

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



REPRINT OF FINAL REPORT

OF THE

THIRD REVISED SETTLEMENT

(1906—1910)

OF THE

BHIWANI, HANSI, HISAR AND FATEHABAD TEHSILES

OF THE

HISAR DISTRICT

BY

C.A.H. TOWNSEND, C.S.,

Settlement Officer

**GAZETTEERS ORGANISATION
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT, HARYANA
CHANDIGARH (INDIA)**

2011

The present Settlement Report was published in 1912 during British period

1st Reprint : January, 2011

© **GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**

Price Rs.

Available from:

The Controller, Printing & Stationery, Haryana
Chandigarh (India)

Printed by:

Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of Haryana
Chandigarh.

FOREWARD

In revenue terms, settlement means assessment of land revenue and the liability of a person to pay it. The other objective is framing of record of rights (Jamabandi) on a piece of land. Such a settlement is not entirely final or free but has to undergo relaxation/remission owing to natural calamities and destruction of crops by vagaries of weather causing serious loss of capital, and revision due to change in the cropping pattern and the apparent improvement in the sources of irrigation resulting into increase in material prosperity of the landholders and the tenants.

The Settlement Reports pertaining to the British period contain valuable data and give vivid description of a district, its former fiscal history, scope of settlement, statistical and economical examination of the existing conditions, measurement, remeasurement, revision of records etc.

This Settlement Report of HISAR District is about 100 years old and being a rare document, has been got reprinted for its easy availability. It would serve as a guiding note to the revenue officials and is of immense use for research scholars teachers and administrators as well.

Chandigarh :
January, 2011

NARESH GULATI, IAS,
Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to
Government Haryana,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

PREFACE TO THE REPRINTED EDITION

Land revenue which was the prime source of income to fill the empty coffers of a State, has a long history. During the time of Sur Dynasty, the job of land measurement, sources of irrigation, kind of land, fixation of land revenue, recording the rights of landowners and the rightholders, payment of compensation for the lost crops due to natural calamities, vagaries of weather, destruction due to movement of armed forces and enemy action etc. were determined by Diwan Todar Mal. Keeping in view his generous efforts, Mughal Emperor Akbar assigned him the same jobs, ignoring the fact that he was previously in the employment of their rebel Sur Kings. The policy and system devised by Diwan Todar Mal guided not only the Mughal Emperors but the same was adopted by the Britishers with minor changes here and there which then suited to a foreign ruler.

After acquiring a rich experience in revenue administration with the permanent settlement of Bengal and having taken over the control of revenue collection in the Avadh, the Britishers made inroads in the Cis-Sutlej territory after the Treaty of Sirji Arjengaum in 1803 whereby Daulat Rao Sindhia ceded to the East India Company and its allies all the territories, notably comprising the then districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar, tahsil Panipat and *pargana* Karnal in the Karnal district.

For many years after annexation Mr. Thomason's directions for Settlement Officers in the North-Western provinces was the authoritative text book in the Punjab as regards all matters connected with land revenue settlements. The first attempt to write a handbook specially adapted for the use of Punjab officials was made by Mr. Robert Cust whose Revenue Manual was issued in 1866. This manual deals with rights in land and the principles and methods of land revenue settlements.

After the passing of the first Punjab Tenancy Act-1868, the first Land Revenue Act-1871 and the issuance of rules under the latter, the duty of revising the directions was entrusted to Mr. D.G.Barkley. With passage of time of over twenty years, the methods of assessment were modified, especially in the direction of adapting the demand in insecure tracts to the varying yields of good and bad seasons and the great importance of the distribution of the village assessment over holdings has at length been appreciated. The cumulative effect of these changes was so great that Mr. Barkley's work became obsolete and the job of preparing a new Settlement Manual for Punjab was assigned to J.M.Douie by the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, who successfully completed this tedious job in October, 1899.

The history of settlement in the composite Punjab has been divided into five periods, firstly from 1846 to 1863 which began in the Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej territories. After the mutiny of 1857, Hisar was re-settled and Sirsa settled for the first time. In the second period (1863-71), no settlement in the present districts of Haryana was made. However, in the third period (1871-79), revised settlement of the greater part of old Delhi territory Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and a tahsil and a half of Karnal was effected. Also, in the fourth period (1879-89), revised settlement of Ambala and parts of Karnal was made and reassessment of Hisar was undertaken.

The ten years beginning with 1879 were marked by great changes in the settlement procedure culminating in the system embodied in the Land Revenue Act of 1887. The fifth settlement started from 1889 and continued upto 1943 resulting into publication of summary settlement, first settlement, second settlement, revised settlement, final settlement report etc. of various districts and the work was stopped just a couple of years prior to independence.

The object of a settlement is two-fold. To assess the land revenue is the primary object of a settlement and framing of a record of rights (Jamabandi) is secondary. In the primary object, it is necessary at the same time to decide who shall pay the sums assessed or, in technical language, with whom the settlement shall be made. To permit an individual to contract to pay the land revenue is usually an acknowledgement that he possesses a proprietary right in the soil, and the drawing up of lists (khewats) showing the landowners in every estate, the extent of each man's right, and the amount of revenue for which he was primarily responsible. It soon became evident that there were other persons who had rights in the soil besides those who could claim the offer of a settlement, and the advisability of making a complete record of all rights and liabilities connected with the land, including even those of tenants from year to year, was recognized.

Though, this Reprinted Edition of Final Report of the Third Revised Settlement of HISAR District (1906-1910) written by Mr. C.A.H. TOWNSEND, C.S., the then Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of HISAR, is about 100 years old, every care has been taken to maintain its originality while reprinting.

I extend my appreciation to S/Shri Ram Kishan Bishnoi, Editor Gazetteers and R.S. Bhardwaj, Assistant who have handled the work with efficiency and care in the reprinting of this report. This is the second in the series of reprinted Settlement reports of Haryana.

I am thankful to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Haryana and his staff in the press for expeditiously completing the work of reprinting.

Chandigarh :
January, 2011

SHRIKANT WALGAD, IAS,
Special Secretary to Government Haryana
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

**FINAL REPORT OF THE THRID REVISED SETTLEMENT,
1906-1910, OF THE BHIWANI, HANSI,
HISSAR AND FATTEHABAD TAHSILS
OF THE HISSAR DISTRICT.**

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

THIRD REVISED SETTLEMENT, 1906-1910

OF THE

BHIWANI, HANSI, HISSAR AND FATTEHABAD TAHSILS

HISSAR DISTRICT,

BY

C. A. H. TOWNSEND, C. S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1912.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Para	Subject	Page
CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT		
1.	Boundaries and dimensions	1
2.	Physical features	<i>ib.</i>
3.	Irrigation and inundation	<i>ib.</i>
4.	Rainfall	2
5.	Communications	<i>ib.</i>
6.	Agricultural condition	<i>ib.</i>
7.	Assessment circles	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY		
8.	Political history	3
9.	Settlements previous to that of 1890	<i>ib.</i>
10.	The expiring settlement and its working	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER III.—PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REVISION OF THE RECORD		
11.	The survey	4
12.	Extent of remeasurement	5
13.	Accuracy of the survey work	6
14.	Other point in connection with survey	<i>ib.</i>
15.	Classification of soils	7
16.	The record of rights	<i>ib.</i>
17.	Partitions	8
CHAPTER IV.—REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT		
18.	Cash rents	8
19.	Produce rent	<i>ib.</i>
20.	Canal assessments	9
21.	Assessment of the Bhiwani tahsil	<i>ib.</i>
22.	Behal Siwani Bagar ...	10
23.	Amrain Bagar ...	11
24.	Westren Hariana ...	12
25.	Eastern Hariana ...	<i>ib.</i>
26.	Hansi circle ...	13 & 14
27.	Barani circle ...	15
28.	Canal circle ...	<i>ib.</i>
29.	Hissar tahsil ...	16
30.	Bagar Circle ...	17
31.	Barani Circle ...	18
32.	Canal Circle ...	<i>ib.</i>
33.	Fatahabad tahsil ...	19 & 20
34.	Bagar circle ...	21
35.	Barani circle ...	<i>ib.</i>
36.	Canal Circle ...	22
37.	Jungle Circle ...	23
38.	Nali circle ...	24

TABLE OF CONTENTS — CONCLUDED

Para	Subject	Page
39.	Rangoi circle	25
40.	Financial result of the new settlement	<i>ib.</i>
41.	Working of the new settlement	26
CHAPTER V.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ASSESSMENT OVER VILLAGES AND OVERHOLDINGS.		
42.	Distribution of the new assessment over villages	26
43.	Distribution of the new assessment over holdings	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS		
44.	Dated of payment of land revenue	27
45.	Revenue assignments	28 & 29
46.	Patwaris and kanungos	30
47.	Zaildars and safedposhes	<i>ib.</i>
48.	Lambardars	<i>ib.</i>
49.	Malba	31
50.	Landlords and tenants	<i>ib.</i>
51.	Indirect canal credit	32
52.	Manual of customary Law	<i>ib.</i>
53.	Abstract village note- books	<i>ib.</i>
54.	Trijunction and boundary pillars	<i>ib.</i>
55.	Cost of settlement	<i>ib.</i>
56.	Term of Settlement	<i>ib.</i>
57.	Notice of officers	33
58.	Concluding	<i>ib.</i>
59.	Glossary	34

No.II (Rev.&Agri-Rev.).

From

The HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL

COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 8th February 1913.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 840, dated 5th December 1912, Forwarding Mr. Townsend's final report of the third revised settlement of the Bhiwani, Hansi, Hissar and Fattahabad tahsils of the Hissar district together with the First Financial Commissioner's review thereof, and to convey the following remarks and order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. His Honour agrees with Settlement Officer and Financial Commissioner in considering that the canal tract have been let off very easily owing to the orders passed by the Government of India regarding the pitch of the owner's rate. There is nothing however to preclude the usual quinquennial revision of those rates which will fall in 1914 and it is clearly desirable that the matter should be taken in hand in time to admit of the necessary reference to the Government of India as soon as the revision is possible. But for the fact that owners' rates can so be revised, it would have been impossible to stereotype so great an inequality by sanctioning the settlement for 30 years, for which term His Honour agrees it should remain in force.

3. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Financial Commissioner's commendation of the work of the Settlement Officer and Lala Charan Das. Mr. Townsend deserves very great credit for having carried out the reassessment with much tact and sympathy, so that results are satisfactory both to Government and revenue payer.

I have, & c.,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-2-13-2848-377-K.C.M.

No. 840

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

Lahore, dated the 5th December 1912.

From

H.A. SMITH, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. A.H. Diack, C.V.O.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of Mr. Townsend's final report of the third received settlement of the Bhiwani, Hansi, Hissar and Fattehabad tahsils of the Hissar district, together with the First Financial Commissioner's review thereof.

I have, etc,

H.A. SMITH,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Review of the Settlement Report of the Bhiwani, Hansi, Hissar and Fatehabad tahsils of the Hissar district by the First Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The report deals with Hissar District excluding the Sirsa tahsil which having originally formed part of another district has a different term of settlement. The rolling sand- hills of the south and west of the tract (the Bagar) are geographically a part of Rajputana. The rest of it forms a great level plain of loam, broken only in the extreme north by the Ghaggar valley with its stiff clay soil. Till the extension of the Western Jumna Canal to the district it was entirely dependent for its crops on a variable rainfall which averaging 12 or 14 inches in the monsoon and 2 inches in the cold weather permitted of the cultivation in good years of large areas of the millets in the kharif and a smaller area of gram in the rabi. The large proportion of such cultivation that fails even in a fairly good year, is remarkable as may be seen from the tables on page 14, 18, 21 and 24 of the report. The water-table is deep below the surface and wells are few and little used for irrigation.

When the Western Jumna Canal was first re-constructed under British rule, the Hansi Branch brought water to the centre of the district, and later when the supply in the canal was increased by re- modelling operations and that branch was improved and the new Sirsa Branch constructed in 1890, water was brought to the northern half also. Still later a supply was given to several villages in the extreme north by the Sirhind Canal. Most of this development occurred during the term of the last settlement and the following figures, taken from the assessment report, show the areas recorded as *nahri* at the beginning and end of it :—

Tahsil	Nahri acreage in 1890	Nahri acreage at this settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.
Bhiwani	----	4,161
Hansi	58,326	139,353
Hissar	8,421	55,636
Fatehabad, Western Jumna	55	61,995
Fatehabad, Sirhind	-----	11,535
Total	66,802	272,680

It is in this way that the district has made most progress, and the actual increase in cultivation has been small, varying from 4 to 10 per cent. In the various circles because under the light assessment imposed at the previous settlement of 1863 and in the settled times which followed it, nearly the whole of the culturable area had been brought under plough by 1890.

3. The demand for the four tahsils was reduced Rs. 4,85,000 to Rs. 3,79,000 round in 1863, when the recorded *nahri* area was 59,000 acres, and was raised in 1892, the year of announcement of the assessments of last settlement to Rs. 6,12,000 including Rs. 13,000 round, the assessment of the Budhlada circle then transferred to the district from Karnal. Owner's rates were at the same time imposed in addition to the water- rates formerly taken for irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. But the remission granted during the 20 year of the last settlement amounted to as much as 14 and 15 percent, respectively of the total demand for that period in the two southern tahsils and 9 and 10 percent, respectively, in the two northern ones. This in no way implies that the demand was heavy, but is due to the fact that the period was marked by two years of severe famine and several others of short rainfall and poor harvests. Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Officer of 1890, laid down principle for tempering the demand in such years which were carefully observed by the District Officers. One result of these experiences has been that the people of the Bagar learned to move in bad year and seek labour in the canal colonies.

4. Until 30 years ago the district was badly served by railways as well as by canal and it was not till 1884 that the Rajputana- Malwa Railway was taken through it. The construction of the Southern Punjab Railways 10 years later just outside its eastern boundary improved its amenities, and two cross lines of rail have been constructed since the commencement of Mr. Townsend's settlement.

5. Rajputs are fairly numerous (Hindu in the south and west and Muhammadans in the north) and there are Sikhs in the extreme north beyond the Ghaggar which is the well marked southern boundary of their country, but in all four tahsils Hindu jats form the main stock of the population, as they do throughout the country between the Ghaggar and the Jumna. Holdings are large, but that is a necessity in the unirrigated part of the district, for it takes a large holding to support a family.

6. The cattle of the district are famous and yielded most its income until the coming of the canal rendered it possible to grow the richer staples, and they still add greatly to the resources of the people.

7. The rise in price during the 20 year preceding this Settlement was estimated at 21 per cent in Bhiwani (governed by the price of bajra, the principal staple) and 25 per cent, in the other three tahsils where wheat and cotton are also produced. But this estimate was made early in the course of settlement proceeding, and by the end of them the maintenance of high prices had, by the Settlement Officer's calculation, brought the increase up to 40 per cent.

8. The price of land remained stationary in the Hissar and Hansi tahsils because there had been a considerable rise in the 5 year preceding Mr. Anderson's settlement, owing to the extension of irrigation having been anticipated and having stimulated speculation. The price remained stationary also in the Bagar circle generally, which suffered severely from the many years of drought. But the price of land rose by 50 per cent. or more in Fatehabad and by 25 per cent. in the eastern half of Bhiwani. The price given in the report are per acre of total area, not cultivated area, and run from Rs.3 to Rs. 14 in the Bagar circle, from Rs. 15 to Rs.19 in the Barani circles; and from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 in the circle watered by the Western Jumna canal and to Rs. 96 in Budhlada where the irrigation is from Sirhind Canal and the soil is good.

9. I excerpt form the assessment reports the following figures showing the percentage of the cultivated sold in the 20 year preceding this settlement and the percentage ascertained at the settlement to be under mortgage:—

	Bhiwani	Hansi	Hissar	Fatthabad
Percentage sold.....	11	15	25	15
Percentage under mortgage	14	7	6	8

The tendency in this district is to sell rather than to mortgage when a man is in need of money. This result from the holding being large and from there being much land to spare. Speculation in land prior to the extension of canal irrigation accounts to some extent for these high figures, but some things is also due to the hard times the district has passed through.

10. Cash rents are almost universal in this district and it is the exception to pay rent in kind. The latter of rent is paid on only form 2 to 8 per cent. of the cultivated area in the three southernmost tahsils, and in Fatthabad where the percentage is higher the percentage under cash rents is greater still. This extensive prevalence of cash rents, always levied on the gross area let and seldom if ever remitted, enabled the settlement officers to prepare half net asset estimates of an unusually reliable character. It was also possible by means of them to check the extents by which the landowners had benefited by rise in the prices of agricultural produce. It was ascertained in the assessment reports that though rents has risen only slightly in the Bagar circles the increase elsewhere had been as much as 40 and even 50 percent.

11. The report contains a succinct description of each assessment circle and the manner in which its new demand has been arrived at. For convenience of I have brought the results together in the following table:—

GRAND TOTAL		Rs.	6,09,308	8,42,937	2,33,629	38	...	
Rangoi		Rs.	19,976	22,367	2,391	12	77	
Nali		Rs.	35,606	49,155	13,549	38	76	
NAHRI CIRCLES.	Fatehabad Jungle	Rs.	12,583	27,200	14,617	116	58	
	Fatehabad	Rs.	59,201	98,245	39,044	66	55	
	Hissar	Rs.	69,818	1,07,170	37,352	53	61	
	Hansi	Rs.	96,623	1,52,380	55,757	57	56	
	Bhiwani-Eastern Haryana	Rs.	29,249	43,800	14,551	49	71	
BARANI CIRCLES	Fatahabad	Rs.	53,896	82,345	28,449	52	73	
	Hissar	Rs.	31,876	38,025	6,149	19	80	
	Hansi	Rs.	75,587	91,060	15,473	20	76	
	Bhiwani-Estern Haryana	Rs.	16,625	21,000	4,375	26	80	
BAGAR CIRCLES	Fatehabad	Rs.	13,736	19,400	5,664	41	73	
	Hissar	Rs.	33,332	34,000	668	2	91	
	Bhiwani Amrain	Rs.	37,550	37,535	-15	...	100	
	Bhiwani-Behal Siwani	Rs.	23,650	19,255	-4,395	-18	90	
CIRCLES		...	Old demand	...	New demand	Enhancement	Per centage of Enhancement	Per centage of half netassets

The total increase obtained is Rs. 2,30,000 round of which the initial enhancement is Rs. 1,71,000, the remainder being deferred under progressive assessments. The figure accepted by government as the forecast was Rs. 1,25,000 in the canal-irrigated villages *plus* a possible small increase in the *barani* tract. But this estimate appears to have been framed on the understanding that the proposals then (1906) under consideration for revision of the occupier's rate would result in a considerable increase in the demand under that head, and the Commissioner's estimate framed without reference to that, was a two lakh increase.

12. Mr. Townsend reports that the enhancements were well received, and the small percentage of appeals preferred against his announcement corroborates this. As Deputy Commissioner he has had opportunities of seeing how the new demand has worked in the four harvests following its introduction. The fixed assessments, which are the most important have worked smoothly. The failure of the first stage of the monsoon in 1911 necessitated extensive suspension, but the bumper rabi which followed allowed the recovery of the greater part of the suspended land revenue. The normal position, by which only one seventh of total is paid in the rabi, was thus almost reversed. In the small area (the Ghaggar valley) which has at this settlement been placed under fluctuating assessment the Settlement Officers estimate has not been realized, but the harvests, in which the system has been in force, have not been good, and the change was made in order to relieve two depressed circles, so that its effect must not be judged by that result. The rules for the working of the fluctuating settlement are in essential those which have been sanctioned for the Delhi division generally in connection with recent settlements.

13. The Settlement Officer explains in paragraph 20 of the report why it is that the fixed assessment on *nahri* land exceeds that on *barani* by only a fraction of the real difference in the renting value of the two soils. The explanation is common to all the districts on the Western Jumna Canal system and has been discussed in Mr. Meredith's note on the Rohtak Settlement Report. One result is that the indirect credit to the Canal Department from the Land revenue head *Paragraph 51. is only Rs. 62,000* round or little more than 7 per cent of the total *jama* or one-fourth of the enhancement. The rules framed in Gurgaon for imposing on future extensions of irrigation the light fixed *nahri parta* have been applied to Hissar also.

14. The table on page 33 shows that in Hissar as in other districts the tendency is now in distributing the demand of a village over holding to prefer differential soil rates to an all round rate on cultivated or on total area. At last settlement Mr. Anderson observed that the all round rate was adopted nearly everywhere. It is true that in one-half of the village receiving canal irrigation no distinction was made between *nahri* and *barani* soil, but the fact that the other half recognized the distinction marks an advance.

15. The scheme for working suspensions and remission is of special importance in a district the *barani* portions of which are so peculiarly exposed to drought. It has been carefully drawn up in considerable detail and will be most serviceable to the District Officer. He will also have to help him in the worst circle the estimates for each village drawn up by the Lieutenant-Governor's orders showing what it can pay in a good, in a bad and in an ordinary year.

16. The system of survey which was devised for this district at the previous settlement and which after consideration it was decided to adhere to at the present one, is described in paragraph 11 of the report. It is well suited to the rolling sand-hills of the Bagar where accurate squarer laying would have been very difficult. The bulk of the fields maps of that tract merely required correction to being them up to date and remeasurement was necessary only in the part of the district where the advent of canal irrigation had changed the face of the country or rendered the small scale of the old map unsuitable. I agree with the Settlement Officer that in such village it would have been preferable, and probably more expeditious, to prepare the new maps on the square system. The careful preservation of the survey marks on which the maps hang is a matter of great importance. Both the new and the amended maps are improvements on the old, in which, in accordance with the order in force when they were prepared, the unit taken as the field was large and unwieldy and the field boundaries were marked by lines so thick as to render accurate demarcation from them impossible.

17. The only feature in the soil classification calling for notice is the distinction between *tibba* and *tal*, *i.e.*, sand-hill and hollow. The one bears a crop when the other does not, the former when the rainfall is light the latter when it is heavy, and so in partition each party desires to have a share of each. But they are generally, at any rate in the south regarded as equally fertile, and most of the 34 villages in which separate rates were put on them in the internal distribution of the revenue are in the Fattehabad tahsil.

18. The total duration of settlement operations was 4½ year, which can not be regarded as excessive for these four large tahsils. The Settlement Officer notes however that his records might have been completed earlier but for the tendency of the subordinate staff to rush through the mapping and leave the record work in arrears. The principal that map and record must be prepared simultaneously in one operation in one that be too strongly impressed on Settlement Officers. The partition work was heavy, as, the settlement Officers says, and I had occasion to notice in dealing with appeals as Settlement Commissioner that it was generally very well done.

19. The cost of the settlement was Rs.5,37,000 round. No estimate of the total cost was prepared in connection with the forecast but the schedule then drawn up allowed an annual expenditure of Rs.1,40,000 during the time field work was in progress.

20. Paragraph 49 show that considerable inconvenience has been occasioned by the abolition at the previous Settlement of the village cess of 5 per cent. which the lambardars used to collect for village expenses, but which they were believed to misappropriate to their own uses. In passing the orders referred to in paragraph 49 Sir James Douie recorded his opinion that when the Land Revenue Act next comes under amendments "rates and cesses" which include sums payable on account of village expenses [see section 3 (9) (e) of the Act], should be added to the charge which are recoverable under section 98 as arrears of land revenue.

21. I concur with the settlement officer and the Commissioner in recommending that the term of the new settlement should be 30 years. The term of the settlement that has just expired was 20 year only, but otherwise all the reason given by the Punjab Government in their orders on the Rohtak Settlement Report apply with equal force to Hissar. And it will be seen from the table in paragraph 11 of this review that through the assessment of *nahri* land distinguished from *barani* is light, the enhancements taken in the canal-irrigated circles here are relatively much heavier than in the unirrigated circle. The proper way of assessing the profits in irrigated land in the present stage of development of the Western Jumna canal is to increase the occupier's rates to the pitch which in the discussion of 1908 both the Revenue and the Irrigated Department of the Punjab were agreed was suitable, and I trust that Government will not much longer defer this increase.

22. Mr. Townsend's settlement was marked throughout by a strong sympathy with the people of Hissar which has won him their affection and esteem and at the same time by very business-like methods and by an adequate sense of the claims of the State. His interesting report will be a useful guide to District Officers. His Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Lala Charan Das, well justified his selection and deserves the commendation of Government for his work in Hissar.

