



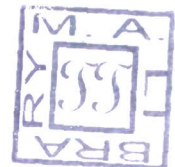
TAXATION SYSTEM IN RATHOR STATES IN 18TH CENTURY

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the
degree of*

Master of Philosophy In History

Submitted by
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Under the supervision of
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To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "*Taxation System in Rathor States in 18th Century*" is the original work of **Ms. Kanchan Lawania** completed under my supervision. The dissertation is suitable for submission and award of degree of **Master of Philosophy** in History.


(Prof. B.L. Bhadani)
Supervisor

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Kanchan Lawania

ABBREVIATIONS

AK.	:	Maharaja Ajit Singh Ji ri Khayat.
BH.	:	Bhandari.
CH.	:	Chouhan.
DAO.	:	District Archives Office, Jodhpur.
Ibid	:	In the Same Place.
i.e.	:	That is.
Jod.Re.	:	Jodhpur Records.
JT.	:	Jaitmalot.
KR.	:	Karnot.
MMPP.	:	Maharaja Man Singh Pushtak Prakash, Jodhpur.
NA.	:	Non-Archival records.
NF.	:	No folios.
ORIJ.	:	Oriental Research Institute , Jodhpur.
PIHC	:	Proceeding Indian History Congress.
PRHC	:	Proceeding Rajasthan History Congress.
RA.	:	Rathor.
RSA	:	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
RSSC Jodhpur.	:	Rajasthani Shodh Sansthan, Chaupasani, Jodhpur.
Vigat	:	Marwar-ri-pargana-ri-Vigat, Pt. I,II.
V.S./St.	:	Vikram Samwat.

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CHAPTER – 1

GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY OF RATHOR STATES

(JODHPUR AND BIKANER)

GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY OF RATHOR STATES

Geographical Features

Area:

The State of **Jodhpur** known as “**Marwar**” was the largest State in *Rajputana*¹ having an area of 36,120 square miles (this includes 73 square miles of **Marwar – Merwara** retroceded area) and occupies more than one-fourth of the entire State of *Rajputana*. Its greatest length from the North-east to South-west is about 320 miles and its greatest breadth 170 miles². **Marwar** lies between 24° 37” and 27° 42” North and 70° 6” and 75° 22” East³.

The **Rathor** State of **Bikaner** covered an area of 23,317 square miles and was the seventh largest State in the whole of **India** and the second largest in the whole of **Rajasthan**. It covered more than one-sixth of the Natural Division of **Rajasthan**.

On the borders of the great **Indian Desert** lies the erstwhile state of **Bikaner**, a sandy plateau as large as **Belgium** and **Holland** combined. Situated between 27° 12” and 30° 12” North and 72° 12” and 75° 41” East, it was the Northern most State in **Rajasthan**.

Boundary:

Marwar is situated in the West of **Rajasthan** (*Rajputana*). The **Aravalli** mountain range divides it from **Mewar**, **Sirohi** and **Palanpur**. The boundaries of **Marwar** were as follows-

¹- The word “**Rajputana**” was used first time by Britisher Mr. George Thomas in 1800 A.D. ; William Franklin : Military Memotris of Mr. George Thomas , p. 347, ed. 1805 (London Edition) .

²- Administration Report Jodhpur state , 1945-46 , Pt. I .

³- Erskine ,K.D. “ **Rajputana Gazetteers** , Provincial Series” , Vol. III A , p. 170 .

In the East there were the States of **Jaipur** and **Kishangarh** ; in the South-east **Ajmer**, **Merwara** and **Mewar** ; in the South **Sirohi** and **Palanpur** ; in the South-west the *Runn of Cutch* and **Sindh** ; in the North-west the State of **Jaisalmer** and in the North the State of **Bikaner**⁴.

Another **Rathor** state **Bikaner** was bounded on the North and West by **Bahawalpur**, on the South-west by **Jaisalmer**, on the South by **Marwar**, on the South-east by the **Shekhawati** district of **Jaipur**, on the East by **Loharu** and **Hissar**, and on the North-east by **Ferozepore**. The southern and eastern portions of the state formed part of the vast sandy track known as the *Bagar* ; the North-west and part of the North lay within the *Great Indian Desert*, while the North-east corner was the least fertile section⁵.

Hills:

The surface of the **Marwar (Jodhpur)** is broken in many places by ranges of bare rocky hills, towering here and there into irregular peaks. These hills are of various heights; the highest of which ranges from 1000 to 2000 feet above sea level. The heights of *Sunda* hills in **Jaswantpura** rise up to 3252 feet; the *Chhappan-ka-Pahar* near **Siwana**, 3199 feet; and the *Roja* hills at **Jalor** , 2480 feet.

The **Aravalli** hills mark the entire eastern boundary from near the **Sambhar Lake** in the North-east to **Sirohi** and **Udaipur** borders in the South- east. The principal passes leading into **Marwar** are those of **Burr** and **Dewair** in **Merwara** and the *Pagalial Nal* above **Desuri**, a little

⁴-Hunter : Imperial Gazetteers of India , Vol. VII , pp. 234-235 .

⁵ - Erskine , K.D. : "Imperial Gazetteers of India – provincial series" , p. 399 .

further to the south- West. The **Burr** forms the part of the Agra-Ahmedabad Road⁶.

In **Bikaner**, the only hills worth mentioning are those in the neighbourhood of **Gopalpura** and other neighbouring villages in the tehsil **Sujangarh**. There is also a black Stone hill at **Silwa** 36 miles South of **Bikaner**. The height, however, in no case exceeds 500 feet.

Rivers:

Rivers play a subordinate part in moulding the surface of the **Marwar(Jodhpur)**. The important river is **Luni**. It divides the country into two parts. Rising near **Pushkar Lake** it pursues a westerly course, and it is finally lost in the **Runn of Cutch**. Its length is 200 miles. It is only a rainy stream and its bottom during summer is exposed and becomes a fertile land in which *melons* and *singara* nuts are grown⁷.

The **Luni** river has several tributaries; such as the **Lilri**, the **Raipur Luni**, the **Guhiya**, the **Bandi**, the **Sukri** and the **Jawai**; they join it on the left bank and the **Jojri** on the right; but none of them is perennial. The **Luni** river flows through **Jaswant Sagar**; the **Sukri** through **Edward Samand** and the **Guhiya** through **Sardar Samand Dam**⁸.

While in **Bikaner**, there was neither a parallel nor a tributary river at all. Though a stream known by the name of "**Katli**" which flows in the rainy season in the eastern portion of the state as far as the village **Bairasar** in the **Rajgarh** Tahsil, where it is lost in the *sand dunes*.

⁶- Erskine : Rajputana Gazetteer , Vol. III A , p. 44.

⁷- Hunter : Imperial Gazetteer of India , Vol. VII , p. 235 .

⁸- Erskine : Rajputana Gazetteer , Vol. III .A , p. 48 .

The *ghaggar* stream also known by the name “*Sotar*” or “*Hakra*” once flowed in north-west portion of the **Bikaner** State. It is now only a seasonal stream which, passing through the **Patiala, Ambala** and **Sirsa** territory, reaches **Hanumangarh** and some time to a few villages of **Suratgarh** area of the **Bikaner** State, where it is lost. The seasonal canal “*Firoza*” also succor some of the villages in the **Bhadra Tehsil**. The overflow of “*Rajbaha*” of the **Abohar** branch of the **Sirhind** canal also waters a few **Bikaner** villages lying in the north of the State.

Lakes:

There are several salt lakes in **Marwar**. They are at **Didwana, Pachpadra** and **Sambhar**; of these the latter is very well known. It is a natural lake and is situated on the border-land of **Jodhpur** and **Jaipur**⁹. Small depressions of the same kind exist at **Kuchaman, Phalodi, Pokaran** and other places¹⁰.

There are two little fresh water **lakelets** formed by the drainage of the rocky country south- west of **Bikaner**. Both lies on the route from **Bikaner** to **Jaisalmer**. The first is “*Gajner*” and the second is “*Kolayat*”. On one side of *Gajner lake*, there is a palace and a garden watered from the lake. *Kolayat lake*, being a sacred place for pilgrimage, has several beautiful bathing “*Ghats*” shaded by fine “*Pipal*” trees. Lake of “*Chhapar*”, in the **Sujangarh Tehsil**, was the principal salt lake in the **Bikaner** State.

⁹ - Kharita Bahi No. 16 , p. 31 ; DAO , Jodhpur (Raj.).

¹⁰ - Hunter : Imperial Gazetteer of India , Vol. VII , p. 236 .

Rainfall :

Marwar (Jodhpur) is situated outside the regular course of both the south-west and the north-east monsoon and consequently the rainfall is scanty and varies from an average of 9" to 25"; it is very unequal and hence it is a local proverb that sometimes only one horn of cow is wet and the other dry . In the sub- *Aravallian* districts the rainfall is good, but as the State is traversed from East to West, rainfall becomes more scanty and poor¹¹. The catchment area of the river *Luni* consists of the *Aravalli* hills between **Ajmer** and **Abu**, and it is a blessing to the southern districts of **Jodhpur**¹².

In **Bikaner** State, rainfall is scanty and treacherous. The average rainfall for the whole state is 10 inches and 26 cents. Rain is more abundant in the east than in the west and scanty in the northern area of the State.

Temperature and Climate:

The climate of **Jodhpur (Marwar)** is at all seasons dry, due to the position of the State, the geological nature of its soil, and the absence of forest. The *Aravalli* range separates the state from the more fertile district of **Udaipur**. The most striking peculiarity of the climate is the extreme variation of temperature which occurs during the cold season between night and day. This depends, in a great degree, on the dryness of the atmosphere. The heat given off by the earth at night passes freely through dry air; where as it is absorbed and retained by the damp particles of a

¹¹- Census of Marwar 1941, p.3.

¹²-Hunter : Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. VII, pp. 245-246.

moist atmosphere¹³. The average means temperature is 80.9° F and the highest temperature is 120.9° F.

Owing to its geographical position and the wide extent of sand, the climate of **Bikaner** is extreme. In the hottest days, the temperature under shade often reaches 180° F. The nights, however, are comparatively cool and pleasant. On the cold season the temperature sometimes drops below the freezing point of water. The climate of **Bikaner** is on the whole dry and healthy.

Soil:

The territory of **Marwar** consists of three different belts formed by the nature of the soil and the amount of rainfall. As one proceeds to the West from the *Aravalli* hills the amount of rainfall diminishes and the soil becomes more and more sandy. The western tract of **Marwar**, contiguous to the border of **Sindh** and **Jaisalmer**, consists of large sandy tracts interspersed with some good land. In this western part the rainfall is very small. Between the fertile tracts near *Aravalli* and the western sandy tracts is the tract known as *loam*¹⁴.

There are four kinds of soil in **Marwar**. The *Bekalis* only fit for producing *bajra, mung, moth, til, melons* and *gawar*. The *Chikni* produces wheat and other grains. The *Pila* is suited for producing *barley* and that kind of wheat called "*Patagahun*"; and also for *tobacco, onions*, and vegetables ; the staple millets are seldom grown in the soil. The *safed* grows nothing or little after heavy rainfall¹⁵.

¹³-Adams : Western Rajputana States, p.10-11.

¹⁴-Sudhaikar : Report on Constitutional Reforms, p.4.

¹⁵-Tod : Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol.II, p .1106.

While in south-west of **Bikaner** towards the **Jaisalmer** border, there is a tract of level, firm and somewhat *gritty* soil, which is fairly productive under good rainfall and is known as the "*Magra*". The southern, central and western portion of the state formed a plain of the lightest class of sandy soil, broken at short intervals by ridge (*Dhora* or *Tila*). The northern portion of the state is fertile and produces both the kharif and the rabi crops, as it is now irrigated by the **Ganga-Canal**. The rest of the area, except for certain tracts in the eastern portion of the state where double cropping was possible thanks to sufficient rains, loamy soil and availability of water excessively flown from **Ferozshahs** canal.

Crops:

Marwar, there are two main seasons for crops; the khariff, which is called *Sawnu* and the rabi or *Unalu*. The sowing of khariff crops begins with the first rains, usually about the middle of July. These crops are harvested between September and November. The *Unalu* Crops are sown in October and harvested in the month of April and May¹⁶.

The district south of *Luni* river, viz. **Pali**, **Sojat** and **Godwad** produce abundantly every kind of grain with the exception of *bajra*, which thrives best in sandy soil. Wheat, rice, *juar*, *barley*, *til* and *mung* are the chief products of the richer lands, while the sandy soil is confined to *bajra*, *mung* and *til*. Opium is cultivated in the south east portion of the State, in the vicinity of the **Aravalli** ranges, where the water is sweet and soil rich¹⁷.

¹⁶-Erskine K.D. : Rajputana Gazetteer, Vol.III A, p. 99.

¹⁷-Hunter : Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol VII, p. 238.

In the more sandy portion of Bikaner, the kharriff crop consists almost entirely of '*bajra*' '*moth*' and '*gawar*', A very small quantity of '*til*' and '*jawar*' are sown in the more level and *loamy* soil wherever there are found.

The principal crops of the rabi are *barley* ,*gram*,*wheat* and *taramira*. Cash crops as cotton ,mustard seed and sugarcane are grown in the irrigated areas.

Occupation:

The people of **Marwar and Bikaner** are hardy peasants and keeper of cattle. Salt trade is a rich industry and an article of extensive trade in **Marwar**.

Minerals:

On **Marwar's** eastern frontier there are marble quarries at *Makrana*. All the imperial edifices are built of *Makrana marble*, which lends them beauty and grandeur. There are big stone qurries at **Jodhpur**, **Sojat**, **Nagaur** and **Merta**. The selenite, called '*Kankar*', is abundant in many of the district and is chiefly used for mortar. In several mines at **Jodhpur** the cement called '*Khaddi*' is found abundantly, which is used to join the stones. Yellow sandstone is available at *Khatu*¹⁸. Copper is found on the *Punagar* hills in **Pali**, **Sojat**, and **Jodhpur**. Tin and lead are found at **Sojat**, alum about **Pali** and iron is obtained from **Bhinmal** and the district adjoining **Gujrat**¹⁹.

¹⁸ -Ibid, p. 237.

¹⁹-Tod : Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol.II, p. 1107.

The mineral resources of the **Bikaner** both potential and actual appear to be quite considerable. The only known deposit of coal in **Rajasthan** is in **Bikaner** at **Palana**. The mineral is of the variety called '*lignite*'. The best quality of *gypsum* occurs in many part of the State. Large quantities of clay suitable for the manufacture of potteries occur here. It is of a fairly high quality. Vast deposit of '*Multani Mitti*' (Fuller's Earth) occurs at **Palana** and **Madh**. Sand stone is found at **Dulmera**, **Bidasar**, **Seelwa** and **Dhirera**. Limestone occurs at various places such as **Palana**, **Seelwa** and **Dawa**.

Administrative Divisions:

The State of **Marwar** was divided for administrative purpose into a number of *parganas*, mainly **Jodhpur**, **Siwan**, **Sojat**, **Sanchor**, **Jalor**, **Jaitaran**, **Merta**, **Parbatsar**, **Phlodhi** each *pargana* was also divided in many *taffas* (tappas). The number of villages, which were comprising a *taffa*, were not certain²⁰. There were three type of villages in each *Taffa* i.e. *Khalsa* village²¹, *Pattayat* village²² and *Sasan* village²³. The village was the smallest unit of the administration of **Marwar**. Each *pargana* was in charge of a **hakim**. He was assisted by a **Qanungoes**, **Patwaris**, **Tappadars** and **Sahanas** etc. in the discharge of his functions.

During the 18th century in **Bikaner** State, the state was divided into *cheeras* and *parganas*. Some of prominent *cheeras* were **Gosaisar**,

²⁰-Vigat , Pt. II, p.98

²¹-Khalisa village : The villages which are under direct jurisdiction of the State.

²²-Pattayat village : The villages which were allotted to the Jagirdars for a fix time period not for permanent.

²³-Sasan village : The villages which were given to Charan and Brahmin as a gift of reward from the State.

Magra, Khader, KhariPatti, and Sheikhsar. Similarly some main *parganas* were **Punia, Phalodi, Reni and Nohar.** There were two types of villages in these *cheeras* and *parganas*, viz. *asli & dakhli*²⁴. These villages were further classified into five categories i.e. *Khalsa* villages, *Patta* villages, *Sasan* villages, Villages of *Hazurians*²⁵ and villages of *Bhai-Parsangis*²⁶. A big village also divided in many locality i.e. called *Vas* or *Mohalla*²⁷.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Rathor Dynasty:

The founder of the *Rastrakoota* or **Rathor** dynasty was **Roa Siha**, son of **Setram**. The latter was the grandson of **Raja Jaichand Rathor** of **Kannauj** who lost his kingdom to **Shahabuddin Ghori** in 1193. How and when **Siha** came to **Marwar** is still shrouded in mystery. The foundation of the State now called **Jodhpur (Marwar)** thus dates from about in **1212**²⁸ and around **Pali**. His successors fought ceaselessly against their neighbours, *Pratihars, Bhatias, Turks, Solankis, Chauhans, Johiyas*, etc.

²⁴-Asli villages were those which were in existence before the coming of the Rathors, while the Dakhli villages were those which were got inhabited by the migrants.

²⁵-The Hazurian who were given land in lieu of their services to the State.

²⁶-The Bhai-Parsangis included those land grants which were bestowed to the Kinsmen of the rulers for their maintenance.

²⁷-There was five locality (Vas) in village Gusainsar i.e. Vas Rane-ra, Vas Balera, Vas Kanera, Vas Loka-ra and Vas Bane-ra; Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Bahi No. 103, V.S. 1768, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

²⁸-Erskine: Rajputana Gazetteer. Vol. III A, p.53.

Foundation of Rathor States Jodhpur (Marwar) & Bikaner:

In 1459 **Jodha** laid foundation stone of a fort on the *Chidiatoonk* hill. There was a notion amongst the Rajputs that the fort would become invincible, if a human being was buried alive in its foundation. One **Rajiya Bhambi** offered himself for the 'cause'. Poor man was buried at the altar of a superstition²⁹. Thus **Rao Jodha**, after annexing **Sojat** in 1455, laid the foundation of **Jodhpur** City in 1459

Bikaner was the second largest **Rathor** principality of Rajasthan. The State was founded by **Bika**, a **Rathor Rajput**, the eldest sixth surviving son of **Rao Jodha**, chief of **Marwar**³⁰. As relations between **Bika** and his father became strained, **Bika** accompanied by his uncle **Kandhal** and a band of about six hundred followers left **Marwar** in September 1465 to seek greener pastures in *Jangal-desh* situated in the north of **Marwar** .

Bika advanced mile after mile in the desert tracts . He stayed at **Chandasar** for three years. From there he moved on to **Kodamdeshasar** and proclaimed himself as ruler of the area in 1472³¹. **Rao Bika** laid the foundation of a fort near **Kodamdeshasar** in 1485 and of the present city of **Bikaner** three years later in 1488. His recognition as a powerful ruler is evident from the facts that **Rao Shekha** of *Pungal* gave his daughter in marriage to him and the fugitive Prince **Uda** of **Mewar** sought shelter at **Bikaner** for some time. Towards the close of his reign in

²⁹-G.H.Ojha : Jodhpur Rajya Ka Itihas, Pt.I, p. 241.

³⁰-Erskine : imperial Gazetteers of India, Provincial series, p.401.

³¹-Shyamal Das, Veer Vinod, Vol.II, p.478.

1504, **Bikaner** covered 40,000 square mile of land, consisting of 3,000 villages.

History

Jodhpur (Marwar):

At the age of 21 years in 1701 **Ajit Singh**, son of **Jaswant Singh** took up his abode at **Marwar** . It was the year, that a son was born to **Ajit Singh** by his *chauhan* wife, who was named **Abhay Singh**. **Ajit Singh** was compelled to come to terms with the emperor in the year 1710.

Ajit Singh was as brave as he was wise and resourceful. He is said to have made and unmade seven successive emperors of **Delhi**.

Ajit Singh expired at **Jodhpur** in the year 1724, leaving behind him five sons, *Abhaya Singh, Bakhat Singh Anand Singh, Rai Singh* And *Kishor Singh*.

No sooner did the intelligence of **Ajit Singh's** death reach **Delhi** than the Emperor in Person decorated **Abhay Singh** with a jewelled *sword* and a superb *Crown* and gave him other rich presents. **Abhay Singh** then repaired to **Jodhpur** and was installed on the *gaddi* with due ceremony. He received from the emperor the grant of the districts of *Nagore* and *Jalor*.

