880	1,491	880	0 6 6	880	0 6 6	880	1,491	1,597	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,284	11,175	0 8 0	11,175	0 7 5	9,937	25,961	9,937	0 5 11	9,937	0 5 11	9,937	25,961	13,732	
	Total of Villages	15,686	9,991	0 10 2	9,991	0 6 6	9,991	55,607	21,163	0 6 1	21,163	0 6 1	19,535	55,080	19,497	0 5 7	19,497	0 5 7	19,497	55,080	29,530	
																					29,830	