A. H. DIACK.

The 9th November, 1912.

No.733.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. A. MEREDITH, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Commissioner, Ambala Division,

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL

COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 7th November 1912.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 7627, dated 31st October 1912, I have the honour to forward a copy of the Final Settlement Report of the Hissar District, It will be reviewed, I presume by the Financial Commissioner and by Government, and any lengthy remarks by myself do not appear to be called for.

2. The rules for the working of the *nahri parta* are referred to in paragraph 20 and are given in detail in Appendix A. They have already received the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. In paragraph 41 the lightness of the present assessment, even when effect has been given to the progressive enhancement which have been liberally bestowed, is commented upon. This is especially the case in canal circle. But the district as a whole is liable to great fluctuations, and it will be necessary to suspend freely in bad years, while recoveries of arrears can be made with equal freedom in good years. The district is one that requires very careful watching and special personal attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioner. The rules for proposing suspensions and remissions of revenue have been very carefully framed, and have already received the approval of the Financial Commissioner.

3. The figures showing the distribution over holdings in paragraph 43 are interesting, the village rates have been followed in nearly all cases, and the general preference has been for an all-round rate. In nearly half the villages of the four tahsils under settlement culturable (but uncultivated) and cultivated land the same rates of revenue and in nearly half the irrigated villages and unirrigated land pay the same rates while well irrigated and *barani* land have universally been assessed at the same rates of revenue.

4. The only point on which the orders of Government are required is the term of settlement. The considerations followed by Government in fixing the term for the Rohtak district apply equally to this tract, and I agree with the Settlement Officer that the assessments should be sanctioned for thirty years.

5. Mr. Townsend has displayed considerable ability and zeal in completing the settlement of the four tahsils and has discharged his task with commendable promptitude. The service of the officials mentioned in paragraph 57 will doubtless receive recognition at the hands of Government.

I have, & c.,

A. MEREDITH.

Commissioner, Ambala Division.

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
THIRD REVISED SETTLEMENT (1906-1910)
OF THE
BHIWANI, HANSI, HISSAR AND FATTEHABAD TAHSIL
OF THE HISSAR DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT

1. The Hissar district lies to the south-east of the Punjab in the Delhi division. Irregular in shape, it contains five tahsils: Bhiwani, Hansi, Hissar, Fatahabad and Sirsa. The present report however deals with only the first four of these, the Sirsa tahsil having been separately settled by Mr. King in 1902-1904. The four tahsils under settlement I call "the tract" all through this report. It contains a total area of 3,470 square miles of which according to the measurement of this settlement, 2,722 are cultivated. From these areas the areas of the Hansi and Hissar Birs, both Government property are excluded. The number of estates in 683 and the population at the census of 1911 was 613,786. The tract is bounded on the north by the Patiala and Jind state, and the Rohtak district; on the Rohtak district and the Jind State, on the south by the Loharu and Bikaner States; and on the west by the Bikaner and Patiala States, and the Sirsa tahsil. The tract lies in one block save for the outlying Budhlada circle of villages which is to the north of the Fatahabad tahsil, and is entirely surrounded by Patiala territory. It was transferred to this district from the Kaithal tahsil in 1889.

2. Apart from the Budhlada circle, which is composed of sandy loam, the tract falls into three natural divisions, Bagar, Haryana and Nali, the differences between which are strongly marked though, it is sometimes not easy to say exactly where one ceases and another begins.

The Bagar lies to the south and east of the tract. It is a region of sand hills, interspersed with level expanses of varying size. Vegetation is scanty: wells are deep and bitter: the population is sparse and poor: and kharif cultivation much more popular than rabi. North and west of the Bagar lies Haryana, a more or less level plain of loam, though not devoid of occasional sand hills. The soil is better than that of the Bagar, the cultivation of better class, and rabi cultivation more popular than in the Bagar. On the north-west of the district in the Fatahabad tahsil, lies the Nali tract, the characteristics of which are the Ghaggar channel, its subsidiary stream, the Joiya, and the artificial Rangoi Canal, which joins the two streams, and in which, below its junction with the Joiya, that stream now runs in canalized form. The soil here is generally hard clay.

The only hills are a few out-crops of the Aravalli range in the Bhiwani tahsil. The highest of these is at Tosham, which attains a height of some 800 feet above the surrounding plain. There is no river in the tract, unless the Ghaggar can be dignified by that term.

3. Wells are of no importance in the tract. They are too deep in the greater portion of it to be worked regularly: recourse is generally only had to them in the rabi after a bad kharif. No separate assessment has been imposed in this settlement on wells anywhere in the tract.

In the Jat village of the Nali, where water is nearer the surface than elsewhere, and where inundation has decreased considerably of late years, it might be possible to extend well irrigation by taccavi.

The Western Jumna canal is all important to the welfare of the district. In the Bhiwani tahsil it irrigates but little, and the small amount of irrigation done is more unsatisfactory than elsewhere in the tract. The Hansi tahsil however is largely protected by the Hasni branch of the canal. The original channel, made by King Feroz Shah in the fourteenth century, runs through the tahsil in a realigned form, and it is largely assisted by other channels and rajbahs taking off from it, the principal of which are the Petwar and Masudpur rajbahs, made during the remodeling that was effected in 1893. The Hissar tahsil also largely benefits by this canal, as, in addition to the old canal the Sirsa branch, which was constructed in 1895 also irrigated the northern part of this tahsil. This branch also irrigates much of the centre part of the Fatahabad tahsil in its way to Sirsa. Here however, the soil is, in the main, too soft to grow cotton as in Hansi and Hissar, and, unlike these tahsils, the people will only take water when rain fails.

The Sirhind canal irrigates all the village of the Budhlada circle, and also five villages in the north-west corner of the main block of the Fatahabad tahsil.

The Ghaggar and the Joiya inundate considerable areas on their banks when good rains fall in the hills particularly for rabi cultivation: on late years however the gradual deepening of the bed of the Ghaggar, owing to erosion and smaller floods, have considerably decreased the areas inundated annually, much to the harm of the villages concerned, the soil being for the most part too hard for barani cultivation. Nor has that benefit accrued from the deepening and extension, effected in 1896-1901, of the Rangoi canal, which was originally designed to carry water from the Ghaggar into the Joiya, that was originally hoped for.

4. Situated as is the tract where the monsoon from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea join their expiring efforts, at a distance from the Himalayas, and on the border of the great Indian desert, it is not surprising to find the rainfall scanty and capricious. The following table shows the average rainfall for each month during the periods 1890-1910 at the four tahsil head-quarters, and Budhlada and Tohana. The latter stations are in the north of the Fatahabad tahsil :—

Rain gauge	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total six months	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total six months	Total year
Bhiwani	.24	.65	1.69	4.15	4.14	3.41	14.28	.11	.02	.62	.67	.49	.39	2.30	16.58
Hansi	.20	.63	1.44	4.39	4.61	2.26	13.53	.09	...	.33	.69	.61	.44	2.16	15.69
Hissar	.21	.66	1.55	4.21	4.25	2.56	13.44	.11	.02	.31	.64	.64	.42	2.14	15.58
Fatahabad	.17	.48	1.20	3.69	3.50	2.66	11.70	.11	.02	.26	.42	.54	.25	1.61	13.30
Tohana	.39	.40	1.77	4.59	4.35	2.61	14.11	.14	.04	.18	.67	.69	.36	2.08	16.10
Budhlada	.24	.44	1.25	4.68	3.54	3.20	13.35	.10	...	.43	.56	.68	.37	2.14	15.49

It will be seen that the rainfall varies between 13 and 16 inches a year on the average, of which the greater part fall in the monsoon months. The Bhiwani rain-gauge is situated at the extreme east of that tahsil, and it is probable that the western villages, which are the poorest part of the district, get less rain than the above figures show.

The rain cannot be relied upon to fall with any certainty: and when the failure is widespread, particularly when this occurs in two successive years, distress and even famine occur. Since 1890 the district has undergone two severe famines-1896-97 and 1899-1900 known to the zamindars respectively as “trepan” and “Chhepen”, and other periods of greater or less distress.

5. The Rewari- Bhatinda branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through the south and west of the Communications tract: and the Bhatinda-Delhi section of the Southern Punjab Railways through the northern portion of it. The Jodhpur- Bikaner Railway have recently opened a branch from Degana to Hissar, which should open out the southern portions of the Bhiwani and Hissar tahsils; and a railway from Jakhal on the Southern Punjab Railway to Hissar is also under construction. When it is made the tract will be well off so far as railways go. This is very desirable, as the roads are generally extremely bad, often impassable in the rains; the total length of metalled roads in the tract is under 30 miles. The village beyond the Ghaggar in Fatahabad are quite cut off from the rest of the district when floods come down that stream, as it is unbridged.

6. The agricultural population are mainly Jats, who fall into two classes Deswail and Bagri. There are a few Agricultural conditions. Sikh Jats in Fatahabad. Muhammadans however are also numerous: these are pardah keeping Rajputs known as Ranghars, in the three southern tahsil. In Fatahabad however they are known as Pachadas, and do not keep pardah: they originally were more cattle grazers, and stealers, than cultivators, and these tendencies are still marked. There are also some miscellaneous cultivating caste, as Brahmans, a few Mails, Arains and Gujars, and the peculiar sect known as Bishnois.

Holdings are large: the pressure on the soil is not great anywhere in the tract: indeed, many villages complain they cannot get cultivators. Cultivation is generally of poor quality, and the crops grown of low class. Kharif cultivation is more popular than rabi, though the latter increase in importance as we go west and north, and a distinct tendency to grow an ever-increasing amount of rabi crops is visible throughout the tract. The people are in the main entirely dependent on agriculture. Military service is not popular and there are no manufactures or factories beyond the cotton-ginning factories at Hansi, Bhiwani and Hissar. A large income is however made in many villages by the sale of cattle, a point that was not overlooked in the assessments now imposed.

7. In the Bhiwani tahsil it was unnecessary to alter in any way the assessment circle rainfall devised at last Assessment circles. settlement. These were known as Behal Siwani Bagar, Amrain Bagar, Western Hariana and Eastern Hariana: the soil in each circle improving in quality in above order. There is a little irrigation in Eastern Hariana.

The large extensions however of canal irrigation in the Hansi tahsil since last settlement necessitated a new division of that tahsil for assessment purposes. It was therefore decided – the tahsil, apart from irrigation, being unusually homogeneous in character- to divide it merely into two assessment circles- Nahri and Barani. Into the first circle fall all village irrigation from the Western Jumna canal: into the second all the remainder. The same was done in the Hissar tahsil, with the addition that the Bagar circle of last settlement was also preserved intact.

An entirely new division assessment circle was necessitated in Fatahabad, owing to the introduction of irrigation from the Western Jumna canal since 1890 and the canalization of the Rangoi channel. This tahsil was accordingly divided

into six circles. The first the Bagar, is practically identical with Western Bagar Circle of 1890. Into the Nahri circle fall all villages irrigated by the Western Jumna canal. Villages irrigated by the Rangoi go into the new Rangoi circle: those inundated by the Ghaggar or Joiya into the new Nali circle, the isolated Jungle circle of Budhlada remains as it is. The rest of the tahsil falls into one circle, termed Barani.

CHAPTER II.-POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY

8. The greater part of the tract was occupied by the British Government in 1809. Prior to its advent it was a Political history. debatable "no man's" land Situated between the rich lands of the Punjab and those of the trans- Jumna territory, with a sparse population exposed to attacks from their wealthy neighbours, it offered many opportunities to enterprising men as George Thomas and Colonel Skinner. It is to this fact that the large number of villages held by sole owners as representatives of the Skinner family, or those to whom they alienated them, characteristic of the district, are due.

The tract was originally under the Government of the then North- Western Provinces. It was only transferred to the Punjab, with the rest of the Delhi territory, in 1858. The greater part of the tract has nothings in common with the Punjab proper, beyond the bond of a common administration.

9. The first summary settlement of the tract, apart from the Budhlada villages, was made for ten years in 1815 Settlement previous to that of 1890. by Mr. W. Fraser. This was followed by two other short term settlements. All these settlements were characterized by a demand so exorbitantly high as to make a balance the rule, and full collection the exception.

In 1840 Mr. Brown undertook the settlement of the tract. He reduced the existing demand very considerably, and his name is still held in affectionate remembrance by the peasantry as having been the first to fix a fair demand for them. He did not settle some 28 villages transferred from Rohtak in 1861, 12 village transferred from Jind in the same year, and the Nail circle. In this circle there was a boundary disputes with Patiala, which rendered it inadvisable to put it under other than short term summary settlements. These were very severe, and it was during this time that many of the nail village owned by Pachadas were auctioned by Government for arrears of revenue, and purchased by the ancestors of their present owners, often Banias of Hansi and Hissar.

With the rest of the tract the villages transferred from Jind and Rohtak were settled by M. Amin Chand in 1863. The Government demand in the meantime had been reduced from two-thirds to one-half the net assets. Mainly for this reason, the Settlement Officer, whose methods were characterized by great moderation, not only found that he could not raise the revenue, but that a reduction was absolutely necessary. On the whole of the tract, save the Budhlada villages, the assessment imposed in 1863 was Rs. 3,78,834 in place of the existing assessment of Rs. 4,85,403. Mr. Anderson, the next Settlement Officer, was of opinion that the existing demand might have been maintained, and relief given in the Bagar and Nali circles by an increased assessment in Haryana.

10. In 1889—1892 the whole of the tract, save the Budhlada villages, was re-assessed by Mr. Anderson. The expiring settlement and its working. He based his assessment proposals almost entirely on cash rents, paying but little attention to his produce estimate. The assessment imposed by him was Rs. 5,98,615, showing an increase of 58 per cent. on the existing demand. Canal-irrigated land was assessed at barani rates, but owners' rates were imposed on the irrigation done in addition to the existing occupiers' rates, which were maintained. The Budhlada ilaqua of fifteen villages, after assessments by Major Lawrence, Captain Abbott and Captain Larkins was re-assessed by Mr. Douie in 1882: and an assessment of Rs. 12,893 imposed instead of the existing assessment of Rs. 8,021.

In this circle the expiring assessment has worked very easily, the large extensions of irrigation from the Sirhind canal that took place immediately after its introduction having prevented the people feeling the increase at all. Small suspensions were granted in this circle in 1896, 1899, 1901 and 1902, but the sums so suspended were all subsequently recovered with ease, save a total sum of Rs. 4,309, remitted in years between 1900 and 1903.

Very different has been the revenue history of the main part of the tract. Mr. Anderson's assessment was nowhere heavy: in parts of the district as in the greater part of the Fatahabad tahsil, it was very light. But he himself admitted that in bad years his demand would have to be suspended; in a succession of bad years remitted. And of bad years the tract has undergone a sad experience since the introduction of his assessment. They culminated in the two famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, when Government spent over 37 lakhs of rupees in direct famine relief in the district, for the greater part on absolutely unproductive works, and advanced 9 lakhs of rupees for taccavi which was subsequently remitted, in addition to advancing large sums of taccavi which were subsequently recovered.

Other notoriously bad years occurred in 1902-03 and 1905-06 and not a few villages had wretched crops in many of the other years. It is therefore not surprising to find that very large suspensions and remission of the demand imposed by Mr. Anderson have been found necessary in all four tahsils.

The following statement shows the percentage of revenue realized and remitted in each tahsil, on the average of the last twenty years:—

Tahsil	Collected.	Remitted.	Dedmand of year.
Bhiwani	85	15	100
Hansi	90	10	100
Hissar	86	14	100
Fatahabad	91	9	100

Suspensions I do not show, very common though they have been, as the amounts suspended have all been collected in subsequent years, except of course those amounts which were ultimately remitted and a sum of Rs. 39,006 which is outstanding under suspension in the tract at the present time-August 1912-mainly in the Fatahabad tahsil.

Very large sums of taccavi under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have also been granted in the tract in many years besides those given in the two famine years. Much of the money so granted has been recovered: but a large proportion of it has also been remitted.

Considering the bad years it has undergone since 1890, the tract has shown a marvellous power of recuperation, thanks greatly to the better rains it has enjoyed of late years. The only parts of it that still show marked signs of the distress it has suffered from are the Bagar circles of the Bhiwani tahsil, by far the poorest part of the district. Here the people are miserably poor, and a reduction of assessment has been granted in many villages in these circles. And even they are now showing signs of improvement. On the whole the revenue administration of the tract since last settlement has been marked by the utmost sympathy with the zamindars.

CHAPTER III.—PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REVISION OF THE RECORD

11. The settlement now under report commenced in October 1906. On its commencement the most important points to decide were (a) to what extent remeasurements should be effected; and (b) on what system remeasurements, where necessary, should be made. To first discuss the second point. A reference to paragraph 21 of the final report of the last settlement shows that measurements were not then made on the usual system of square laying now generally adopted, but on a system of chandas, or small survey marks erected by the Survey Department of the Government of India. The patwari was given mapping sheets with all survey marks of the village concerned marked in them: and he had merely to build up his fields by chaining from one survey mark to another, and taking the necessary off-sets.

After some hesitation, and consultation with the Settlement Commissioner and an officer of the Survey Department, it was decided to continue this system where remeasurements were now found necessary. Accordingly, save in the Budladha tract, where the usual method of square laying was followed, all the remeasurements now made were made on this system. The skeleton plots and survey data mentioned in paragraph 21 of Mr. Anderson's final Settlement Report were, and are, all available in the district office. Accordingly the mapper at Sadr marked on the mapping sheets for each village the survey marks of the village. The sheets were then sent to the patwari in the field, who, after satisfying himself by chaining that the marks shown coincided with those on the spot—it was here that difficulties often occurred,—had merely to build up his fields on this frame work, laying down for himself subsidiary intermediate marks, where the distance from one survey mark to another was too great for accurate work.

The work has now been finished long ago, and our maps are, I think, as accurate as they would have been had we followed the square laying system: But were I now re-starting the work, I should certainly not follow this system. I would instead have laid squares. My reasons for this are:-

- (a) The system adopted was neither square laying nor triangulation, but a combination of both, which was strange to the staff: hence the work took longer than it would have otherwise, as the superior staff had themselves to learn the system before they could effectually check their subordinates' work.
- (b) The survey marks had only too often not been preserved at all, correctly or had been rebuilt in wrong positions.

In such cases much trouble and delay was caused before field work was correctly started.

They survey marks have now all been put in proper repair and, where necessary, re-erected in their correct positions. Proper attention should be paid to them in future, and inspecting office should be careful to see that patwaris make correct entries about them at harvest inspection in future, under Land Revenue Rule 44.

12. The unit of measurement employed in the tract at last settlement was the karam of 57.157 inches: and the unit of square measurement the katcha bigha, which equals : 208 of an acre. Though this unit is not a convenient one to work with, the karam bearing no exact ratio to the English linear standard of a mile, and comparison with survey maps being thereby rendered difficult, it was decided, after consultation with the Settlement

Commissioner, to maintain it. The reasons for this decision were (i) the people in the greater part of the tract use the katcha bigha as their unit of measurement, and (ii) a change in the unit of measurement would have caused much confusion in the revenue records when comparing old with new measurements.

As to the extent remeasurement was required. All the tract was remeasured at last settlement, but on varying scales. Roughly speaking, villages in the Bagar and Barani tracts were measured on the scales of 120,80 and 60 karams to the inch, a few canal villages on the scale of 40 karams, and four villages on the inconvenient scale of 30 karams.

The scale of 120 karams is well suited to the large fields in the Bagar, but the great extension of canal irrigation since settlement, and the consequent sub-division of fields and increased value of land, made it unsuitable to the irrigated area. A scale of 120 karams makes large fields in the field map a necessity. Crop inspections are thereby rendered both difficult and unsatisfactory, and when a dispute occurs it is not easy to relay the boundaries of fields accurately. The Canal Department also asked me to let them have larger maps than those furnished to it in 1890. It was therefore decided, after consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, as follows:-

- (i) All canal-irrigated and inundated villages which had not previously been measured at the scale of 60 or 40 karams to the inch should be entirely remeasured at a scale of 40 karams.
- (ii) The whole of the Budhlada tract, where the introduction of canal irrigation had entirely changed the appearance of the country, should also be remeasured at a scale of 40 karams.
- (iii) All other maps were tested in the manner laid down in the Settlement Manual, to see if they were sufficiently accurate to allow them to be merely corrected or whether new measurements were advisable. A separate file was made for each village, and it was submitted to me for orders. In the Fatahabad tahsil the old maps were found generally more correct than in the other tahsils, though the great extension of canal irrigation there since 1890 necessitated new measurements to a great extent. In the Bagar circles of course the same standard of accuracy was not looked for in the old maps as in the canal circles: practically none of the villages in these circles were remeasured.

The following figures show the number of villages (a) which were remeasured, and (b) in which the old maps were corrected, in each tahsil:—

Tahsil	Total number	Maps of which	Which were remeasured entirely
Bhiwani	133	111	22
Hansi	138	7	131
Hissar	138	51	87
Fatahabad	274	33	241
Total	683	202	481

The following figures show at what scales are the present maps. All new measurements were effected at a scale of 40 karams to the inch:—

Tahsil	Total Number of villages	Of which maps are on scale of 40 karams to the inch	Of which maps are on scale of 60 karams to the inch	Of which maps are on scale of 80 karams to the inch	Of which map are on scale of 120 karams to the inch
Bhiwani	133	22	4	26	81
Hansi	138	131	...	3	4
Hissar	138	87	...	6	45
Fatahabad	274	241	5	16	12
Total tract	683	481	9	51	142

The maps corrected were in all cases the patwaris' mapping sheet copy of the last settlement map, except in a few cases where it was too torn or dirty to be used; in such cases a fresh copy was made at Sadr of the Government copy of the last settlement map, and it was sent to the patwari. As soon as he had completed his work of correcting the map, he made a fair copy on country mapping sheets, and these with the originals, have been filed, in steel almirahs, in the record room at Sadr, as the Government copy of the new map.

For the patwari's own use he was given a copy on tracing cloth. Where villages were remeasured, the patwari's copy is also on tracing cloth, the original, on English masavies, having been filed at Sadr. In all cases the patwari was also given in addition the usual longcloth map for field inspection purposes. Copies of all the maps of canal villages have been supplied to the Canal Department.

Under recent orders however the longcloth map, intended primarily for field inspections, has alone been left with the patwari: his other copy has been filed at the tahsil.

At the commencement of the settlement measurements could not be started till a decision was arrived at as to the system to be adopted. Further, the patwaris of the tract, never a particularly efficient body due to the backwardness of the district educationally, required a good deal of driving before they understood what was required of them, and the unsatisfactory had to be weeded out. Great difficulty was also experienced all through the settlement in getting good settlement patwaris: the natives of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, from which districts come the best patwaris, naturally dislike a district so far from their homes. Lastly, plague greatly impeded work in the first year. For these reasons measurements were slow in getting underweigh. In the second and third years however they proceeded with rapidity, and were entirely completed by April 1910.

13. In the case of villages surveyed by map correction it is obviously impossible to check the accuracy of the survey work by comparison of distances between trijunction pillars according to the revenue survey maps and the patwari's map. And the peculiar system adopted for remeasurements in this district renders this check unnecessary, also in the case of villages remeasured entirely. The patwari's map was built up on data provided by the Survey Department, and all trijunction pillars form an important part of those data. The distances between trijunction pillars are therefore absolutely identical in all cases between patwaris' maps and the survey maps.

These remarks do not apply to the Budhlada circle, where square laying was followed. Here the usual comparison was made. In four cases here trifling differences were found, in no case exceeding 4 per cent.

In the tract as a whole however, whether the system of remeasurement or map correction was followed, it was possible to compare the area arrived at in the present settlement with that of the revenue survey and of the last settlement. In the case of five villages the areas now arrived at differed by more than 5 percent. from the areas given by the Survey Department, and in the case of two villages from the last settlement figures. Further enquiry was made in the case of each of these seven villages. In all other cases the areas arrived at by the three sets of measurements practically coincide. The maps now made can be termed accurate, and there should be no necessity ever to remeasure any part of the district again, unless very large extensions of irrigation take place.

14. Two other points in connection with the survey should be noted here: (i) the size of fields generally adopted, and (ii) division of land held in occupancy right from that held as tenant-at-will.