On the death of Maharaja **Abhay Singh** in 1750, his son **Ram Singh** succeeded, but was soon ousted by his uncle, **Bakhat Singh**, and forced to flee to **Ujjain**, where he formed an alliance with **Jai Appa Sindhia** and concerted measures for the invasion of his country. In the meantime **Bakhat Singh** met his death by means of a poisoned robe

given by his aunt or niece, the wife of the **Jaipur** chief. He was succeeded by his son **Bijay Singh**, became the ruler of **Jodhpur**³².

Maharaja **Bijay Singh's** reign (1753-1793) witnessed the appearance of the **Marathas** in **Marwar**. It was a period of continuous struggle with them. The **Marathas** assessed **Ram Singh** to gain a victory over his cousin at **Merta** in 1756; but they shortly afterwards abandoned him, and wrested from **Bijay Singh** the fort and district of **Ajmer** and the promise of a fixed triennial tribute³³. After this **Marwar** enjoyed several years of peace, until the rapid strides made by the **Marathas** towards universal rapine.

The **Lalsot** campaign in 1787 gave the Rajputs a temporary relief but no final deliverance. While on his retreat **Madhoji Sindhia** had sworn to reduce **Jodhpur** and **Jaipur** to dust. His chance came in 1790³⁴. He soon returned, however ; and on June 20 , 1790 his army under **De Boigne** (the French General) defeated the Rajputs at **Patna**³⁵(in Shekhawati territory) and on September 10, 1790 at **Merta**³⁶. The Sindhia imposed on **Jodhpur** a fine of 60 lakhs rupees and recovered **Ajmer**,

³²-Tod : Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan , Vol. II, p.1050.

³³-Sarkar ,Jadunath : Fall of Mughal Empire , Vol.II, pp.178-183

³⁴ Tod : Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, pp.875, 1074

³⁵Sarkar: Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol.IV, pp.19-26.

³⁶ A-Modern Review January 1944 : Pg.No.15; Merta has been rightly called the gateway of Marwar and here every invader of the Rathor Kingdom had been first opposed.

B-Compton : European Military Adventureres of Hindustan from 1784-1803, p.62.

C-Sanad Bahi No.53, p.145; DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

D-Sanad Bahi No.57, P.82; DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

E-Haqikat Khata Bahi No.1, p. 4 ; DAO,Jodhpur (Raj.).

which was thus lost ever to the **Rathors**³⁷. **Bijay Singh** died on July 8, 1793; and was succeeded by his grandson **Bhim Singh** (1793-1803), who superseded the legitimate claim of his uncle **Zalim Singh**³⁸. During **Bhim Singh's** reign **Dualat Roa Sindhia's** officers in northern India frequently threatened the Rajput States . At the commencement of the **Maratha** war of 1803 **Man Singh** had just been elected by the nobles to be the ruler of **Jodhpur**, after a long struggle with his cousin **Bhim Singh**, who died on October 19, 1803³⁹.

Bikaner:

Karan Singh's eldest son **Anoop Singh** (1661-98) also served with distinction in the **Deccan**, took a prominent part in the capture of **Golconda** and was made a **Maharaja**, a title since held by his successors⁴⁰. Throughout the 18th century there was constant fighting between **Bikaner** and **Jodhpur** and much land was alternately lost and won.

Swaroop Singh succeeded his father **Anup Singh** at an age of 9. he died two years later at **Aduni**. His ten year old brother **Sujan Singh** succeeded him. **Aurangzeb** summoned him to the **Deccan**. He remained in the south for about ten years. With the death of **Aurangzeb** in 1707, the Mughal Empire started tottering. **Sujan Singh** now paid attention to the defence of his State. In 1733 the **Jodhpur** forces attacked **Bikaner**

³⁷ A-Hunter: Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. VII, p.186.

B-Sarkar : Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. II, pp.55-57; Ajmer was surrendered to Sindhia on March, 1, 1791, and Sindhia assigned it to Lakwa Dada.

³⁸ A-Tod: Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, p.1077.

B-Shymal Das, Veer Vinod, p.858.

³⁹-Haqiqat Khata Bahi No.6 , Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, p. 448 ; DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁴⁰-Erskine K. D. : Imperial Gazetteers, Provincial Series, p.402.

but had eventually to withdraw in February 1734. **Sujan Singh** died at **Raisinghnagar** in December 1735.

Jorawar Singh, son of **Sujan Singh**, ascended the throne at the age of 33. **Jodhpur** forces again attacked **Bikaner** but had to come to terms with **Jorawar Singh** after paying a sum of Rs. 2 lacs as war damage. **Abhay Singh** of **Jodhpur** made still another attempt to capture **Bikaner** in 1740 . **Jorawar Singh** with the help of **Maharaja Swai Jai Singh** of **Jaipur** defeated the **Jodhpur** army. He died in May 1746 while returning from his **Hissar** expedition where he had gone to suppress the **Bhattis** and **Johiyas**.

Jorawar Singh had no issue. His cousin **Gaj Singh** succeeded him. **Bakhat Singh**, brother of **Maharaja Abhay Singh** of **Jodhpur**, sought **Gaj Singh**'s help to capture **Jodhpur**. **Gaj Singh** joined **Bakhat Singh** and defeated **Maharaja Ram Singh**, son of the late **Abhay Singh**, near **Merta** in 1750. **Bakhat Singh** thus became the ruler of **Jodhpur**. On the request of the Mughal Emperor **Ahmadshah**, **Gaj Singh** sent his army to **Delhi** to rescue him from his Vazir, **Mansoor Ali Khan** of **Safadarganj**. The emperor was so pleased with **Gaj Singh**, that he granted him a mansab of 7000 zat and 5000 sawar. He was also given the title "*Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj*" For years **Gaj Singh** had to remain engaged in suppressing the rebellious activities of **Bhattis** , **Johiyas** and *Daoudputras (Bhawalpuris)*. He died in March 1787.

Raj Singh succeeded his father **Gaj Singh** at the age of 42. He was poisoned to death by his brother⁴¹ within a month. His 6 year old son **Pratap Singh** succeeded him. The latter was strangulated to death by his uncle **Surat Singh** within a few months. **Surat Singh** succeeded him in

⁴¹-Tod : Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol.II, p.1938.

October 1787. A number of samants of **Bikaner** rebelled against him. He crushed them with a heavy hand In 1799 a mercenary, **George Thomas**, attacked **Bikaner**. **Surat Singh**, however, defeated him with the help of Maharaja of **Patiala**. In 1804 **Surat Singh** captured **Bhatner** from **Bhattis** and changed its name to **Hanumangarh**. In 1807 he captured **Phalodi** from **Marwar**. He participated in the battle of **Gigoli** on behalf of **Dhunkal Singh** against Maharaja **Man Singh** of **Jodhpur**. **Man Singh** attacked **Bikaner** as a result of which **Surat Singh** had to return **Phalodi** to **Jodhpur**. He had also pay Rs. 3 lakhs to **Man Singh** as war damages.

In 1814 **Surat Singh** sent an expedition under his Faujbaxi **Amarchand Surana** against the Thakur of **Churu**. **Surana** captured **Churu**. The Maharaja conferred on him the title of "**Rao**" in recognition of his services. It raised the eye-bros of the samants who got him murdered. In 1816 the **Pindari** leader, **Jamir Khan**, ravaged **Bikaner**. The **Bhattis** and **Johiyas** also raised their heads. The samants too started asserting their autonomy. The **Rathor** principality was thus in a State of chaos. At this time the **East India Company** had started bringing the **Rajasthan States** under its control. **Surat Singh** also signed the treaty of subsidiary alliance in March 1818 with **Charies Matcalf** who represented the **East India Company**. The Company now undertook to protect the principality against external attack and internal revolt.

CHAPTER-2

**LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
TAXES**

LAND REVENUE & AGRICULTURAL TAXES

The economic life of the people of **Rathor States** has been depended on agriculture and land ownership is indeed the most important factor in agriculture. During the period of our study, the land normally belonged to the **State** but in practice, the people, who cultivated it were its owner as long as they paid rent¹.

In the **Rathor States** of 18th century, the land was divided in two categories – *Khalsa land* and *non- Khalsa land*.

Land under the direct management of the **State** was called *Khalsa* and the areas hold by grantees, whether individuals or religious institutions were known as *Jagirs, Bhum, Sasan* etc.

Methods of Revenue Assessment

No uniform System of assessment of land was in use in both of the **Rathor States Jodhpur (Marwar)** and **Bikaner**. It varied from **State** to **State**, *pargana* to *pargana* and *Cheera* to *Cheera*. Different modes of assessment of land revenue were in vogue. These were as following –

Plough System:

The easiest method of assessing land revenue was in proportion to the number of *ploughs* held. This method was adopted in almost *parganas* or *cheeras* of the **Rathor States** due to the geographical features of the area, the amount against a *plough* differed from **State** to **State** and year to year.

¹-Haqquat Bahi No.59, p.46, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

For example; in **Bikaner**, the rate of *plough* System was Rs.2 and 2 taka per *Hal*² in V.S.1848, while it was Rs.1 and 4 *annas* in **Marwar**³ in 1818 V.S.

Sometimes the whole *pargana* was assessed on the basis of the numbers of *hal* (plough) and a standard rate was fixed on each plough.

In part of **Bikaner** a *lump-sum* assessment was fixed annually for a village and the amount was distributed over the entire area such as. In **Cheera Khedra** it was fixed Rs. 30 for the permanent villages while for the out comers it was charged Rs.15 in V.S.1838⁴.

The Lata mode:

The *lata* or *latai* was the prevalent method in almost *parganas* of **Rathor State Marwar (Jodhpur)** and was much liked by the cultivators. Under this system, all the produce after harvesting was reaped and collected at one, two or more places and after threshing, the **State** share was calculated on the total yield of the field and was taken in kind⁵.

This method had its own disadvantages the sharing took place in the presence of the agents of *Hakims*, *Havaldars*, *Kanwarias* and *Chaudharies* of the village, the peasants had to bear their expenses and give a small share also as *neg* to the servants⁶(*chamars*, *blacksmiths*, *carpenters*, *potters* etc.) and *Bhent* to a temple. In **Rathor States** people used to observe that “*Latai* is *Lutai*” (*Loot*).

²-Habub Bahi No. 52, V.S. 1831, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

³-Jaitaran Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.667, V.S.1818, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

⁴-Kagada Bahi No.5,V.S.1838, pp.19-20, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

⁵-Jodhpur records: Sanad Bahi No.63, p. 16, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶-Ibid, No.108, p.219, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Zabti:

The word *Zabti* is taken to be Synonymous of *Jarib* or *amal-i-jarib*⁷. Under this method, the whole cultivable area was measured then the cash rate per *bigh* for each crops, was multiplied by the area of that particular crop to determine the total assessment known as *Jama*.

It appears from our evidence that the *Zabti* System was applied on both harvests (the cash-crop and food grains) in all *parganas* of Marwar. Our evidence (records) *Zabt* rates on different crop in the *Unalu* (Rabi) viz. vegetables, *neel*, *kuro* etc.

The Kunta mode:

Another system of assessment of land revenue was *Kunta* mode or simple *koot*. Under this system, the State share of produce was taken by guess work without calculating it by weight or measurement⁸.

This mode was more popular in **Rathor State Bikaner** than **Marwar**. After guessing the total production, *Bhog* and *Beejakar*⁹ including *Nali*¹⁰, *Seerana*¹¹, *Hujariadar*¹² etc. was taken as land revenue. These *cesses* were received in both kind or in cash. *Bhog* was charged at the share of 7, 8 or 9 of the total production.

⁷-Irfan Habib: Agrarian System of Mughal India, pp. 200-15 ; In the Ain-i-Akbari the term zabti is taken to be Synonymous with jarib or amal-a-jarib and used to signify measurement as well as the assessment based upon it.

⁸-Sanad Bahi No.108, p.219, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁹-Other taxes.

¹⁰-Tax on Til.

¹¹-Tax for the expenture of officer's diet.

¹²-Expenture of officers.

The Kankar – Kunta mode:

In this mode, the total amount of the produce was calculated while the crop was still standing. The **State** share was based on this calculation¹³ this system was in vogue in **Jodhpur pargana of Marwar**.

The **State** share was 3.5 to 4 (three and half to fourth) of the total production was fixed. **For example:** At **Mandor** in **Jodhpur**, the **State** Share was fixed at the part of 3.5 (three and half) of total production, while in village **Gouvara**¹⁴ of **Jodhpur** it was fourth part of production for **Sakh Savanu** in 1823 V.S.

The Muqata mode:

This method was in vogue in both of **Rathor States Jodhpur (Marwar)** and **Bikaner**. In this mode, a fix rate per **bigha** in cash was realized from the cultivators¹⁵, these rates were different for different kind of crops and caste of the people.

In **Bikaner**, this system was also known as **Boliyara**¹⁶. It was a contract system between two cultivators or officers for a period of years. The fixed rate per plough ranging in different villages or cultivators from Rs. 0.75 to 2 in **Bikaner** and Rs. 1 to 2 in **Marwar**.

The Bighori mode:

This System was also in vogue in both of **Rathor States Marwar (Jodhpur)** and **Bikaner**. Under this mode a fixed rate per **bigha** was paid

¹³-Erskine, K.D. : Op. cit. III A, p.147.

¹⁴-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Bahi No.935, V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

¹⁵-Walter, C.K. : Op. cit, p.26.

¹⁶-Habub Bahi, V.S. 1851, Basta No.1, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

in cash or kind. It was levied on *cotton, sugarcane, vegetable, tobacco* etc.

One- third or one- fourth was the accepted share of the **Rathor States in Rajasthan**¹⁷.

The crops were measured with a *dori* every year and accordingly **State** share was fixed¹⁸. In **Bikaner State**, the length of the *dori* was bees *Angul* equal to 69 hands, that was called *Bikaneri Beegha*.

The rate was Rs.6 on per hundred *bigha* land¹⁹. This System was on passed to Ravi crops and commercial crops²⁰.

LAND REVENUE DEMAND

Generally, the land revenue share of the **State** was from one- fourth to one- sixth of the actual production but in the time the of emergency, the **State** share could be as much as half of the produce.

There were various factors which taken into account while fixing the revenue demand²¹. Such as the status of the farmers, nature of the soil, kinds of crop, irrigation facilities and caste of the cultivators etc.

The concessions were given to the *Bhrahman, Rajputs* and *Mahajans*. They paid less land revenue than hereditary agriculturist.

¹⁷A- Sanad Bahi, No.63, pp.116-119, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

B-Sharma, G.N. : Social life in Medieval Rajasthan, p. 290-93.

¹⁸-Erskine, K.D. : Op. cit, p.140.

¹⁹-Kagada Bahi No.5, V.S.1858, p. 47, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

²⁰-Ibid,No.11,V.S.1857, p.91, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

²¹-Sharma, K.R. : Op. cit, p.155.

The rates of land revenue demand were also varied for different crops. It was higher on dry crops and less on wet crops.

In both of the **Rathor States**, the rates of land revenue were not uniform. It were varied from *pargana* to *pargana* and *cheera* to *cheera* on various castes

In the *pargana* **Jodhpur (Marwar)**, the *Jaats* paid at the rate of 8.3 to 15.3 %, *Khatis* 11.6 to 25.9 % and *Telis* at 15.3 to 16.3 %, while in **Bikaner**, the *Khatis* paid at the rate of 3.4 to 4.8 %, *Baniya* and *Mahajans* 2.6 to 2.9 % and *Telis* 1.8 to 5.3 %.

The *Muqata's* amount for **Jodhpur** can be compared with the amount of V. S.1827, given in the *Bahis* for the cultivators of the *pargana*.

Table: I

Amount realized from Muqata in pargana Jodhpur

S.No.	Name of cultivators	Amount of Muqata in V.S. 1823 (in Rs.)	Amount of Muqata in V.S.1827 (in Rs.)
1	Biso Jeevraj	4	3.75
2	Jaat Kanta	4	4.00
3	Khati Kusal	7	7.00
4	Khatik Fajal	5	3.75
5	Jaat Likhama	5	4.00
6	Teli Nuro	10	4.00

The table shows that a decrease nature in *Muqata* has been taking place. The decrease was however on a moderate scale.

There can be an inter-regional comparison also, between the *Muqata* amount in *pargana Phalodi*²² of Jodhpur in V.S.1827 and in *Bikaner*²³ in V.S.1808.

Table: II

Bikaner, V.S.1808			Phalodi (Marwar), V.S. 1827		
S.No.	Name of peasant	Muqata (Rs.)	S.No.	Name of peasant	Muqata (Rs.)
1	Karno Amarsan	0.75	1	Sa. Madho	2.25
2	Sado Seelkhi	1.50	2	Sa. Likhamo	1.00
3	Udo Kumar	0.75	3	Sa. RamChand	1.00
4	Megho Chhelo	0.76	4	Sa. Beejo	1.00
5	Nata Chand	2.00	5	Khati RamChand	1.50
6	Teli Utharo	0.76	6	Meghwal Jagnath	1.00

The table shows that the *Muqata* amount in *pargana Phalodi* of Jodhpur (Marwar) and *Khalsa* village of Bikaner approximated quite closely. Under this System, the cash rate per *bigha* was fixed according to the nature of crop, soil and the economic position of the peasants.

In *pragana Jaitaran* of Marwar, the demand was fixed on various castes under *Zabti* rates were fixed on food grains, vegetables and opium per *bigha* i.e. given below respectively.

Table: III

S.No.	Harvest	Crop	Rate For Bohra			Rate For Karsar ²⁴		
			Rs.	Anna	Ps.	Rs.	Anna	Ps.
1	Kharif	Vegetables	1	2	1	4		
2	„	Cereals	1		1	4	2.	
3	Ravi	Opium	1		1			

Above table shows that the Bohra²⁵ of the pargana were given concession in land revenue, but the demand was equal for the crop of opium on both of the revenue payers i.e Rs.1 for per bigha.

²²-Phalodi-ri-Kutcheri-ri-jamabandi BahiNo.1493, V.S.1826, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

²³-Khalise-re-gaonva-ri-Bahi No.105, V.S.1808, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

²⁴- The word Bohra used for the caste of Baniya or Mahajan.

²⁵-The term Karsara included others caste of cultivators.

In *pargana Phalodi*, the revenue (*bhog*) was also fixed on various cereals at different rates for the both harvests.

Table: IV

S.No.	Crop	Harvest	Rates per Man		
			Rs.	Anna	Ps.
1	Bajari	Kharif	3		
2	Jawar	„	4	,	6
3	Mung	„	4	,	2
4	Moth	„	4	,	6
5	Til	Ravi	4	,	1
6	Cotton	„	8		

In *pargana Siwana*, the revenue demand was made in *ser*, at the rate of 2 *annas* per *ser* for the *sewaj* crop (Mixed wheat and gram), produced on *sewaj* land²⁶.

In *pargana Jodhpur*, the demand was realized at the rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ *sers* per *man* for the both harvest *siyalu* and *unalu* crop. While it was ranging between $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 *sers* per *man* for *suyalu sakh* in *pargana Parbatsar*²⁷.

In **Bikaner State**, the assessment was made under the *Kunta* mode in all over the **State**. The share of the demand ranged between $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the produce.²⁸ In *Cheera Gusainsar*, the demand was fixed at the $\frac{1}{8}$ of produce, so the **State** share (*Bhog*) was realized 24.4 *man* from the

²⁶-The land, which was irrigated by the rain water.

²⁷-Parbatsar-ri-Kutcheri-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.1586,V.S.1825, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

²⁸A-Gaonva-re-Hasil-re-lekhe-ri-Bahi No.49., V.S.1768, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

B-Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Bahi No. 103, V.S.1768, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

total production of *man* 192.5²⁹. in the *Cheera* the *Jaats* were concession they were allow to pay 1 *man* less in revenue in comparison of others caste of the State³⁰.

In the following table indicate the revenue (*bhog*), realized from the peasant (*hali*) of *Khalsa* village³¹ *Naharsar-ro-vas* in V.S.1808.

Table: V

Revenue Realization in Khalsa village Naharsar-ro-vas

S. No.	Name of the peasants	Total production (In mun)
1	Gango Saharan	12
2	Keesano Machara	20
3	Udo Aasani	04
4	Beejo Aasani	03
5	Dudo Lalana	10
6	Kheechara Jagani	11
7	Anando Aasana	07
8	Kano Tenni	20
9	Chataro	04
Total mans		91

Above the table shows that the total production of the peasant in the village, was *man* 9. The revenue was *man* 18.8 according to the fixed rate of 1/5 of produce, under the *Kunta* System of revenue realization.

²⁹-Hasal-re-Cheere-re-futakar gaonva-ri-Bahi No.39, V.S.1761, Bikaner (Raj.).

³⁰-Gusainsar-re-Cheere-re-Gaonva-ri-Dej Muqata-ri-Bahi No.48, V.S.1767, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

³¹-Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasal Bahi No.105, V.S.1808, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

There was also a separate mode of assessment in all over area of **Bikaner**, except of north-west part of the **State**, i.e. known as **Halgat**. The cultivators, who used this system, was called **Pasaiti**³².