As to (i). The large fields made at last settlement have been already noted. The results were not satisfactory, so far as crop inspections, the foundation of our revenue work, was concerned. With fields over 100 acres in size, one, field being sown with many different crops, often by different tenants, and the crops often varying in quality from very good to very bad in one field, owing to capriciousness of rainfall or of soil, it is impossible to expect any person, much less the half educated class of man we get as patwari, to make accurate crop inspections. It was accordingly decided after consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, that the following should, roughly, be the size of fields to be now measured:—

In the Bagar circles 20 kacha bighas.

In the Barani circles 10 Kacha bighas.

In the irrigated circles 3 Kacha bighas.

This was however of course subject to the conditions laid down in there venue rules, and to the presence of permanent boundary marks in each case. The absence of the latter has necessitated many very large fields, particularly in the Bagar circles, even in the present record. The net result has of course been a very great increase in the total amount of field numbers. But the experience gained in the last two years shows that crop inspections are now easier to do, and are, I think, better done, than has hitherto, unavoidably, been the case.

As to (ii). Occupancy rights are common in this district, and not infrequently the same man holds land both as an occupancy tenant and as a tenant-at-will in the same village, the fields held in these different capacities adjoining each other. At last settlement however all the land held by one man in whatever capacity, was generally measured as one field number, the settlement jamabandi showing that in so much of the field the cultivator's rights were those of an occupancy tenant, and in so much of a tenant-at-will. No distinction however having been made on the map, it was impossible, without recourse to the maps of the 1863 settlement, which showed the lands held in different capacities separately, to demarcate on the spot the land held by an occupancy tenant from that he held as a tenant-at-will. Recourse to the 1863 maps was a difficult and complicated process: and the results arrived at not always accurate.

The net result of all this was frequent disputes between landlord and tenant, ill-will, and litigation. To obviate all these once of all, it was decided, after referring the matter officially, to show in the new maps land held as occupancy tenant separately from that held as tenant-at-will. This has accordingly been done. In all cases the landlord and tenant were first asked to decide amicably among themselves which of his land the tenant held in occupancy rights. It was only when they could not agree that reference was made to the 1863 papers. Whatever decision was arrived at was given effect to in the new maps and records, after due attestation as a mutation by a Revenue Officer.

In nearly half the cases decided the landlord and tenant agreed amicably what land should be recorded as held in occupancy right: generally the landlord told the tenant to take it wherever he liked, so long as it was in all one piece. In the remainder recourse was had to the 1863 papers. I have not had a single appeal on the subject. By this division a constant source of friction and ill-will between landlord and tenant has been removed. Mr. King, it may be noted, had to do the same in the Sirsa tahsil when he settled that tahsil in 1901,—see paragraph 110 of his Final Settlement Report.

15. At last settlement the only classes of soils recorded were sailab, nahiri, barani, banjar jadid and banjar Classification of soils. qadim, as defined in the revenue rules.

In twelve villages however of the Bhiwani tahsil the people distributed their revenue by differential rates on *bhur* and *rausli*-sandhill and loam, or to use the terms more commonly employed in this district, *tibba* and *tal*. Accordingly, to distribute his revenue in these village, Mr. Anderson had to make a resurvey of their soil.

In this settlement it was decided, though all the barani soil in each circle was to pay only one rate, to classify *tal* and *tibba* separately in the record from the beginning, both to facilitate *bachh* work and to help at village inspections in ascertaining the salient characteristics of each village.

This was done, and the results have been satisfactory. The distinction now made should be preserved in future *jamabandis* for purposes of partitions, where the people generally ask for *tal* and *tibba* proportionately. It need not, however, be maintained in any other records.

Otherwise the classification laid down in the revenue rules has, as at last settlement, been found sufficient. There being three canals in the tract, the Western Jumna, Sirhind and Rangoi, it has been specified where necessary, after the word *nahri*, from which canal the irrigation is effected. That land has been classed as *chahi* which has been twice, or more than twice, irrigated from a well in the last five years, and for which also permanent means of irrigation existed at measurement. *Nahri* and *sailab* have been, *mutatis mutandis*, similarly defined. Recourse was had to the previous crop inspection records in all cases where any doubt existed. In this tract, where the people often take water only in bad years, especially in the Fatahabad tahsil with its sandy soil, it can be easily understood that the land recorded as *nahri* is very much more than what is regularly irrigated.

16. A detailed *jamabandi* was prepared for every village in the tract in 1905-06, the year preceding the commencement of settlement operations. This facilitated the preparation of *khataunies*, bringing many mutations to light. The following are the number of mutations attested during the settlement:—

1906-07	...	...	...	...	...	18,227
1907-08	...	...	...	...	...	32,917
1908-09	...	...	...	...	...	20,707
1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	25,808

compared with an average of 14,354 for the four years preceding settlement. It is to be hoped that the orders recently issued as to the necessity of entering mutations promptly will have the desired effect of keeping the record more thoroughly up to date than has hitherto been the case.

The record has been framed in accordance with the law on the subject and the revenue rules, and need not be discussed in detail. It comprises the following documents:-

Preliminary proceeding (robkar ibtidai).—This contains the notification of under which the settlement operations were undertaken.

Index of field numbers (fard numberwar), showing the *khatauni* number of each field number.

Alphabetical list of owners and tenants (index radifwar), showing their holdings.

Genealogical tree (shajra nasb) of both owners and occupancy tenants.

For the Budhlada circle, unlike the rest of the tract, no genealogical tree of occupancy tenants was prepared at last settlement. Hence for that circle a genealogical tree of owners only has been prepared.

Field map (shajra kishtwar).

Jamabandi, with attested mutations.

List of assignments and pensions.

Statement of rights in wells(naksha huquq chahat).

Village administration paper wajib-ul-arz).

List of cesses (fehris habub dehi).

Order of the Collector determining the assessment.

Order of the Collector determining the assessment over holdings.

It was found possible to effect the distribution of the new revenue over holdings from the measurement jamabandi in all villages, save in ten of the Fatahabad tahsil, in which a long interval had elapsed between the final attestation by the Tahsildar—at which the record was brought up to date, all changes which had occurred since the khataunies had been written being incorporated after the usual mutation procedure—and the announcement of the new assessment. In the case of these ten villages a new jamabandi was drawn up and attested, as is the usual four-yearly jamabandi, and the distribution of revenue was effected from it. It has been filed in the record room with the jamabandi drawn up from the measurement khataunies, which is the real record-of-rights.

The subjects referred to in the village administration paper are those laid down in the Land Revenue Rules. In attesting this document many disputes arose as to common land, grazing, malba, rights in trees etc., particularly between owners and occupancy tenants. The old entry was retained wherever the parties could not agree. More is said on this subject in paragraphs 49 and 50.

It is regrettable that the writing and checking of jamabandis fell behind measurement work considerably in the third year of settlement, particularly in the Fatahabad tahsil.

This can be attributed partly to the necessity of keeping a large body of paid chainmen employed; partly to the great difficulty of pushing on out door work here in the summer months, which rendered it advisable to push on measurements as much as possible, under paragraph 292 of the Settlement Manual; but in the main it must be put down to a failure to resist the usual tendency of subordinates to hurry on mapping at the expense of record work.

17. The partition work was, as is usual in a settlement, heavy, the total area partitioned during the settlement Partitions. being 205,644 acres, or an average of 49,765 acres a year, compared with an average of 19,380 acres a year in the five years preceding settlement. These figures include private partitions.

CHAPTER IV—REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT.

18. In the tract cash rents are of great importance: they are practically always taken on the kharipari system, Cash rents. by which the tenant pays rent on all the land in his possession, whether cultivated land produce a crop or not. Their suspension or remission follows the land revenue, orders under section thirty of the Tenancy Act for this purpose having been always issued in the tract, and observed with remarkable unanimity save by an occasional bania. Similarly arrears of rent are recovered when, Government recovers its arrears of revenue. The half net assets estimate based on cash rents is therefore more important all through the tract, save in the inundated portion of Fatahabad, than that based on batai, though both estimates were framed in accordance with the orders on the orders on the subject.

The case rents paid by tenants-at-will were all scrutinized carefully at village inspections in the manner laid down in Chapter XX of the Settlement Manual, and abnormal rents eliminated. It was from the remainder that the half net assets was built up, after making such deductions as seemed suitable in the case of each circle for land unlet, or rents uncollected.

The above applies both to barani and chahi land. In no case was well irrigated land found to pay a higher rent than the neighbouring barani land.

As to canal-irrigated land, the custom differs not only from tahsil to tahsil, but from village to village. As to the very small amount of land that is irrigated in the Bhiwani tahsil, it is usual for the owners to keep it in their own cultivation. When rented, it is generally given to relations, and, as such, pays only the ordinary barani rent. This of course is not true rent. In the few cases that it is let to outsiders the rent charged is considerably in excess of the barani rate, the area being taken from the canal khataunies and no attention whatever being paid to the point whether the land is entered in the jamabandi as canal irrigated or the reverse. The tenant always pays all the water-rates. The same applies to the Hansi and Hissar tahsil, though conditions as to payment of water-rate vary so much that for details reference must be made to the assessment reports.

In the Fatahabad tahsil cash rents on irrigated land are not so common as elsewhere in the tract. This land is here generally given on batai. No land inundated by the Ghaggar, the Joiya or the Rangoi ever pays a cash rents. It is all subject to batai : save in Bagar Circles, cash rents had risen considerably since 1890. The amount of the rise differed in the various circles: it averaged about 25 per cent.

19. As just said, produce rents, though the increase in irrigation had caused an increase in them since 1890, Produce rents. are still in a minority, save in the Fatahabad tahsil. In the Bagar circles they are practically

unknown, though even in them batai is sometimes demanded for a rabi crop. It is of course admitted that a good manager makes more profit from letting his land on batai than on a cash rent. Many of the owners, however, particularly members of the Skinner family, are absentees, and have perforce to have recourse to cash rents. The rate of batai taken had generally not risen since last settlement: the ordinary rate taken is one-third of the grain and the fodder. Sometimes only one-fourth of the latter is taken and one-third of the grain. The tenant is generally allowed to cut nothing green of fodder. In the Fatahabad tahsil it is not uncommon for the owner to also take 1 seer, or even more, per maund of his share, additional from the tenant, as serina. The kamins are all paid entirely by the tenant, save those employed in cotton-picking. Generally the owner pays all the land revenue, and provides none of the seed: the tenant pays all the water-rate. Sometimes, however, this rate and the land revenue are paid by the owner and tenant in the same proportion as batai is taken. Here again reference for details should be made to the assessment reports.

The average yield per acre was decided for each class of land in each circle after examining the estimates arrived at in neighbouring districts, enquiries from zamindars and others, and-most important of all—crop experiments. These were made in a large number during the settlement.

The commutation prices, in annas per maund, sanctioned for this settlement are as follows—

Bajra	...	...	24	Wheat	...	...	32
Jowar	...	...	20	Gram	...	...	21
Moth	...	...	23	Barley	...	...	20
Mung	...	...	30	Bejhar	...	...	21
Cotton	...	...	70	Gochani	...	...	27
Gowar	...	...	20	Rapeseed	...	...	45

The effective rise in prices since last settlement the Financial Commissioner estimated to vary between 25 and 30 per cent.

All through the tract I was considerably helped in ascertaining the market value of land by the not uncommon sales that have occurred since last settlement of entire villages, generally by members of the Skinner family. So owners of entire villages were also good enough to let me have an account of their income from each village for the last ten years or so. These figures, which are given in the assessment reports, were of considerable assistance to me in deciding what allowance should be made for land unlet in each circle, and also for rents uncollected.

20. It will be noticed in the figures that I now proceed to give that the assessment now imposed in the canal
Canal assessments. circles irrigated by the Western Jumna canal takes a very much lower proportion of the half net assets than in the barani circles. The reason for this in to be found in the fact that the government of India, in the orders passed on the general question of assessing land irrigated buy the Western Jumana canal, declined to sanction any increase, for the present at any rate, in the schedule of occupiers, rates payable for uncertain in character to warrant the fixed land revenue, as distinguished from the occupiers, rates now imposed, to be a “wet” one, at any rate in entirety A “wet” land revenue means a revenue in imposing which the profits from irrigation have also been taken in to consideration, and which can only be paid if the land on which it is imposed is always irrigated. Apart, therefore, from the occupiers, rate, payable on irrigation actually done—these consist of the old occupiers, rate, owners, rate and cesses on the latter, consolidated and rounded off,—irrigated land pays in addition to the usual barani rate of assessment, only a small additional amount, varying from annas eight to annas four per recorded acre of irrigation. This additional amount is known as the nahri parta. Detailed rules for its working will be found in appendix A.

21. I now turn to the assessments actually imposed on each circle of each tahsil. I first deal with Bhiwani, by
Assessment the Bhiwani tahsil. far the poorest tahsil, and the condition of which must always cause anxiety to the Deputy Commissioner when the monsoon is in any way deficient. I give below some of the more important figures of the four assessment circles of this tahsil which bear on the assessment:—

	<i>Behal Siwani Bagar</i>	<i>Amrain Bagar</i>	<i>Western Haryana</i>	<i>Eastern Haryana</i>
Total area of circle (acres)	137,521	211,986	60,180	71,940
Total cultivated barani area (acres)	98,141	175,492	48,787	54,998
Total cultivated chahi area (acres)	20	571	241	980
Total cultivated nahri area (acres)	...	...	...	3,190
Percentage of total area recorded as cultivated	74	83	85	84
Increase or decreased of cultivated area, percent. Since last settlement	-7	+9	+10	+6

	<i>Behal Siwani Bagar</i>	<i>Amrain Bagar</i>	<i>Western Haryana</i>	<i>Eastern Haryana</i>
Percentage of total area recorded as banjar	20	11	7	7
Percentage of total area recorded as unculturable	6	6	8	9
Percentage of cultivated area that bears matured crop annually	34	41	39	51
Percentage of sown area that fails to mature	57	49	50	53
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in kharif	93	95	76	69
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in rabi	7	5	24	31
Percentage of cultivated area held by owners	47	39	43	50
Percentage of cultivated area held by occupancy tenants	8	9	14	6
Percentage of cultivated area held by occupancy tenants-at-will paying cash rents	41	49	38	41
Percentage of cultivated area held by occupancy tenants-at-will paying batai	3	1	5	3
Normal cash rent per acre on barani land Re.	0-7-11	0-8-4	1-4-8	2-5-7
Normal cash rent per acre on canal irrigated land Rs.	...	...	...	3-12-0
Population per square mile of cultivated area	119	124	202	335
Cultivated area plough (acres)	40	34	43	39
Horned cattle and camels per square mile of total area	60	94	96	109
Increase or decrease of population per cent. since last settlement	-15	-9	+6	+5
Increase or decrease of horned cattle and camels, percent since last settlement	-32	-7	-25	-24
Increase or decrease of ploughs per cent. since last settlement	-32	-7	-25	-24
Percentage of total sold since settlement	11	9	19	7
Average price per acre of land (in total area) Rs.	3	4	15	39
Multiples of the land revenue	14	18	47	72
Percentage of total area mortgaged with possession	9	10	19	26
Average mortgage money per acre, in rupees	2	3	9	15
Average cultivated acreage per owner (excluding large holdings)	23	22	11	7

In the figures relating to each circle which I now proceed to give the cultivation is entirely barani unless otherwise indicated. This remark applies not only to the Bhiwani tahsil, but to the whole tract.

22. This is a miserable circle, quite one of the poorest in the whole Punjab. Dependent as it is altogether on the Behal Siwani Bagar. monsoon for any crop it may get, were it not for the earnings brought back to their homes by some of the migrant cultivators from the canal colonies, where they go in bad years in search of labour, it appears

probable that some of the villages would have become absolutely abandoned owing to the famines of 1897 and 1900. As the figures just given show, the circle—in which are 32 villages—has deteriorated much since last settlement. The land is very poor, and is scarcely a marketable commodity: it fetches only Rs.3 per acre. Even drinking water is often obtained with difficulty in the summer months, wells being scare, deep, and brackish. Kharif cropping is all important: the crops grown are low class pulses and millets, and even when they mature, the yield per acre is extraordinarily little. The following figures show what happens to one hundred acres of land recorded as cultivated in this circle in an ordinary year :—

Bajra matured	...	18	Total sown in kharif	...	82
Jowar matured	...	1	Gram matured	...	1
Moth matured	...	6	Barley matured	...	1
Mung matured	...	2	Other matured in rabi	...	1
Gowar matured	...	8	Total matured in rabi	...	3
Other matured in kharif	...	..	Total failed in rabi	...	3
Total matured in kharif	...	35	Total sown in rabi	...	6
Total failed in kharif	...	47	Lies fallow during year	...	12
Total ...100					

Population is scarce, and tenants often hard to get. Consequently holdings are large, but nobody could live on a small holding. Revenue is often paid from hire of camels, sale of grass or wood, or by similar expedients, when crops fail. Rents had not risen a pie since 1890, and everything pointed to a reduction in the assessment as essential. In this view the Settlement Commissioner agreed after tour through the circle.

The following figures show the percentages of the total area held by each of the principal tribes :—

Hindu Jats	...	...	41	Muhammadan Rajputs	...	18
Mahajans	...	...	08	Kaim Khanis	...	11
Hindu Rajputs...	...	...	06	Others	...	16

The expiring assessment was Rs. 23,650. The half net assets given by cash rents—there was not sufficient material to build up a trustworthy estimate from batai—was Rs. 20,243. The assessment proposed by the Settlement Commissioner was Rs. 18,400. This was sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. It took 90 percent. of half net assts, and involved a rate of 3 annas per cultivated acre, no separate assessment being imposed on waste. The incidence on the average area of matured crops is 8 annas an acre. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, however, added in his orders that I could maintain the present assessment in any village where I found this possible, now that the circle had recovered from the direct effects of famine. I took advantage of this permission, and the assessment actually imposed on the circle was Rs. 19,255. His Honour also ordered that I should frame a triple assessment for each village, showing roughly what it could pay in a good year, an ordinary year, and a bad year. This has been done for each village in the abstract note-book for the circle.

The assessment in this circle is paid entirely after the kharif harvest.

23. This circle is better than the Behal Siwani Bagar, but only very little better. Some village in the west of the Amrain Bagar. circle are as poor as any in the tahsil, though those which border the Western Hariana circle show an improvement. Generally, however, the conditions of life and agriculture are exactly as in the Behal Siwani Bagar though a few more wells are to be found here than there. These however, are only used in the rabi after a bad kharif. Should the monsoon fail, the Deputy Commissioner should encourage well irrigation in the rabi as much as possible by judicious grants of taccavi.

One hundred acres of cultivated land are treated as follows in this circle every year :—

Bajra matured	...	18	Total sown in kharif	...	77
Jowar matured	...	1	Gram matured	...	1
Moth matured	...	4	Barley matured	...	1
Mung matured	...	7	Other matured in rabi	...	...
Gowar matured	...	8	Total matured in rabi	...	2
Other matured in kharif	...	..	Total failed in rabi	...	2
Total matured in kharif	...	38	Total sown in rabi	...	4
Total failed in kharif	...	39	Lies fallow during year	...	19
Total ...100					

There are in this circle 43 bhaiachara villages, 20 pattidari, and 2 zamindari. The following table shows the principal classes of owners here, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:-

Hindu Jats	...	...	40	Hindu Rajputs	...	...	31
Brahmans	...	...	12	Others	...	...	08
Mahajans	...	...	09				

Here again there was not enough material to frame a trustworthy half net assets estimate from batai. The half net assets estimate was Rs. 36,053; the expiring assessment Rs. 37,550. I proposed an assessment of Rs. 33,137. This was raised to Rs. 36000, and accepted by the Financial Commissioner and Government; it involved a rate of 3 annas 4 pies per cultivated acre (no separate assessment being imposed on waste), and 8 annas per acre of matured crop on the average of the eighteen years preceding settlement. In this circle also the Lieutenant- Governor directed me to maintain the present assessment in any village where I could. I took advantage of this permission, and the assessment announced in the circle as a whole was Rs. 37,535. Triple assessments here also have been framed as in the Behal Siwani Bagar.

This circle pays all its revenue once a year, after the kharif harvest.

24. This circle, which contains eleven villages, is intermediate between the sandhills of the Bagar and the stiff Western Haryana. loam of Haryana, and has some of the characteristics of both tracts. Rabi assumes here an importance it has not in the Bagar, and the cropping generally is of somewhat higher quality; the population is less scanty; rents are higher; land fetches a higher price; and the circle can be said to have progressed to some extent since 1890. The decline in plough cattle, camels and ploughs since that year is, it is true, still marked; but the latest figures available show that this decrease is now being made up.

The following figures show the average annual treatment of 100 cultivated acres in this circle :—

Bajra matured	...	12	Total sown in kharif	...	68
Jowar matured	...	9	Garm matured	...	7
Chari matured	...	1	Barley matured	...	1
Mung matured	...	2	Other matured in rabi	...	2
Moth matured	...	1	Total matured in rabi	...	10
Gowar matured	...	4	Total failed in rabi	...	4
Other matured in kharif	...	3	Total sown in rabi	...	14
Total matured in kharif	...	32	Lies fallow during year	...	18
Total failed in kharif	...	36			
			Total		...100

There are in this circle 6 bhaiachara villages, 4 pattidari, and 2 zamindari, The following table shows the principal classes of owners here, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:-

Hindu Jats	...	...	9	Hindu Rajputs	...	...	33
Brahmans	...	...	12	Muhammadan Rajputs	...	...	22
Mahajans	...	...	12	Others	...	...	12

The expiring assessment here was Rs.16,625. The half net assets based on cash rents, as amended by the Settlement Commissioner, was Rs.26,884. As in the Bagar circles, there was not sufficient material for an half net assets estimate based on batai. The assessment proposed by the Settlement Commissioner was Rs. 20,000. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, however, thought the assessment should be Rs. 22,000, but subsequently agreed to an assessment of Rs. 21,000. This took 80 percent. of the case rent estimate, involving a rate per cultivated acre of 6¾ annas (no separate assessment being imposed on waste). The incidence per acre of crops on the 18 years preceding Settlement was Re. 1-1-0. The assessment actually announced was Rs. 20,875.

Revenue in this circle is all paid once a year, with the kharif harvest.

25. This circle adjoins the Rajput circle of the Rohtak tahsil, and consists in the main of a stiffish loam-often far Eastn Haryana too stiff for the very limited rainfall it receives,-- though two or three well marked sand hills running through the circle remind us of the proximity of the Bagar. It is the only circle in the tahsil which gets canal irrigation, a scanty supply of water being given to 16 villages of the circle by the Bhiwani rajbaha of the Hansi branch of the Western Jumna canal. This irrigation, however, which commenced in 1895, is exceedingly unsatisfactory, being at the tail, and affects but a very small portion of the circle, only 5 per cent of the total cultivated area of the circle being recorded as canal- irrigated.

There is a little more well irrigation here than in the rest of the tahsil, but even so it is quite inconsiderable compared with the total area.

One hundred acres of cultivated land is treated as follows in this circle every year:-

Fallow during year	...	17	Balance cultivated	...	83
--------------------	-----	----	--------------------	-----	----

Of this latter figure 78 acres are sown barani and 5 sown nahri, These 83 acre as a whole are sown as under:-

Bajra matured	...	10	Total failed in kharif	...	38
Jowar matured	...	11	Total sown in kharif	...	65
Chari matured	...	2	Barley matured	...	1
Cotton matured	...	1	Gram matured	...	8
Gowar matured	...	1	Other matured in rabi	...	3
Other matured in kharif	...	2	Total matured in rabi	...	12
Total matured in kharif	...	27	Total failed in rabi	...	6
Total sown in rabi			...	18	

The 22 villages in the circle are all pattidari. The following table shows the principal classes of owners here, in percentages held by each tribe on total area:-

Hindu Jats	...	...	21	Brahman	...	...	7
Rajputs	...	...	61	Others	...	...	3
Mahajans	...	...	81				

Rents here on barani land are much higher than anywhere else in the tract averaging eight annas a kacha bigha, instead on the more usual five and one-third annas, which is the common rate elsewhere. This higher rate of rent cannot be attributed to any superiority of land. The hard soil of this circle is undoubtedly less productive on a series of years, with the scanty rainfall of Hissar than the lighter land of the barani circles of the Hansi and Hissar tahsils, which pay a much lower rent.