According to this system, The **Pasaiti** had to pay Rs.2 and 2 **taka** on the **hal**. They also paid Rs. 1.50, 1 **taka**, and 25 **dams** for **Ekliya hal**³³.

The following table indicate the revenue demand in cash for per **Aasami** from **Halgat** at village **Navo-radhodas-ra** in **Cheera Rajahad** of **Bikaner**.

Table: VI

S.No.	Name of Pasaiti	Amount of Halgat Rs. , taka , Dam.
1	Kano Kheechi	2 , 2
2	Gumano Kheechi	2 , 2
3	Sarupo Kheechi	2 , 2
4	Savlo Keesara	2 , 2
5	Sarupa Kachhvaho	2 , 2
6	Veedavat Bhamo	4 , 4
7	Keesan Chuhan	2 , 2
8	Chhtuldavat	1.50 , 1 , 25
9	Khichi Gero	2 , 2
10	Parihar jesi	2 , 2

³²-The amount of revenue was to be realized from the pasaiti, on the basis of number of ploughs and animals, which they deployed for cultivation.

³³-Habub Bahi No. 52, V.S. 1831,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) ; The word Ekliya used for the one ox (Bullock) plough.

Our evidence provides the revenue figures for the individual cultivators as well as the whole village of the *cheera*. The revenue incidence for the *Hals* in the villages of *cheera Rajahad* in V.S. 1848, as follows-

Table: VII

S.No.	Name of village	No. of Pasaiti	Revenue Realization Rs. , Anna , Taka , Dam.
1	Navsriyo	05	14 , , 14
2	Gheerasar	06	09 , 8 , 11 , 25
3	Jasasar	40	31 , 4 , 31 , 12
4	Davadsar	29	50 , 8 , 50 , 25
5	Dudero vas	02	03 , 8 , 03 , 25
6	Golsar	02	03 , 8 , 03 , 25
7	Aabharsar	03	06 , 8 , 06 , 25
8	Pabusar	02	03 , 8 , 03 , 25
9	Kogar	30	21 , 8 , 21 , 25
10	Godisar	60	117 , , 111 , 25
11	Ratansar	21	35 , 8 , 35 , 25
12	Sehalo	11	24 , , 24 ,
13	Ram Puriyo	14	25 , 8 , 25 , 25
14	Pati	09	15 , 8 , 15 , 25
15	Ladhasar	19	33 , 8 , 33 , 25

From the available information of the above table, it is possible to make a comparison among the villages of the *Cheera*.

MODE OF PAYMENTS

The mode of payments was mainly dependent on the adopted method of assessment. Where the **State** share was received in kind, it was sold in market³⁴ and the amount was deposited in the **State** treasury by the **State** officials.

The accounts of revenue collection from the *Khalsa* village of **Bikaner**, are proved that the revenue demand was fixed in kind but it directly realized always in cash³⁵. Sometimes, it was preserved in the **State** granaries.

Batai, Latai, Kunta and *Kankar Kunta* were the methods of land revenue assessment, commonly prevalent in both of the **Rathor State** share was charged in kind. Under the *Zabti, Muqata*, and **plough System**, the revenue, was directly realized in cash.

On the basis of information, it can be said that the cash-nexus was in vogue at the large scale in almost *parganas* and *Cheeras* of the **Rathor States of Jodhpur & Bikaner** in the 18th century.

³⁴-Vigat, Pt. II, pp.396-97.

³⁵-At the *Khalsa* village of **Bikaner**, the revenue demand was fixed at the 1/5 of produce and the **State** share(*bhog*) was commuted in cash at the rate of Rs.2 and 1 Annas on per 2 *man*.

AGRICULTURAL TAXES

Apart from land revenue, there were many other taxes which imposed upon a peasant either a direct or indirect way. These were known as agricultural taxes.

Our sources, the *Bahis* and *Khyats* provide us not only the rate of these taxes but also the amount of collection as well. So it is possible to us to calculate the total fiscal income contributed by the tax one.

Here, we made a brief account of the various agricultural taxes which were levied in the *Rathor States Bikaner & Jodhpur (Marwar)*, that are as follows:

Malhasil or Hasil:

Generally *Mal* means, wealth, goods or the revenue claimed by the government from the produce of cultivated lands, the wealth of the **State**.

Hasil included the revenue, paying according to the kind and value of the crops. So in **Marwar**, the word *Malhasil* was applied for a tax other than land revenue. While in **Mughal** administration it is used for land revenue.

The following table indicates the amount of *Malhasil* along with the percentage to the *rekh*, for the villages of different *Pattis* of in *pargana Jalor*.

Table: 1

Amount realized from *Malhasil* in pargana Jalor of Marwar

S.No.	Name of villages	Patti	Rekh	Amount	Percentage
1	Surpuro	Talsar	5000	35	0.7
2	Launavas	„	625	46	7.36
3	Golara (Gol)	Dahiyawati	3000	538	17.9
4	Saariyana	Rathorwati	500	22	4.4
5	Aarnu	Chahanwati	500	34	6.8
6	Merura	Pr. Dodiyali	1000	43	4.3
7	Madliya	„	2500	17	0.68

The is based on *Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi*, V.S.1823.

Above table shows that the amount of *Malhasil* ranges between 0.68 to 17.9 percent. The highest amount of the tax received from the village **Gol**, i.e. Rs 538 and the lowest from **Madliya**.

Gol was the *patta* village of **Chapawat Bakhat Singh, Mohkam Singh, Jagan Nathot** while **Madliya** was a *Suno* village³⁶.

In **Bikaner**, the tax known as *hasil*, comprised with three additional taxes namely *Bhog, Rokad Rakam* or *Bija Rakama* (other taxes).

Bhog, was infact a agriculture tax and the main part of the *hasil*, while *Rokad Rakam* or *Bija Rakama*, the *cesses* which received from the cultivators to meet the expenses of collection of *Bhog*.

³⁶-The term suno used for unpopulated area, or the area which has less locality in comparison of others.

The following table shows the amount of *Hasil* included the *Rokad Rakam* or *Bhog*.

Table: 2

S.No.	Name of village	Amount of Hasil (In Rs)		
		Rokad	+ Bhog	= Hasil
1	Gusainsar	336	425	761
2	Punrasar	283	31	314
3	Lakhamadesar	50	96	145
4	Delu	52	08	60
5	Aahadsar	29	44	73
Total		750	603	1353

The table has been prepared from *Gusaisar-re-Cheere-ri-Hasil Bahi*, V.S.1767.

Table: 3

Hasil realization from the Khalsa villages of Bikaner in V.S. 1798

S.No.	Type of Cultivators	Shekhsar		Somalsar		Gusainsar	
		Aasmi	Hasil	Aasami	Hasil	Aasami	Hasil
1	Hali	03	09	32	81	51	92
2	Pasaiti	26	125	*	*	56	267
3	Muqati	13	37	13	25	35	92
4	Bahrla vas- ra	22	62	04	04	#	#

The table has been prepared from *Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Bahi*, V.S.1798.

- * There was no *Pasaiti* peasant in village Somalsar.
- # The village **Gusaisar** had not any peasant of *Bahla vas* (outside area of locality).

GHASBAB or GHASCHARA-RA

Ghasbab, formally a grazing tax, levied on the cattle which were taken to graze in the fields and forest . It was known by various names such as *Ghasmari* or *Ghasbab* in Rathor State Jodhpur and *Ghaschara* or *Chara-ra* in other Rathor State Bikaner.

Thus the word *Ghasmari* means, a tax on livestock, which feeding on grass such as cow, buffalo, camel etc. This was a very prominent tax of the State during the period of our study.

The following table shows the tax-income of *Chara-ra* in Cheera KhariPatti of Bikaner.

Table: 4

S.No.	Name of village	Amount of the Tax (Rs.)	S.No.	Name of Village	Amount of the Tax (Rs.)
1	Aanbasar	4	18	Dasalsar	9
2	Bhabhatsar	7	19	Gagasar	5
3	Soisar	5	20	Veedasar	10
4	Udhasar	7	21	Ghatu	7
5	Ghahto	10	22	Sahvo	5
6	Jeshardesar	11	23	Buhadalo	9
7	Seehalvo	9	24	Rado	14
8	Khari	10	25	Sathu	11
9	Somalsar	12	26	Damnu	6
10	Jogal	14	27	Parvo	11
11	Nokho	7	28	Harnokh	7
12	Kantausabhar	5	29	Thagsara	9
13	Seejgaarh	11	30	Maidusar	3
14	Gadno	2.50	31	Nathusar	16
15	Peethasar	7	32	Charkado	10
16	Panchu	14	33	Kudsu	10
17	Hsasar	8	34	Kathiyo	10

The table based on *Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Bahi*, V.S. 1808.

Above table shows the received amount of *Chara-ra* from the village of **Khari Patti**³⁷. The highest amount of *Chara-ra* was Rs. 16 from **Nathusar** and lowest Rs. 2.50 from **Gadno**. The amount of the tax was quite nominal in all villages of the Cheera **KhariPatti**. The result is that certain village such as **Nathusar** had a larger pastoral sector as well as the cattle than others.

Table: 5

Amount realized from Ghasschara in Cheeras of Bikaner for five years

(From V.S.1851 To 1855 V.S.)

S.No.	Name of Cheera	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
		Rs.,	An.	Rs.,	An.	Rs.,	An.	Rs.,	An.	Rs.,	An.
1	Gusainsar	207,	14	195,	06	194,	14	204,	14	203	
2	Jasrasar	211,	08	191,	04	110		190,	12	199,	04
3	Khari Patti	216,	02	227,	02	212	02	223,	02	223,	06
4	Rajahad	258		279		355,	10	299,	12	279	
5	Khedra	159		183,	12	220,	08	201,	08	171,	12
6	Beedahad	497,	08	557,	08	546		535		587,	08
7	Sekhsar	125,	05	119,	13	141,	13	146,	13	142,	13
8	Seehagoti	49,	08	36,	12	37,	12	64,	08	45,	12

The table has been prepared from *Habub Bahi*, V.S. 1851, Basta No.1.

Above table, sets up the amount of *Ghaschara* for five years in various *cheeras* of **Bikaner**. According to years the State received the highest tax income from *cheera Beedahad* and lowest from **Seehagoti**. The reason behind the highest income of *cheera Beedahad*, was that many additional taxes such as *Kurad Bhuraj*, *Chara-ra* or *Sehtara* were included in the tax *Ghaschara* which imposed on the pastoral sector of

³⁷-Khari Patti was a administrative unit of the State Bikaner.

the *cheera Beedahad*. So the amount of the tax was high in comparison of others *cheeras*.

The rate of *Ghasbab* was various for *pargana* to *pargana* and community to community in the State of **Marwar** . In *pargana Jaitaran* the rate of this tax was varies for *Raibaries*³⁸ and other people.

Raibaries had to pay five rupees for hundred *Chhali* (goats) and other people (*loka-re*) had paid one *Taka*³⁹ for per *Chhali* .

The following table indicates the tax-income of *Ghasmari* in *pargana Jaitaran* in 1823 V.S.

Table: 6

S.No.	Name of Asami	No. of Animals	Amount of Ghasmari Rs. , Annas , Paisa	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Raibari	533	26 , 10 , 3	27
2	Loka-re (other-People)	274	5 , 7 , 3	06

*one taka equal to two Paisa.

In Pargana **Jodhpur** the rate of *Ghasmari* was also Rs. 5 for per hundred animals. In the following table shows the amount of *Ghasmari* realized from various locality of qusba **Jodhpur**:-

³⁸-Raibaries, who breeding cattle such as cow, buffalo, and goats etc.

³⁹-Taka equal to two paise.

Table: 7

Tax-Income from **Ghasmari** in qasba **Jodhpur** in 1823 V.S.(*pargana*
Jodhpur)

S.No.	Name of Asami (Tax Payer)	Number of Animals	Amount Collected as Ghasmari Rs , Annas , Paisa.
A	Chand Pol		
1	Aasab Bikidas	36	1 , 12 , 2
2	Jat Ramdas	146	7
3	Rathor Bhayal	95	4 , 12
4	Aasab Vaisar	222	11 , 3
5	Mali Jetho	111	5 , 8 , 5
6	Aasab Chaisar	155	7 , 12
B	Sivanchi Darwaja		
1	Gorilal	500	25
2	Jat Ramchand	59	2 , 15
3	Anvar Lal Khan	49	2 , 6 , 2
4	Seepai Seerdar	160	8
5	Same Jakisar	52	2 , 9 , 3
C	Sojhati Darwaja		
1	Sargara Hema	59	3
2	Gujar Aasore	70	2 , 11 , 2
3	Goyaddas Jujhar	134	6 , 7 , 2
D	Merti Darwaja		
1	Manohar Aasab	155	7 , 12
E	Naguri Darwaja		
1	Nai Har Ram	08	7 , 2

The table is based on *Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi*, V.S. 1823.

In pargana **Parbatsar** the rate of *Ghasmari* was different for various animals such as, it was charged 4 *Annas* for a *Bhains* (Buffalo), 2 *Annas* for a *Uoont* (Camel) and Rs. 4 and 75 Paisa for per hundred *Chhali* (Goat).

The following table, shows the tax-income of *Ghasmari* for qasba **Parbatsar**:

Table: 8**Tax-income from *Ghasmari* in qasba Parbatsar in 1825 V.S.****(Pargana Parbatsar)**

S.No.	Name of the Animals	Rate of Grazing on (per head)	Number of Animals	Amount Collected as Ghasmari Rs , Annas , Paisa	Amount in Round Figur
1	Bhaisiya (Buffalo)	4 Annas.	15	3 , 12 ,	4 Rs.
2	Ootiya (Camel)	2 Annas.	5	- , 10 ,	1 Rs.
3	Chhali (Goat)	4.75 Rs.	2630	125 ,	125 Rs.

Table: 9**Tax-income from *Ghasmari* in pargana Siwana in 1840 V.S.****(Rupees in Round Figure)**

S. No.	A Name of Village	B Rekh	C Amount of Tax	D C as % of B
A	Khalisa Village			
1	Umaralai	1000	6	0.6
2	Jeedotari	4000	11	0.27
3	Kharvo	1500	5	0.33
4	Dewliyawali	1000	4	0.4
5	Khakhlai	500	3	0.6
6	Makalnano	625	4	0.64
B	Pattayat Village			
1	Manglo	3750	10	0.26
2	Patau Khurd	400	2	0.5
3	Seeraro	4100	2	0.04
C	Karnot			
1	Kannano	12000	10	0.08
2	Karano	5000	8	0.16

D	Jodha			
1	Gharsi-ro-Bado	1000	5	0.5
E	Bala			
1	Motisaro	3750	5	0.13
2	Ludrado	300	4	1.33
3	Balu	900	3	0.33
4	Ravaeniyo	500	7	1.4
5	Arjiyano	300	5	1.66
6	Bijaleyo	400	3	0.75
7	Devado	700	7	1.00
F	Jujaniya			
1	Thapan	400	1	0.25
G	Bhayal			
1	Deawadi	500	3	0.6
2	Padarali	500	2	0.4
H	Chuhewana			
1	Sewanli	1900	3	0.15
2	Kakranlo	500	3	0.6
3	Chihali	900	2	0.2
I	Muttsadiniya			
1	Mheali	1000	5	0.5
2	Kuddi	500	3	0.6
J	Bhati			
1	Kotari	4000	12	0.3
2	Laliya	1000	4	0.4
3	Wuradea	1000	4	0.4
4	Sawrala	2000	5	0.25
5	Lalano	1000	2	0.2
6	Kupavas	2500	12	0.48

The table is based on *Marwar-ra-pargana-ri-Farsat*, V.S.1833.

KHARKATI or KORAD BHURAJ

There was a tax extracted from the peasants on the production of the grass, grown in their fields i.e. known as *Kharkati* in Jodhpur (Marwar) and *Korad Bhuraj* in Rathor State Bikaner.

The rate of the tax was varied from State to state and the cultivators had an option of paying the tax in cash or in kind. The rate of the tax ranges between Rs. 1 to 3 for per loaded cart of grass in almost villages of Bikaner.

In V.S. 1840, the State of Bikaner received an amount of Rs. 16 from village Molisar of *cheera Rajahad* as *Korad Bhuraj*⁴⁰, while it was Rs.14 for a village of *cheera Khedra*⁴¹ in V.S. 1846.

The following table shows the realization of *Kharkati* as percentage of the *Rekh* in all *Pattis* of *pargana Jalor* :

Table: 10

S.No.	A Name of the Pattis	B No. of Village	C Rekh	D Amount of the Tax	E D as % of C
1	Talsar	35	60500	104	0.17
2	Dhandhar	22	32050	54	0.17
3	Dahiyawati	25	41750	70	0.16
4	Rathorwati	11	22500	32	0.14
5	Chavanwati	06	13500	13	0.09
6	Sena	08	15250	26	0.17
7	Dodiyali	04	9000	19	0.21

⁴⁰-Kagad Bahi No.7, V.S.1840, p.13, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁴¹-Bikaner Kagada-ri- Bahi No. 8, V.S. 1846, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Above table shows that the realization of *Kharkati* was various between 0.09 to 0.21, which appears to be quite nominal. Our evidence⁴² did not furnish the rate of the tax for pargana but the actual amount of the tax imposed for every village of the *patti* is mentioned widely.

Table: 11

Amount from *Korad Bhuraj* for five years in *Cheeras* of Bikaner

S.No.	Name of Cheeras	1851 Rs., An.	1852 Rs., An.	1853 Rs., An.	1854 Rs., An.	1855 Rs., An.
1	Gusainsar	136, 14	126, 10	132, 02	134, 02	145
2	Jasrasar	160, 12	137, 12	257, 04	143, 04	176
3	KhariPatti	180, 04	181, 04	165, 12	167, 12	165, 08
4	Rajahad	153, 08	171	206, 12	199, 06	201, 02
5	Khedra	135, 04	123, 08	138, 08	148	122, 12
6	Shekhsar	97, 04	96	99, 13	101, 05	102, 05
7	Seehagoti	68	66, 02	48, 14	73, 04	43, 14

The table has been prepared from *Habub Bahi*, V.S.1851, *Basta No.1*

Above table sets up the tax- income from *Korad Bhuraj* in various *Cheeras* of **Bikaner** for different years. According to years, in V.S.1851 to 1852, the **State** received the highest income from *cheera Khari patti*,

⁴²-Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No. 707, V.S. 1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

In *pargana Jalor*, it was fixed at the rate of Rs.1 on per *Salvar Sandhiya*, and 8 *Annas* on per *Subhar Sandhiya*, and *Chhali*.

In *pargana Jalor*, the villages, which had no *Sandhiya* in it's area, had to pay *Muchalka* in addition to *Pancharai*. The rate of *Muchalka* was 4 *Annas* on per village in *Jalor* in V.S.1823.

Table: 12

Tax-income from *Pancharai* in *pargana Jalor* in 1823 V.S.

(Rupees in Round Figure)

S.No.	A Name of the Patti	B No. of Village	C Rekh	D Pancharai			E D as % of C
				Sandhiya	Muchalka	(In Rs.)	
1	Talsar	25	4700	24.00	3.00	27	0.05
2	Dhandhar	16	24300	17.25	1.50	19	0.07
3	Dahiyawati	16	31100	12.25	1.00	13	0.04
4	Pr. Sena	02	8000	66.00	-	66	0.82

The above table shows that there is no problem in working out the ratio of the *Pancharai* to the total annual income from taxes.

There was almost uniform ratio between the three *pattis* namely *Talsar*, *Dhandar* and *Dahiyawati*, while the ratio was higher in the *pargana Sena* . The possible reason, behind the higher realization, is that the *pargana* belongs to the *Bhumias* . The number of *Sandhiya* were more than others *patti* of *pargana Jalor*.

Table: 13**Tax-income from *Pancharai* in pargana Sanchor in 1823 V.S.**

S.No.	Name of village	No. of Sandhiya	Rate on per Sandhiya	Pancharai (In Rs.)
1	Morsam	48	8 <i>Annas</i> or 50 <i>Paisa</i>	24
2	Bhalani	11	„	5.50
3	Bhamvi	05	„	2.50
4	Medara	05	„	2.50
5	Lakhani	04	„	2.00
6	Jaresha	05	„	2.50
7	Mugar	04	„	2.00
8	Duhari	07	„	3.50
9	Sevri	04	„	2.00
10	Unasa	10	„	5.00
11	Narsane	04	„	2.00
12	Danvane	02	„	1.00
13	Medre	01	„	0.50
14	Rahanmere	01	„	0.50
15	Bali	02	„	1.00

The table is based from Sanchor Jamabandi Bahi, V.S.1823.