It must, I think, be attributed to (a) the fact that the population here is, in great measure, Rajput, a tribe which gives much more land on rent than dose a jat community, and (b) the fact that the circle was at one time in the Rohtak district, where rents appear to be much higher than they are in Hissar or Kaithal. Custom has much to do with it. The people, have to thank the high rents they take of the fact that they are, in proportion, now higher assessed they any other part of the tract.

For the rest, the circle is more thickly populated than is the rest of the tahsil, and land fetches a much higher price, owing mainly to the proximity of Bhiwani town; rents have risen considerably since 1890; and were it not for the marked decrease in horned cattle and ploughs, the circle might be said to have progressed since settlement.

The expiring assessment here was Rs. 29,249. The half net assets based on cash rents, as amended by the Settlement Commissioner, was Rs. 61,732 As in the Bagar circles, there was not sufficient material for a half net assets estimate based on batai. The assessment proposed by the Settlement Commissioner was Rs. 42,600. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, however, thought the assessment should be Rs. 50,000, but subsequently agreed to an assessment of Rs. 43,800. This involves an assessment of Re. 0-11-6 per barani acre and Re.1-2-0 per recorded nahri acre. It involved a rise on the expiring assessment of 49 per cent. and took 71 per cent. of half net assets. The incidence per acre of crops on the 12 years preceding settlement is Re.1-10-0.

As in the rest of the tahsil, on separate assessment was imposed on waste.

The nahri parta in this circle---see paragraph 20---is annas eight per acre.

The assessment actually imposed was Rs. 42,505. For five years, how ever, the circle will pay only Rs. 39 ,313: after kharif 1915 the full amount. This is in accordance with the orders as to progressive enhancements.

There villages in the circle (paying a total revenue of Rs.5,300) pay all their revenue in December. The remainder pay two-thirds of the demand in the kharif and one-third in the rabi.

26. The Hansi tahsil is the wealthiest of the four tahsils now under settlement, owing (a) to the large proportion of the tahsil that is irrigated by some portion of the Western Jumna canal: this had considerably increased since 1890, owing to the opening of new extensions: and (b) to the absence of any very poor soil from any part of it. There is no Bagar circle here, as there is in each of the other tahsils: the soil is almost throughout the level sandy loam, characteristic of Haryana.

As already said, there are only two assessment circles in the tahsil, Barani and Nahri. Below I bring together some of the more important figures bearing on the assessment of each of them :—

		<i>Barani circle.</i>	<i>Nahri circle.</i>
Total area of circle (acres)	...	2,40,788	2,69,412
Total cultivated barani area (acres)	...	201,225	91,281
Total cultivated chahi area (acres)	...	49	36
Total cultivated nahri area (acres)	...	...	139,353
Percentage of total area recorded as Cultivated	...	83	86
Increase or decrease of cultivated area, Percent ,since last Settlement.	...	+3	+6
Percentage of total area recorded as banjar	...	13	7
Percentage of total area recorded as unculturable	...	4	7
Percentage of cultivated area that bears matured crops annually	...	42	62
Percentage of sown area that fails to mature	...	50	32
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in kharif	...	80	66
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in rabi	...	20	33
Percentage of cultivated area held by owners		58	56
Percentage of cultivated area held by occupancy tenants	...	9	8
Percentage of cultivated area held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents	...	30	31
Percentage of cultivated area held by tenants-at-will paying batai	...	2	4
Normal cash rent per acre on barani land, Rs.	...	1-5-8	1-7-4
Normal cash rent per acre on canal-irrigated land, Rs.		...	3-8-8
Population per square mile of cultivated area		217	267
Cultivated area per plough(areas)	...	26	26
Horned cattle and camels per square mile of total area	...	182	209
Increase or decrease of population per cent since last settlement	...	+3	+12
Increase or decrease of horned cattle and camels per cent. since last settlement	...	-16	-14
Increase or decrease of ploughs percent. since last Settlement	...	+23	+19
Percentage of total area sold since settlement		12	11
Average price per acre of land (on total area) Rs.		19	30
Multiples of the land revenue	...	50	70
Percentage of total area mortgaged with possession		9	3
Average mortgage money per acre(in rupees)		12	24
Average cultivated acreage per owner (excluding large holdings)	...	15	17

27. This circle falls, apart from one small isolated portion of three villages on the Jind border, into two main Barani circle. parts,—one to the north and one to the south of the Canal circle.

The villages are fairly homogeneous. The soil in the more easterly villages is better and firmer than that of those in the west, but requires more rainfall. In the extreme south of the circle there are one or two villages, as Nalawa and Balawas, which are akin to the Amrain Bagar circle of Bhiwani, which they adjoin.

The circle contains 69 villages. Of these three are zamindari, nine pattidari, and the rest bhaiachara. The following table shows the principal classes of owners, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:—

Hindu jats	...	62	Mahajans	...	8
Rajputs	...	16	Brahamans	...	9
Others	...	5			

The following figures show the average annual produce of 100 cultivated acres in this circle :—

Bajra matured	...	14	Total sown in kharif	...	68
Jowar matured	...	13	Gram matured	...	7
Pulses matured	...	4	Oilseeds matured	...	2
Gowar matured	...	1	Other matured in rabi	...	2
Chari matured	...	2	Total matured in rabi	...	11
Other matured in kharif		1	Total failed in rabi	...	6
Total matured in kharif		35	Total sown in rabi	...	17
Total failed in kharif		33	Lies fallow during year		15
			Total	...	100

The expiring assessment of the circle was Rs. 75,587. The half net assets estimate by cash rents gave an assessment of Rs. 1,17,608; by kind rents Rs. 1,04,458. The true half net assets estimate, as taken by the Settlement Commissioner, was Rs. 1,18,000.

The assessment sanctioned for the circle was Rs.90,000, involving a rate per cultivated acre of Re. 0-7-2 and per acre of matured crop of Re. 1-0-7. This involved an increase of 19 per cent. on the expiring assessment, and took 76 per cent. of the half net assets estimate of Rs. 1,18,000. That actually announced was Rs.91,060.

All the revenue in this circle is paid in the kharif, save in one village, Jatai which pays half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

Neither in this nor in the Canal Circle was any separate assessment imposed on waste.

28. This is the wealthiest circle in tract under Settlement; it is better than the corresponding circle in Hissar tahsil because the water supply in the canal is generally more assured here. Canal irrigation is generally of longer standing here than in Hissar, and the village abadis are in consequence better and more prosperous looking. Most of the land is a good loam, well suited to the production of cotton, for which the tahsil is famous, though some of the villages irrigated by the Masudpur rajbaha are somewhat sandy.

Of the 72 villages in this circle, 15 are zamindari; the rest either pattidari or bhaiachara. The Skinner family holds many villages here. The following table shows the principal classes of owners, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area :—

Hindu Jats	...	58	Mahajans	...	7
Christians, i.e., member of the Skinner family...		19	Brahmans	...	6
Rajputs	...	31	Others	...	7

One hundred acres of cultivated land is treated as follows in this circle every year:—

Fallow during year	...	12	Balance cultivated	...	88
--------------------	-----	----	--------------------	-----	----

Of this latter figure 50 acres are sown barani and 38 sown nahri.

As a whole these 88 acres produce the following crop :—

Bajra matured	...	7	Barley matured	...	1
Jowar matured	...	10	Wheat matured	...	6
Chari matured	...	2	Gram matured	...	2
Cotton matured	...	14	Wheat & Gram matured	...	2
Gowar matured	...	1	Other matured in rabi	...	3
Other matured in kharif	...	4	Total failed in rabi	...	21
Total matured in kharif	...	38	Total failed in rabi	...	3
Total failed in kharif	...	26	Total sown in rabi	...	24
Total sown in kharif	...	64			

The expiring assessment was Rs. 96,623. The half net assets estimate by cash rents gave an assessment of Rs. 52,820; by kind rents of Rs. 3,24,035. The true half net assets taken was Rs. 2,80,000.

The assessment sanctioned was Rs. 1,51,650, involving a rate per cultivated acre of barani land of 8 annas, and of (recorded) canal land of 12 annas. It involved an increase of 57 per cent. on the expiring assessment, and took 56 per cent. of the true half net assets.

The assessment actually imposed was Rs. 1,51,380, of which amount, however, Rs. 12,060 will not be realized till kharif 1915, under the orders as to progressive enhancements. All the villages in the circle pay half their revenue in the kharif and half in the rabi, save 27, which pay entirely in the kharif. It is generally the villages with much irrigation, and hence much rabi cultivation that have chosen to pay part of their demand with that crop.

The nahri parta here is annas four per acre,—see appendix A.

29. The Hissar tahsil in on the whole distinctly inferior to the Hansi tahsil. It contains a Bagar circle of sandy Hissar tahsil. soil; irrigation is less extensive; and the land is generally slightly inferior. At the same time the tahsil has improved in the last twenty years, in some measure because of extensions of irrigation from the old Hissar branch of the canal, but principally because of the construction of the Sirsa branch in 1896. This has done much for the northern part of the tahsil.

Below I give the more important figures bearing on the assessment of each of the three assessment circles:—

	<i>Barani circle</i>	<i>Barani Circle</i>	<i>Nahri circle</i>
Total area of circle (acre)	140,120	107,189	230,870
Total cultivated barani area (acres)	109,812	91,875	133,661
Total cultivated chahi area (acres)	4	...	3
Total cultivated nahri area (acres)	65	15	59,182
Percentage of total area recorded as cultivated	78	85	83
Increase or decrease of cultivated area per cent since last settlement	+3	+8	+1
Percentage of total area recorded as banjar	20	11	12
Percentage of total area recorded as banjar uncultivable	2	4	5
Percentage of cultivated that bears matured crop annually	34	41	46
Percentage of sown area that fails to mature	61	50	46
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in kharif	78	68	69
Percentage of total crop matured in year that matures in rabi	22	32	31
Percentage of cultivated area held by owners	41	36	43
Percentage of cultivated area held by occupancy tenants	10	16	11

	<i>Barani circle</i>	<i>Barani Circle</i>	<i>Nahri circle</i>
Percentage of cultivated area held by tenants-at-will paying cash ...	39	40	35
Percentage of cultivated area held by tenants-at-will paying batai ...	4	4	8
Normal cash rent per acre on barani land Re.. ...	0-12-8	1-3-8	1-5-2
Normal cash rent per acre on canal - irrigated land Rs. ...	...	...	4-1-6
Population per square mile of cultivation ...	135	170	247
Cultivated area per plough (in acres) ...	33	29	29
Horned cattle and camels per square mile of total area	93	115	140
Increase or decrease of population per cent. since 1890 ...	-12	0	+12
Increase or decrease of horned cattle and camels	-22	-25	-16
Increase or decrease of ploughs ...	-3	+7	-8
Percentage of total area sold since settlement	15	20	18
Average price per acre of land (on total area), in rupees ...	14	16	21
Multiples of the land revenue	52	40	60
Percentage of total area mortgaged with possession ...	7	6	5
Average mortgage money per acre (in rupees)	6	9	16
Average cultivated acreage per owner, excluding large holdings ...	17	13	16

30. This is a poor circle, the poorest in the tahsil, but much better than either of the Bagar circles of the Bhiwani Bagar Circle. tahsil, which it adjoins. The soil is in the main sandy, and many sandhills are found through the circle, but is practised here than is the case in Bhiwani.

There are thirty-five villages in the circle. Of these four are zamindari and the remainder either pattidari or baiachara.

In the following table are shown the principal classes of owners, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:—

Hindu Jats	45	Rajputs... ..	9
Christians	7	Bishnois... ..	8
Mahajans	20	Others... ..	11

In this circle 100 acres of cultivated land are treated as follows every year :—

Bajra matured ...	16	Gram matured ...	4
Jowar matured ...	4	Barley matured ...	1
Pulses matured ...	4	Other matured in rabi ...	1
Gowar matured ...	3	Total failed in rabi ...	6
Cherri matured ...	1	Total sown in rabi ...	12
Other matured in kharif ...	1	Lies fallow during year ...	16
Total matured in kharif ...	29	Total... ..	100
Total failed in kharif ...	43		

Total sown in kharif ... 72

The expiring assessment was Rs.33,332. Half net assets were :—

	Rs.
By cash rents	33,735
By kind rents	44,605
True half net assets	36,000

In view of these figures, and of the fact that the circle had made little; if any, progress since 1890, it was decided to maintain the present assessment. This involved a rate of 5 annas per cultivated acre, and of 15 annas per cropped acre, and took 91 per cent. of half net assets. The assessment actually announced was Rs. 34,000. All this amount is payable after the kharif harvest. No. separate assessment was imposed on waste.

31. This is fairly a homogeneous Hariana circle, inferior, however, on the whole to the corresponding Hansi Barani circle. There are 39 villages in the Circle, 11 of which are zamindari.

The following table shows the principal classes of owners, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:—

Hindu Jats ...	32	Mahajans ...	19
Christians ...	22	Rajputs ...	11
Others ...	16		

In this circle 100 acres of cultivated land are treated as follows every year:—

Bajra matured ...	19	Gram matured ...	7
Jowar matured ...	3	Barley and Gram matured ...	1
Pulses matured ...	2	Other matured in rabi ...	2
Gowar matured ...	2	Total matured in rabi ...	10
Cherri matured ...	4	Total failed in rabi ...	9
Other matured in kharif ...	3	Total sown in rabi ...	19
Total matured in kharif ...	33	Lies fallow during year ...	14
Total failed in kharif ...	34	Total ...	100
Total sown in kharif ...	67		

	Rs.
Expiring assessment	31,876
Half net assets by cash rents	44,326
Half net assets by kind rents	55,674
True half net assets	46,000
Sanctioned assessment	37,080
Assessment announced	38,025

The new assessment involves a rate per cultivated acre of Rs. 0-6-6, and per matured acre of crop of 15 annas. It is an increase of 16 per cent. on the expiring assessment, and takes 80 per cent of half net assets. Here, as in the rest of the tahsil, no separate assessment was imposed on waste land.

32. This circle is also inferior to the corresponding circle in Hansi. Some of the irrigation—that from the Canal circle. Sirsa Branch—has been introduced comparatively recently: the crops grown are on the whole of poorer class than those in Hansi, owing to inferior soil; and the water supply is not so satisfactory.

Of the 64 villages in the circle, 11 are zamindari. Of the total area, 36 per cent. is owned by Hindu Jats, 12 per cent. by Christians, 15 per cent. by Mahajans, 9 per cent. by Rajputs, 9 per cent. by Saiyads, and 19 per cent. by others.

One hundred acres of cultivated land are treated as follows in this circle every year:—

Follow during the year...	8	Balance sown ...	92
---------------------------	---	------------------	----

Of this latter figure 74 acres are sown barani and 18 nahri.

The sowings in these 92 acres produce the following crops:—

Bajra matured	...	15	Wheat matured	...	3
Jowar matured	...	6	Garm matured	...	5
Pulses matured	...	3	Barley and gram matured	...	2
Cotton matured...	...	5	Rapeseed matured	...	3
Other matured in kharif	...	4	Other matured in rabi	...	8
Total matured in kharif	...	33	Total matured in rabi	...	19
Total failed in kharif	...	35	Total failed in rabi	...	5
Total sown in kharif	...	68	Total sown in rabi	...	24

The expiring assessment was Rs. 69,818. The half net assets estimate by cash rents indicated an assessment of Rs. 1,58,500. that by kind rents of Rs. 2,10,000. The true half net assets estimate assumed was Rs. 1,75,000. The assessment sanctioned was Rs. 1,07,041, involving a rate per cultivated acre of barani land of 7½ anna and of (recorded) canal land of 12 annas.

The increase of the expiring assessment is 53 per cent, and the proportion of half net assets taken is 61 per cent. The assessment actually imposed was Rs. 1,07,170, of which amount however Rs. 6,930 will not be realized till kharif 1915, under the orders as to progressive enhancements. No separate assessment was imposed on waste.

The nahri parta in this circle is 4½ annas per acre.

The entire revenue demand of this circle is paid in the kharif save in 16 villages, which pay half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

33. The principal difference between the Fatahabad tahsil and the other three tahsil of the tract, apart from Fatahabad tahsil presence in it of a certain amount of irrigation from the Sirhind Canal, is that the Ghaggar stream and its subsidiary channels, the Joiya and Rangoi, inundate portions of it. The presence of these streams rendered the assessment question more difficult in this tahsil than in the other three.

Apart from them, and the isolated jungle Circle of 15 villages, the tahsil contains both Bagar and Hariana tracts not differing greatly from the corresponding tracts in the other tahsils. Rabi cropping is however more popular here than in them, and this constitutes an element of strength.

The Ghaggar, Joiya and Rangoi problem is a complicated one, and for its history in detail reference must be made to the assessment report. It will be here sufficient to say that the Ghaggar and Joiya are two streams, which unite six miles above the border of this district in Patiala territory. The Ghaggar is now much the more important of the two, but all the available evidence shows that the Joiya, which is now at present little more than a mere depression in the ground in many places, carried at one time much more water than the Ghaggar. Its bed however gradually silted up: so a subsidiary artificial cut known as the Rangoi, which already existed, was cleared and deepened, in 1863, and again in 1874, 1895, and 1900. The object was to carry water from the Ghaggar into the Joiya: the Rangoi indeed has now swallowed up the Joiya below their junction, as below that point the Joiya has been canalized and the whole canal is now known as the Rangoi.

The object however aimed at by these repeated clearances and excavations of the Rangoi that of sending more water into the Joiya, has not been attained at nay rate to the extent hoped for. For this, the gradual deepening of the Ghaggar bed is doubtless to a great extent responsible: so also is the less amount of water carried by that extent responsible: so also is the less amount of water carried by that stream, owing to the gradual extension of cultivation along its banks before its entrance into this district. But as the people paid a considerable portion of the cost of these clearance and therefore merited exceptional consideration; as the soil along the banks of all three steams is generally too hard to allow of cultivation unless inundated; as the floods in the Ghaggar and Joiya, and consequently the Rangoi, are exceedingly variable from year to year, and show signs of permanently decreasing; as the land revenue in the villages along their banks had been, unavoidably, collected with difficulty and irregularity during the last twenty years; it is evident that the reassessment of these villages now was not an easy problem.

I give below the more important figures bearing on the assessment of each of the six assessment circles:—

	<i>Bagar Circle</i>	<i>Barani Circle</i>	<i>Canal Circle</i>	<i>Jungle Circle</i>	<i>Nali Circle</i>	<i>Rangoi Circle</i>
Total area of circle (acres)	73,434	209,386	254,304	34,186	112,485	69,289
Total cultivated barani area (acres)	62,648	172,729	149,310	21,225	55,011	33,278
Total cultivated chahi area (acres) ...	...	297	...	8	1,501	190

	<i>Bagar Circle</i>	<i>Barani Circle</i>	<i>Canal Circle</i>	<i>Jungle Circle</i>	<i>Nali Circle</i>	<i>Rangoi Circle</i>
Total cultivated nahri (Western Jumna Canal) area (acres) ...	86	...	61,800	...	...	109
Total cultivated nahri (Sirhind Canal) area (acres) ...	...	...	...	10,060	1,475	...
Total cultivated nahri (Rangoi Canal) area (acres) ...	...	...	165	...	538	11,593
Total cultivated inundated area (acres)	...	...	...	...	22,896	...
Percentage of total area recorded as cultivated	85	82	83	92	72	66
Increase or decrease of cultivated area percent. since last settlement ..	+7	+10	+10	+6	+3	-2
Percentage of total area recorded as banjar	12	14	13	3	24	30
Percentage of total area recorded as uncultivable	3	4	4	5	4	4
Percentage of cultivated area that bears a matured crop annually ...	44	51	56	74	54	40
Percentage of sown area that fails to mature	48	40	38	23	31	44
Percentage of total area matured in year that matures in kharif ...	60	65	63	39	42	57
Percentage of total area matured in year that matures in rabi	40	55	37	61	58	43
Percentage of total area held by owners ...	56	40	45	73	49	30
Percentage of total area held by occupancy tenants	11	11	14	7	12	11
Percentage of total area held by tenants-at- will paying cash	21	30	31	1	8	29
\Percentage of total area held by tenants-at- will paying batai ...	8	17	7	17	29	27
Normal cash rent per acre on barani land, Rs.	1421	601	41	...	1611	146
Normal cash rent per acre on per acre on canal-irrigated land, (Western Jumna Canal), Rs...	...	...	375	...	...	...
Population per square mile of cultivation	105	220	186	329	228	211
Cultivated area per(Plough in acres) ...	35	24	31	24	24	29
Horn cattle and camels per square mile of total area	79	152	127	215	133	81
Increase or decrease of population per cent. since 1890.	-14	+9	+19	+11	-9	-12
Increase or decrease of horned cattle and camels	-24	-14	-15	+31	-14	-35
Increase or decrease of ploughs ...	+3	+6	+12	+14	-1	-14
Percentage of total area sold since settlement	13	14	13	4	4	12
Average price per acre of land (on total area) in rupees	13	18	17	96	32	25
In multiples of the land revenue	66	66	75	243	113	60
Percentage of total area mortgaged with possession ..	2	7	4	14	7	8
Average mortgage money per acre (in rupees)	10	15	14	79	25	11
Average cultivated acreage per owner, excluding large holdings	24	13	20	11	12	24

34. This circle, superior though it is to the Bagar circles of the Bhiwani tahsil, in that it grows more rabi crops, Bagar circles is nevertheless by no means wealthy. The soil is sandy and poor : the crops grown are of low class : and water is scarce and brackish. The circle contains 19 villages, of which 17 are baichara, 1 zamindari and 1 pattidari.

Hindu jats own no less than 80 per cent. of the total area. The balance is held in small amounts by Mahajans, Rajputs, Pathans and Bishnois.

In this circle 100 acres of cultivated land are treated as follows every year:—

Bajra matured	...	19	Gram matured	...	9
Jowar matured	...	2	Barley and Gram matured	...	1
Pulses matured	...	6	Rapeseed matured	...	1
Gowar matured	...	3	Total matured in rabi	...	11
Other matured in kharif	...	2	Total failed in rabi	...	9
Total matured in kharif	...	32	Total sown in rabi	...	20
			Fallow during the year	...	14
			Total	...	100

Rs.

Expiring assessment	...	...	...	13,736
Half net assets by cash rents...	...	...	...	24,125
Half net assets by kind rents	...	...	...	35,253
True half net assets	...	...	...	27,000
Assessment sanctioned	...	...	...	20,000

This involved an increase of 43 per cent. on the expiring assessment and took 73 per cent. of the half net assets estimate. The rate per cultivated acre in 5 annas, as in the Hissar Bagar, no separate assessment being imposed on waste. The assessment actually announced was Rs. 19,400, only Rs. 18,185 however being payable for the first five years under the orders as to progressive enhancements. All the revenue in this circle is payable in the kharif, save in the case of one village, which pays half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

The few acres of canal irrigated land in this circle pay a nahri parta of 4 annas per acre.

35. This is by no means a homogeneous circle. Some of the villages in it are but little better than those of the Barani circle. Bagar, but some, especially those beyond the Ghaggar stream, are blessed with a much better soil though still light. It is however adapted to the small rainfall it receives, and produces excellent rabi crops.

Of the 93 villages in the circle, 32 are zamindari, 20 pattidari and 41 baichara.

The following table shows the principal classes of owners, in percentages held by each tribe on the total area:-

Hindu Jats	...	24	Mahajans	...	...	11
Pachadas	...	18	Pathans	...	...	7
Christians	...	13	Rajputs	...	...	9
Various	...	18				

On hundred acres of land in this circle producer the following crops every year:-

Bajra matured	...	20	Barley matured	...	2
Jowar matured	...	8	Gram matured	...	2
Pulses matured	...	2	Barley and gram matured	...	7
Gowar matured	...	2	Rapeseed matured	...	4
Cherri matured	...	2	Other matured in rabi	...	16
Other matured in kharif	...	1	Total failed in rabi	...	7
Total matured in kharif	...	35	Total sown in rabi	...	23
Total failed in kharif	...	27	Fallow during year	...	...
Total sown in kharif	...	62	Total ...	...	100

				Rs.
Expiring assessment	...	....	..	53,896
Half net assets by cash rents	....	..	...	1,08,396
Half net assets by kind rents	....	..	...	1,52,430
True half net assets		....	..	1,15,000
Assessment sanctioned	....	..	...	84,000

This involved an increase of 56 per cent. on the expiring demand, but took only 73 per cent. of half the net assets. The rate per cultivated acre is Re. 0-7-9. The assessment actually announced was Rs. 82,345 of, which amount, however, only Rs. 74,005 will be payable till kharif 1915, under the orders as to progressive enhancements. No separate assessment was imposed on waste. Thirty-six villages pay all their revenue in the kharif, the remainder pay half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

36. This circle is, as its name implies, entirely irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. But the irrigation done by Canal circle. that canal in this tahsil differs greatly from that done in Hansi and Hissar. The soil is more sandy, hence the cultivation of cotton is less practised and recourse is only had to canal water when the rains fail. The Hansi peasant, on the other hand, will nearly always take canal water, at any rate for his cotton crop. With his firmer soil, however good the rains may be. Another reason for the poorer cultivation here is to be found in the larger proportion of land owned by Muhammadan Pachadas, than whom there are no worse cultivators. On the whole, though it is true that some villages towards the Sirsa border are blessed with better and firmer soil—they used to be at one time inundated by the Ghaggar and Joiya, and grow some excellent wheat,—this circle is, in its unirrigated aspect, inferior to the adjoining barani circle.

There are 13 zaminidari villages in the circle, 8 pattidari and 29 baichara. Of the total area 36 per cent. is owned by Hindu jats, 15 per cent. by Pachadas, 11 percent. by Christians, 9 per cent by Mahajans, 13 per cent by Rajputs, 4 per cent by Pathans, 3 per cent by Bishnois, and the balance by miscellaneous tribes.

One hundred acres of cultivated land is treated as follows in this circle every year :—

Fallow during the year 11. Of the balance sown-89 acres -73 are sown barani and 16 nahri.

The sowings in these 89 acres produce the following crops:—

Bajra matured	...	22	Wheat matured	...	2
Jowar matured	...	6	Barley matured	...	1
Pulses matured	...	4	Wheat and gram matured	...	1
Gowar matured	...	4	Gram matured	...	6
Chari matured	...	1	Barley and gram matured	...	3
Cotton matured	...	2	Rapeseed matured	...	3
Other matured in kharif	...	1	Total matured in rabi	...	16
Total matured in kharif	...	40	Total failed in rabi	...	4
Total failed in kharif	...	29	Total sown in rabi	...	20
Total sown in kharif	...	69			

				Rs.
Expiring assessment	...	....	..	59,201
Half net assets by cash rents	....	..	...	1,70,393
Half net assets by kind rents	....	..	...	2,25,729
True half net assets	....	..	...	1,85,000
Sanctioned assessment	....	..	...	37,080
Assessment sanctioned	....	..	...	1,01,000

The assessment involved an increase of 71 per cent on the expiring, assessment though it took only 55 per cent. of the true half assets estimate The incidence of the new revenue Re. 0-6-6 per barani acre and Re. 0-10-6 per nahri acres of cultivated land, no separate assessment being imposed on waste. The nahri parta here is thus 4 annas an acre: its working is governed by the usual rules to be found in appendix A. The small amount of nahri Rangoi land in this circle was treated as barani for assessment purposes.

The assessment actually impose was Rs. 98,245 From kharif 1910 however to rabi 1915 only Rs. 82,760 is payable: during the next five years Rs. 94, 295. The full amount becomes payable with effect from kharif 1920. The large increase in the assessment of the circle made this liberal use of progressive enhancements necessary. In this circle 46 villages pay their entire land revenue in the kharif: 1 pays entirely in the rabi: only 3 villages pat half at each harvest.

37. This isolated circle of 15 villages, surrounded entirely by Patiala territory, has much more in common with Jungle circle. the Punjab proper than any other part of the tract. It consists almost altogether of an excellent light loam admirably suited to the small rainfall that prevail here; and every village in it is irrigated by the Ghaggar Branch of the Sirhind Canal. The circle had developed very much since it was settled by Sir James Douie in 1888, and what I had to search for, in framing assessment proposal for it, was not so much as in the rest of the tract, reasons to justify the proposed increase in assessment as reasons for not placing the new assessment at any thing like the amount that figures seemed to warrant.

This is the only circle in the tract in which is no zamindari village: 14 are baichara and 1 pattidari.

Hindu Jats, who are practically all Sikhs, own 72 per cent. of the total area of the circle. The balance is held by miscellaneous tribes, of whom the most prominent are Muhammadan Rajputs.

Of 100 cultivated acres in this circle, 96 are sown every year, and 4 lie fallow through the year. Of these 96 acres, 19 are sown with the aid of Sirhind Canal water, and 77 are sown barani.

These 96 acres produce the following crops:—

Maize matured	...	2	Total sown in kharif	...	48
Bajra matured	...	2	Wheat matured	...	4
Jowar matured	...	12	Barley matured	...	3
Pulses matured	...	4	Gram matured	...	17
Gowar matured	...	1	Barley and gram matured	...	15
Charri matured	...	3	Wheat and gram matured	...	3
Cotton matured	...	1	Rapeseed matured	...	5
Other matured in kharif	...	2	Total matured in rabi	...	47
Total matured in kharif	...	34	Failed in rabi	...	1
Failed in kharif	...	14	Total sown in rabi	...	48

Rs.

Expiring assessment	...	....	....	12,583
Half net assets by kind rents	....	....	...	60,434
True half net assets	....	....	...	48,000
Assessment sanctioned	....	....	...	28,000

No data for a half net assets estimate by cash rents were available.

This assessment involved an increase of 118 per cent. on the expiring assessment, though it took only 58 per cent. of half the net assets. The incidence of the new demand is 13 annas per barani acre, and Re. 1-1-0 per nahri acre of cultivated land. The nahri parta in this circle is thus 4 annas per acre: the usual rules, to be found in appendix-A, apply to its working. No separate assessment was imposed on waste.

The assessment actually announced was Rs. 27,200. But under the Financial Commissioner's orders progressive enhancements were give on an unusually large scale in view of the very large increase. Thus for five years the circle only pays Rs. 17,635; for ten years Rs. 21,185; and for 15 years Rs. 24,585. The full assessment is only payable with effect from kharif 1925.

All the villages in this circle pay their revenue in two instalments,—one after the kharif and one after the rabi harvest. The proportions are half and half, save in one village, which pays one-third in the kharif, and two-thirds in the rabi.

38. This circle contains 69 villages, —27 zamindari, 18 pattidari and 24 baichara,— in all of which some area, Nali circle. however small, is lable to inundation by the Ghaggar or the Joiya streams.

Those villages in which the inundated area has always been small compared with the barani area are fairly prosperous, as the barani soil is generally good, though light, and rabi cropping is more popular than in the more easterly

tahsils of the tract. But those villages in which the true barani area is insignificant, as is the case with the majority of the villages on the Joiya, are generally in any thing but a satisfactory condition, as the floods have decreased much of late years, and the area formerly inundated is too hard for barani cultivation: it therefore lies uncultivated when floods fail.

Five villages in the north-west corner of the circle get a little irrigation from the Sirhind Canal.

Of the total area of the circle 34 per cent. is held by Hindu Jats, generally Sikhs, 11 per cent, by Pachadas, 8 per cent, by Christians, 6 per cent. by Gujars, 16 per cent. by Mahajans, 7 per cent. by Muhammadan Rajputs, and the balance by various communities.

The fallow area is unusually large here—no less than 18 per cent. of the cultivated area—owing to the uncertainty of floods. What cultivation is effected in the sailab area is almost entirely of gram and its mixtures in the rabi harvest. Barani cultivation, however, is more popular in the kharif, and differs but little from that of the neighbouring baranni circle—

	Rs.
Expiring assessment	36,606
Half net assets by cash rents	51,204
Half net assets by kind rents	79,196
True half net assets estimate	65,000

It was decided, so fluctuating in extent were the areas inundated every year, and so large the proportion of the expiring assessment that had been, for the same reason, suspended or remitted during its currency, to divide this circle into two parts for assessment purposes. In the first portion, which pays an assessment entirely fixed, fall those villages or parts of villages with a large barani and but little sailab area: into the second portion, which pays an assessment entirely fluctuating on crops, and a very small fixed assessment on profits from grass fall the villages, or parts of villages, which have a large sailab, and comparatively small barani area. And most of the waste area, which would to a great extent be brought under cultivation again if flooded, also goes under fluctuating assessment.

In the area to pay a fixed assessment—it contains the following acreage: barani 47,318 sailab 4,792, chahi 1,181, nahri (Sirhind canal) 1,474, banjar 9,389, unculturable 2,592, total 66,394—the rates to be applied are 9 annas per acre on barani and chahi land, 12 annas per acre on sailab land and 13 annas on nahri land: or a total amount of Rs. 32,208. To which sum must be added for waste land, on the circle as a whole, Rs. 4,00. Most of this is payable by the villages under fluctuating assessment. The total fixed assessment sanctioned is therefore Rs. 36,708. That imposed is Rs. 35,631. The enhancement, however in some villages being great, the circle will for five years pay only Rs. 31,744: for ten years Rs. 34,941. Afterwards the full amount.

The nahri parta on irrigation done by the Sirhind Canal is as the above figures show, 4 annas an acre: the usual rules—see appendix A—govern its working.

The area to pay a fluctuating assessment is, in acres, barani 7,693. nahri Rangoi 538, sailab 17,924, chahi 320, banjar 16,792. unculturable 2,283, total 45,550.

To crops that ripen in this area the following rates are to be applied:—

	<i>Per matured acre</i>		
	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Sailab and nahri Rangoi crops</i>			
<i>Class I.</i> —Wheat, mixtures of wheat, rice, tobacco vege- Tables, sarson, pepper, san, and kasumbha.	2	8	0
<i>Class II.</i> —All other sailab crops, barani and chahi crops	1	8	0
<i>Class III.</i> —All barani and chahi crops	0	12	0

save in three villages—Jakhal, Talwara and Sadhanwas—in which class I crops pay Rs. 2-12-0 per matured acre.

The rates should produce, on an average of years, Rs. 13,524 per year. This amount added to the fixed assessment of Rs. 35,631 gives a total assessment on the circle as a whole of Rs. 49,155, which is 76 per cent. of half the net assets, and involves an increase on the expiring assessment of 38 per cent. But this figure of Rs. 13,524 will not be reached should the Ghaggar floods go on decreasing, as they steadily have of late years.

Detailed rules for the working of this fluctuating assessment will be found in appendix B.

The villages under a fluctuating assessment on crops which are to pay in addition a small fixed assessment on grass, pay the latter entirely in the kharif.

The villages, or parts of villages, which are entirely under fixed assessment, pay their revenue, without exception, half with the kharif, and half with the rabi harvest.

39. This circle contains 28 villages, all of which, to some small extent at any rate, are capable of irrigation from Rangoi circle. the Rangoi Canal. For reasons already given, the circle is by no means prosperous. It is indeed much the least prosperous in the Fatahabad tahsil.

There are 4 zamindari villages in the Circle, 9 pattidari and 15 baichara.

Hindu Jats own 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area; Pachadas 25 per cent: they constitute a great source of weakness; Gujars 8 per cent, Mahajans 24 per cent.; and 7 per cent. by Rajputs. The balance is held by various castes.

No less than 19 per cent. of the area recorded as cultivated lies fallow every year, owing to the uncertainty of the Rangoi floods. Kharif cultivation is more popular than rabi cultivation, though irrigation from the Rangoi is more practiced in the rabi than in the kharif—

	Rs.
Expiring assessment	19,976
Half net assets by cash rents	25,629
Half net assets by kind rents	31,787
True half net assets estimate	26,000

Here also as in the Nali circle and for exactly the same reasons, the circle was divided into two portions for assessment purposes. The one portion pays an assessment entirely fixed: the other a small fixed assessment on grass, but an entirely fluctuating assessment on crops.

The division into two circles was made on the same principles as in the Nali.

The area paying a fixed assessment comprises the following acreage: barani 27,081, chahi 21, nahri Rangoi 206, nahri Western Jumna Canal 109, banjar 4,577, unculturable 1,368, total 33,362. And the rates to be applied to it are 7 ½ annas per acre on barani, chahi and nahri Rangoi land, and 11½ annas per acre on nahri Western Jumna Canal. The nahri parta here on the Western Jumna Canal irrigation is therefore 4 annas an acre. For rules as to its working see appendix A.

The amount produced by the application of above rates to the areas given above is Rs. 12,879. To which amount must be added a sum of Rs. 26,000 for grazing profits on the circle as a whole. Total Rs. 15,479. But the Revenue Board sanctioned an assessment of Rs. 250 less than 97 per cent. of Rs. 15,479, the sanctioned assessment. I had to ask specially for sanction for going Rs. 250 below the minimum allowed by the rules, as I found considerable difficulty in distributing the fixed assessment, as sanctioned, over villages.

The assessment actually announced is Rs. 14,796. Most of the assessment on grazing profits is payable by the villages under fluctuating assessment.

The area under fluctuating assessment pays the same rates, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the Nali circle, save that barani crops pay only ten annas per matured acre, instead of the twelve annas they pay in the Nail. Seven villages—details are given in appendix B.—pay rates somewhat lower than these standard rates. This differentiation was sanctioned in the orders on the assessment report.

These rates should produce on an average of years a sum of Rs. 7,571. This amount added to the fixed assessment of Rs. 14,796 gives a total assessment in the circle as a whole of Rs. 22,367 which is 77 per cent. of half the net assets, and involves an increase on the expiring assessment of 12 per cent. For purposes of comparison however the sum of Rs. 2,406, the average annual income from water-rate on irrigation done from the Rangoi Canal, which the people will not have to pay in future, should be taken into consideration. There is really therefore no increase at all in this circle. But as in the Nali, this figure of Rs. 7,571 will not be reached as a result of the fluctuating assessment should the inundated area go on decreasing, as it has of late years.

The fixed assessment is payable half in the kharif and half in the rabi save in those villages, which paying an entirely fluctuating assessment on crops, pay a small fixed assessment only on grass. These pay their fixed assessment entirely with the kharif harvest.

Detailed rules for the working of the fluctuating assessment will be found in appendix B.

The Rangoi, I may note, has now been made over to the district board for management.

40. In the tract as a whole the effect of the settlement is to raise the expiring assessment of Rs. 6,09,305 by a sum of Rs. 2,29,797 to a new assessment, fixed and fluctuating combined, of Rs. 8,38,902., But owing to progressive enhancements, this sum will not be reached till fifteen ears have elapsed. The

immediate increase taken is Rs. 1,71, 444 the assessment at present in force being Rs. 780,749. These figures may be compared with the estimates in the forecast report. The Deputy Commissioner anticipated an increase of between 1½ and 2 lakhs: the Commissioner one of 2 lakhs.

41. The assessment now imposed, even when effect has been given to the progressive enhancements, now Working of the new settlement. liberally bestowed, cannot be regarded as anything but light, especially considering the present range of prices. The canal circles in particular have come off lightly. Probably, all things considered, the eastern Haryana circle of Bhiwani has been in proportion assessed than any of the other circles.

But, light though the assessment is, it must be freely suspended in bad years, and recoveries of arrears made with equal freedom in food years. Detailed instructions on the subject, which have been duly approved of by the Financial Commissioners, will be found in Appendix C.

So for the new assessment have worked smoothly: and they have been in force from kharif 1910, save in the Rangoi and Nali circles of Fatahabad. In such villages of those circles as pay an entirely fixed assessment it came into force from rabi 1911: in the remainder, with effect from kharif 1911. It is true that in the two harvests that have elapsed since the system of fluctuating assessment was introduced, the revenue derived from it has been much less than I anticipated. But both the harvests were very bad ones in those circles.

CHAPTER V.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ASSESSMENT OVER VILLAGE AND OVER HOLDINGS.

42. The only point worthy of note under this head is that I found the figures of actual irrigation done during the Distribution of the new assessment over villages. last six years in each village very much more satisfactory guides as the proper assessment to be imposed on each village than the areas recorded as canal irrigated in the record-of-rights: and consequently I made use of them very largely; though it is the recorded irrigated areas that are to be used in future for working out increases or decreases of the nahri-parta.

For the rest both soil rates and crop rates were made use of in deciding the proper assessment for each village; and I did not hesitate to impose assessments differing by more than 20 per cent. from that brought out by soil rates, where, taking into consideration all the circumstances of village, I thought, it necessary. Reasons, in such cases, were given in the detailed village assessment statement.

The new assessments were received with satisfaction throughout the tract: save in the Jungle circle, where the people were somewhat surprised at being ordered to pay an assessment higher in proportion, allowing for the difference in cesses, than the assessment prevailing in the neighbouring Patiala villages. In this circle, however, as already mentioned, progressive enhancements on a very liberal scale were given.

The following table shows, for each tahsil, the number of (a) applications to me by villages to revise their new assessment, as originally announced by me, and or (b) appeals to the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner, by villages, against the assessment announced by me, with their results:—

TAHSIL	APPLICATIONS TO ME TO REVISE ASSESSMENT ORIGINALLY ANNOUNCED		APPEALS TO COMMISSIONER AGAINST ASSESSMENTS ANNOUNCED BY ME		APPEALS TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER AGAINST ASSESSMENTS ANNOUNCED BY ME	
	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected
Bhiwani ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hansi ...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Hissar ...	1	5	...	6	...	...
Fatahabad ...	3	17	...	15	...	8
Total tract ...	5	24	...	22	...	8

43. The following statement shows how this was effected. It was generally a simple process, and the Villagers' Distribution of the new assessment over holdings. wishes in the matter were in nearly all cases followed. I give the figures for irrigated and unirrigated villages in each tahsil here, not those for each assessment circle. The former, and not the latter, division is important in this matter. Those villages of the Nali and Rangoi circles in which the only fixed assessment is the small amount now imposed on grass, crops paying a fluctuating assessment are not shown in this statement. These villages pay their insignificant fixed assessment, with out exception by an all-round rate on cultivation:—

Tahsil	Total number of villages	Deduct zamindari villages in which no distribution of the new assessment was necessary.	Balance	Number of villages in which the revenue was distributed by shares	Number of villages in which revenue was distributed by one rate on all the cultivated area and on it alone	Number of villages in which revenue was distributed by one rate on all kinds of soil dedicating unculturable and catchment areas	Number of villages in which different rates were applied to tal and tibba soil in distribution of revenue	Number of villages in which different rates were applied to nahri and barani soils in distribution of revenue
<i>Bhiwani.</i>								
Irrigated ...	16	...	16	...	3	7	4	6
Unirrigated ...	117	7	110	31	4	69	6	...
<i>Hansi.</i>								
Irrigated ...	72	15	57	3	1	33	...	20
Unirrigated ...	65	3	62	4	1	53	4	...
<i>Hissar.</i>								
Irrigated ...	64	11	53	15	10	14	...	14
Unirrigated ...	74	15	59	17	13	28	1	...
<i>Fatahabad.</i>								
Irrigated ...	71	16	55	3	1	2	5	49
Unirrigated ...	153	33	120	51	2	44	23	...
<i>Total tract.</i>								
Irrigated ...	223	42	181	21	15	56	9	89
Unirrigated ...	409	58	351	103	20	194	34	...

It will be seen that in nearly half the villages of the tract the people held that culturable (but uncultivated) and cultivated land should pay the same rates of revenue: and also that in nearly half the irrigated villages irrigated and unirrigated land pay the same rates of revenue.

The nearest pie was always used in distributing the revenue over each holding, fractions of a pie being disregarded. The small differences thus produced in the total assessment of village were made good by additions to, or deductions from, the malba, or common fund of each village.

In no case did the people place any higher revenue on land capable of irrigation from a well than on the neighbouring barani land.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS

44. I found no wish among the people, nor necessity of any sort, to change the dates—December 15th for the Dates of payment of land revenue. kharif instalment, and June 15th for the rabi instalment—on which it was decided at the previous settlement that revenue should be paid in the tract. Accordingly those dates remain as before, save in the Rangoi and Nali circles of Fatahabad.

There, owing to the more lengthy procedure in force owing to the fluctuating settlement the kharif revenue is payable on January 1st and the rabi revenue July 1st.

Of the total fixed land revenue now imposed on the tract, disregarding progressive enhancements, no less than Rs. 6,33,918 is payable in the kharif harvest, and only Rs. 1,25,836 in the rabi.

It is important that the patwaris give the fard bachh each harvest with the least possible delay, especially when arrears of land revenue are being collected. The lambardars, who are responsible for the collection of the revenue, always are insistent on this point: otherwise, they say, the bania will have taken away all the produce of the harvest, however good it may have been, before the lambardar is able to tell each revenue-payer how much he has to pay. This argument is entirely correct, and the point merits the Collector's personal attention.

45. There is one plot of ground at Hansi (the garden of Captain Stanley Skinner), the revenue of which—
Revenue assignments. Rs. 33—has been redeemed in perpetuity. The same applies to the large village of
Badopal in the Fatahabed tahsil. This has now been placed under a nominal settlement of Rs.4,400, but merely for the
purpose of calculating the cesses due, as they continue to be paid by the owners. It has been decided that the piece of
land at Hansi and the village of Badopal need not pay the newly imposed nahri-parta. But full occupiers, rates are payable
on any irrigation one in them.

Of the fifteen village of the Jungle circle in Fatahabed tahsil the land revenue of 14 is assigned in perpetuity to the
Siddhuwal family of the Kaithal tahsil. Apart from service commutation at one anna per rupee of the land revenue paid to
the jagirdar, and the nahri-parta which, as is the case with all revenue assignments in the tract, it has been decided should
be credited to Government, and not the assignee, the value of the jagir is as follows:—

Rs.				
From kharif 1910 to rabi 1915	...	...	...	13,935
From kharif 1915 to rabi 1920	...	...	...	16,736
From kharif 1920 to rabi 1925	...	...	...	19,412
After kharif 1925	...	...	...	21,407

Haq-ul-tahsil, which may be termed commission for collecting the amount, is payable to Government by the
jagirdar at the rate of 2 percent. on the amounts just given.

Apart from this large jagir, assignments of revenue are unimportant in the tract. They are all, including it, shown
in the accompanying statement. Much of the land revenue assigned is in Sukhlambari grants, a full account of which is
given in Wilson's Sirsa settlement report. On the expiry of the third life these grants are resumed. Excluding them, grants
to institutions and the Siddhuwal jagir mentioned above, the only revenue assignments in the tract were granted for
services in the Mutiny.

The necessary registers have all been prepared and are in the office.

Revenue assignments

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		INPERPETUITY SUBJECT TO CONDITION								AT PLEASURE OF GOVERNMENT			
		<i>To institutions</i>				<i>To individuals</i>							
TASHIL		No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue in rupees	No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees	No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees
Bhiwani		...	...	...	...	1	1	149	25	...	...	...	...
Hansi	Revenue assignments	5	45	1,08	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hisar		...	...	...	569	for the 1st five years			...	...	...	...	...
Fatehabad	Siddhuwal jagir	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21,704	...	...	...	...
	Other assignments	3	3	70	18	2	3	1,024	48	3	3	233	60
									13,935	for the 1st five years			54
									16,736	for the 2nd five years			57
									19,412	for the 3rd five years			
Total	Siddhuwal jagir	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21,704	...	...	...	...
	Other assignments	8	48	1,151	719	3	4	1,173	73	3	3	233	60
					587	for the 1st five years							54
													57

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
FOR LIFE				SUKHLAMBARI GRANTS								
No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees	In the 2nd life				In the 3rd life				
				No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees	No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees	
...	...	...	...	3	3	285	101	7	7	455	170
1	2	4	8	5	5	266	122	13	13	642	288	
...	
1	1	17	15	11	11	662	221	78	78	5,024	1,410	
			11									
			13									
...	
2	3	21	23	19	19	1,212	444	98	98	6,121	1,868	
			19									
			21									
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
SUKHLAMBARI GRANTS				TOTAL								
Total				Revenue, in rupees	No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres	Revenue, in rupees				
No. of assignments	No. of assignees	Area of assignment, in acres										
...	...	...	...	1	1	149	25				
10	10	740	271	15	55	1,821	972					
18	18	908	410	19	20	912	840					
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	418				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	348				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21,704				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13,935				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16,736				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	19,412				
89	89	5,686	1,631	98	99	7,030	1,772					
			1,366				1,497					
			1,500				1,497					
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,636				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21,407				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13,935				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16,736				
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	19,412				
117	117	7,334	2,312	133	175	9,912	3,187					
			1,977				2,710					
			2,181				3,051					

46. Sanction was obtained during the settlement to an increase in the staff of three Field Kanungos, and the Patwaris and kanungos. Kanungo cadre of the tract now stands As follows:—

- One Sadr Kanungo
- One assistant to Sadr Kanungo
- Four Office Kanungos
- Fourteen Field Kanungos.