SERINO

Serino was an important cess, which levied in all *parganas* of **Marwar**, the literally meaning of the word is that it was a charge paid at the rate of a *ser* per *man*, i.e., 2.5 % by an hereditary cultivator in a village to his *Jagirdar*. It had been realized both in kind or in cash but during the period of our study, it seems to have been commuted into cash.

The following table indicates the actual realization of this tax in all *Taffas* of *pargana Jodhpur* along with in relation to the *rekh*.

Table: 14

Serino as percentage of *Rekh* in *pargana Jodhpur*

S.No.	A Name of Taffa	B No. of Village	C Rekh	D Serino (In Rs.)	E D as % of C
1	Haveli	65	126325	1210	0.95
2	Pipar	52	173325	1924	1.11
3	Bhadrajan	40	45450	707	1.55
4	Dunara	29	57040	869	1.52
5	Pali	27	33000	364	1.10
6	Rohath	18	12200	291	2.38
7	Kherva	07	13025	144	1.10
8	Gundoch	06	17025	097	0.56
9	Bahala	06	32125	278	0.86
10	Bilara	04	14000	152	1.08

The table is based on *Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi*, V.S.1850.

The above table shows the amount of the *Serino* of the year 1793, as percentage of total *rekh*, ranged between 0.56 to 2.38. The minimum was only 0.56 and the maximum 2.38 %. This tax was taken by State from both the *Khalisa* as well as *Jagir* villages.

In comparison to other taxes, the revenue received from this tax was considerably higher in all over the State of **Marwar**.

GHIYAI BAB

Ghee was a major pastoral article in **Rathor States**. There was a tax on *Ghee* production known as *Ghiyai bab*. The State used to impose different rates on *Ghee* prepared from the milk of different animals.

In *pargana Siwana*, it was exacted from traders who were engaged in selling *Ghee* carrying it from one village to another⁴⁹.

Table: 15

Realization of *Ghiyai bab* from *Jagir Villages* in *Pargana Siwana*

S.No.	A Name of Village	B Rekh	C Ghiyai-Bab Rs. , Annas , Paisa.	D C as % of B
1	Sewali	1900	35 , 2 ,	1.8
2	Jeedotari	4000	70 , 11 ,	1.7
3	Samdari & Bhagawas	3100	108 , 6 ,	3.48
4	Teegrti	500	5 ,	1.0
5	Sawarla	2000	48 , 4 ,	2.4
6	Ghadseero Baro	1000	4 , 8 ,	0.5
7	Ramsen	2000	105 , 8 ,	5.3
8	Mogharo	1250	39 , 8 ,	3.2
9	Kharvo	1500	23 ,	1.5
10	Umarlai	1800	15 ,	0.8
11	Meethoro	1800	6 , 3 , 2	0.3
12	Baliano	300	3 , 1 ,	1.0
13	Kanivaro	1450	6 , 6 , 2	0.4
14	Muthali	500	6 , 13 ,	1.4
15	Seenar	1000	6 , 8 ,	0.7
16	Ghanano	1250	4 ,	0.32
17	Idrano	1400	12 , 11 ,	0.92
18	Seehelo	800	4 , 3 ,	0.5
19	Lalano	1000	23 , 8 ,	2.4
20	Mokalsar	4300	29 , 6 ,	0.65
21	Motisaro	5750	57 , 6 ,	0.99

⁴⁹-Sharma, G.D. : *Rajput Polity*, pp.104 & 148.

22	Devaro	700	7 ,	1.0
23	Cheerdani	200	18 , 5 , 2	9.0
24	Thapan	400	5 , 9 ,	1.5
25	Uathali	500	22 , 2 ,	4.4
26	Laliya	1000	24 , 14 ,	2.5
27	Kakaralo	500	10 , 3 , 1	2.0
28	Keetnod	5000	43 , 12 ,	0.88
29	Mokalnamo	621	29 ,	4.66
30	Surpuro	1900	10 ,	0.52
31	Gopadi	1000	48 , 6 ,	4.8
32	Kupavas	2500	24 , 4 ,	0.96
33	Burd	1000	10 , 4 ,	1.0
34	Mehali	1000	33 , 1 ,	3.3
35	Devaryali	1000	25 , 2 ,	2.5
36	Chhohali	900	24 , 4 ,	2.6
37	Kudi	500	7 , 6 , 2	1.4
38	Patau Vamo	250	13 , 3 , 2	5.2
39	Khakharlai	500	9 , 10 , 3	2.0
40	Kotari	4000	85 , 8 ,	2.15
41	Makapado	2000	55 , 1 ,	2.75
42	Baghalop	500	5 ,	1.0
43	Kuheep	1000	7 , 12 ,	0.8
44	Gugrat	500	4 , 2 ,	0.8
45	Gheera	700	7 , 3 ,	1.0
46	Peeplum	500	3 , 1 ,	0.6
47	Padordi Vamo	500	9 , 2 ,	1.8
48	Teluado	500	7 , 2 ,	1.4
49	Moro	500	5 , 4 ,	1.0
50	Devri	500	3 , 1 ,	0.6
51	Datalo	500	2 , 2 ,	0.4
52	Mahagi	400	4 , 14 ,	1.25
53	Jeenpur	200	7 , 4 ,	3.5
54	Bhagva	500	7 14 ,	1.6
	AVERAGE	70871		1.68

The table has been prepared from *Marwar-ra-pargana-ri-Farsat*, V.S. 1833.

Above table shows that realization of *Ghiyai* in *pargana Siwana* ranges between 0.99 to 5.3 % the State received highest amount from the village **Ramsen** that is Rs. 105 and 8 *Annas*. As we see from the table

that the tax *Ghiyai* was realized from almost all villages of *pargana Siwana* in **Marwar**, due to the more production of *sovan* (sevan).

Sevan was a kind of grass which was grown mostly in **Barmer** – **Siwana**. The *Ghee* was consider as the best quality of those animals who eat the grass *sevan*, so this was the main tax of the *pargana Siwana*.

MAHINDAR OR KAAMDAR-RO ROZAGAR

There were many taxes which were taken from the peasants to meet the expenses of the officials such as *Potdar*, *Siqdar*, *Hazuardar* and *Kanwari* known as *Mahindar-ra-rozagar* in **Marwar** and *Kaamdar-ro-rozagar* in **Bikaner**.

In **Bikaner** the remuneration for *Siqdar* was taken at the rate of Rs. 1 for per village and Rs.2.50 for *Mahindar* in *pargana Sanchor*⁵⁰ of **Marwar**.

The State of **Marwar** received an amount of Rs. 103 and 14 *Annas* from *pargana Sanchor* in V.S.1830 as *Mahindar-ro-rozagar*, while it was Rs.256 from *pargana Parbatsar*⁵¹ in V.S.1825.

Another **Rathor State** of **Bikaner**, received an amount of Rs. 245 as *Kaamdar-ro-rozagar* from *cheera Gusainsar* in V.S.1851⁵².

⁵⁰-Sanchor-re-kutchri-ri-Jamabandi BahiNo.1737, V.S.1830, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

⁵¹-Parbatsar-ri-kutchri-ra-Jamakharch-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.1586,V.S.1825, DAO Jodhpur(Raj.).

⁵²-Habub Bahi,V.S.1851, Basta No.1, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

CHAPTER-3

NON- AGRICULTURAL TAXES

NON - AGRICULTURAL TAXES

Apart from agriculture taxes, there are several other taxes which are levied on merchant, traders, cattle and non- agrarian class etc. in Rathor States of **Jodhpur** and **Bikaner**.

These may be taken in one broad category of Non-agricultural taxes. The Archival Sources such as *Hukumat*, *Jamabandi*, and *Hasil Bahis* provide the rates of taxes and the amount of collection under individual tax which make it possible to calculate the proportion of an individual tax to that of total income of the States .

Some of these taxes were apparently much more important than others. Neither we can say with surely that the list of these taxes given in the Bahis is exhaustive nor the nature of all these taxes can be established, at least some of these remain under discussion.

In the following pages a brief account has been given of the various non-agriculture cesses(taxes) which were collected from the rural area of the **Rathor States**.

Here, we have divided the non - agricultural taxes into following category –

- A- Tax on services
- B- Tax on trade and commerce
- C- Tax on cattle
- D- Tax on punishments
- E- Religious, Charitable & Social Taxes
- F- Professional Taxes

A-Tax on Services

NAZAR-RO-GHORO or GHORA-REKH

In **Rathor States**, every *Thakur* or *Pattayat* was obliged to pay *Nazarana* (offering) to the ruler in kind or in cash. It was known as *Nazar-ro-Ghoro* in **Jodhpur** and *Ghoro-Rekh* in **Bikaner** due to the presenting to the **Darbar**.

The **Pattayats** had to serve a horse on per thousand rupees of village *Rekh* at the eve of 17th Century. Later during the reign of **Maharaja Bijay Singh** (AD.1752-1793), the tax was levied in a cash payment in lieu of presenting horse.

Because at this time **Marwar** was faced with the **Maratha** menace. Money was needed to fight or to purchase peace from the **Marathas**. And in many cases it (supplied of horse) was also insufficient and badly equipped. So the **Darbar** started the scheme of commuting the service for cash payment at the rate ¹ of Rs. 25 per thousand of village *rekh*.

The link that united the prince and the *Jagirdars* of **Marwar** was that of clan fraternity. The noble considered themselves as the sons of the same father as the ruler, enjoying their Patrimony by the same right as the ruler himself. The main clans of nobles in **Marwar** were the *Champawats, the Kumpawats, the Mertias, the Karamsots, and the Udawats* that is known as the “**Pillars of Maru**”².

¹-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Bahi No.940, V.S. 1850, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

²-Sanad Bahi No.78, p.110, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

In **Bikaner**, there were the two main *Khamp*(clan) i.e. **Bika Rathor** and **Veedavat Rathor**. So the rate of the tax was different to each other. It was charged at the rate of per *Ghora* Rs.100 and 100 *taka* for **Bika Rathors** and Rs.70 and 70 *taka* for **Veedavat Rathors**³.

In the following table: **A-1**, we present an income of *Ghora-rekh*, from Cheera **Beedahad**, the name of **Veedavat Rathors** alongwith their village and number of *ghora* (horse), which they had.

Table: A-1

S.No.	Name of Jagirdars	Name of village	No. of Ghora	Amount of the Tax Rs. Taka.
1	Ra. Umed Singh, Jalam Singhot	Beedasar	18	1260 1260
2	Ra. Mohbat Singh, Ajit Singh	Chamba	04	280 280
3	Ra. Hanwat Singh, Jait Singhot	Bhojasar	01	70 70
4	Ra. Bhopal Singh, Udai Singhot	Gopalpuro	07	490 490
5	Ra. Gulab Singh, Pahar Singhot	Bhagsuro	03	210 210
6	Ra. Gan Singh, Budh Singhot	Rupliwas	02	140 140

³-Bahi Desh me Ghora rekh -va-Rukhuali bhachh-ri, V.S.1854, Basta No.1, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

7	Ra. Chain Singh, Sheembhu Singhot	Guleriya	01	70 70
8	Ra. Veesan Singh, BhojRaj	Bahlera	01	70 70
9	Ra. Praeethvi Singh, Bahdar Singhot	Chaharvas	08	560 560
10	Ra. Nathu Singh, Sulan Singhot	Ghariyal	02	140 140
11	Ra. Mohkam Singh, Joravar Singhot	Ghatiyal	01	70 70
12	Ra. Dalel Singh, Veene Singh, Mohkam Singhot	Mugarvas	02	140 140
13	Ra. Rudhaji, Bham Singhot	Padihar	04	280 280
14	Ra. Bheev Singh, Bhom Singhot	Veelago	02	140 140

In the below table, we give the name of clan of nobles of **Marwar**, number of their holding village along with *rekh* and the amount of the tax (*Nazarano*).

Table: A-2**Amount realized from NAZARANO in pargana Jodhpur**

S.No.	Name of Clan	No. of Village	Rekh	Amount of Nazarano (Rs.)
1	Champawat	23	49900	1246.24
2	Jodha	22	38300	957.49
3	Bhati	25	36000	899.99
4	Kumpawat	12	34775	869.37
5	Chauhan	13	29907	747.67
6	Karnot	06	22907	572.68
7	Eda	06	18625	465.62
8	Karamsot	12	17600	439.99
9	Patawat	07	12525	308.12
10	Devrajot	01	11055	276.37
11	Khichi	01	7000	175.00
12	Udawat	04	6500	162.50
13	Uhar	02	5000	125.00
14	Balawat	02	4500	112.50
15	Sisodiya	02	3250	81.25
16	Manglia	03	3225	80.62
17	Rupawat	01	3000	75.00
18	Ranawat	01	2500	62.50
19	Beeka	01	2000	50.00
20	Bheevot	01	1300	32.50
21	Charan	01	625	15.62
22	Devra	01	600	15.00
23	Purbiya	01	500	12.50

*The table based on Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Bahi V.S. 1850.

Above table shows that the highest amount of *Nazarana* paid by the **Champawat**, who was given the *tittle* of the first noble of **Marwar**. Next to **Champawat**, the **Jodha**, the **Kumpawat**, the **Bhati**, and **Sisodiyas** were holdings their respective position. The rate of the tax was equal for all clans of the nobles in pargana **Jodhpur** i.e. 2.5 % of per thousand of village *rekh*.

We can see from the table that the **Bhatis** have more numbers of village than other clans but they did not get the highest position in the pargana due to the lower *rekh* figures of their village.

PESHKASH or HUKAMANAMAH

Peshkash or *Hukamanamah* means an offering or present to the ruling power on received an appointment⁴ or on a renewal⁵ of a grant(*patta*).

In other word, this was a sort of consideration in cash received from the noble or high officers in lieu of favours or as punishment i.e. known as *Peshkash* in the Rathor States (**Jodhpur & Bikaner**).

At that time of **Maharaja Ajit Singh**⁶(1707-1724), the word "*Hukamanamah*"⁷ used for *Peshkashi* in **Jodhpur(Marwar)** and it's

⁴-Parwana Bahi No.2/1, V.S.1802, p.315, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) ; Rathor Dhanraj, Jor Singhot of Bikaner, paid Rs.3000) 3001 as Peshkash on receiving the patta of villages 12 in Bikaner on Aasad vadi 8, V.S.1820.

⁵-Ibid, Pg.No.251, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) ; Muhan Singh, Devi Singhot was paid an amount of Rs. 4001 as Peshkashi in Bikaner court for renewal the patta of 14 villages on Savan vadi 5, V.S.1837.

⁶-Walter: Gazetteer of Marwar, p.28.

general use is evident from the times of **Maharaja Bijay Singh**, specifically from 1822V.S. onwards⁸.

There was no reason or rhyme in fixing the amount of *hukamanamah* or *peshkash*. It was fluctuated according to the financial position of the *jagirdars* and *thakurs*⁹.

In **Marwar**, *hukamanamah* renamed of *peshkash*, generally, was amounted to one year's income of the *jagir*, but 25 percent of the *rekh* of the *jagir*, was paid as *hukamanamah* by the *jagirdars* in **Marwar** during our period of study.

The successor had an option to pay it in lump sum or in installments. In pargana **Jodhpur**, *hukamanamah* was charged at the rate of of five hundred rupees for every¹⁰ two thousand rupees of annual revenue.

The state of **Marwar** had received an income of Rs.5911 and 1186 Rs. As *Hukamamamah* from pargana **Parbatsar**¹¹ **Phalodi**¹² in V.S.1825 and 1826.

⁷-Sanad Bahi No.71,Pg.No.158, Bikaner (Raj.) ; Hukamanamah was a written order on the free realized by the State on the succession of a new Jagirdar.

⁸-Jalor Hukumat-ri-jamabandi Bahi No.797,V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) ; In V.S.1822, An amount of Rs.886 was paid to the State treasury from the pargana of Jalor and Sanchor as Peshkashi.

⁹-The word Thakur means owner of land, used in Bikaner State.

¹⁰-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi, Bahi No.935,V.S.,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

¹¹-Parbatsar-ri-Kutchari-ra-Jamakharch-ri-Jamabandi, Bahi No.1586,V.S.1825, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

¹²-Pargana Phalodi-ri-Kutcheri-ri-Jamabandi, Bahi No.1493,V.S.1826, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

In the following table the name of *pattadars*, *patta-village*, received amount of *hukamanamah* and the *rekh*, as given in the Bahi, are set out, together with the size of *hukmanamah* as a percentage of the *rekh*.

Table: A-3

AMOUNT REALIZED FROM HUKMANAMAH IN PARGANA JALOR

(Rupees in round figures)

S.No.	A Name of Pattayats	B Clans	C Name of Patta- Village	D Patti	E Rekh	F Amount of Hukmanamah	G F as % of E
1	Ra. Shivdan, Girdhar	Cham- apwat	Gaudhan & Bundtro	Talsar	6500	113 Rs.	1.73
2	„ Mokam Singh	Kump- awat	Sankrano	„	1500	77 „	5.13
3	„ Padam Singh, Pod Singh	Jaitawat	Saanthu & Chunra	Dhan-dhar	5000	459 „	9.18
4	„ Udairaj & Biharidas	Jodha	Dhubdiyo & kanba	Talsar	7000	250 „	3.57
5	„ Bhakhar Singh	Udawat	Ghasdi	Bhimmal	1000	36 „	3.6
6	„ Bakhat karan &	Karnot	Dangro &	Rathor-	3000	21 „	0.7

	Chain karan		Narsano	wati				
7	„ Bisan Singh	Bhinwat	Khural	Dahiya-wati	1000	15	„	1.5
8	„ Paim Singh	Uhad	Raiwado	-	1000	273	„	27.3
9	„ Ando Udaisingh	Balo	Neeblo	Talsar	1000	51	„	5.1
10	„ Pabo MohkamSingh	Dhavecha	Basbaro	Dhandhar	2000	288	„	14.4
11	„ Sarupsingh	Mahecha	Sahlan	Dahiya-wati	3000	48	„	1.6
12	Bhati Guman Singh	Bhati	Padpuro	-	1000	187	„	18.7
13	Chauhan Anupsingh	Chohan	Lakhani	Dahiya-wati	1000	110	„	11.0
14	Balot Siva Peethamvat	Balot	Agari - Vagri	Daudiwali	3000	100	„	3.33
15	Kabo Akhairaj	Kaba	16 Village	Radhra	8000	40	„	0.5
16	Vyas Sadaram	Prohit	Dailvado	Bhinmal	1000	3	„	0.3
17	Kazi Husman Joafu	Seeya	Peechvadi	-	2000	40	„	2.0

The above table, is based on *Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi*. the amount of *Hukamanamah* in many cases was quite nominal and varied from 0.3 % to 14.4 %. The higher amount of above 18 and 27 % which appear to be exceptions. The table shows that in pargana, where **Rathor** supremacy was firmly established. *Patta* holding were monopolized by them. On other hand, there were non-Rathor clans also in the pargana. The **Bhati**, Who were the most prominent of non-Rathor clans paid maximum amount of *Hukamanamah* as table shows A-3.

AMAL – RI – CHITTHI

It was an information and *order letter*¹³, issued by the state officers to the *Jagirdars* or *Pattayats* .

In other words, during the minority of the **prince** no revenue grants (*pattas*) were issued, but such orders issued were called *Amal-ri-Chitthi*¹⁴ in **Jodhpur & Bikaner**¹⁵.

The rates of *Amal-ri-Chitthi* varied in all pargana of **Marwar**. Such as it was charged at the rate of Rs. 2 in pargana **Jalor**¹⁶ and Rs. 9 in

¹³-Parwana Bahi No.4,Pg.No.140,V.S.1800-1900, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.) ; Umaid Singh s/o Mukan Das was appointed as Fojdar (Military Officer) of village Punusar by issuing *Amal-ri-Chitthi* (order-letter) on Savan sudi 9,V.S.1839.

¹⁴-Patta Bahi No.3.,p.10,V.S.1820-23,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

¹⁵-Parwana Bahi No.2/1, p.268,V.S.1802,RSA, Bikaner(Raj.) ; At Bikaner, Village Karvas and Dothi of Cheera Veedahad were given to Rathor Tomar mal, Joravar Singhot by issuing *Amal-ri-Chitthi* on 1st Savan sudi 8, V.S.1843.

¹⁶-Jalor Hukumat -ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.797,V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

pargana **Jodhpur**¹⁷. In V.S.1825, from pargana **Parbatsar**¹⁸ the tax *Amal-ri-Chitthi* , amounted to Rs. 32 and Rs. 143 from Pargana **Jaitaran**¹⁹ in V.S. 1849.

The *Amal-ri-Chitthi* was imposed on the following Sub-Clans(given in the below table) of Rathor or non Rathors in the Pargana **Jodhpur-**

Table: A-4

The Amount Realized From Amal-ri-Chitthi in Jodhpur

S. No.	Name of Jagirdars	Clan	Village	Amal-ri-Chitthi (InRs.)
1	Rathor Surajmal , Kheev Karan, Prathavi Singhot	Jodha	Rahocho	09
2	Rathor Buchal Singh , Bheev Pratap , Ratan Singhot	Jodha	Bhamilav	09
3	Bhati Pahar Singh , Heedu Singh, Guman Singhot .	Bhati	Village- 14	126
4	Bhati Chain Singh ,Kushal Singh, Kesari Singhot.	Bhati	Keejara	09
5	Ladhu Singh , Kesari Sing , Lakhan Singhot .	Sonagra	Kathdarot	09
6	Beeja Harbhan , Hari Singh .	Bala	Village- 2	18
7	Ra. Juo Jogidas , Udar Dasot	Gogadai	Village- 3	27
8	Ra. Padmo Juo Jogidasot	„	Village- 2	18
9	Ra. Naharmal Bheevavat	„	„ - „	18
10	Ra. Beeno Singh , Jagat Singh	Karamsot	„ - „	18
11	Ra. Bharath Singh , Jagat Singh, Reenchhod Dasot	„	Village -1	09

The table is based on *Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi*, V.S.1823

¹⁷-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.935, V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

18-Parbatsar-ri-Kutcheri-ra-Jamakharch-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.1586, V.S.1825, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

¹⁹-Jaitaran- Jamabandi Bahi No. 676, V.S.1850, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

The table shows that the rate of the tax was similar for all the Clans in the pargana, either it was Rathor or non- Rathor. It was charged Rs.9 for per village.

As we see that the **Bhati Pahar Singh** had received 14 villages by issuing the such order. So he paid Rs.126 as the tax *Amal-ri-Chitthi*, while **Bhati Chain Singh** got only a village **Keejara**. Therefor he paid only Rs. 9 as *Amal-ri-Chithi*.

REKH BAB or CHAKRI REKH

The feudal order, or what is commonly known as **Jagirdari System**, came into being in **Marwar** alongwith the advent of the *Rathor* dynasty. Next to ruler in important were the *Samants* or the *Jagirdars*. The *Jagirdars* was *Thakur* or *pattayat* who held the land granted to him by his chiefs and performed specific service at home and outside.

The *Jagirdars* were also required to pay the State some sort of annual tax on the basis of *rekh*²⁰. Though the real income of the village varied from time to time, the *rekh* was fixed once and for all.

The annual recurring payment made by the *Jagirdars* was known as *Rekh bab-ra* and *Chakri rekh* in **Rathor States**. It was the cash tribute payable to the States by the holders of the lands.

In 1841 V.S., the *rekh* was fixed at fifty rupees for per thousand of the pargana **Siwana** of **Marwar**.

²⁰-Vigat, Pt.I, p.581 ; *Rekh* was the estimated annual income of the village.

In **Bikaner**, the tax (*Chakri rekh*) was started from later 18th century and the amount of the tax was quite less than **Marwar**. For example: *Chakri rekh* Rs. 500 for villages of pargana **Punia**²¹ in **Bikaner**.

Here, we mention a short list of the Thakurs, who granted the village by paying the Chakri rekh to the State of Bikaner in different years for various villages of Cheeras.

S.No.	Name of Thakur	Village	Cheera	Chakri rekh	Year
1	Akhe Raj s/o Madho Das	Veethnok	Magra	1000	1725
2	„	Nathusar	„	2000	1741
3	Bhati Kusal s/o KaramSingh	Janglu	Kharipatti	1500	1744
4	„	Bundhavdo	„	500	„
5	„	Teliyo	„	500	„
6	Bhati Bijay Singh s/o Amar Singh	Jhahjug	Magra	1250	1744

The table has been prepared from Parwana Bahi No.2/1, Pg.No.307, V.S.1802.

Table: A-5

Tax-income from *Rekh bab* in pargana Siwana in V.S.1841.

S.No.	Clan	Name of Jagirdar	Patta-Village	Patta-Rekh	Rekh-Bab
A	Champawat	Ra. Jaitmal, Ram Singh, Roop Singhot	Bamsen	4000	200
	„	Ra. Suraj Singh, Heedu Singh	Jeedotari	4000	200
B	Karnot	Suraj karan, Ajay Karnot	Kanano	12000	600
C	Mahecha	Mukan Singh, Seerdar	Ramsen	3250	162.50

²¹-Parwana Bahi No.2/1, V.S.1802, p.315, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

		Singh	Nai- ro Khro		
D	Narnot	Ra. Raj Singh, Hom Singh, Mal Singhot	Laliya	1000	50
	„	Ra. Dolat Singh, Khamid Singh, Sahib Singhot	Suyali	500	25
E	Pavar	Mu. Seevdas, Sujan Singh, Lal Singhot	Junem Rapado	3000	150
F	Bhati	Bhati Devi Singh, Seerdar Singh	Keetnod	5000	250
	„	Bhati Suran Singh, Seevdanot	Lalano	500	25
	„	Bhati Anop Singh, Ajab Singhot	Kupavas	2500	125
	„	Bhati Devi Singh, Padam Singhot	Mehali	1000	50
	„	Bhati Devi Singh, Heman Singh, Ujar Singhot	Khurad	1000	50
	„	Bhati Ratan Singh, Kadam Singh	Devliya	1000	50

*The table based on *Siwana-ri-Kutchari-ri-Jamabandhi*, Bahi V.S.1841.

The table shows that the **Karnot** (Sub-Clan of Rathor) had paid the highest amount of the tax, i.e. Rs. 600, due to the highest amount of their village-*rekh*. The rate of the tax was similar for all clan in pargana **Siwana** i.e. 5% of village-*rekh*. Next to **Karnot**, the **Bhatis**, **Champwat** and **Mahecha** were holding their respective position in the pargana.

CHAUDHAR BAB

Chaudhar bab was a tax levied on the chaudharies in **Rathor States**. In other word it was the fee of a Chaudhari's office. The government appointed a headman in every village, who was known as *Chaudhary*²² in **Bikaner** and **Jodhpur**.

Chaudhar bab was a yearly tax, which always paid in cash to the owners²³. **Chaudhary**, who was not only the headmen of a village but also a holder of landed property, classed with the *Zamindar* and *Thakur*. He received his remuneration from the cultivators in the form of this *cess*, because he was a link between the *Thakur* and the villagers.

The post of **chaudhary** was not hereditary. The *jagirdar* or *thakur* could nominate any one whom he considered suitable for the post²⁴. In other word, at the time of nomination a **chaudhary** in a village, the *thakur* kept in view the popularity and influence of the man with the village. In fact he was deemed to be the representative of the cultivators.

At the time of the appointment of a **chaudhary**, a custom was held i.e. the *Pag* Ceremony according to this Ceremony, The *thakur* placed a turban on the head of **chaudhary** and the **chaudhary**, in lieu of, offered *Nazar* to his master²⁵.

²²-Marwar-ra-Pargana-ri-Vigat, Pt.I,p.271.

²³-Walter: Gazetteer of Marwar, p.18.

²⁴-R.P. Vyas, Role of Nobility in Marwar, p.203.

²⁵-Khejarla Record: Jamabandi Bahi No.2,V.S.1839-40.

Our evidence²⁶ does not show the fix rate of *Chaudhar bab*. It shows only the realized amount of the tax from the **Chaudharies** of the village.

So in below table, we mention the amount realized from *Chaudhar bab* in pargana **Jalor** and the *rekh*, alongwith the percentage of *Chaudhar bab* to the village in the below table-

Table – 6

Amount realized from Chaudhar bab in Jalor in 1822 V.S.

S.No.	A Name of village	B Patti	C Rekh	D Amount	E D as % of C
1	Neeblana	Talsar	1000	23	2.3
2	Meero Viraman	Rathorwati	1000	11	1.1
3	Naganra	Pr. Sena	1000	81	8.1
4	Gudo & Charli	Pr.Dodiyali	5000	241	4.82

Above table shows that the realized amount of *Chaudhar bab* was quite nominal in pargana **Jalor**. The ratio ranges between 1.1 to 8.1.

²⁶ -Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.797,V.S.1823,DAO,Jodhpur(Raj.).

Table: A-7**Chaudhar bab in Khalise-villages of Bikaner**

S.No.	Name of Chaudhary	Village	Chaudhar bab	Year : V.S./A.D.
1	Ch. Reenmal	Bharkhi	1.3	1808/1751
2	Ch. Samar Singh	Devasar	1.9	„
3	Ch. Hariya	Lakhmdesar	2.0	„
4	Ch. Aando	Naharsar	3.1	„
5	Ch. Ram Chandra	Tharilasar	1.8	„
6	Ch. Rup Singh	Sabhasar	1.6	„

*The table has been prepared from *Khalise-re-gaon-ri-Bahi*, V.S.1808.

Table: A-8**Amount realized from Chaudhar bab in pargana Jodhpur**

S.No.	A. Name of Chaudharies	B. Village	C. Taffa	D. Rekh	E. Chaudhar bab	F. E as % of D
1	Chaudhary Ram Chand	Berai	Haveli	4000	131	3.27
2	Chaudh. Prathavi Singh	Kathar	„	500	13	2.6
3	Ch. Udar	Burchha	Pipar	750	19	2.5
4	„ Sadadano	Piparvas	„	9150	20	0.21
5	„ Durko	Barno	Bilara	8000	71	0.88
6	„ Bharmal	Bugauay	Bhadrajan	5000	37	0.74
7	„ Chapo	Beeja	„	4000	451	11.27
8	„ Kheemo	Dahami	Aasop	2700	61	2.25
9	„ Rupo	Kajari	Osia	1000	18	1.8
10	„ Vancho	Jakham	„	2000	225	11.25
11	Rathor Chodhara	Rania	„	700	36	5.14

*The table is based on *Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi*, Bahi, V.S.1823.

As we can see from the table: **A-8** that the highest amount of *Chaudhar bab* amount the villages of various *taffas*²⁷ of in the pargana, was Rs. 451 and 11.27 % to the *rekh*. The average income of the tax was 2.86 % it means, the contribution of the tax to the state treasury, was quite sufficient.

FAUJ BAL or FAUJ KHARCH-RI-BHACHH

The most important tax levied in both of the Rathor States(**Jodhpur & Bikaner**) was *Fauj bal*. The term *bal* levies the force, the cess levied on village inhabitants to meet the expenses of the State as.

In other words, It was realized from the *Jagirdars* who had to provide some cash and food grains to the army, which passed through a village and sometimes he also depute a person to help the army.

This tax was collected from the *Kharif* crop only and was charged at the rate of Rs.3 from per house in a small village and Rs.100 per thousands of the village rakh²⁸ in pargana **Jodhpur** of **Marwar**.

In **Bikaner**, such type of cess, was called *Fauj Kharch-ri-Bhachh* and *Khed-Kharch-ri-Bhachh*, charged at the rate of 1 to 4 *Annas* for per house of the village²⁹

²⁷-Vigat,Pt.I,pp.164-65 ; Taffas (tappas) was an administrative unit that was smaller than a pargana.

²⁸-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.940,V.S.1850, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.).

²⁹-Bikaner- Gaonva-ri- Hasil Bahi , V.S.1808, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: A-9**Amount realized from *Fauj bal* in pargana Jodhpur**

S.No.	Name of taffas	No. of village	Rekh	Amount of the Tax
1	Haveli	31	61,125	6112.5
2	Pipar	18	67,525	6752.5
3	Bilara	3	10,000	1000
4	Rohath	13	16,350	1635
5	Kherwa	8	18,300	1830
6	Bhadrajan	48	61,250	6125
7	Bahlo	02	12,000	1200
8	Pali	19	23,175	2305
9	Gundoch	04	14,000	1400
10	Dnara	17	29,240	2924
11	Baihelvara	08	5,950	595
12	Kodhana	21	21,700	2170
13	Gajsinghpura	02	10,000	1000
14	Osiya	36	43,215	4321.5
15	Aasap	13	40,000	4000

Above table indicates the amount of *Faujbal* in different *taffas* of pargana **Jodhpur**. The table shows that the rate of *Faujbal* was same for every village in the pargana i.e. Rs. 100 for every 1000 Rs. of *rekh*. The highest amount of *Faujbal* realized from **Baihelvara**. Instead of, having more number of village, the amount of tax was very low in *taffa*

Bhadrajan and Osiya. While there were only eighteen village in **Pipar** and the income of tax was Rs.6752.5, which was the highest amount in all *taffas* of pargana **Jodhpur**. The reason behind this, the figure of village-*rekh* in **Pipar** was high than any others *taffa* of pargana. *Taffas* was sub-division of a pargana, comparing with one or more villages.

Table: A-10

Amount realized from *FAUJBAL* in pargana JALOR in 1823 V. S.

(Rs. In round figures)

S.No.	A Name of the pattis	B No. of villages	C Rekh	D Amount of tax	E D as % of C
1	Talsar	24	41,600	464	1.1
2	Dhandhar	19	28,000	267	0.95
3	Dahiyawati	22	34,375	378	1.09
4	Rathorwati	07	17,000	131	0.77
5	Haveli Bhinmal	12	20,500	255	1.24

Above table indicates the incidence of this tax in pargana **Jalor**. The share from this tax ranges from 0.77 to 1.24 % of the total collection. But overall it increased the burden on peasant. The source³⁰ is not given the rate of *Faujbal*, it tells only about the tax-figure of the villages in all *Pattis*³¹ of pargana **Jalor**.

³⁰-Jalor hukumat-ri-jamabandi Bahi, V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

³¹-Patti was a land revenue unit of the village.

B. Tax on trade and commerce

ZAKAT (JAGAT) or RAHDARI

During the 18th century, **Rathor** States had an administrative set up for the realization of the commercial tax such as *Zakat (Jagat)* or *Rahdari* through out the State.

It was a fee for the protection which the state provided to the traders was also called *Rahdari* in **Jodhpur** and *Zakat (Jagat)* in **Bikaner**. Both of these taxes were realized in the form of the transit duty from traders carrying goods through the territory of the ruler.

There did not exist uniform rate of *Rahdari* in the state of **Marwar (Jodhpur)**. An amount of Rs. 1.5 was charged at the rate of *Rahdari* in Pargana **Jodhpur** in 1835 V.S.

In **Bikaner**, “*Zakat Chouki*” was located on trade routes and in commercial town like **Rini, Rajgarh, Nohar Churu** etc.

There was also a contract system for realization of *Zakat* which was called “*Zakat-Mukata*” for a specified period and on fixed rates . The state allowed some one to collect the “*Zakat*” on their behalf and thus, there was a fixed income to the state from these **Mandis** or **Choukis**.

The amount of *Zakat(Jagat)* for Cheera **Rini**, was given month wise for a year of V.S. 1815/A.D.1758 in the table B-3.

CHUNGI or DAN MAPA

There were the sale tax or the nature of import duty of village . The *Thakurs* imposed it on the movement and sale of various articles in their respective *Jagirs*. It was generally realized from the purchaser and sometime from the saller as well.

In fact, the taxes *Dan Mapa* and *Chungi* were the type of a toll-tax of a town or village in the **Rathor States**. The rate of these taxes were varied from village to village.

In **Bikaner**, there were check post or receiving the toll-tax (*Chungi*).

As we see from table B-3, the amount of *Chungi* for *Cheera Reni* of **Bikaner**, ranges between Rs.o.50 to 3 in V.S.1815. The amount was quite nominal than other cesses, so the State had received a negligible income from it.

Here, we calculated *Dan Mapa*, realized from *Khalisa* village of pargana **Jodhpur** along with the ratio the tax to the village *Rekh*.

Table: B-1

Realization of *Dan Mapa* in *Khalisa* village of pargana Jodhpur

(In V.S. 1823 / 1766 A.D.)

S.No.	A Name of village	B Taffa	C Rekh	D Amount of Dan Mapa	E D as % of C
1	Beesalpur	Haveli	4000	482 Rs.	12.05
2	Thabukaro	„	2500	87 „	03.48
3	Piparvas	Pipar	9100	807 „	08.81

4	Gol	„	2000	36	„	01.80
5	Khangto	„	2500	41	„	01.64
6	Nai	„	2750	107	„	03.89
7	Lado	„	8600	23	„	00.26
8	Dunara vas	Dunara	4100	470	„	11.46
9	Manjal	„	5540	134	„	02.41
10	Manaro	Osia	1500	3	„	00.20
11	Beekut	Kothana	1000	1	„	00.10
12	Badalli	Gaudh	2000	3	„	00.15
	AVERAGE		45,640	2194	„	04.80

The table is based on *Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi* Bahi V.S. 1823 .

As we see that the realized amount of *Dan Mapa* was highest from village **Piparvas** of *taffa Pipar* and lowest from **Beekut** of *taffa Kothana* .

The ratio of the tax ranges between 0.1 to 12.05 and overall average was 4.80 % . That was quite enough for the State from only a separate one.

UOONT-BALAD or KHUNTA-DAN

Generally in trades, the Mahajans³² and veopari³³ used to cattle just like camel, horse, oxen etc. for loading the goods. So they have to pay a tax to the State for using the cattle in trades and commerce.

³²-Mahajan was the trader and money lender in a village or town.

³³-Veopari was the big marchant

In Rathor States, such type of tax known as *Uoont-Balad*³⁴ in **Bikaner** and *Khunta-Dan*³⁵ in **Jodhpur**.

From the table: **B-3**, we see that the tax ranges between Rs. 1 to 12 in *Cheera Reni* in V.S.1815. It was lowest in the month of *Chait*, *Aasad* and *Fagun* and highest in *Asoj* to *Katik*. It means in the month of *Aasoj*, the goods were passing in more quantity than other months. So the *Uoont-Balad* was also used in more number.

In **Jodhpur**, *Khunta-Dan* was imposed according to the number of the *Khunta* of the animals. Generally the rate of *Khunta-Dan* for camel was higher than other cattle in **Marwar**. The **Bahi**³⁶ did not furnish the rate of the tax.

Table: B-2

Tax-income from Khunta Dan in pargana Jodhpur

S.No.	Name of Taffa	Number of Village	Khunta Dan Rs. , Annas , Paisa
1	Osia	11	599 , 1 , 3
2	Bhaibvara	20	493 , 7 , -
3	Kothana	04	542 , 11 , 3
4	Bhadrajan	05	791 , 6 , 2

Above table shows that the high amount of the tax, received from *taffa Bhadrajan* of pargana **Jodhpur**, while it's number of village was less than others.

³⁴-The term *Uoont-Balad* used for camel and oxen.

³⁵-The term "Khunta" means the chain which used to tie animals and Dan was a sale or transit duty.

³⁶-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.935, V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

Table: B-3**Amount realized from Zakat, Chungi, Uoont-Balad in Cheera Reni of
Bikaner**

(Rupees in round figures)

S.No.	Time – Period (V.S. 1815) From To	Zakat	Chungi	Unoot- Balad	Total (in Rs.)
1	Chaitra sudi, 8 To Baisakh sudi, 8	154	0.50	1	156
2	Baisakh sudi, 9 To Jaith sudi, 8	220	1.00	5	226
3	Jaith sudi, 9 To Aasad sudi, 9	158	0.75	5	164
4	Aasad sudi, 10 To Savan sudi, 9	156	1.00	1	158
5	Savan sudi, 10 To Bhadva sudi, 9	174	0.82	7	182
6	Bhadva sudi, 10 To Aasoj sudi, 10	144	1.00	1	146
7	Aasoj sudi, 11 To Katik sudi, 10	255	1.00	12	268
8	Katik sudi, 11 To Magsar sudi, 11	250	3.00	2	255
9	Magsar sudi, 12 To Posh sudi, 12	216	2.00	4	222
10	Posh sudi, 13 To Magh sudi, 12	163	1.00	3	167
11	Magh sudi, 13 To Fagun sudi, 13	165	2.00	3	170
12	Fagun sudi, 14 To Chaitra sudi, 13	154	1.00	1	156

The table is based on Sawa Bahi-Reni, No.1, V.S.1814-1823, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

MAVESI-RA or HALTE PAGO-RI-HASAL

The State used to realize a tax on the sale of animals from the owners i.e. known as *Mavesi-ra*³⁷ in Jodhpur(Marwar) and *Halte Pago-ri-Hasal* in Bikaner.

In other word, it was the fee or tax paid to the government on the sale of domestic agricultural cattle, as cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats .

Animals formed the chief export item of **Rathor States**. Goats and sheep (male only) were sent to **Bombay** and **Gujrat**, while buffaloes, bullocks and cows were exported to **Jaipur** and other neighbouring territories.