The kanungo staff is now efficient, those previously on the district staff who were not up to the mark having been transferred to other settlements.

To maintain the patwari staff in a satisfactory condition will always be a cause of anxiety to the Revenue Assistant and the Collector. Education is so backward in Hissar that it is always difficult to obtain sufficient candidates who have more than the merest smattering of literacy.

There are now 227 patwaris in the tract, one-quarter of whom are in the first grade, and draw Rs. 15 per month, one-half are in the second grade, and draw Rs. 13 and one-quarter in the third grade, drawing Rs. 12 per month. There are also 20 assistant patwaris on Rs. 10 per month. The most inefficient resigned or were dismissed during the settlement: but even so the patwari staff cannot, even now, be considered other than weak. That their educational qualifications are low is shown by the fact that only 76 out of 227 have passed the middle school examination, and only 4 the entrance examination.

At the commencement of the settlement I found that many of the Hindu patwaris and kanungos were related, belonging to a bania family of Tosham, in tahsil Bhiwani. Many also belonged to one family from Mehm in the Rohtak district. These relations naturally formed cliques. I broke them up during the settlement, but the Collector should always be on his guard against an undue proportion of his patwaris hailing from Tosham or Mehm. It is impossible to prevent some posts going to natives of these villages, as they are generally clever men, and without them it would be quite impossible to secure enough patwari candidates. It is hardly necessary to say that every encouragement should be given to members of agricultural tribes to become patwaris. There are still too few of them in the tract, though their numbers were largely increased during the settlement.

47. No changes were made in the boundaries of the zails as determined at the previous settlement, nor in the Zaildars and safedposhes. number of zaildars. Their remuneration was, however, increased: the present scale is:—

						Rs.
18 Zaildars on	...	...	...	...	...	200
19 " "	...	...	...	...	...	150
28 " "	...	...	...	...	...	100

Grade promotion in future is to be given on one cadre for the whole tract, and not separately for each tahsil. And in making such promotion, regard is only to be had to seniority when other considerations are equal. This condition is indispensable in this tract, where the zaildars are not particularly efficient as a rule.

There are, in addition to the zaildars, 20 safedposhes, or inamkhwars: 10 of them draw Rs. 75 per year and 10 of them Rs. 50. the safedposhes are lazy sent and they should be made to do some work.

When a vacancy occurs or promotion is to be given, in future, among the safedposhes the new appointment need not be made, not the promotion given in the tahsil in which the actual vacancy occurred. The Collector can appoint a new safedposh or promote an existing one, if he wishes, in any of the other tahsils of the tract. With this, as with the zaildars agency, promotion should be given much more for good work than for seniority.

It may be noted that the Budhlada Jagirdar in the Jungle circle of Fatahabad alone among assignees contributes towards the remuneration of these officials. Other assignments in this tract are of such trifling value that Government decided it was not worth while calling upon the assignees to pay anything for this purpose.

48. Village headmen, though not so excessive, apparently, as in the neighbouring district of Rohtak, are Lambardars. nevertheless too numerous in many villages. The prescribed registers containing proposals as to the reduction of superfluous posts have been drawn up, and are in the office. Care, however, should be taken before deciding definitely that the time has come to reduce any lambardari. This is a matter on which village feeling is apt to run very high: higher than would appear to be justified by the apparent advantages attaching to the post. The property, however, owned by many lambardars has become much reduced in the famine years, and is now, not infrequently, less in value than the land revenue and water rates of the collection of which they are responsible in any one harvest. It is generally such posts that should be brought under reduction as the present incumbents die off, unless indeed their heirs have acquired adequate additional property. In the latter event, however, the Collector should satisfy himself that such additional property has been really acquired by the heir, and that the seeming acquisition is not in reality fictitious, made merely to assist the heir in his wish to become lambardar, with the intention on both sides that such additional property be restored to the original owner after the appointment is made.

There are no ala lambardars in the tract.

As regards the responsibility of each headman for the collection of revenue in one specific sub division of the village, I would refer to what is said on the subject in paragraph 112 of Mr. Anderson's final settlement report, with which I am in general agreement. As a rule, the present arrangements work satisfactorily, and should not be disturbed. As to lambardars applying for division, my experience is that such applications are always based on a wish to increase their fees at the expense of less influential lambardars. Where this is the case, such applications should always be rejected, as is said in the paragraph under reference.

A brief mention should be made of sarbarah, or substitute, lambardars. These are of course numerous, especially in the many zamindari villages whose owners are nearly always absentees. These, or more often, their local agents frequently apply that the sarbarah be changed. When this happens the provisions of Land Revenue Rule 190 (iv) should be strictly followed, and the sarbarah should not be removed unless the Collector thinks really strong reasons exist for doing so. Merely the request of the owner or his agent is not sufficient; though of course it will be generally necessary to remove the substitute at the owner's request if enquiry shows that his continuance in the post is really inimical to the owner's interest. The point is important, as not infrequently a new agent will apply for the removal of a sarbarah who has not paid him the usual *douceur*.

49. The administration of the fund for village common expenses, or *malba* is often a cause of petitions to the collector. The method of realizing this fund which was introduced at the last settlement, and which is described in the latter part of paragraph 99 of Mr. Anderson's final report, has not proved a success in actual working. It provided for the collection from the contributors to the fund of the actual amount disbursed, after such disbursement had been made. In however nearly every village at least one or two men have appeared who persistently decline to pay anything to the fund, even though it has been expended on legitimate objects, and though they are bound to pay under the provisions of the *wajib-ul-arz*, or village administration paper. The result is a petition from the headmen, who have often paid the money out of their own pocket to the Collector. With the gradual dissolution of the village community, which is a common place of modern settlement literature, and which is not less in evidence here than elsewhere, and with the diminution, for various reasons, of the position of the lambardars, the latter should, in my opinion be helped as much as possible in this matter by the Collector. He must, of course, first satisfy himself, through the Tahsildar, that the amounts in question were properly expended by the lambardars, and have not been recouped to them. But this done, he should direct the Tahsildar to give the lambardars every legitimate assistance in the recovery of these amounts. By recent orders of the Financial Commissioner they may be *bachhed* over the whole village as is the land revenue. It is generally possible by these or similar steps, to enable the lambardars to recover all such amounts without excessive delay or difficulty. As an alternative, the lambardars may be directed to fill regular revenue suits for such amounts against the defaulters. Under the provisions of the village administration paper the lambardars should of course win such suits, assuming the expenditure to have been legitimate. This is however, a lengthy and troublesome process, and generally executive action, as indicated in the first part of this paragraph, will be found to be preferable. During the settlement I tried in a few cases to get the villagers to agree to the system prevailing in 1891, before the introduction of that now in force, by which a fixed amount of 5 per cent. on the land revenue was realized by the lambardars for the common expenses of the village. But the attempt had to be abandoned: an existing entry in the village administration paper cannot be changed unless all concerned agree, and this unanimous agreement was never obtainable.

50. At the same time that the land revenue was *bachhed* over the holdings of each village, the rents of such Landlords and tenants. occupancy tenants as pay rent bearing some proportion to the land revenue were duly determined, announced to all concerned, and entered in the record.

There are, however, many occupancy tenants in the tract whose rent bears no direct proportion to the land revenue payable on the land they occupy. In such cases nothing could be done towards raising the tenants' rent unless both parties agreed or judicial suit was filed by the landlord. In some cases enhancement was effected by agreement: but in the majority of cases judicial proceedings were necessary. I decided over 200 cases of enhancement of rent during the last year of the settlement, and my Assistant double that number. Some of the cases were very involved requiring elaborate calculations as to the proper revenue rate to be taken for the purpose of calculating the maximum enhancement allowable: the *bachh* rate for proprietors was often not a correct guide in this. Where progressive enhancements of revenue were given, the tenant was generally, but not always, given progressive enhancements of rent.

These cases have, however practically all been decided now, and both landlords and tenants have accepted quietly the decisions given. I hope the Collector will not be troubled with this point in future.

One or two other points may be noticed in connection with the relationship between landlords and tenants. Tenants are not very numerous and may generally be said occupy a strong position. But their interests require safeguarding in the following points. The first is that landlords should not be allowed to encroach on, or place under, cultivation the area reserved for the catchment area of the tank—*uprahan johar* is the local vernacular term.

It is unnecessary to lay stress on the importance of the village tank to the life of the village community, especially in this dry district. The village administration paper of each village distinctly lays down the area reserved as *uprahan johar*; and all, even the smallest, encroachment upon the area so reserve, should be dealt with promptly under section 150 of the Land revenue Act on the requisite procedure being complied with. It is a great pity, I may note, that encroachments

on this area by occupancy tenants cannot be dealt with under the same section. This class cannot be regarded as “shareholders” in this area, at any rate in the strict letter of the law.

Disputes about trees are not uncommon between owners and tenants, especially in zamindari villages. The village administration paper generally lays down that all trees tenants-at-will plant belong to the owners. The result is the tenants plant none: but it is obvious that the more trees there are the better. The Collector must of course enforce the provisions of the village administration paper should the matter come before him judicially: but executively he can generally do a good deal to make the owners adopt a middle and more reasonable course, and not insist on their “pound of flesh” in every case.

Disputes as to grazing rights, and the right of collection of ang churai or grazing dues, are also frequent. Here the provisions of the village administration paper must be followed.

Claims for occupancy rights on the part of tenants are very common. Where these exist, they nearly all fall under section 5 (c) of the Tenancy Act. It is usual in this district, I may note, to hold—and the decision has been upheld on appeal—that a tenant “settled” with the founder of the village if he settled in the village any time before its founder died.

To sum up, the tract is pre-eminently one in which, as a whole, to quote a remark of Sir James Douie, there is not at present a landlord and tenant question: but in which it would not be very difficult to make one.

51. In the orders of the Government of India on the assessment of land irrigated by the Western Jumana Canal, Indirect canal credit. mentioned in paragraph 20, it was ordered that that portion of the fixed land revenue demand which is due to the extra charge on irrigable land, or nahri- parta, should be transferred to the Canal Department as an indirect credit. The following show the amounts at present so transferred in each tahsil:-

					<i>For kharif</i>	<i>For rabi</i>
					1910.	1911.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bhiwani	...	...	...	...	600	600
Hansi	...	...	...	...	18,045	14,435
Hissar	...	...	...	...	8,650	6,919
Fatahabad	...	...	...	...	6,508	6,508
			Total	...	33,803	28,462

For the rules as to the manner in which this credit is to be calculated in subsequent years see Appendix A.

52. No rawaj-i-am, or manual of customary law, had ever been drawn up for the tract. Consequently a new and, Manual of customary law. I hope, complete one has now been made. This was a heavy piece of work, on account of the many tribes in the tract. Lala Charan Dass, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, did the greater part of it, and to him is due whatever benefit may result from this compilation. I was myself present at its attestation by some of the principal tribes: and have satisfied myself by further personal enquiry from the leading men of the tribes in question as to the accuracy of any replies as to which I had doubt.

53. A new form of abstract village note- book, slightly differing from the standard form, has been sanctioned. Abstract village note-books. Circle books in the new form have all been introduced and written up to date. They are all with the sadr kanungo.

The average area of crops matured in each village, on which figures were based the new assessments, forms the first entry opposite each village in the new form. These books also contain Mr. Anderson’s inspection notes that he recorded on each village at last settlement, many intermediate notes by Deputy Commissioner, and my village inspection notes, together with my order (with reasons) imposing the new assessment. In canal villages the area now assessed to nahri-parta is shown also. Both as Deputy Commissioner and as Settlement officer I have always found these books most useful. I think they are particularly so in precarious districts like this. It would be a thousand pities if they are neglected and not kept properly up to date in future.

54. All trijunction and boundary pillars have been put in order, and I have already laid stress on the importance Trijunction and boundary pillars. of keeping the chandas, or survey marks, in repair. A few insignificant boundary disputes with the neighbouring Native States came to light during the settlement. All have now been decided, and none are pending.

55. Details as to the total cost of the settlement are given in appendix E. It will be seen that the total expenditure Cost of Settlement. of all kinds was Rs. 5,37,048, of which amount it has been ordered that Rs. 5,963 should be recovered from the Siddhuwal Jagirdar in Fatahabad in two instalments. The real cost is therefore Rs. 5,31,085. This may be compared with the figures given in paragraph 40. The settlement should pay for itself in less than three and –a-half years.

56. As to the term for which the assessment now imposed should be sanctioned, I have no hesitation in Term of settlement. recommending that in the barani circles the settlement to sanctioned for thirty years. The canal circles give me more reason to doubt; they have in comparison been much lightly assessed than the barani

circle. In view, however, of the orders passed by Government on the recent reassessment of the adjoining Rohtak district, and of the considerations there adduced, which apply equally to this tract, I recommend that in them also the new assessments be sanctioned for thirty years.

57. Lal Charan Das was Extra Assistant Settlement Officer during the whole of the settlement. I cannot speak too highly of his strong common sense, complete knowledge of revenue work, and devotion to duty. My cordial acknowledgments are due to him.

Lala Diwan Chand, Munshi Ram Lobhaya and Chaudhri Mumtaz Hussain were the most prominent among the Tahsildars; they all did very well, particularly the first named. Of Naib Tahsildars M. Bhagwan Das, who worked both in the field and as my reader, M. Gurdial Mal, M. Sadiq Ali and M. Dhanpat Rai, who worked as Head Clerk during most of the settlement, did very well. M. Bhagwan Das is a particularly able and honest officer, who should rise high.

I cannot omit mention of Lal Jagadhar Mal, Sadr Revenue Accountant. He was always being called upon by me to supply elaborate tables, and always did so both accurately and promptly. My acknowledgments are due to him.

58. I must apologise for the delay in the submission of this report. It has been on the anvil for a long time, but I found it very difficult to complete it while carrying on other work. I had meant to finish it while on privilege leave this summer: but a slight further delay was caused by my unexpected recall from leave.

The Deputy Commissioner's special attention is directed to the following points:-

- (1) Assessments on extension of canal irrigation: paragraph 20 and Appendix A.
- (2) Working of the fluctuating assessment in the Nali and Rangoi circles of Fatahabad, paragraphs 38 and 39 and Appendix B.
- (3) And generally the working of the new settlement: paragraph 41 and Appendix C.

He should also see that the progressive enhancements are duly given effect to at the proper times. What those proper times are, are shown in Appendix D. In this district of precarious crops, effect should be given to the latter part of paragraph 499 of the Settlement Manual, and the deferred revenue should only be imposed with the sanction of the Commissioner after the Collector has submitted a special report on the state of the villages affected.

I would also beg the Collector's special attention to the importance of carrying out the map correction procedure lately prescribed as thoroughly and accurately as may be. If this be done, the next settlement should require considerably less time than did this.

Hissar :

The 5th August, 1912

C. A. H. TOWNSEND,

Settlement Officer, Hissar.

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

<i>Vernacular term</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Ala lamabardar	Senior village headman
Bachh	Distribution of revenue over holdings.
Bagar	Sandy tract.
Baiachara	Tenure in which possession is the measure of right
Bajra	Bulrush millet (<i>Pencilaria spicata</i>).
Bania	Money-lender.
Banjar	West land.
Barani	Dependent on rain.
Batai	Rent by division of produce.
Bejhar	Mixture of barley and gram.
Bigha (kacha)	5/24 of an acre: commonly used in this tract.
” ” (pacca)	5/8 of an acre.
Chahi	Well irrigated.
Cherri	Great millet sown think for fodder.
Fard bachh	List showing distribution of revenue over holdings.
Gochani	Mixture of wheat and gram.
Gowar	A pulse used for fodder (<i>cyancopsis psoralioides</i>)
Jagir	Assignment of land revenue.
Jamabandi	Record of rights.
Jowar	Great millet (<i>sorghum vulgare</i>).
Kamin	Village menial.
Kanungo	Subordinate revenue official.
Karam	Unit of measurement: 57.157 inches.
Kharaba	Failed to mature (of crops).
Kharif	Autumn crop.
Kharipari	System by which rent is payable whether land rented is sown or not.
Khatauni	Holding slip.
Lambardar	Headman of village.
Malba	Village common expenses.
Moth	A pulse (<i>phaseolus aconitifolius</i>) .
Mung	A pulse (<i>phaseolus mungo</i>) .
Nahri	Canal-irrigated.
Pattidari	Tenure in which possession is based on hereditary shares.
Patwari	Village accountant.
Rabi	Winter crop.
Rajbaha	Minor canal channel.
Safedposh	Minor village notable.
Sailab	Inundated by flood water.
Sarson	Rapeseed.
Serina	Additional rent taken in batai.
Sukhlambar	A person temporarily exempted from payment of land revenue.
Taccavi	Loans for agricultural purposes by Government.
Tahsildar	Subordinate Revenue Collector.
Tal	Level unirrigated loam.
Tibba	Sandy unlevel and unirrigated land.
Zaildar	Village notable.
Zamindar	Peasant.
Zamindari ...	Tenure by a simple proprietor, or by several jointly.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A.–Rules regarding assessment of future extensions or reductions of canal irrigation.
- B.–Rules regarding working of fluctuating assessment in the Nali and Rangoi circles of Fatehabad.
- C.–Suspension, remission and recovery scheme.
- D.–Statement showing detail of progressive enhancements.
- E.–Cost of settlement.
- F.–Principal notifications.

APPENDIX A

Rules regarding assessment of future extensions or reductions of canal irrigation(Financial Commissioner's letter No. 82 S., dated 8th June 1911, to Commissioner, Delhi.)

1. These rules apply to the Eastern Haryana circle of the Bhiwani tahsil, the Canal circle of the Hansi tahsil, the Canal circle of the Hissar tahsil, the Bagar and Canal circles of the Fatahabad tahsil, and the Rangoi circle, as far as irrigation from the Western Jumna canal goes, and the Nali and Jungle circles of that tahsil, so far as irrigation from the Sirhind canal goes.

Should irrigation from either the Western Jumna canal or Sirhind canal be extended to any other circles than those mentioned above application should be made to Government to assess the nahri parta on such irrigation (paragraph 5 of the a Punjab Government letter No. 256, dated November 19th 1909.

On such sanction being given, these rules should be applied,

2. In making the changes of soil classification prescribed by the note regarding column 7 of the jamabandi form (paragraph 22 of Standing Order No. 23) no field or part of a field—

(a) shall be converted from barani or banjar to nahri unless the khasra girdawari shows it to have been irrigated in two out of the four years ending with that to which the jamabandi relates;

(b) shall be converted from nahri to barani or banjar unless it has not been irrigated in the year to which the jamabandi related, and likewise in the two preceding years.

3. If only a part of a field has been converted from barani or banjar to nahri or vice versa, no change of classification shall take place if the area affected is less than three catcha bighas.

But if an entire field has been converted from barani or banjar, to nahri or vice versa, the change of classification must take place, even though the field be less than three katcha bighas in size.

4. The new entry of nahri in place of barani or banjar, or barani or banjar in place of nahri, should be made by the patwari in red ink. The field kanungo shall see that the changes are made in accordance with rule.II, shall sign the new entry. He shall further, by an examination of the khasra girdawari, satisfy himself that a change of entry has been made by the patwari wherever such a change was required. He shall carefully check the totals of nahri and barani and banjar entered at the end of the jamabandi, and shall attest them with his signature. In his note on changes in soil entries attached to the jamabandi(see instructions appended to the jamabandi from in paragraph 22 of Standing Order No. 23) he shall state exactly what he has done to ensure correct entries. In attesting jamabandis Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars must pay special attention to these new soil entries.

5. The area assessed at the settlement of 1910 to nahri parta in each village has been specially noted in the misl huqiat and the lal kitab. When, at the making of the next jamabandi, for each village the total of the nahri area differs from that so shown now as assessed to nahri parta, or when, at the making of jamabandi other then the next, it differs from that shown as nahri in the immediately preceding jamabandi, the field kanungo shall apply to the excess area, or the reduction of area as the case may be:—

- (1) In the Eastern Haryana circle of Bhiwani eight annas per acre, twenty pies per katcha bigha.
- (2) In the Canal circle of Hansi four annas per acre, ten pies per katcha bigha.
- (3) In the Canal circle of Hissar four-and-a-half annas per acre, eleven –and-a-quarter pies per katcha bigha.
- (4) In all circles of the Fatahabad tahsil mentioned in rule 1 four annas per acre ten pies per katcha bigha.

Thus land barani at settlement which becomes nahri will pay the nahri parta in addition to the ordinary barani rate to which it has now been assessed. Land banjar at settlement which becomes irrigated will only pay the nahri parta, no separate assessment having now been imposed on banjar.

This rule applies to all villages in the circles mentioned in rule I, whether now irrigated or not. In those which are not now irrigated, there is of course no area at present assessed to nahri parta. Under these rules the nahri parta will be applied in such villages, should they become irrigated from the western Jaumna canal or Sirhind canal in future .

6. If an additional nahri assessment under these rules has already been imposed on, or a reduction made in, a village at a previous quadrennial attestation, the area to which the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph will be applied will be the excess or reduction of area since the last imposition or reduction of nahri assessment. If no previous assessment has been imposed or reduced, the area will be the excess or reduction of area since the settlement of 1910.

(ii)

7. If the sum resulting from the application of the rates detailed in rule 5 to the area defined in rule 6 is less than Rs. 50 or than one-tenth of the revenue of the village, whichever is less, no further action will be taken; but the field kanungo will note the result of the calculation in his attestation note on the jamabandi, and the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar who attests the jamabandi should check the calculation, and should state in his attestation note that he has done so.

8. If the above sum amounts to Rs. 50 or more or in villages the revenue of which is less than Rs. 500, to one-tenth of the revenue of the village or more, the patwari will prepare a list in the following form, and forward it to the field kanungo. After it has been checked and signed by the latter, and by the Revenue Officer of the circle, it will be forwarded to the Tahsildar, unless he is himself the Revenue Officer of the circle:—

List of fields to be converted from barani to nahri, and vice versa, with added or reduced nahri assessment.

Patwari Circle _____ Tahsil _____ for the year 19 _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10				11 12 13			14 15 16 17 18				
						FIELD NO. AND AREA CONVERTED				NAHRI ASSESSMENT			NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF NAHRI ASSESSMENT				
Serial No.	Topographical No.	Name of village	No. of jamabandi holding	Name of owner, with description briefly	Name of cultivator, with description briefly	From barani or banjar to nahri.		From nahri to barani or banjar.		Rate per katcha bigha	To be imposed	To be reduced	Plus or minus	Land revenue	Cesses	Total	REMARKS
						Field No.	Area	Field No.	Area								

NOTES—1. The calculations will be made per katcha bigha in all cases; fraction of katcha bigha less than one-half will be disregarded altogether, and fractions of katcha bigha more than one-half will be regarded as a complete katcha bigha.

Columns 7 and 9—If part of a field is affected, the word min should be added. If a whole holding is affected no detail of field numbers is required, the words “salim khata” “being added.

Columns 8 and 10—In total of the village acres should also be noted in red ink.

Columns 11—For rate see rule 5: it will be uniform for the village concerned.

Columns 14—Here the sign + or – will be entered, as the case may be. In this column 15,16 and 17 the figures relating to the total of each jamabandi holding, and after all holdings of a village have been entered, the total for each village will be entered.

Opposite the total of each village acres will be entered in red ink also, in addition to the total of katcha bigha which will be in black ink.

Details of muafi, if any (columns 12,13 15and 17), will be given in column 18 in red ink.

9. On receipt of the detailed statement the Tahsildar shall have an abstract for each assessment circle in the tahsil prepared in duplicate by the wasilbaqi navis in the form below. A separate abstract will be prepared for each canal division concerned. After signature a copy of the abstract with the detailed statements will be forwarded by the Tahsildar to the Collector so as to reach his office not later than July 31st .

(iii)

Abstract showing nahri assessment payable on account of extensions of canal irrigation, or remissible on account of reductions of the same, in assessment circle _____
 tahsil _____ district _____ for year ending 19.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Topographical No.	Name of village	Rate per acre.	ADDITIONAL NAHRI ASSESSMENT TO BE IMPOSED		ADDITIONAL NAHRI ASSESSMENT TO BE REDUCED		Total amount of land revenue the village has hitherto paid.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NEW LAND REVENUE PAYABLE BY THE VILLAGE FROM KHARIF 19 (COLUMN 9 EITHER-INCREASED BY AMOUNT IN COLUMN 6 OR DECREASED BY AMOUNT IN COLUMN 8)			Cesses on column 12	REMARKS
				Area in acres converted from barani or banjar to nahri	Additional land revenue (column 4. multiplied by column 5.)	Area in acres converted from nahri to barani or banjar	Reduction in land revenue (column 4. multiplied by column 7.)		Khalsa.	Muafi.	Total.		

NOTE.—Column 4.—For rate see rule 5.

Attention is drawn to the point that in this statement the figures are in acres; in the statement prescribed in rule 8 in katcha bighas.

10. After the statements have been checked by the sadr wasilbaqi navis, the Collector shall report the amount of the assessment to be imposed and to be reduced through the Commissioner for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, and shall inform the Executive Engineer of the proposal made, sending him at the same time the abstracts for information and return. On receipt of sanction he will return the detailed statements to the Tahsildar, ordering him to have the addition to, or the reduction from, the assessment, incorporated in the kharif bachh.

11. In incorporating the changes due to addition or reduction of assessment in the bachh, the patwari shall, whether the assessment on nahri and barani is distributed at an all-round rate or by differential soil rates, impose or reduce the nahri rate on or from the holdings affected, taking the details from the statement in rule 8.

12. Field kanungos and Revenue Officers must carefully check the patwari's bachh work, and see that the above orders are correctly carried out.

APPENDIX B.

Rules re working of fluctuating assessment in the Nali and Rangoi circles of the Fatahabad tahsil.

1. The whole of some village, and the parts of some villages in the Nali and Rangoi circles of Fatahabad have been placed under an assessment entirely fluctuating on crops. In some cases the same villages pay a small fixed assessment in addition on wood and grass. With this of course the present rules have nothing to do. Such fixed assessment is dealt with under the usual rules applying to such assessments.

2. The tahsil wasibaqi navis and the sadr wasilbaqi navis each have lists showing the from of assessment each village in these circles pay. It is also noted in the note-book of each village and the abstract not-book of the circle. Where part of a village has been placed under fixed and part under fluctuating assessment, the boundary between the two parts has been shown in all the maps made at the present settlement.

3. The sanctioned rates, per matured acre of crops, are:—

NALICIRCLE.*Sailab and nahri Rangoi crops*

<i>Class I</i> —Wheat, mixtures of wheat, rice, tobacco, vegetables, sarson, pepper, dhanya, san and kasumba	Rs.	A.	P.
	2	8	0
<i>Class II</i> —All other sailab and nahri Rangoi crops	1	8	0

Barani and chahi crops.

<i>Class III</i> —All barani and chahi crops	0	12	0
---	---	----	---

RANGOICIRCLE.

Per matured acre of crops—

Nahri Rangoi and sailab.

<i>Class I</i> —Wheat, mixtures of wheat, rice, tobacco, vegetables, sarson, pepper, dhanya, san and kasumbha	2	8	0
<i>Class II</i> —All other sailab or nahri Rangoi crops	1	8	0

Barani and chahi crops.

<i>Class III</i> —All barani and chahi crops	0	10	0
---	---	----	---

The following villages, however, do not pay the above rates, but the following:—

Name of assessment circle	Topographical No.	Name of estate	SAILABN OR RANGOI						BARANI AND CHAHI		
			I class			II class			III class		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rangoi	165	Razabad	2	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0
Do	168	Khanpur	2	4	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Do	170	Basti Bhiwan	2	4	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Do	171	Fatahabad	2	4	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Do	172	Dhir	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0
Do	178	Raipur	2	4	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Do	184	Qalandargarh	2	4	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Nali	222	Jakhal	2	12	0	1	8	0	0	12	0
Do	223	Talwara	2	12	0	1	8	0	0	12	0
Do	225	Sadhanwas	2	12	0	1	8	0	0	12	0

In applying these rates no regard will be paid to the class of cultivation of each field entered in the jamabandi. The cultivation of each harvest should be considered separately. A field recorded as sailab may be sown barani, and if so, will pay only barani rates, and *vice versa*.

4. In applying these rates, the following will be taken as the average rates of out-turn per matured acre for each class of crop in each class of soil, in seers:—

BOTH CIRLES.

Sailab and nahri Rangoi crops.

Bajra.	Jowar.	Moth.	Mung.	Gowar.	Cotton.	Rice.
260	240	160	200	260	210	480
Wheat.	Barley.	Garm.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Sarson.	
440	520	360	400	440	240	

Barani and chahi crops.

Bajra.	Jowar.	Moth.	Mung.	Gowar.	Cotton.	Chari..
240	180	160	180	240	140	1,000
Wheat.	Barley.	Garm.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Sarson.	
240	260	240	240	240	200	

5. The rates mentioned in paragraph will be applied to the crops in each field according to the following scale:-
- Where the outturn in any field is less than one-fourth of the standard outturns given in paragraph 4, nothing will be charged.
 - Where it is equal to or more than one-fourth, but less than one-half rates will be charged.
 - Where it is equal to or more than one-half, full rates will be charged.

Example.—A field size four acres, sown barani, with bajra, in which the total outturn of grain is estimated to be 350 seers, will pay half rate.

A field, size 2½ acres, sown sailab, with rice in which the total outturn of grain is estimated to be only 250 seers, will pay nothing.

Every field as now measured must be assessed as a whole, It is not permissible to separate it into parts for purposes of assessment. Thus, supposing A sowed 20 bighas of wheat in a field which was inundated by the Rangoi, and that in 5 bighas consisting of a corner where the moisture had dried up quickly the crop was very bad, being less than a 4-anna crop, while the produce of the remainder of the field was equal to a 12-anna crop, it is not permit sible to leave the 5 bighas unassessed. The whole field must be assessed at full rates, because the produce of the remaining 15 bighas spread over the whole field is better than an 8 -anna crop.

6. The patwaris must note in their field diary each date water from either the Ghaggar, Joiya, Rangoi or any of their subsidiary channel comes into any field, which should therefore be recorded as sailab or nahri Rangoi. The entry need only be brief, thus:—

“Water to day came from the Rangoi up to such and such numbers.”

The fields highest in level all through the village need only be mentioned; it will be presumed that water has at the same time also come into all the fields in the same village which are liable to inundation lying at a lower level than those mentioned. But if for any reason—e .g; the existence of a bund all round it—any field which is usually liable to inundation laying at a lower level has not been inundated when the fields lying higher in the same village have been inundated, the patwari must specially mention this, with the reasons for it, in his report.

If the whole of a field number is not flooded but only part of it, the patwari must specially note how far the inundation has come, e.g; “To-day water came from the Rangoi up to one-half of field No. so and so”. The entries must be carefully checked on the spot by field kanungos, Naib Tahsildars, Tahsildars and superior Revenue Officers whenever they visit a village after inundation commences. They must sign the entries in the patwari’s, diary after checking them in token of their correctness.

Care must be taken that no land into which merely rain water collected in some neighbouring low-lying land goes be recorded as sailab or nahri Rangoi. It should be recorded as barani. But any land which is really inundated, even though it be only once, by the Ghaggar, Joiya Rangoi or any of their subsidiary channels, must be recorded as sailab or nahri Rangoi as the ease may be. It is not necessary that the flooding should be before the sowing of the crop. Crops sown barani, which are subsequently inundated, must be recorded as sailab or nahri Rangoi.

The entries in the patwari’s diary ordered in this paragraph, if properly made should be of great use to help in the disposal of subsequent objections by the zamindars that their crop in such and such a field was really sown barani, and that flood water never reached it.

7. The girdawari will, in those villages, or parts of villages, which are under fluctuating assessment, be done in six weeks, instead of in the usual one month, in order to allow it to be done with proper care.

The kharif girdawari will commence on September 23rd and finish on November 8th.

The rabi girdawari will commence on February 21st and finish on April 8th.

The extra rabi girdawari will commence on April 16th and finish within one week.

The above dates can be, however, varied by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, if necessary.

8. The result of the girdawaris will be entered in the form of khasra girdawari (Form A). It contains entries for one year only; and a new register will be opened annually.

The annual form of the khasra girdawari will stay with the patwari for the same period as that prescribed for the eight harvest volumes elsewhere in Standing Order No. 6.

9. Patwari will be supplied with duplicate parcha girdawari forms (form B). These forms will be stitched together in book form. As soon as the patwari has inspected all the fields of an owner or mortgagee with possession, he shall give him, if present, a parcha with the entry of field numbers and area under crop relating to the fields that form his property. He will take the thumb impression of the person on the counterfoil of the parcha. If the land owner or mortgagee be absent, the patwari will make the parcha over to the lambardar and get the lambardar's seal.

10. In the case of fields in which the patwari thinks that kharaba should be given, he will leave blank columns 9—12 or 17—20, as the case may be, of the khasra girdawari, and will enter the fields in a separate kharaba list which he will keep up as he makes his girdawari (from C).

11. Every field in this list and any other field regarding which kharaba allowance is claimed must be inspected by the kanungo. He must also inspect 10 per cent. of the other fields entered as matured by the patwari, and satisfy himself of the correctness of the entries. The kanungo must remember that he is generally responsible for the correctness of all the girdawari and see that all land sown with crops any harvest is duly recorded in the khasra girdawari. The Naib Tahsildar or Tahsildar must inspect at least 10 per cent. of the fields in each village. Their inspection should be mainly of those fields in which kharaba has been allowed, but should not be entirely confined to such fields.

Kanungos, Naib Tahsildar and Tahsildars should give the lambardars of each village at least one day's notice that they are going to inspect their village, in order that the people may have full opportunity of bringing forward any objections they may wish as regards their assessment.

Special mention should be made in the patwari's diary of all verbal objections made by any zamindar as to his assessment to either the kanungo, Naib Tahsildar or Tahsildar. The entry should be made by the officer to whom the objection is made. The manner in which the objection was disposed of, and the reasons therefore, should also be briefly noted.

12. Having inspected the fields entered in form C and any other fields regarding which kharaba is claimed, the kanungo will comply with the instructions note in form C, and will then fill up columns 9—12 or 17—20 of the khasra girdawari, and columns 6 and 8 of the parcha girdawari, if the owner or mortgagee with possession be present, informing him of the entry made. Any field not seen by the kanungo or Naib Tahsildar must be treated as fully matured. All corrections must be made by the kanungo and Naib Tahsildar with their own hands; and against every field inspected, and every entry made by them they must put their initials.

13. When the Naib Tahsildar has completed his check of the girdawari of a village the Revenue Assistant or other Assistant Collector, 1st grade, specially deputed by the Collector, shall inspect it and shall satisfy himself of its correctness. He shall dispose of on the spot all objections referred to him whether oral or written, and shall record in his inspection note a list of all corrections ordered by him. These corrections will be made in red ink by the field kanungo under his own initials.

14. After the Revenue Assistant or other Assistant Collector, 1st grade has complete his check of a village, the patwari shall at once call in all parchas girdawari, and after comparing them with the khasra girdawari, make any corrections and a additions necessary. It shall be the duty of the kanungo to see that patwaris carry out this order promptly and without delay. The patwari will then make in the khasra girdawari page totals of all columns left blank and totals for the whole village. These totals shall be carefully checked and initialed by the kanungo. The patwari will then complete the ordinary jinswar and after entering it in the village note-book forward it to the field kanunago.

The Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar should, in addition to other tests, check the page totals and final total of the khasra girdawari in at least one village in each patwari's circle, and see that the final total of the khasra girdawari agree with the entries in the jinswar statement in the patwari's village note-book.

15. The patwari shall then immediately prepare from the khasra girdawari a khatauni in form D, carefully complying with the following instructions:-

(a) Khewat and khatauni numbers will be those of the last jamabandi.

(b) Columns 4 and 5 will be in accordance with the changes found in girdawari if mutation has been sanctioned, or if no mutation is necessary; but where a mutation is necessary, but has not yet been sanctioned, the old entry will be maintained in column 4 and the change noted in the column of remarks.

(c) Entries for the extra rabi will be made in the khatauni of the rabi demand, with which the extra rabi demand will be collected.

(vii)

16. After the khatauni has been checked, signed and dated by the field kanungo and Naib Tahsildar or Tahsildar, it shall be submitted at once, without waiting for the papers of all the villages in the circle to be completed, and in any case not later than November 20th in the kharif and April 20th in the rabi, together with the abstract in form E, to the Assistant Collector, 1st grade, who inspected the girdawari. He will after satisfying himself as to their correctness, send them to the sadr kanungos, who will after checking the calculations, lay before the Collector the papers of each village when ready, and in any case not later than December 1st at the kharif and May 1st at the rabi. When orders have been passed by the Collector, and the sadr wasil baqi nawis has noted the sanctioned demand, the khatauni and abstract will be returned to the tahsil for preparation of the kistbandi and recovery of the demand.

17. On receipt of the khatauni and abstracts in the tahsil the Tahsildar will at once order the patwari to prepare the fard bachh by patties in the usual form. This must be completed and delivered to the lambardars concerned not less than 15 days before the date of the harvest instalment. Meanwhile the tahsil wasilbaqi nawis will compare the goshwaras with his khatauni, and will then make them over to the Tahsil Office kanungo, who will prepare a general abstract in the same form. A copy of this general abstract, together with all the village abstracts arranged by assessment, circles, will be sent to the sadr kanungo. He, after checking the general abstract with the village abstracts, will prepare a statement, in form F, for submission to the Financial Commissioner through the Commissioner. The sadr wasilbaqi nawis will compare the figures with his records and sign the statement. The sadr kanungo will then make over the general and abstract statements to the English Office for translation, and they should reach the Commissioner by the end of December for the kharif and by the end of July for the rabi.

18. Field numbers which are muafi will be entered in all the statements, but a red circle will be drawn around such numbers in all the statements.

19. The land revenue of all kinds in both these circles will be payable on the following dates:—

For kharif, January 1st

For rabi, July 1st

(ix)

FORM B
Girdawari slip

Name of slip Name of village Harvest		Name of slip tashil Harvest 19 district village								
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Date on which the slip is made over to zamindar	Signature or thumb mark of the person to whom the slip is made over	Field Nos.	Name of owner or mortgagee with possession	Name of cultivator	Area	AREA UNDER CROP				REMARKS
						Name of class of crop, with area and class of cultivation	Matured	Failed	Scale of assessment	

NOTE:—This part will be retained by the patwari on receipt book.

NOTE:—(1) The Patwari will make over this slip to the person liable for payment of land revenue.
(2) The scale of assessment will be either “full rate,” “half rate” or “free.”

FORM C

List of kharaba assessment circle	village tashil	topographical No. district	(for 19)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Field No.	Subsidiary No. according to supplementary map (if any)	Name of crop.	Total area under crop	Fraction to be allowed as kharaba	Signature of field kanango or Naib Tahsildar, with date of entry

NOTE:—(1) A separate list will be prepared for each girdawari..
(2) The patwari will make the entries in this list except column 5, and the field kanungo or Naib Tahsildar will after inspecting the fields fill in column 5 and affix his signature in column 6.

FORM D

Khatauni of fluctuating assessment, village for the harvest						19 A.D.	No.	Sambat 19.	tahsil				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Khewat No.	Khatauni No.	Name of patti, with name of lambardar and jama.	Name of owner, with description.	Name of cultivator, with description.	Field No.	DETAIL OF CROPS		ASSESSMENT			Cesses.	Total amount due.	REMARKS
						Area matured, with name of crop and class of cultivation.	Class of crop	Scale	Rate	Demand			

NOTE.—Column 8—In this column will be inserted the class of crop each field bears according to the classification given in paragraph 3.
Column 9—That is “full,” “half” or “free.”
Column 10.—The rate will be those given in paragraph 3.
Column 12.—and 13.—These columns need only be filled up for each khewat holding; column 13 will be the total of columns 11 and 12.
Totals for each page must be given in red ink.

FORM E
tahsil *for harvest 19*
Patwari circle *Sambat 19.*

Abstract of fluctuating assessment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Serial No.	Assessment circle	Topographical No.	Name of village	Area sown	Detail Area .. : Rate .. : Demand .. :	AREA UNDER MATURED CROPS												Total assessment	Balance to be Recovered			Remarks		
						SAILAB AND NAHRI RANGOI						BARANI AND CHAHI							Assigned	Cesses	Total			
						Class I		Class II		Class III		Class I		Class II		Class III							Khalsa	Assigned	Total

NOTE:—Field paying no assessment on account of kharaba will of course not be taken into consideration in compiling this statement.

(X)

FORM F
harvest 19

Sambat 19

Abstract of fluctuating assessment

District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Serial No.	Tahsil	Assessment circle	AREA, UNDER CROP									Average assessment previous harvests since settlement	REMARKS—Explaining the difference between the amount in column 7 and that in column 11.			
			Matured			Failed			Sown					Total assessment	Assigned	Total
			AREA, UNDER CROP			RECOVERABLE OF WHICH			LAND REVENUE							

NOTE:— The average in column 11 will be calculated on the same harvests as that for which the abstract is prepared, e.g., if the abstract is for the kharif harvest, the average in column 11, will be that of the previous kharif harvest only.

Total for each assessment circle only will be shown in this statement.

APPENDIX C.

Scheme for working suspensions and remissions in the Hissar district, exclusive of the Sirsa tahsil.

1. *Secure and insecure areas.*—In this tract estates, apart from the small number placed under fluctuating assessment in Fatahabad tahsil, are divided into two classes, secure and insecure. The rainfall all through it being very uncertain and capricious, and well irrigation being practically non-existent, it is only those Estates which have a considerable portion of their area protected by irrigation from either the Western Jumna or Sirhind Canals that can be regarded as secure.

The insecure area is, therefore, very large. It comprises—

Bhiwani tahsil.—All the tahsil, including even the Eastern Hariana circle, portion of which is supposed to be irrigated. The canal supply here, however, is peculiarly unsatisfactory, and in no village does the recorded nahri area amount to 33 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Hence no village in this tahsil can be regarded secure.

Hansi tahsil.—The whole of the Barani assessment circle, and the following village of the Nahri circle, in which the recorded nahri area is less than 33 per cent. of the total cultivated area, or in which, though it exceeds that amount, irrigation is so unsatisfactory that the village cannot be classed as secure:—

Kheri Lochap.	BasKhurd Bijan.
Bas Azamshahpur.	Siwara.
Bas Akbarpur.	Umra.
Bas Badshahpur.	Sultanpur.

Hissar tahsil.—The whole of the Bagar and Barani assessment circles, and the following villages of the Nahri circle for the same reasons as the Hansi tahsil:—

Durjanpur.	Mangali Pane Surtia.
Jagan.	Mangali Pane Jhara.
Kajla.	Sarsoud.
Muhabbatpur.	Barwala.
Neoli Kalan.	Kheri.
Shahpur.	Thaska.
Ludas.	Ghaibipur.
Daima.	Kharkhara.

Fatahabad tahsil.—The whole of the Bagar and Barani circles. The following villages of the Nahri circle for the same reasons as in Hansi:—

Kharirampur.	Khesa Pathanan.
Sarangpur.	Sirhan.
Hijarawan Khurd.	Dhingsara.
Agroha.	Dharni.
Behuna	Chaubara.
Bhana	Suniana.
Kirhan.	Sarwarpur.
Hijrawan kalan.	Bodiwali.
Mirpur.	Dhangar.
	Mochiwali.

The whole of the jungle circle is now protected by irrigation, and maybe classed as secure.

In the Nail and Rangoi circles some entire villages and parts of others pay an assessment entirely fixed both on crops and grazing. These must be regarded as insecure. Sirhind Canal irrigation is insignificant in them. Some pay an assessment entirely fluctuating on crops (with them of course the present proposals have no concern) and a fixed assessment on grazing. Generally this last amount is very small, and it is impossible to lay down any guide from figures as to when, if ever, such small demand should be suspended or remitted. Generally it should be unnecessary. The principles laid down in paragraph 13 of Standing Order No. 30 should be followed. Such estates maybe treated as secure.

As regards those villages in all four tahsils which have been classed as secure because they are canal-irrigated, it must be remembered that a change in the present irrigation arrangements may diminish the present supply of water to them and render them insecure. Similarly, villages now classed as insecure may become secure if they become irrigated to any considerable extent in future.

A.—DANGERRATES.**1.—BHIWANI TAHSIL.**

Behal Siwani Bagar.—The whole of the revenue of the circle is paid in the kharif. Rabi cropping is quite exceptional here, and practically unknown. It is only practicable for the more wealthy men. The incidence of the revenue on the average kharif cropping of last 18 years is 9 annas an acre, and this was the figure used in working out the crop rates guide for the assessment of each village. The danger rate here should be 12 annas per matured acre of crop in kharif, as in the Bagar circle of Sirsa to which this circle is much inferior. But prices have of course risen since the Sirsa rate was fixed. The circle is wretchedly poor, and the danger rate must be kept very low.

Amrain Bagar.—Here also the total revenue of the circle is paid in kharif, and rabi cropping is quite exceptional and should be disregarded. The incidence of revenue on the average kharif cropping of the last 18 years is the same as in the Behal Siwani Bagar,—9 annas an acre. The circle is only very slightly superior to the Behal Siwani Bagar, and the danger rate should here also be 12 annas per matured acre of crop in kharif.

Western Haryana.—The revenue assessed here is all payable in kharif. Here rabi cropping must be taken into account, and the danger rate should be applied to the total area matured in the kharif and the preceding rabi. Though, if the village has paid arrears either of revenue or taccavi in the rabi, due regard must be paid to this.

On the figures of matured area per year for the last 18 years, the revenue falls at a little more than one rupee per acre of crop. This is a high incidence for such a circle, and the danger rate should not be higher than Re. 1-8-0

Eastern Haryana.—Three villages in this circle (Sirsa, Phulpura and Rewari), paying a land revenue of Rs. 5,300 pay all their revenue in kharif. But the rabi cropping is often not unimportant in them. They should therefore have a danger rate worked out in the same way as in Western Haryana, the area cropped in the preceding rabi being taken into consideration when the kharif collections are being made, unless arrears of any sort have been recovered then.

This revenue falls at Re. 1-8-0 per matured acre of crop per year in these three villages, on the average of the last 18 years. In these three villages the danger rate should be Rs. 2-4-0 per matured acre of crop per year. This circle has been, in proportion, higher assessed than any other circle of this tahsil, or indeed, of the tract under settlement.

The remainder of this circle, which pays an annual demand of Rs. 37,205, pays two-thirds of its land revenue in the kharif and one third in the rabi. This corresponds, roughly, to the annual cropping. In these villages, therefore, it is necessary to fix different danger rates for the kharif and rabi harvest: the latter harvest is more valuable than the former. The incidence of kharif revenue on the average crops matured in the kharif on the average of the last 12 years is Re. 1-13-0; of rabi revenue on rabi crops nearly Rs.3.

The kharif danger rate should be Rs. 2-6-0 and the rabi rates Rs. 3-8-0.

2.—HANSI TAHSIL.

Barani circle.—There are in this circle 65 villages. Of these, all except one pay their revenue in one instalment with the kharif. The exception, Jatai, pays half in kharif and half in rabi.

The demand of the circle is Rs. 90,060. This falls at Re. 1-0-1 per acre of crops matured in year. The danger rate should be Re. 1-10-0 per matured acre of crop for all villages save Jatai. This should be applied each kharif to the area matured in that harvest and the preceding rabi combined, unless recovery of any form of arrears was made in the rabi. In this event probably the kharif figures alone should be considered. It depends on the amount recovered in the rabi. For Jatai the kharif danger rate should be Rs.2 and the rabi rate Rs.2-8-0. But as the owners have chosen to pay their revenue in instalments which bear very little proportion to the cropping, five-sixths of the crops that mature in year ripen in kharif and only one sixth in rabi: not too much attention should be paid to these danger rates. The figures for both harvests should be considered together, and suspensions should not be given in the rabi merely because the danger rate may be exceeded if the previous kharif has been good.