The Rathor State of **Marwar** had received an income of Rs. 175 from pargana **Sanchor**³⁸ on account of *Mavesi-ra* in V.S. 1829, while the Rathor State of **Bikaner**, received Rs.11 by selling of camel in **qasba Churu**³⁹ on account of the tax *Halte pago-ri-hasal*.

In V.S. 1829, An amount of Rs. 168 was deposited to the State treasury from the pargana **Jalor** on account of *Mavesi-ra*.

The details are given below in the following table :-

³⁷-The term Mavesi and Halte-Pag, used for animal or cattle.

³⁸ - Sanchor-re- kutchari-ri- Jamabandi , Bahi No. 1736 ,V.S. 1829 ,DAO , Jodhpur (Raj.).

³⁹-Sawa Bahi Churu,p. 23,V.S.1883, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: B-4

S.No.	Name of Village	Name of Patti	Name of Animal	Amount of Mavesi-ra (In Rs.)
1	Jahdi	Kaulivara	Balad, Bhais	11 , 57 = 68
1	Bhadula	Seerai	Cow, Bhais	03 , 17 = 20
2	Aodari	„		
1	Mordo	Devlawati	Balad, Bhais	20 , 50 = 70
2	Gajupura	„		
1	Govaro	Sanchor	Balad, -	10 , - = 10

The table shows only the realized amount of the tax . It does not show the rate of selling on per head of cattle due to the lack of rate in our evidence⁴⁰.

From the table we can see that *Balad, Bullocks and Bhais* (Buffalo) were the main selling cattle in the pargana **Jalor**.

⁴⁰-Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi,Bahi,No.797,V.S.1823, DAO , Jodhpur (Raj.).

C- Tax on Cattle

UOONT BAB OR UOONT BHACHH

The term *uoont* is used for camel. So literally meaning of *Uoont bab* or *Uoont bhachh* was, A tax on camel.

The Camel, called the ship of desert, was another valuable animal which played no mean part in the economy of the desert.

It was not only the chief means of transportation in desert area of **Bikaner** and **Jodhpur**, but also used in agriculture operation and warfare.

So the people, who kept Camel, had to pay a tax i.e. known as *Uoont bab* in **Jodhpur** and *Uoont bhachh* in **Bikaner**.

In **Bikaner**, the charges of *Uoont bhachh* was Rs.4 and 4 *taka* for per *Uoont*⁴¹(camel) and it was varied for the people of **Marwar (Jodhpur)**. It was levied from **Vishnoi** at the rate of Rs.2 per Camel and Rs.3 for **Mahajans**⁴². It seems that there was a bite relaxation in rate of *Uoont bab* for the **Vishnoi**. **Vishnoi** was a community of **Marwar** known for the protecting trees and worshipping God **Vishnu** mainly they were seasoned agriculturists, many among them were also engaged in trade⁴³.

⁴¹-Habub Bahi, 1851 V.S.,Basta No.1, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁴²- Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No. 940, V.S.1850, DAO,Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁴³ -In Sanad- Parwana Bahi No. 17 , We find the mention of Mala and Harchand Vishnoi of village Ramda Bas Pargana Jodhpur ,who were Camel delers and used to take camel for sale from Marwar to the Deccan .

Table : C-1

Amount Realized From UOONT BAB in Pargana Jodhpur

S.No.	Name of Taffa	Number of Village	Total Number of Camel			Total amount of Uoont bab (Rs.)
			Vishnoiyara	(Mahajanra) Lokara		
1	Haveli	15	26	91	117	325
2	Pipar	06	10	16	26	62
3	Lavairo	08	02	30.5	32.5	95.5
4	Osia	27	27.5	287	341.5	1226
5	Kodhana	07	31	28	59	146
6	Baihalva	05	–	11	11	1833
7	Dunara	04	–	7.5	7.5	22.5
8	Aasop	03	01	07	08	23
9	Setra	04	8.5	18	26.5	817
10	Bhadrajan	02	03	02	05	12
11	Kaitu	02	*	*	–	950
12	Daichhu	01	*	*	–	240

*The number of Camel is not given in the Bahi for Pargana Kaitu and Daichhu

As we see from the table that the highest amount of *Uoont bab* was received from **Taffa Baihalva**. While it has only 11 *Uoont (Camel)* of **Mahajans** the reason was that the state had fixed the amount of Uoont bab for **Taffa Baihalva**, i.e. called *Asal* including the number of Camels too.

Taffa Kaitu and **Daichhu** also paid a fixed amount of **Uoont Bab** to the state without having sufficient number of camels. There was a short type of relaxation for **Vishnoi** sects in paying **Uoont bab** i.e. one rupees less than **Mahajans** and **Loka** (common people of **Marwar**).

In the below table, we described about the tax income of Uoont bhachh at different villages of Cheera Gusainsar in Bikaner in V.S.1851.

Table :C-2

Tax-Income from Uoont at Cheera Gusaisar in Bikaner V.S.1851

S.No.	Name of village	No. of Uoont	Amount of the Tax	
			Rs.	Taka.
1	Jhajhel	4	16	-
2	Jodhasar	7	28	28
3	Taiu	1-1/2	6	6
4	Lakhasar	13-1/2	54	-
5	Jaisalsar	2-1/2	10	10
6	Kaiu	8	32	32
7	Gajsinghpura	1	4	4
8	Punalsar	2-1/2	10	10
9	Ronasar	4	16	16
10	Soniyasar	2	8	8
11	Jenasar vajho	10-1/2	42	42
12	Jeganiyaro vas	4	16	16
13	Seekrdi	2	8	8
14	Bhonudo	8	32	32
15	Mehlusariyo	1	4	4

16	Rupalsar Bikaro	3	12	12
17	Dhawaliyo	1	4	4
18	Thakuriyasar	8	32	32
19	Lakhansar	4	16	16
20	Patamdesar	0	0	0
21	Ghadsisar	1	4	4
22	Amarsar	0	0	0
23	Sanlera	1/2	2	2
24	Idpalsar	0	0	0
25	Karnisar	3	12	12
26	Badh	10	40	40
27	Jagdevali	1/2	2	2
	TOTAL		410	340

*Here ½ (half) used for the camel which not fully loaded (less).

** According to our evidence 14 taka equal to 1 Rs.

Above table shows that the camel was the most important cattle in **Bikaner** because the rate of *Uoont bhachh* was more higher than other's cattle tax and the **State** had received a big amount i.e. Rs. 434 and 4 taka from this tax.

As we see from the table that the village of **Amarsar, Patamdesar** and **Idpalsar** has no camels. The reason behind this was that there were *suno*⁴⁴ villages and the number of *Guvarti*⁴⁵ of these villages were only 2 and 4 i.e. equal to none.

⁴⁴- suno used for the village which has not locality (un populated area).

⁴⁵-Guvarti used for a family.

Table : C-3

**Amount Realized From Uoont Bhachh In Khalisa Villages of
Bikaner**

S.No.	Name of Villages	Amount of The Tax (In Rs.)
1	Vanlo	50
2	Rajaldesar	40
3	Aadeli	41
4	Lakhansar	20
5	Rajdualo	15
6	Sadhasar	35
7	Deluchora	31
8	Lakamadesar	17
9	Sandhansar	38
10	Kanriyasar	38
11	Ralasar	50
12	Masuri	41
13	Surpuro	45
14	Gusaisar	49
15	Gathualo	14
16	Dadvi	65
17	Barsar	38
18	Veegee	65
19	Gukhrasar	50
20	Ravgansa	70
21	Ravasar	10
22	Bughera	50
23	Mankurasar	34
24	Sakhasar	25

The above table gives an income of *Uoont Bhachh* for the individual villages. The result shows that certain villages such as **Ravgansa , Dadvi and Veegee** had a larger income of the tax than others .There is a problem in working out the ratio of *Uoont -Ri-Bhachh* to the

total annual income of the village due to lack of **Village-Rekh** . In other words , the village has not estimated in *Rekh* in **Bikaner**.

Table: C-4

Amount Realized From *Betalab*⁴⁶ Village of Bikaner

A - *Amav-ra* (village of Amav)

S.No.	Name of Aasami	Name of Village	Amount of the Tax
1	Rathor Dheeraj Singh	Lachharsar	75
2	„ Joravar Singh	Davdsar	65
3	„ Dhon Singh	Aankheesar	60
4	„ Varganesh Man Singh	Jogasar	55
5	„ Prem Singh	Busakai	80
6	„ Lal Singh	Katar	65
7	„ Devi Singh	Uharsar	41
8	„ Aanad Singh	Aahvaro	31
9	Kachhawaha Karni Singh	Aasarvas	50
10	„ Durjan Singh	Unkhsar	65
11	Sodo Abhay Singh	Bagaru	35
12	Tuvar Jalam Singh	Kakaro	41

⁴⁶-*Betalab* villages means the village which exempt from payment of the usual Hukumat Cesses.

B - Kamdar⁴⁷-ra (Village of Kamdar)

S.No.	Name of Kamdar	Name of Village	Amount of the Tax
1	Muhanot Babu Singh	Keelansar	180
2	„ Rajan Das	Kasandesar	27
3	„ Sali Ram	Bari	28
4	„ Dolat Ram	Jeevandesar	35
5	„ Udai Singh	Beesalrovas	18
6	„ Jai Kisan	Kharvo-rajsar	40
7	Khanjansi Keesan Dar	Unradsar	35
8	Karam Singh	Rojvali	15

C - Hajuria⁴⁸-ra (Village of Hajuria)

S.No.	Name of Hajur	Name of Village	Amount of the Tax
1	Parihar Janesi	Berasar	40
2	„ Dolat Singh	Vanisar	35
3	Prihar Mukan Singh	Kalsar	10
4	„ Reed Ram	Rajpuriyo	35
5	Sahani Jun Singh	Gopalsar	37
6	Faujdar Keerat Singh	Veeman	25
7	„ Tariadar	Larsahsar	35
8	Heemat Singh	Noyasar	100
9	Sokhat Singh	Unpalsar	35
10	Ch . Reenmal	Bharkhidan	18
11	Parihar Sagat Singh	Ghuhatsar	35
12	„ Bakhat Singh	Kharpajra	30
13	„ Bhah Singh	Ualyasar	45
14	„ Uasram	Kotasar	30
15	Faujdar Seerdar	Bachhar	50
16	Darbari Uarasami	Geerandesar	33

*Both tables 3&4, based on Khalisa-re-Gaunva-re-Hasil-ri-Bahi, No.105, V.S.1808.

⁴⁷-The Kamdar, A person , Who was appointed to look after the affairs of a Jagir.

⁴⁸ - The Hazurian who given land in lieu of their services to the state .

Table-4, shows the amount of *Uoont Bhachh* from individual *Aasami*⁴⁹ of *betalab* village in **Bikaner**.

There were mainly three types of officers, who hold up mostly *betalab* village namely –*Amavra* , *Kamdar* and *Hajuriya* . These officers have a respective position in **Bikaner Darbar** (court).

BALAD BAB (TAX ON BULLOCKS)

The term *Balad* means bullocks or male cows. The State used to realized a tax on a pair of bullocks from the owners, who breeds bullocks for plough-driving as well as water lifting, i.e. *Balad bab*.

It was charged at **one rupees**⁵⁰ on per head of bullock in the pargana **Jodhpur** in V.S.1850 and **Rs. 1&1 taka** for per bullock in the State of **Bikaner**⁵¹.

In the following table the amount of *Balad bab* is given for pargana **Jodhpur** in V.S.1850.

⁴⁹ - Aasami was a revenue payer or an entry in the records .

⁵⁰-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi, Bahi No. 940, V.S. 1850, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁵¹-Habub Bahi, V.S. 1851, Basta No. 1, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: C-5

S.No.	A Name of Taffa	B Number of Village	C Rekh	D Number of Bullocks	E Total Amount of the Tax (in Rs.)	F E as % of C
1	Haveli	58	98505	2045	2045	2.07
2	Kodhana	19	14000	494	494	3.52
3	Bhadrajan	07	15325	475	475	3.09
4	Pipar	15	40650	394	394	0.96
5	Aasop	08	17250	261	261	1.51
6	Pali	08	11,100	230	230	2.07
7	Khairva	04	8900	178	178	2.0
8	Bhaihalva	03	2150	107	107	4.97
9	Kheevsar	05	20100	79	79	0.39
10	Gudochara	03	7750	78	78	1.00
11	Osia	30	45590	1221	1221	2.67
12	Bilara	01	1000	*	75	7.5

*The Bahi does not show the number of bullocks for taffa **Bilara**.

As we can see from the table that the number of bullocks is equalent to the amount of the tax. In taffa **Haveli**, the number of bullocks were maximum while it was minimum in the taffa **Gudochara**. It means the State received the highest amount of the tax from taffa **Haveli** and lowest from taffa **Kheevsar** in place of taffa **Gudochara**. The reason behind this was the number of villages and their *Rekh* of taffa **Kheevsar**, which more than taffa **Gudochara**. The ratio of the tax ranges between 0.39 to 7.5. We can easily judge from the table that there was a sound wealth of cattle in the pargana **Jodhpur** during the period of our study.

In the following table shows the name of villages of Cheera Gusaisar in Bikaner and numbers of Balad along with the amount of tax Balad Bab in V.S. 1851.

Table : C-6

Tax-Income from Balad bab in Cheera Gusaisar of Bikaner

S.No.	Name of Village	No. of Balad	Amount of Tax	
			Rs.	Taka.
1	Jhajhel	2	2	2
2	Jodhasar	10	10	10
3	Taiu	5	5	5
4	Lakhasar	5	5	5
5	Jaisalsar	22	22	22
6	Kaiu	19	19	19
7	Gajsinghpura	4	4	4
8	Punalsar	31	31	31
9	Ronasar	27	27	27
10	Soniyasar	9	9	9
11	Jenasar vajho	51	51	51
12	Jeganiyero vas	18	18	18
13	Seekrali	5	5	5
14	Bhonudo	100	100	100
15	Mehlu sariya	13	13	33
16	Ropalsar Bika-ro	15	15	15
17	Dhawaliyo	6	6	6
18	Thakuriyasar	33	33	33
19	Lakhansar	14	14	14
20	Patamadesar	2	2	2
21	Ghadsisar	16	16	16
22	Amarsar	6	6	6
23	Sanlera	11	11	11
24	Idpalsar	2	2	2
25	Karnisar	3	3	3
26	Badh	5	5	5
27	Jagdevali	10	10	10
	Total		444	411

*14 taka qual to 1 Rs., According to our evidence.

Above table shows that generally, in every village of Cheera has bullocks though it was in minimum numbers. Village **Bhonudo** has maximum numbers of bullocks i.e.100 and **Jhajhel** or **Patamdesar** has only 2 bullocks i.e. very least. The reason behind this was, the suitable climate and condition for living being. So the village was the most populated in the area. The numbers of **Guvani**(Family) was 78⁵² in the village. On the other hand, the village **Idpalsar** was a deserty area and has no suitable climate and conditions for living being. There was only two **Guvani** in the village **Idpalsar**⁵³. The State of **Bikaner** had received an income of Rs.473 & 5 taka from this tax.

BHAINS BAB (TAX ON BUFFALO)

The term **Bhains** means Buffalo. The people, who breded buffaloes for milk and other dairy products, had to pay bhais bab in Rathor States (**Jodhpur & Bikaner**). The pastoral community of the States earned their livelihood by selling of Buffalo's milk and the Ghee derived from it.

Bhains Bab was levied from peasants at the rate of Rs.2 per **Dujani** and Rs. 1 per **Aahini** Buffalo in pargana **Jodhpur**⁵⁴, while it was charged at the rate of Rs.1 & 1 taka in Cheera **Gusainsar** of **Bikaner**⁵⁵.

⁵²-Habub Bahi, V.S. 1851, Basta No. 1, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁵³-Ibid.

⁵⁴ - Jodhpur Hukumat -ri -Jamabandi , Bahi No . 940 , V.S. 1850, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁵⁵-Hubub Bahi, Basta No.1, V.S.1851, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Dujani and *Aahini* were the well defined breeds of Buffaloes in **Marwar**. The *dujani* was more milchy than *aahini* buffaloes . So the people, who had kept this kind of buffalo, paid one rupees more than *aahini*.

The following table shows, the name of villages of cheera *Gusainsar*, number of buffaloes, and the amount of the tax, which received by the State of **Bikaner** in V.S.1851.

Table: C-7

S.No.	Name of village	No. of Bhains	Amount of theTax Taka.	Rs.
1	Jhajhel	12	12	12
2	Jodhasar	9	9	9
3	Taiu	2	2	2
4	Lakhasar	9	9	9
5	Jaisalsar	3	3	3
6	Kaiu	11	11	11
7	Gajsinghpura	2	2	2
8	Punalsar	6	6	6
9	Ronasar	6	6	6
10	Soniyasar	6	6	6
11	Jenasar vajho	20	20	20
12	Jeganiyaro vas	8	8	8
13	Seekali	2	2	2
14	Bhonudo	19	19	19
15	Mehlusar	3	3	3

16	Rupalsar	2	2	2
17	Dhawaliya	3	3	3
18	Thakuriyasar	8	8	8
19	Lakhansar	9	9	9
20	Patamdesar	2	2	2
21	Ghadsisar	6	6	6
22	Amarsar	2	2	2
23	Sanlera	3	3	3
24	Idpalsar	0	0	0
25	Karnisar	3	3	3
26	Badh	2	2	2
27	Jagdevali	0	0	0
	Total		158	158

*14 *taka* equal to 1 Rs.

Above table shows that the number of buffaloes was highest in village **Jenasar vajho** i.e. 20 and the lowest in village **Idpalsar** or **Jagdevali** due to the unsuitable climate & conditions of the area. The area was also least populated in comparison of other village of the Cheera **Gusainsar**.

The State of **Bikaner** received an amount of Rs. 169 and 4 *taka* on account of this tax from Cheera **Gusainsar** in V.S.1851.

The other following table: C-8, shows, the number of villages of each *taffas* or pargana **Jodhpur**, total number of buffaloes included **Dujani & Aahini** and the amount of the tax , which received by the State of **Marwar**.

Table: C-8

Tax-Income from Bhains Bab in pargana Jodhpur

S.No.	Name of Taffa	No. of Village	Total No. of Buffaloes			Total Amount (In Rs.)
			Dujani	Aahini	Total	
1	Haveli	47	99	126	225	324
2	Osia	24	35	64	99	134
3	Kothana	15	22	54	76	98
4	Pipar	11	16	16	32	48
5	Aasop	08	33	39	72	105
6	Bhadrajan	07	37	30	67	104
7	Pali	06	15	19	34	49
8	Kheevsar	03	03	06	09	12
9	Khairva	03	05	07	12	17
10	Bhaihlvra	02	07	03	10	17
11	Gudochara	02	10	04	14	24

The table shows that the highest amount was received from taffa **Haveli** among the all *taffas* of pargana Jodhpur due to the maximum number of buffaloes.

The number of *dujani* buffaloes was less than *aahini* in the pargana. taffa **Haveli** has the maximum number of *dujani* while it was minimum in taffa **Kheevsar**. taffa **Bhaihlvra** has minimum number of *Aahini* buffaloes.

GHORA-RA-HASAL or GHORA-RE-GHAS-RA

It was a tax on the field or farm where, the people used to keep their horse. In other words, the people, who breeds the horse, have to pay a tax according to the number of horse to the State i.e. known as *Ghora-ra-Hasal* in Jodhpur(Marwar) and *Ghora-re-Ghas-ra* in Bikaner.

The State of **Bikaner** received an income of Rs.25 from **Sheikhsar** as *Ghora-re-ghas-ra* and Rs.9 from **Somalsar**⁵⁶ in V.S.1798, while it was Rs. 56 for the State of **Marwar** from pargana **Siwana**⁵⁷ in 1841. The tax *Ghora-ra-hasal* was charged at the rate of Rs.6 and 4 annas for per head in **Marwar**.

⁵⁶-Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bai No.103, V.S.1798, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁵⁷-Siwana Kutcheri-ri-jamabandi Bahi No. 1798, V.S.1841, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

D- Tax on Punishment

FAROHI or PESHKASH FAROHI

Farohi was a fine known as *Taksir*, and *Dandpharoi* in various Rajput State, imposed for miscellaneous crimes such as theft, adulteration⁵⁸, illegal grazing⁵⁹ of animals, sale of unclaimed belonging, sale of arms, giving shelter to an offender etc.

In **Bikaner**, the tax *Farohi* was called as the name of *Peshkash Farohi*⁶⁰.

The table **D-1**, given below, shows the amount, received as *Farohi* from pargana **Jalor's** village in V.S. 1821.