Nahri circle.—Eight village of this circle have been classed as insecure, and danger rates must also be worked out for them. They are Kheri Lochap, Bas Azamshahpur, Bas Akbarpur, Bas Badshahpur, Bas Khurd Bijan, Siwara, Umra and Sultanpur.

These villages pay their revenue altogether in the kharif, with the exception of Siwara. It pays half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

It would not be safe to apply these inferior villages the rate per matured acre of crop of the annual demand of the circle on the average matured acreage of the circle as a whole. Irrigation in them is unsatisfactory and insignificant. It is safer to base proposals on the figures of the Barani circle, allowing for the presence of irrigation, if unsatisfactory. The danger rate in them should be Re. 1-12-0 per matured acre of crop, to be applied as in the Barani circle.

In Siwara the kharif danger rate should be Rs. 2 and the rabi rate Rs. 2-8-0.

3.—HISSAR TAHSIL.

Bagar circle.—The whole of the revenue of this circle is paid in the kharif. The incidence of the revenue is 13 annas 4 pies of the average matured acreage. The danger rate should be Re. 1-6-0, applied to the cropped area of the kharif and the preceding rabi, unless large collections of arrears were then made. In the latter event the kharif figures alone should be considered.

Barani circle.—Of this circle every village pays its revenue in the kharif. The incidence of the revenue is 15 annas per matured acre of crops. The circle is but little different from the Hansi Barani circle, and the danger rate should be Re. 1-9-0, applied to the cropped area of the kharif and the preceding rabi under the same conditions as in the preceding circle.

Nahri circle.—The following village of this circle have been classed as insecure, and danger rates must be worked out for them:—

Durjanpur.	Mangali Pane Surtia.
Jagan.	Mangali Pane Jhara.
Kajla.	Sarsound.
Muhabbatpur.	Barwala.
Neoli Kalan.	Kheri
Shahpur	Thaska.
Ludas.	Ghaibipur.
Daima.	Kharkara.

All these villages, save Ludas, Shahpur and Muhabbatpur, pay all their revenue in the kharif. The three mentioned pay half in the kharif and half in the rabi.

The danger rates here should be the same as in the Hansi tahsil, Re. 1-12-0 per matured acre per year in all these village, save Ludas, Shahpur and Muhabbatpur. In them it should be Re. 1-10-0 for the kharif harvest and Rs. 2-8-0 for the rabi harvest.

4.—FATAHABAD TAHSIL

Bagar circle.—Here the incidence of the assessment falls at 11 annas per matured acre of crops on the average of the years of the produce cycle. The danger rate here, where all the revenue is paid in the kharif with the exception of one village, should be Re. 1-5-0 applied to the cropped area of the kharif and preceding rabi, unless large collections of revenue were then made. In the latter event, the kharif figures alone should be considered.

The one exception note above, Ban Madauri, has chosen to pay half its revenue in the kharif and half in the rabi. This approximates fairly well to the present cropping in the two harvests. Consequently the danger rate may here also be Re. 1-5-0, the demand for each harvest being applied to the area cropped in that harvest.

Barani circle.—The majority of the villages in this circle have now chosen to pay half their demand in the kharif and half in the rabi. The following 35 villages have however, elected as before, to pay their entire demand for the year in the kharif:—

Malaheri	Gajuwala.
Pokhri.	Pandri.
Inda Chhoi.	Jandli Khurd.
Pirthala.	Sabarwas.
Parta.	Khasa
Bosti.	Bhurpur.
Sanchla.	Nagpur.
Maghanwali.	Chankothi.
Ghotru.	Bhattu Khurd.
Hasinga	Bhutan Khurd.
Nadhouri.	Chandrawal.
Jandli Kalan	Kumhariya.
Boda.	Basin.
Hamzapur.	Ratta Khera.
Hukmanwali.	Hanspore.
Bharolanwali.	Manackpur.
Nakta.	Munshiwali.

Khari Kheri.

The incidence of the new demand on the acreage matured acreage here is Re. 0-12-7 per acre. The danger rate for those villages in this circle, mentioned above, which pay their entire demand for the year in the kharif should be Re. 1-7-0 per cropped acre, applied to the cropped area of the kharif and the preceding rabi, under the conditions laid down for the Hansi Barani circle.

For the rest of the villages in this circle which pay their revenue half in kharif and half in rabi, the danger rate should be Re. 1-8-0 for the kharif and Rs. 2-4-0 for the rabi.

Nahri circle.—Those villages which have been classed as insecure in this circle all pay their revenue once in the year, with the kharif harvest, save Hijraon Khurd and Hijraon Kalan, which have elected to pay half with the kharif harvest and half with the rabi.

The incidence of the new demand on the average matured acreage here is 12 annas 8 pies per acre.

In Hijraon Khurd and Hiraon Kalan the kharif danger rate should be Re. 1-12-0, and that for the rabi Rs. 2-8-0. For the remainder of the insecure village of this circle, which pay only once a year, it should be Rs. 2 per acre applied to the area cropped in the kharif and the preceding rabi, under the usual conditions.

Rangoi circle.—The insecure villages in this circle are eight in number. Four of these villages—Ayalki Shehnal, Ahrwan and Majra—pay their land revenue half in the kharif and half in the rabi. The remaining four—Khan Muhammad, Basti Bhiwan, Fatahabad and Bhirrana—pay all their revenue in the kharif.

The incidence of the new demand is 13 annas 4 pies per matured acre of crop.

In the last four villages the danger rates should be Re. 1-12-0 per acre, applied to the area cropped in kharif and preceding rabi.

A danger rate of Rs. 2 may be applied each harvest to the crops matured in the first four villages, as the cropping corresponds fairly well with the instalments payable.

Nali circle.—The incidence of the new revenue per acre of matured crop in the insecure villages is 14 annas. All these villages will pay half their revenue in kharif and half in rabi. This corresponds fairly well to the cropping. The danger rate may be the same for both harvests Rs. 2 per matured acre.

The danger rates applicable to each village are tabulated in the appendix.

B.—SUSPENSIONS.

5. The assessments now imposed cannot be regarded as high, save perhaps in the Eastern Haryana circle of Bhiwani. But suspensions should be freely given in bad years, and recoveries of arrears made with equal freedom in good years.

6. The deputy Commissioner will know roughly, as each harvest goes on, what part of the district needs attention with regard to the matters dealt with in these papers. He should arrange either to tour in them himself or to send the Revenue Assistant or some experienced Extra Assistant Commissioner to visit them.

7. A special statement has been used in this district for some years by the Collector for deciding whether revenue should be suspended or remitted or arrears recovered. A new column has been added—No. 16 “Danger rate”. It shows also taccavi due under the Agriculturists’ Loans Act, a most important point in this district, and which must be borne in mind by the Collector in deciding how each village is to be treated as regards its land revenue. Arrears of taccavi and arrears of land revenue are of course different things, but if a village is called upon to pay up large arrears of taccavi, it cannot pay the same amount of arrears of land revenue that it would have otherwise.

8. This statement should be filled in at the tahsil each harvest for each insecure village in serial form the figures for each village being entered when the jinswar for that village reaches the tahsil. Only those insecure villages need be entered which either—

- (i) pay an instalment of land revenue or taccavi with the harvest in question; or
- (ii) Owe arrears of any sort.

It should generally be unnecessary to enter either (a) insecure villages which do not come into either of above categories or (b) secure villages. If, however, the Tahsildar thinks that any village of either of these two classes merits attention, he should enter it in the statement. All insecure villages which come into either of above categories should be entered in this statement, even though the danger rate be not reached in them for the harvest in question. The danger rate is only a rough guide, and it is well that the figures for all insecure villages should be seen by the Collector after each harvest.

When the statement for the tahsil is complete the Tahsildar should, after entering his opinion opposite each village, send it to the Revenue Assistant for opinion. It should then go to the Collector for orders. If the latter can find time to decide the question for each tahsil at that tahsil head-quarters, with the Tahsildar and Revenue Assistant sitting beside him, and all necessary records available, so much the better.

9. In deciding how much revenue, if any, should be suspended, the following points should be borne in mind:—

- (a) It is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on this matter: mere arithmetical calculations will do more harm than good. But a case certainly for enquiry, and it may be for suspension, is made out when the danger rate is reached in any village.
- (b) Much the weakest tahsil is Bhiwani, then comes Hissar, then Hansi, then Fatahabad.
- (c) The kharif crop is the most important in Bhiwani, Hansi and Hissar, though rabi cropping is showing a distinct tendency to increase. In the Bagar circles of Bhiwani rabi cropping is very little. On the other hand, in Fatahabad rabi cropping is, save in the Bagar generally equal to the kharif cropping; in the villages near the Ghaggar it is often more important.
- (d) It may sometimes be necessary to suspend revenue even though the danger rate has not been reached, especially if two bad kharif follow each other in succession. On the other hand, it does not follow from the mere fact that the danger rate has been exceeded in any village that revenue must be suspended. The previous harvests and general state of the village should be considered. The detailed village inspection notes made at settlement are in the abstract village note-books filed with the Sadr Kanungo, and they should be consulted in each case. Those note-books also contain the new form of statement sanctioned for this district, which shows the area cropped in the year preceding settlement which were taken as the selected period for assessment purposes. These figures should also be consulted.
- (e) Once it has been decided that a case for suspension is made out, the scale of relief laid down in paragraph 561(i) of the Land Administration Manual is ordinarily appropriate, subject to what has been already said. For the purposes of that paragraph the “normal” should be taken as that cropped in the years preceding settlement given in the abstract village note-books above referred to.
- (f) In this district, where sole owners, who are frequently absentees of villages, are very common, and cash rents numerous, it has become a practically universal custom to obey the orders given suspending rent with revenue under section 30 of the Tenancy Act. That section is not useful in this district, and use should always be made of it when revenue is suspended or remitted. Hence the interests of the tenants will not be lost sight of. Often the owner of such a village will ask that his revenue be not suspended.

If however, the Collector is satisfied that the tenants cannot pay their rent, he should suspend the revenue despite the owner's protestations.

The working of the section should be carefully watched, Some few owners, generally banais, still collect their cash rents, though their revenue has been suspended, and section 30 of the Tenancy Act has been applied. Should any such case come to light, the landlord should generally be called upon to pay the maximum penalty to which he is liable under paragraph (5) of that section.

The case is different of course where all the tenants pay batai to an absentee non-cultivating owner. If he is well-to-do, and previous harvests have been good, it will often be unnecessary to suspend revenue to the extent that would have been necessary had the owners been poor cultivators.

- (g) In a few cases, especially in the Fatahabad tahsil, two village are held by the same proprietors: they use one village for kharif cropping and one for rabi cropping. The abstract village note-books given information on this point. In such cases the figures for both villages should be considered together.
- (h) The people should be consulted, especially if any doubt exists. The Ranghars and Pachadas will beg for suspensions when not really necessary. So to a less extent will Hindu Rajputs. Jats, however, and Bishnois will only ask for suspensions when they are really in distress. They will require them less than Ranghars, Pachadas or Hidu Rajputs.

C.—RECOVERY OF ARREARS

10. (a) The instructions in paragraph 575 of the Land Administration Manual should be borne in mind. No recovery of arrears should be made till the incidence of the land revenue instalment has fallen to or below the normal rate.

(b) The revenue is so light in the greater part of the tract that the concession given by paragraph 572 (i) of the Land Administration Manual is generally not necessary; paragraph 572(iii) is more applicable. But if distress has been very deep, and especially if two bad years follow each other in succession, the people should be called upon to pay only a small amount of arrears with their first good harvest.

To the Eastern Haryana circle of Bhiwani, however, which has been in proportion higher assessed than the rest of the district, the provisions of paragraph 572(i) are more applicable.

(c) Paragraph 9 (b) and (c) apply to recovery of arrears as well as to suspensions.

(d) Where arrears of taccavi and of land revenue are both outstanding in one estate, and arrears of taccavi are recoverable from the great majority of the landowners, arrears of taccavi should first be recovered.

(e) The maximum limit of recovery of arrears of land revenue should be 100 per cent. of the demand of the harvest with which the arrears are called in.

Arrears of taccavi may, in consideration of the lightness of the demand, be taken in addition to above maximum. Moderation, however, should be observed in this. See end of paragraph 3.

(f) If, however, the arrears of taccavi are considerable and are due from the great majority of the landowners,—the total amount to be recovered on account of taccavi and land revenue should as a rule not exceed 100 percent of the current demand.

D.—REMISSIONS*.

With regard to the recovery of arrears, it must be remembered that in Hissar the period during which arrears have been outstanding is of much less importance than the proportion which the total arrears bear to the annual land revenue of the estate. When the arrears in an estate exceed the sum of twice the annual land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner should usually propose the excess over that sum for remission.

*

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP, DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH OCTOBER 1938.

Final Settlement Report of the Bhiwani, Hansi, Hissar and Fatahabad tahsils of the Hissar district (1906—1910)
Appendix C.

D.—Remissions, page xvi.

For the second sentence the following should be substituted:-

“Suspended revenue outstanding for four harvests should be proposed for remission unless the Collector is fully satisfied that no hardship will be caused by its collection sooner or later. The longer he keeps revenue under suspension, the greater will become the presumption hardship. This rule will have effect from Rabi 1934.”

*Statement to accompany the proposals entered in the scheme for suspension, remission and realization of revenue, sent up with Settlement officer's
No.427, dated 23rd May 1911.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Circle.	Village.	Normal rate, kharif.	Annual rate rabi.	Annual normal rate.	Danger rate, kharif.	Danger rate, rabi.	Annual Danger rate.	Instruction as to whether the danger rate is to be calculated on— (a) Kharif cropped area alone. (b) Rabi cropped area alone. (c) Kharif cropped area combined with preceding rabi.
Bhiwani ...	Eastern Haryana ...	Sirsa	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2 4 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.
		Phulpura ... ..	... ..	... ..	1 8 0	... ..	... ..	2 4 0	Ditto ditto
		Rewari ... ..	... ..	... ..	1 8 0	... ..	... ..	2 4 0	Ditto ditto
		All the rest of the village of the circle.	1 13 0	3 0 0	...	2 6 0	3 8 0	...	Rate to be calculated on cropped area of each harvest separately.
	Westren Haryana	All the village of circle	... ..	... ..	1 0 0	... ..	... ..	1 8 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.
	Amrayan Bagar ...	Ditto ditto	... ..	... ..	0 9 0	... ..	... ..	0 12 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif.
	Behal Siwani Bagar...	Ditto ditto	... ..	... ..	0 9 0	... ..	... ..	0 12 0	Ditto ditto
Hansi	Barani	Jatai	1 10 0	1 14 0	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	To be applied to the matured area of each harvest separately. Bur, as the instalments are out of proportion to the cropping here too great weight should not be attached to the danger rates. The figures for the preceding harvest must be considered always.
		All the rest of village of the circle.	... ..	... ..	1 0 1	... ..	... ..	1 10 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.

*Statement to accompany the proposals entered in the scheme for suspension, remission and realization of revenue, sent up with Settlement officer's
No.427, dated 23rd May 1911---continued .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Tahsil.	Circle.	Village.	Normal rate, kharif.	Normal rate rabi.	Annual normal rate.	Danger rate, kharif.	Danger rate, rabi.	Annual Danger rate.	Instruction as to whether the danger rate is to be calculated on— (a) Kharif cropped area alone. (b) Rabi cropped area alone. (c) Kharif cropped area combined with preceding rabi.						
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Hansi—concl'd ...	Nahri ...	Kheri Lochap ...	}	}	}	}	}	}	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.						
		Bas Azamshahpur													
		Bas Akbarpur ...													
		Bas Badahahpur								1 2 0	1 12 0
		Bas Khurd Bijan													
		Omra													
		Sultanpur													
Siwana	1 2 0	1 10 0	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	As in Jatai.								
Bagar ...	All the villages of circle	0 13 4	1 6 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.							
Barani ...	Ditto ditto	0 15 0	1 9 0	Ditto ditto							
		Durjanpur ...	}	}	}	}	}	}							
		Jagan ...													
		Kajla ...													
		Noali Kalan ...													
		Daim ...													

Hissar	...	Nahri	...	Mangali Surtia ...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	1 12 0	Ditto ditto	
				Mangali Jhara ...								
				Sarsoud ...								
				Barwala ...								
				Kheri ...								
				Thaska ...								
				Ghaibipur ...								
				Kharkhara ...								
				Ludas ...								
				Shahpur ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2 8 0	...	As in Jatai.	
Muhabbatpur ...			...						
Ban Maduri ...	1 11 0	1 11 0	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	Rate to be calculated on the cropped area on each harvest separately.					
...												
All the rest of the villages of the circle	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	1 5 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.					
Fatahabad	...	Barani	...	Mala heri ...								
				Pokhri ...								
				Inda Chhoi ...								
				Pirthala ...								
				Parta ...								
				Bosti ...	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	1 7 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the copped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.	
				Sanchla ...								
				Maghanwali ...								
				Ghotru ...								
				Hasinga ...								
Nadhoura ...												

*Statement to accompany the proposals entered in the scheme for suspension, remission and realization of revenue, sent up with Settlement officer's
No.427, dated 23rd May 1911---continued .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Tahsil.	Circle.	Village.	Normal rate, kharif.	Normal rate rabi.	Annual normal rate.	Danger rate, kharif.	Danger rate, rabi.	Annual danger rate.	Instruction as to whether the danger rate is to be calculated on— (a) Kharif cropped area alone. (b) Rabi cropped area alone. (c) Kharif cropped area combined with preceding rabi.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
{	{	Jandli Kalan	}								
		Bhoda									
		Hamzapur									
		Hukmanwali									
		Bharonlanwali									
		Nakta									
		Gaju wala									
		Pandri									
		Jandli Khurd									
		Sabarwas									
		Khasa									
		Bharpur									
		Nagpur		Barani—concl	0 13 0	1 7 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the copped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.
		Chan Kothi									
Bhattu Khurd											
Bhutan Khurd											
Chandrawal											
Kumhariya											

*Statement to accompany the proposals entered in the scheme for suspension, remission and realization of revenue, sent up with Settlement officer's
No.427, dated 23rd May 1911---concluded .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Circle.	Village.	Normal rate, kharif.	Normal rate rabi.	Annual normal rate.	Danger rate, kharif.	Danger rate, rabi.	Annual danger rate.	Instruction as to whether the danger rate is to be calculated on— (a) Kharif cropped area alone. (b) Rabi cropped area alone. (c) Kharif cropped area combined with preceding rabi.
	Rangoi	Ayalki	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Shahnal	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	Rate to be calculated on copped area of each harvest separately.
		Ahrwan							
		Majra							
		Khan Muhammad Basti Bhiwan							
		Fatahabad ... ..	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	1 12 0	Rate to be calculated in the kharif on the cropped area of the kharif harvest combined with that of preceding rabi.
		Bhirrana							
		Rasulpur							
		Zabtawala							
		Kullan							
		Mai Madh							
		Haidarwala							
		Budhanpur							
		Bayanwala							
	Jakhal								
	Talwara								
	Talwari								
	Sadhanwas								

Fatahadabad—
contd.

Nali	...	Marthala	}	1	6	0	}	1	6	0	}	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	}	...	The figures for each harvest to be considered separately. The instalments correspond to the cropping.
		Sadhani																			
		Bhanwar Thali...																			
		Mundhalyan																			
		Babbanpur																			
		Badalgarh																			
		Mehmra																			
		Kanwalgarh																			
		Bara																			
		Bhundarwas																			
		Kamana																			
		Nathwan																			
		Ratya																			
		Rattangarh																			
		Nali																			
		Jalalpur																			
		Alawalwas																			
		Baliyala																			
		Nangal																			
		Khairpur																			
Kalotha																					
Alika																					
Malwala																					
Palchiyan																					
Muhammadki																					
Khai																					
Nadhuwas																					
Sardarawala																					

APPENDIX D

Statement showing details of progressive enhancements.

1	2	3	DETAIL OF PROGRESSIVE ENHANCEMENTS OF THE VILLAGES ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.						10	11	12
			4	5	6	7	8	9			
Name of tahsil.	Name of assessment circle.	Total number of villages in each circle.	Number of villages paying no progressive assessment.	Number of villages paying only one progressive assessment from kharif 1915.	Number of villages paying two progressive assessments,—one from kharif 1915 and the other from kharif 1920	Number of villages paying three progressive assessment—-one from kharif 1915, second from kharif 1920 and the third from kharif 1925.	Number of villages paying only one progressive assessment from kharif 1916.	Number of villages paying two progressive assessment---one from kharif 1916 and the other from kharif 1921.	Number of villages paying their new assessment from kharif 1910.	Number of villages paying their new assessment from rabi 1911, wholly fixed assessment villages.	Number of villages paying their new assessment from kharif 1911, wholly fluctuating and partly fixed and partly fluctuating villages.
BHAWANI	Eastern Haryana ...	22	8	14	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
	Western Haryana ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
	Amrayan Bagar	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
	Bahal Siwani Bagar ...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
	Total ...	133	119	14	...	...	...	...	133	...	...
HANSI	Barani ...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...
	Nahri ...	73	44	29	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
	Total ...	138	109	29	...	...	...	...	138	...	...
HISSAR	Bagar ...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
	Barani ...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
	Nahri ...	63	42	21	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
	Total ...	138	117	21	...	...	...	...	138	...	...
FATHABAD	Bagar ...	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
	Nahri ...	50	13	20	...	17	...	...	15	...	...
	Barani ...	93	41	52	...	...	...	...	93	...	...
	Rangoi ...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
	Nali ...	69	48	...	...	...	...	17	4	27	42
	Jungal ...	15	...	...	...	3	12	...	15	...	...
	Total ...	274	141	80	...	20	12	17	4	177	28
	GRAND TOTAL	683	486	144	...	20	12	17	4	586	28

APPENDIX E.*Total expenditure on reassessment operations.*

Serial No.	Budget heading.	Actual expenditure.
		Rs.
1	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	95,486
2	Office Kanungoes	22,717
3	Menial establishment	24,493
4	Settlement Tahsildars	37,904
5	Do. Naib Tahsildars	51,137
6	Field Kanungos, including field allowance...	83,835
7	Temporary establishment	1,22,477
8	Travelling allowances of officers...	12,083
9	Ditto of establishment	23,324
10	Contingent expenditure except stationery and lithography	56,707
11	Stationery	5,094
12	Lithography	1,491
	Total	5,37,048

APPENDIX F.*Principal Gazette Notifications*

No.	Date.	Subject.
1989 S	September 13, 1906	Under section 49 (1), Act XVII of 1887, notifies that with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, a general reassessment of the land revenue of the Hissar District is about to be undertaken.
1990 S	Ditto ...	Directs that the record-of-rights of all the estates included in the Hissar district(excluding the area included in the Sirsa tahsil) shall be specially revised.
2179 C	October 19, 1906 ...	All the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue Act (except those under Chapter VI) conferred upon Mr. Townsend.
2179 D	Ditto ...	All the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Tenancy Act similarly conferred.
1088 A	August 4, 1909 ...	Lala Charan Das invested with the Settlement Officer's powers as Collector under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, during the Settlement officer's absence on leave.

FINAL REPORT OF THE 3RD REVISED SETTLEMENT 1906—1910 OF THE FOUR TAHSILS
OF THE HISSAR DISTRICT.

ERRATA

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>Instead of</i>	<i>Read.</i>
16	Ist line of paragraph	Eleven	Twelve
	24		
18	19	39,313	39,319
18	36	2,40,788	2,41,500
18	36	2,69,412	2,72,330
18	37	2,01,225	2,02,226
18	37	91,281	91,641
18	38	36	32
18	39	1,39,353	1,41,085
19	Paragraph 27, line 10	69	65
20	27	52,820	2,52,822
22	Paragraph 31, line 3	39	40
22	“ 32, line 7	64	63
29	23	400	4,500
30	30	26,000	2,600
31	Paragraph 40, line 3	2,29,597	2,32,212
31	“ 40, line 4	8,38,902	8,41,517
31	“ 40, line 6	1,71,444	1,71,544
31	“ 40, line 7	7,89,749	7,80,849

The 4th January 1913.

C.A. TOWNSEND
late Settlement Officer, Hissar.