Table: D-1

S.No.	A Name of Village	B Name of Patti	C Rekh	D Farohi (in Rs.)	E D as % of C
1	Qasba Jalor	Jalor	6250	13	0.20
2	Thandapra	Dandhar	2000	05	0.25
3	Badagaun	Gadau	2000	39	1.95

⁵⁸.A- Mochi Narayan of Jalor , used to fight with another Mochi Bhivad . So he was charged Rs. 11 as Genegari ; Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No. 800 , V. S. 1835 , DAO , Jodhpur (Raj).

B- Jats of village Ravanaia , Bikaner , quarried , so the amount of Rs. 3 was charged as Farohi from him ; Khalise-re- Gaonva-ri-Hasil-ri- Bahi No.105 , V.S. 1808 ,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁵⁹-The cattle of village sinthal, Bikaner entered in the field of Jats, village Tejrasar , Without Permission so the amount of Rs. 21 was charged as Gunegari on Charans ; Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No. 105 , V.S. 1808 ,RSA,Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶⁰-At Bikaner , there was a dispute of engagement (Sagai) between Bhati Sunder and Rajveer Mohkam Singh of village Foga . So the amount of Rs. 16 was charged as *Jurmana* in addition to Peshkash Farohi ; Bikaner Hasil-re- Lekhe-ri-Bahi No. 28A , V.S. 1769 , RSA , Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: D-2

S. No.	Tax-Payers	Name of first Husband	Name of second Husband	Time	Amount of the Tax
1	Daughter of Chaudhary Samar Singh of village Devasar	Chaudhary Ram Chand of village Tharlisar	Jhakar Chandra of village Gusainsar	Aasad sudi 1, 1808	2
2	Daughter of Roop Singh of village Sabhasar	Son of Chaudhary Uarma-Ubhani of village Jaradesar	Chaudhary Ramchand of village Dared	Savan vadi 5, 1807	2
3	Daughter of Chaudh. Hariani of Lakhmadesar	Chaudhary Aagrik of village Chudabai	Chaudhary Ramgodare of Maigadheer	Aasadh sudi 10, 1808	2

From the above table **D-2**, as we see that the amount of *Rith* was same (equal) for all the people of **Bikaner**, i.e. Rs. 2. In the table, the tax was paid by the daughters of the **Chaudharies**, who slipped (*fall in love*) with other one. In **Bahi** the term "*Pheesal gai*" used for it because they were all married and it was a illegal deed. So they paid fee (*Rith*) for legalization of their illegal marriage.

E- Religious, Cheritable & Social Tax

DHUAN BHACHH or CHHAPARVASI (JHUMPI)

The States used to levy a tax on house and hut, which was known as *Dhuan Bhachh* and *Jhumpi* in **Bikaner & Jodhpur**.

Dhuan means the smoke comes out from fuel (fire). So the literary meaning of the word was, a tax which imposed on the number of hearths in a house. It was a kind of house tax, charged at the rate of between Rs. 1 to 1.50 in almost *Cheeras* of **Bikaner** in 18th century. In other word, the rate of *Dhuan Bhachh* ranges between Rs. 1 to 1.50.

For example: The rate of *Dhuan Bhachh* for **Cheera Khader**⁶⁶, was Rs. 1.50 while it was Rs. 1 in **Patha-ra-Gaon-Naharsar-ro-vas**⁶⁷.

In 1767, the state of **Bikaner**, received an income of Rs.514 from **Cheera Gusainsar** on account of *Dhuan Bhachh*⁶⁸. While it was Rs. 1038 from **Cheera Sheikhsar**⁶⁹ in V.S. 1770 .

In the following table, an amount of the tax for several *Cheeras* of **Bikaner** was given below respectively.

⁶⁶-Bikaner-Kagda-ri-Bahi No. 8, V.S.1846,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶⁷-Khalisa-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No.105, V.S.1808,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶⁸-Gusainsar-re-Cheera-ri- Hasil BahiNo.48, V.S.1767,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶⁹-Sheikhsar-re-Cheera-ri-Hasil Bahi No.22, V.S.1707,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: E-1

Amount realized from Dhan Bhachh in several Cheeras of Bikaner

S.No.	Name of Cheeras	Amount of the Tax (in Rs.)
1	Jasrasar	280
2	Sheikhsar	53
3	Gusainsar	130
4	Veedahad	338
5	Sihakoti	90
6	Rajahad	1500
7	Khader	1909
8	Rini	249
9	Magra	310
10	Nohar	209

Above table shows the amount of *Dhan bhachh* in several *Cheeras* of **Bikaner** for one month⁷⁰ i.e. *Magh vadi 3*, to *Fagun sudi 15*, of V.S.1808.

We can see from the table that the amount of the tax was highest in *Cheera Khader* and lowest in *Sheikhsar*. It means, *Cheera Khader* has more number of house than other *Cheeras* of **Bikaner**. Next to *Khader*, *Cheera of Rajahad*, *Veedahad* and *Magra* has respective position in realizing the amount of tax.

In **Marwar**, the house tax was known as the name of *Ghar-Ginti* or *Chhaparvasi (Jhumpi)*⁷¹. It was charged at the rate of Rs.1 to 4 annually for per settlement in pargana **Sanchor** of **Marwar**, 8 *Annas* in pargana **Jaitaran** and Rs. 1 to 2 in **Siwana** during the period of our study.

⁷⁰-Khalise-re-Gaunva-ri-Hasil-ri- Bahi No.105,V.S.1808,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁷¹-The term Chhaparvasi (Jhumpi) means a thatched hut-a temporary settlement.

The State of **Marwar** received an amount of Rs.16 on account of *Chhparvasi (Jhumpi)* from **Sanchor**⁷² and Rs.37 from pargana **Jaitaran**⁷³ in V.S.1818.

Table: E-2

Realization of Chhparvasi in pargana Siwana in V.S.1840

A Name of Clan	B Name of villages	C Rekh	D Amount of Tax Rs. , Anna , Ps.	E D as % of C
<i>Khalisa Village</i> 1	Jeedotari	4000	2 ,	0.05
<i>Pattayat village</i>				
Champawat 1	Seeraro	4100	2 ,	0.04
Bala 1	Ludrado	300	1 , 8 ,	0.66
2	Balu	900	1 ,	0.11
3	Devado	700	1 , 8 ,	0.28
Bhati 1	Lalano	1000	1 ,	0.1
2	Kupawas	2500	2 ,	0.08
		13500		0.08

The table based on *Siwana Kutcheri-ri-Bahi* No.1798, V.S.1841.

⁷²-Jalor Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.797, V.S.1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁷³-Jaitaran Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.667, V.S.1818, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

THAKUR-JI or RUSANAI

There was a local deity taxes too in **Rathor States**, which imposed for the maintenance of religious places known as *Thakur ji* in **Bikaner** and *Rusanai* in **Jodhpur**. The tax *Thakur ji* was charged at the rate of Rs.1 for per village in **Bikaner**⁷⁴ during the period of our study. While the tax *Rusanai* was charged at the rate of Rs.8 and 6 *Annas* for *mun* oil for lightning in temples in **Jodhpur (Marwar)**⁷⁵.

The table: **E-3**, shows that the amount of *Thakur ji* for several *Cheeras* of **Bikaner**. The highest amount came from *Cheera Jasrasar-Ramsar* i.e. Rs.30.

The table: **E-4**, shows the amount of *Thakur ji* for several village of **Patha-ra**. Generally it was charged Rs. 1 for every village except of **Aabasar**.

The village **Aabasar** paid Rs.3 as *Thakur ji*, the reason behind this, it was a more populated and big village in comparison of others and the people had great faith in devoting for their **God & Goddess**.

MELA-RA or MELA-PADKATI

There was also an income from the commercial fairs (*Melas*) being organized in the **Rathor States** viz "*Kolayat Mela*", "*Ganesh Mela*", *fair of "Teja ji"*, "*Ramdev ji*", "*Mallinath ji*" etc.

⁷⁴-Khalisa-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No.105,V.S.1808, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁷⁵-Siwana Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi BahiNo.1798,V.S.1841,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) ; The State had received an amount of Rs.11 as Rusanai from pargana Siwana.

The State has imposed a tax on such type of fairs i. e. known as *Mela-ra* in **Bikaner** and *Mela-Padkati* in **Jodhpur (Marwar)**⁷⁶. Generally Rs.5 was charged as *Mela-ra* for a village in **Bikaner**⁷⁷.

The table shows the tax-income from *Mela-ra* in various village of **Bikaner** (see table: **E-4**) according to table the rate of the tax was same for every village.

KHARCH-RA

The term *Kharch* means expenditure. It was a tax which imposed on the expenditures that were committed in receiving the others tax. In other word, it was a fund for common expenses known as *Kharch-ra* in **Rathor States**.

The table shows the amount of *Kharch* for various village of **Bikaner** (see table: **E-4**). As we see from the table that the amount of *Kharch* was not same for every village, it was different. The amount was ranges between Rs.1 to 3.

It (*Kharch*) was Rs.1 for small village like **Sadrasar, Kudsa** or Rs.2 for **Upani, Ladhasar** and Rs.3 for big village like **Aabasar**.

⁷⁶-Siwana Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.1798,V.S.1841,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) ; The State of Marwar had received an income of Rs.190 as Mela-ra from the fair of Mallinath ji at Talwara in Siwana.

⁷⁷-Khalisa-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No. 105 , V.S. 1808 , RAS Bikaner (Raj.).

DESPRATH

It was a residential tax, which imposed on a person who wanted to live (set) in a village permanently. It was charged at the rate of Rs. 0.50 *Ps.* to 1.50 *Ps.* in **Bikaner**⁷⁸. In 1820 V.S., an amount of Rs.3 was received as *Desprath* from the village of **Nawalsari** in *Cheera Reni*⁷⁹.

In table: **E-3**, we mentioned the realized amount of *Desprath* from the villages of various *Cheeras* (See table: E-3). The table shows that the State received the highest amount of *Desprath* from *Cheera Veedahad* i.e. Rs.258 and the lowest from **Sheikhsar** i.e. Rs. 91. It means among the *Cheeras* of **Bikaner**, *Cheera Veedahad* was most populated.

The table: **E-4**, Shows an amount of the tax from **Patha-ra-Gaon**⁸⁰ of **Bikaner** this table shows, the amount of the tax, village wise. The highest amount of the tax came from village **Aabasar** and lowest from **Gomdhsar**.

GUSAIN JI

It was a collective tax. Which was charged for *Sadhu-Sants*. The rate of the tax was also Rs.1 in a village⁸¹.

As we see from table: E-3, that the highest amount of the tax came from *Cheera Jasrasar-Ramsar* and lowest from **Sheikhar** i.e. Rs.15. *Cheera Veedahad* has not paid this tax due to lack of *Sants* in the *Cheera*. The charges of *Gusain ji* was same(equal) for every village of **Bikaner** (see table: E-4).

⁷⁸ - In village Naharsar-ro vas , Khichra Gaggani had paid 8 Annas (50 Paisa) as Desprath while Chaudhary Ando Aasana paid Rs. 1.50 on account of Desparth.

⁷⁹ - Khalisa-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No. 105 ,V.S. 1808 , RSA Bikaner (Raj.).

⁸⁰ - Patha-ra-Gaon means the village which assigned to the officer , who maintain the revenue account in written .

⁸¹-Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No.105,V.S.1802,RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

TABLE: E-3

S.No.	Name of Cheeras	No.of village	Dhuan	Desprath	Thakur ji	Gusain ji	Total
1	Gusainsar	38	522	157	24	21	724
2	Veedahad	54	1025	258	28	-	1311
3	Magre Somalsar	41	704	133	26	22	885
4	Rajahad	25	519	173	22	20	734
5	Jasrasar-Ramsar	39	06	228	30	270	534
6	Sheikhsar	34	358	91	19	15	483

The table is based on Gusainsar-re-Cheere-ri- Bahi , V.S. 1795 , RSA ,Bikaner (Raj.).

TABLE: E-4

S. No.	Name of Villages	Dhuan	Desprath	Thakur ji	Gusain ji	Mela-ra	Kharch	Total
1	Upani	35	17	01	01	05	02	61
2	Ladhsar	40	17	01	01	05	02	66
3	Ghatu-ja-Kharo	19	13	01	01	05	01	40
4	Aabasar	30	35	03	01	05	03	77
5	Parghado	14	15	01	01	05	02	38
6	Sadrasar	15	09	01	01	05	01	32
7	Gomdhisar	11	05	01	01	05	01	24
8	Kudsu	09	07	01	01	05	01	24

The table is based on Khalisa-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi , V.S. 1808 , RSA , Bikaner (Raj.).

F- Professional Tax

There were some professional taxes too in **Rathor States**, which were realized annually from persons, who engaged in various profession and were known by different names according to their profession.

Here, we give some examples of the professional taxes-

- A. The charged from *tellis* (oil pressers) engaged in the profession of extracting oil from seeds, was called *Takari-ri-Tolai* in **Bikaner**⁸² and *Teliya-ri-Ghani* in **Jodhpur**⁸³.
- B. The tax charged from *Rangrej*⁸⁴ was known as *Ragar-Ragat-ra* in **Bikaner** and *Rangrej-ra* in **Jodhpur**.
- C. *Jata-ra* was also a professional tax which imposed on the sects of Jats community in **Bikaner**. The *Jats* were the most powerful agriculturist class, they constituted about 11 % of the state's population.

Our evidence⁸⁵ does not furnish the rate of the tax but it records the realized amount of the *Cheeras* of **Bikaner**, i.e. given in the below—

⁸²-Sawa Bahi Churu No.4, V.S.1883-84, p.23, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) ; in 1883, A sum of Rs.56 and Annas 8 was collected as Takari-ri-Tolai from the Telli of Cheera Churu.

⁸³-Phalodi-ri-kutcheri-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.1493, V.S.1826, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁸⁴-The Rangrejs used to dye cloths, they were found through out the State.

⁸⁵-Khalise-re-Gaonva-ri-Hasil Bahi No.105, V.S.1808, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

S.No.	Name of Cheera	Amount of the Tax
1	Khedra (khadr)	402
2	Gusainsar	219
3	Rajahad	372
4	Reni	235

As we see that in *Cheera Khadr*, the amount of the tax was highest in comparison of others three *Cheeras* of **Bikaner**. Probably, the reason was that, this *Cheera* belongs to *Jats* community mostly.

D. Just like **Bikaner**, there was *Sal bab* in **Jodhpur**, which imposed on *Meghwal* community of **Marwar**. The *Meghwal*, known as *Charmars, Bhambhi* and *Mochis* (Cobblers), were found in every village and town of **Jodhpur & Bikaner**. They used to manufacture leather goods from the skin of dead animals. The rate of *Sal bab* was Rs.2 for a year in pargana **Jodhpur**⁸⁶ of **Marwar**.

In the following table, the amount of *Sal bab* for pargana **Jodhpur** in V.S.1850, was given respectively-

⁸⁶-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.940,V.S.1850,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

Table: F-1

S.No.	Name of Taffas	Number of village	Amount of the Tax (InRs.)
1	Haveli	31	445
2	Pipar	02	08
3	Kherva	03	40
4	Rohath	01	15
5	Dunara	03	05
6	Kothana	11	76
7	Laverai	01	05
8	Osiya	12	161
9	Kheevsar	02	20
10	Setra	02	44

CHAPTER - 4

REVENUE ASSIGNMENT: JAGIR

REVENUE ASSIGNMENT: JAGIR

The system of *Jagir* assignment in **Rathor States**, prior to the coming of the **Mughals**, was known as *Samant-pratha* in the pre-muslim periods and *patta*-system in later period of Indian History.

Rao Jodha (A.D.1453-1489) the founder of Rathor dynasty, made sub-assignments exclusively to his blood relation (*bhai-band*)¹. But **Maldeo**, being a powerful and most prominent Rathor ruler of **Marwar** replaced the concept of *bhai-band* by the concept of *chaker*²(clan-retainers).

Actually, the rulers of **Rathor States** were the *Jagirdars* of the *Watan*(Home) territory. So they sub-assigned their rights to their clansmen (noble) through a *patta*³ (revenue assignment).

The holder of *patta* was designated as *pattayat* or *pattayait* in **Jodhpur** and *Thakur* in **Bikaner**. Their territory was also known as *Jagir* and *Thikana* or *Thakurai*⁴ (region of the *Thakur*) throughout the both **States** of Rathors (**Jodhpur & Bikaner**).

The credit of starting the *patta* System in **Bikaner** was given to **Raja Rai Singh of Bikaner**⁵. It was the time, when the *patta* System was in vogue in **Bikaner**, as well as **Jodhpur**. He used to joint the *Thakur's* region with the **State** by a service tenure of many responsibilities.

¹-Marwar-ra-pargana-ri-vigat, I, pp.36-40.

²-A Persian word, means servant, indicate the subordinate position of the assignee.

³-The *patta*, a service tenure assignment, was a written document which given the right of supremacy power (including the collection of land revenue and other taxes) in the area, authorized under it by the ruler of thr State.

⁴-Dayal Das-ri-khyat, II, p.38, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁵-Parwana Bahi V.S. 1750, pp.23-26, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

The nobles considered themselves as the son of the same father as the ruler, enjoying their patrimony by the same right as the ruler himself. The **State**, in fact did not belong to the ruler, it belong to the clan as a whole i.e. **Rathor Ranjit Singh Govind Dasot Khamp**⁶i.e. **Rathor Ranjit Singh** family of **Govind Das** belonging to the **Medtia** tribe of **Rathors of Marwar(Jodhpur)**.

Just like **Marwar**, in **Bikaner** too, the **Thakurs** were also considered as the *patavi*⁷ of their *khamp* (clan) and given the title of **Rav** and **Raval**. **Raval Kandhal**⁸, **Rao Beeda**⁹, **Mandla**¹⁰, **Rupa** and **Natha** were the first **Thikanadars** of the Rathor State **Bikaner**¹¹.

It was made compulsory for every **Pattayat** or **Thakur** to get the **patta** from the ruler of the **State** for the continuation of their holder ship in their hereditary¹² area. On the other hand, the **Pattayat** and **Thakur** were free to manage their respective territories. They, being supreme in their **Thikana**¹³ enjoyed exclusive, executive, administrative and military powers. They could make sub-assignment also.

The **patta**, thus corresponding to **Jagir** and **Pattayat** to **Jagirdars** of **Mughal administration**.

⁶-Khas Rukka Parwana Bahi No.2, p.1, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.); "*Main to sardar ri salah siway ek kadam na diya fer disa.....mhare tawar bhela ae hi tawer her*" –A letter written to the Sardar from the ruler Marwar.

⁷-Headman or the founder of the first row of the clan. The Thikana of patavi was considered as the main Thikana of the same clan.

⁸-Ravat Kandhal ji, uncle of Rao Beeka (founder of the Rathor State of Bikaner), was the headman of the clan Kandhlot Rathor.

⁹-Rao Beeda, brother of Rao Beeka, was the headman of the clan Beedavat.

¹⁰-Mandla was the founder of the first row of the clan Mandlavat.

¹¹-Desh Darpan, Pp. 94-97.

¹²-Devra, G.S.L : Administrative system of Rajasthan, Pp. 50-51.

¹³-The Term Thikana was used for the capital of Jagirdar's village.

The *Jagir* against *mansab* were assigned against *Jama*¹⁴ or later on *Jama-i-dami* but the *pattas* were made against *rekh*¹⁵, classed land revenue.

The *Rekh* was assigned through a *patta* currying the terms and conditions which a *Pattayat* was obliged to fulfill in the absence of that his *patta* was liable to the resumed or *Zebt*.

Nainsi had used the term *rekh* for the figures, which represented the assessed land revenue of the *khalisa* or *Jagir* village. On the basis of that the *pattas* were granted to the *Jagirdars* by the *Raja*¹⁶.

In the *pattas* of *Bikaner*, we do not have any description about of the *rekh*. The whole things were mentioned in the same way as in the *pattas* of *Jodhpur (Marwar)* except of *rekh*. For example:- there were the description about the number of village, income of village, number of taxes of village etc. in the *pattas* of *Bikaner*¹⁷.

The reason behind this was that, the *rekh* was not in vogue in *Bikaner* administration during the period of our study.

In place of *rekh*, a fixed number of soldiers were mentioned in the *Bikaner's pattas* for *chakri* i.e. called "*Zabta-ka-Aswar*"¹⁸.

Instead of being assigned villages, sometimes a *Pattayat* could occasionally be authorized to collect some taxes from a particular village. Theoretically, the *patta* was not supposed to be held in perpetuity, but in practice it was just otherwise. These were generally, bestowed upon the

¹⁴-Jama means the State land revenue demand under Mughals including Mal, Jihat and Sair-jihat.

¹⁵-Assessed land revenue of a particular piece of land or village, it was began to start in the patta, since the times of Swai Raja Sur Singh (A.D.1595-1619).

¹⁶-Marwar-ra-pargana-ri-vigat, I, p.51.

¹⁷-Sharma, G.D. ; Rajput Polity , Pp.84-87.

¹⁸-Parwana Bahi No. 2/1, p251, V.S. 1802, RSA, Bikaner. : At Bikaner, the patta of 14 village has given Muhan Singh, Devi Singhot on Savan vadi 5, St. 1837 in the from of Chakri Aswar.

immediate successor¹⁹. Sometimes, it was not transferred to a son of the deceased but was given to his brothers²⁰.

The assignment of *pattas* in all cases were always preceded by a payment of *Peshkash*²¹ (lit. offering). In both of the **Rathor States**. This practice was introduced by **Mota Raja Udai Singh** (A.D.1583-1595) in **Marwar** after the pattern of the **Mughal** administration later on, it was renamed as "*Hukamanamah*"²² by **Maharaja Ajit Singh** (A.D.1707-1724). But its general use is evident from the times of **Bijay Singh**²³, specially from V.S.1822. onwards.

There was no reason or rhyme in fixing *peshkash* or *hukamanamah*, it was to be charged in consultation with the *Pattayats*. The offering could be more less than half the *rekh* or it equaled the *rekh*²⁴. It also depended on the sweet will of ruler alongwith the paying capacity of a *Pattayat* or *Thakur*.

Generally, the *patta* of a whole village (*darobast*) was assigned to one, joint *pattas* were being assigned between two²⁵ to four *asamis*

¹⁹-Patta Bahi No.3, p.33, V.S. 1820-23, Dao, Jodhpur (Raj.) : The patta of village Bhagasani, taffa Pipar of pargana Jodhpur, was conferred upon his son, Ra. Seerdar Singh on Kati vadi 2, St.1821.

²⁰-Ibid, p. 66 : The patta of Kathdara, taffa Pali of pargana Jodhpur, was given to his brother Sonagara Seerdar Singh, on Kati sudi 14, St.1822.

²¹A-The payment of peshkash was a mark of sub-ordination to the superior.

B-Parwana Bahi No. 2/1, V.S.1802, p.251, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) : Mukan Singh, Devi Singhot was deposited an amount of Rs.4001 as Peshkashi in Bikaner court for renewal the patta on Savan vadi 5, V.S.1837.

C- Ibid, p. 315: Ra. Danraj, Jor Singhot was paid Rs 3000)3001 as Peshkashi for receiving the pattas of 12 village in Chakri from the court, on Aasad vadi 8, St.1820.

²²-Hukamanamah was the fee realized by the State on the Succession of a new Jagirdar.

²³-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi bahi, V.S.1823, Pg.No. not given.

²⁴- Saxena, R.K. ; The Apparatus of Rathors. pp 26-27.

²⁵-Patta Bahi No.3.V.S.1820-23, p.91, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.) : A patta of Thalvad- patti Dahiyawati, Jalor having a rekh of 1250 was given to two assignees namely- Bhati Surat Singh, and Keerat Singh on Aasoj vadi 11, St.1823.

(*pattayat*). For example: in a *patta* of V.S.1823, there were as many as three²⁶ *asamis* in the same village.

The amount of *rekh* was specified according to the share of holdings.²⁷ For example: a *patta* of *pargana* **Jodhpur**, was divided into three parts. Apart of half village was assigned to **Pavar Jago** and other two part of one fourth (1/4) village assigned to **Kesara Haram** and **Pavar Megha** respectively on *Aasoj sudi 6, Ravivar, St.1821*.

As far as the location of *jagirs* is concerned it was not necessary that they be coupled at a single place²⁸, barring the few heavy weights who could have it consolidated in a single village or *pargana*²⁹.

Sometimes grants were given in bighas. For example: Brahman **Chiman Kushlani** was given the grants of 100 bighas in qasba **Churu** and 200 bighas in gaon **Gajsar** of **Bikaner**, on *Posh vadi 3, Guruvar, St.1871*.³⁰

²⁶A-Patta Bahi No. 3, 1820-1823, p.33 : A patta of Uhbar-taffa Baihalver,pargana Jodhpur, has three asami.

B-Patta Bahi No.1,V.S. 1813-16, DAO, Jodhpur(Raj.) :Sometimes a patta was granted to as many as five assignees, Rasul Khan, Pier Khan ,Said Khan and Siraz Khan shared a patta.

²⁷-Patta Bahi No.3, V.S.1820-23, p.33, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) : Out of a Jagir of Rs. 400,Jago Barsaj, Kesara Haram and Pavar Megha were assigned Rs.200,100 and 100 Rs.

²⁸-Ibid, p.84 : The Jagirs of Bhati Ratan Singhot rekh 19,150 ; comprising of 12 village, was scattered in three different parganas of Jodhpur,Phalodi and Sojat assigned on Savan vadi 7,St.1823.

²⁹-Ibid : The entire Jagir of Bhati Pahar Singh of rekh 7225, comprising 14 village, was located in a single pargana of Jodhpur.

³⁰-Parwana Bahi, No.2/1,V.S.1802, p.9, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: I
Rekh and Peshkash (in Rs)

S.No.	A Clan	B Pattayats	C Patta-Rekh	D Peshkash	E D as % of C
1	Champ- awat	Badri Das Ram Chand	3100	3001	96.80
2	„	Fateh Singh Bhag, Hari Das	500	375	75.00
3	Kumpa- awat	Simbhu Singh, Sagat Singh	4000	425	10.62
4	„	Pem Singh, Sagat Singh	1000	251	25.10
5	Medtia	Jorawar Singh, Behari Singh	25000	7001	28.00
6	„	Himmat Singh, Raj Singh	625	25	4.00
7	Jaitawat	Behari Das, Achal Das	4251	1000	23.52
8	„	Anoop Singh, Annad Singh	2800	1501	53.6
9	Udawat	Sahib Khan, Man Singh	3000	701	23.36
10	„	JaGat Singh, Ram Singh	3000	501	16.70
11	Karnot	Maha Singh, Prithvi Raj	5250	5001	95.25
12	Bhati	Likho Hari Singh	3100	401	12.93
13	„	Mahesh Das, Natho Amro	14500	2750	18.96

The table is based on Patta Bahi No.1, Pg.No.23. and Patta BahiNo.2,

(V.S.1764-70 & 1774-91)

NATURE OF PATTAS/JAGIRS

There were mainly two kinds of *pattas*. First, the *pattas*, which assigned by the Raja in home territory (*watan*) and others and others were assigned outside the *Watan*.

The second type of *pattas* were invariably those which were assigned outside *Watan jagirs* of the rulers and as such were few and far between. Those *pattas* were automatically transferred with the transfer of *Jagir* of the Raja and the assignee was assigned an identical *patta* in the new *jagir*³¹. In this chapter, we have mentioned the *pattas* mostly, which were issued by the ruler of the Rathor State, **Jodhpur & Bikaner** in his home territory. On the basis of available **Patta Bahis**, we can categorize the following type of the *pattas*.

During the minority of the prince no *pattas* were issued. But such orders issued were called *Amal-re-chitthi*.³² The State has also charged some amount to issuing *Amal-ri-Chitthi*³³.

³¹-Vyas, R.P. ; Role of Nobility in Marwar, Pp.81-86.

³²- Patta Bahi No.3, p.107,V.S.1820-23,DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) ; The patta of village Jogiyasani-taffa haveli, paragana Jodhpur, carrying a rekh of 375, was given to Manglia Beejana by issuing amal-re-chitthi on vaisakh vadi 3, St. 1823.

³³-Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Jamabandi Bahi No.935, V.S. 1823, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.): The rate of issuing *Amal-ri-Chitthi* was Rs.9 in occurrence in pargana Jodhpur.

Non –transferable pattas

Generally speaking, permanent *pattas/jagirs* were those assignments which were not normally resumable and hereditary *pattas*. These are the *pattas* which were not normally transferable, known as ‘*Thikanas*’ or ‘*rajthan*’³⁴ (seat of royalty) in the Rathor States.

Before the time of **Maldeo** the system of assignment was based on the concept of *bhai-bant* (sharing among brothers), But during the time of **Maldeo**, the *pattas* were given to those family members and other kinsmen who accepted his suzerainty, they were assigned some permanent villages in *jagirs*.

These villages were developed by them as their “**home domain**” and they constructed “*Garh/Gaddi*”³⁵ (small fort) alongwith some residential accommodation (*Haveli*) in particular places for their families.³⁶ This respective territory was known a capital town or village subsequently came to known as *rajthan* or *thikana*. For example: in 1458 A.D. **Merta** was granted to **Medtia Rathors** (sub-clan of Rathors) by **Rao Jodha**³⁷. This area was not transferred from them until the reign of **Jaswant Singh**, except for a short time during the period of **Maldeo**.

In general, it was a custom or practice that *thikanas (rajthan)* remained with a *pattayat*³⁸ descendants. Sometimes a *patta/jagir* was not

³⁴-Nainsi, Khyat, Vol. I, p. 274 ; The word “rajthan”represents the headquarter of a pattayat.It seems that during the course of time this word Rajthan was converted into Thikana.

³⁵-Saxena, R.K. ; Rathor Nobility, p.55.

³⁶-Nainsi,Khyat,Vol. II, Pp. 154-57.

³⁷ - Vigat , Pt. II , p. 37.

³⁸-Patta Bahi No.3, p.115, V.S. 1820-23, DAO Jodhpur(Raj.); The patta of Seerdar Singh, having a rekh of 625, was given to his nephew, Ladhu Singh on Aadsad sudi 4, St.1823.

35-Patta Bahi No.3, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.).

transferred to a son of the deceased but was given to his brothers and other relatives.³⁹

In Bikaner, the holder of hereditary *pattas*, was known as *Aasamidar Chakar Pattayat* and their territories (*Thikanas*) were established at the border of the State with the time of **Rao Bika**. They were the heritage (succosurs) of the clan of **Bika Rathors**⁴⁰. So they paid *Chakri* to State for renewal their hereditary right in their hereditary *Thikanas*.

Table: II
Aasamidar Chakar Pattas of Bikaner
(Permanent or hereditary pattas)

S.No.	Clan	Name of Thakurs	Thikana	Time of assignment
1	Bika Rathor	Rajsoni s/o Khadag Singh	Khudresa	Ist Savan vadi 5, Guru, St. 1843.
2	Karnot	Shivanot s/o Dev karnot	Kolasar	Ist Savan vadi 6, Sukar, St. 1843.
3	Sekhavat	Umed Singh s/o Mohan Singh	Kothad	Savan sudi 8, Ravi, St. 1843.
4	Beedavat	Bharam Singh s/o Ram Singh	Bhichhriro	Ist Savan sudi 10, St. 1843.
5	Bika Rathor	Tej Singh s/o Jorawar Singh	Jaigelro	Bhadhva sudi 2, Sanichar, St. 1844.
6	„	„	Lohatsar	Bhadva sudi 1, Budh, St. 1844.
7	Veedavat	Bagh Singh s/o Ajit Singh	Ghotalero	Aasoj vadi 7, Budhvar, St. 1844.
8	Medtia	Chain Singh s/o Jodra Singh	Sanleero	Aasoj sudi 14, Guruvar, St. 1844.
9	Veedavat	Ghurat Singh s/o Hari Singh	Kinasar	Magh sudi 10, St. 1844.

The table is based on Jami-re-kagza-ri-Bahi, V.S. 1843-45.

⁴⁰-The succesor of Beeda Rathor, Khandhal Rathor, Mandla Rathor and Rupa Rathor, were called the Aasamidar Chakar pattayat.

Table: III
NON- TRANSFERABLE PATTAS OF MARWAR

S.No.	Trans. From	Trans. To	Clan	Patta- Village	Taffa- Pargana	Rekh	Yr. of Assignment
1	Bhati Ajab Singh, Lakam Singhot	Bhati Anoop Singh	Bhati	Kupawas	Siwana	2500	Savan sudi 10, St. 1813.
2	Bhati Ram Singh, Nahar Singhot	Bhati Haivat Singh	"	Bhurda	"	41000	"
3	Bhati Mahesh Nath, Nahar Singhot	Bhati Sher Singh	"	Keenod	"	5000	"
4	Bhakhari Shivdari Das	Bhakhari Keelam Singh	Bhakhari	Lalano	"	1000	"
5	Ra. Seerdar Singh, Karan Singhot	Ra. Jai Singh	Methari	Tanbhav.. 9 villages	"	6750	Bhadva vadi 1, St. 1813.
6	Ra. Abhey Singh, Durjan Singhot	Ra. Jod Singh	Jodh- Madnot	Patodi.... 3 villages	"	2700	Magh vadi 10, St. 1815.
7	Ra. Kesari Singh, Aalan Singhot	Ra. Anoop Singh	"	Mehako- har qasba	Phalodi	500	Aasoji vadi 9, St.1813.
8	Ra. Shivdan Singh, Suraj Malot	Ra. Sangram Singh	Patavat	Ghatyali	"	4000	"
9	Ra. Seerdar Singh, Karan Singhot	Ra. Jai Singh	Mechari	Bohra- vas	Haveli- Jodhpur	3000	Bhadra sudi 1, St. 1813.
10	Ra. Surat Singh, Jag Singhot	Ra. Bagh Singh	Karmsot	Kurchi	"	5000	St. 1813.
11	Bhati Fateh Singh, Keelam Singhot	Bhati Shiv Singh	Bhati	Bethat & Basanikhet	Osia- Jodhpur	2500	St. 1814.

12	Ra. Sivdan Nathavat	Ra. Dolat Singh	Dhavecha	Kaba	Talsar	2000	St.1814.
13	Dan Singh, Jhuar Singhot	Bhati Umed Singh	Bhati	Baharo- vajo	Osia- Jodhpur	1500	Aasoj vadi 14, St.1821.
14	Man Singh, Hathi Singhot	Ra. Jorawar Singh	Chapavat	Seenlo	Pipar- Jodhpur	2500	Posh vadi 14, St.1821.
15	Jai Singh, Aajhera Singhot	Bhati Prathvi Singh	Bhati	Bodli	Haveli- Jodhpur	800	Chaitra vadi 15, St. 1821.
16	Mohkam Singh, Lal Singhot	Ch. Rai Jalim Singh	Chauhan	42 villages	Sanchor	46450	Kati vadi 8, St. 1822.
17	Lal Singh, Mohkam Singh	Pratap Singh	Chapavat	Rakha ji	Siwana	4000	Baishakh sudi 14, St. 1822.
18	Kani Ram, Idara Bhan	Ra. Surat Singh	Karmosot	Marodi- thana	Dhandh ar- Jalor	1000	”
19	Abhay Singh, Sagat Singhot	Ra. Man Singh	Jodha	Bolo... 5 villages	Bhadra jan-Jod.	8150	Aasoj vadi 5, St. 1821.
20	Jai Singh, Aakhai Rajot	Bhati Prathvi Singh	Bhati	Chhodavat	Mokavo- Merta	625	Chaitra vadi 15, St. 1821.
21	Surat Ram, Bakhlat Singhot	Ra. Rughu Nath Singh	”	Malgarh... 5 villages	Bhadra jan- Jod.	8650	Migsar vadi 7, St. 1822.
22	Ra. Gokal Dasot	Ra. Anoop Singh	Chapavat	Devki	Talsar- Jalor	1000	Aasoj vadi 10, St. 1823.
23	”	Ra. Ghandeva	”	”	”	500	Asadvadi6,St.1823.
24	Jait Singhot	Bhati Ratan Singh	Udai- Bhanot	Bhaisano	Sojat	5000	Savan vadi 7, St. 1823.
25	”	”	”	Noghado	Phalodi	3750	”

The table is based on Patta Bahi No. 1 & 3, V.S. 1813-16 & 1820-23.

Transferable Pattas

Apart from hereditary pattas, there were others too, which were subject to transfer, that is, the patta could be reverted to *Khalisa*⁴¹ or one *pattayat* to another.

The holding period of *patta/jagir* varied for one *pattayat* to another, it could be one year only or could extend for many years (12-13 years). Sometimes it could be granted only for few days or months.

Table: V, gives a number of cases where *pattas* were held for limited periods. The transferring of *pattas* (*tagirayat*) was a routine affair in the administration of **Rathor States**. Instead of one village, another was assigned to a *pattayat*.⁴²

Members of **royal family** were granted pattas for their maintenance according to their placements, the **Ranis** (wives of rulers) and *Bai ji*⁴³ were also favoured with *grants*⁴⁴. This was known as *ghar-baitha-ri-jagir* (lit. home-sitter's *patta*). Here, we mention a table of the pattas which granted to the ranis (see table: VI).

In return of the *patta*, the *pattayat* had obligation to maintain cavalry. The military obligation was expressed by maintaining the numbers of horsemen for the feudal service (*chakri*) of the ruler of the

⁴¹-Patta Bahi No.1, p. 140, V.S. 1816, DAO Jodhpur (Raj.) ; The patta of village Munasar, taffa Osia, pargana Jodhpur, carrying a rekh of 3150, was transferred to khalisa from Bhati Dolat Singh, Anad Singh.

⁴²-Patta Bahi No.1, Pp.6-7, V.S.1813-16, DAO, Jodhpur (Raj.) ; Ra. Fatah Singh, Abhay Karan, was assigned three villages of pargana Siwana namely- Kanono., Moara and Mokaliyo and one village Hardani – taffa Lavere of Jodhpur on Savan sudi 11, V.S. 1813, having an equal rekh of 3000 for per village.

⁴³-The word Bai ji used for the daughter of Raja.

⁴⁴-Jami-re-kagza-ri-Bahi No.2, V.S.1843-45, p.99,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.); The patta of Harges, in Bikaner was given Bai ji Shree Idar Kuwar ji, on Aasoj sudi 7,Guruwar, St.1844.

State. It is clear that a *pattayat* carrying a *rekh* of Rs. 1000 would maintain a horseman, while a paidal and camel with rider were to be maintained at Rs. 500 and 700 of *rekh*⁴⁵ respectively.

In **Bikaner**, such type of *patta* was called *Chakri patta* or temporary *patta* and the holder known as *Chakar pattayat* these *pattas* were given to the **Rajputs**⁴⁶ and other caste for their military and other miscellaneous service.

A *Chakar Pattayat* was given a whole village or a locality of the village as *Chakri patta*⁴⁷. A *patta* could remain with a *Pattayat* for so long as he enjoyed the favour of the raja, it could be transferred or replaced upon a fault committed by him. For example: Maharaja Surat Singh of **Bikaner**, reverted the *Thikana* of Churu or Bhadra into the *Khalisa* because the *Thakurs* of the *Thikanas* became Revottee⁴⁸.

⁴⁵ Earskine: "Rajputana Gazetteers", p.145.

⁴⁶-Devra, G.S.L. ; Administrative System of Rajasthan , Pp. 87-88.

⁴⁷-Parwana Bahi, V.S.1749, p.52, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁴⁸-Dayal Das Khyat, Pt.II, Pp. 317-22, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

Table: IV
CHAKAR PATTAS OF BIKANER
(Temporary or Transferable Pattas)

S.No.	Clan	Name of Thakurs	Patta-Village	Time of assignment
1	Jats	Haregauan s/o Chandram	Kalseer	Savan sudi 7, sanichar St. 1843.
2	Bhati	Prem Singh s/o Bakhat Singh	Sehisar	Savan vadi 7, sanichar, St. 1843.
3	Shonkhalo	Kishor Singh s/o Jivandasot	Ridpalsar	IInd, Savan vadi 14, St. 1843.
4	Bhati	Mohkam Singh s/o Jorawar Singh	Jehalo	Savan sudi 3, St. 1843.
5	„	Daulat Singh s/o Bakhat Singh	Khariyaro	Savan sudi 6, St. 1843.
6	Sonara	Ajit Singh s/o Ram Singh	Bahadira	Posh vadi 3, St. 1844.
7	Chohan	Bhagwan Das	Teura	Posh sudi 12, St. 1844.
8	Muhoto	Abhay Singh	Enrana	Posh sudi 12, St. 1844.
9	Kachhwaha	Veene Singh s/o Shiv Singh	Elaira	Fagun vadi 12, St. 1844.

The table has prepared from Jami-re-kagza-ri-Bahi, V.S. 1843-45.

Table: V
TRANSFERABLE PATTAS OF MARWAR

S.No.	Name of Pattayat	Patta-village	Taffa-Pargana	Rekh	Yr. of Assignment	Yr. of Transfer	Period of Tenure
1	Ra. Jai Singh, Seerdar Singh, Karam Singhot	Bohravas	Haveli-Jodhpur	3000	Bhadva, St. 1813.	Kati, St. 1813	Less than 3 Months.
2	Ra. Mohan Singh, Anoop Singh, Tej Singhot	Nandan	Pipar-Jodhpur	3000	1813	1814	1 Year.
3	Ra. Pavo Mohan Singh, Amar Singh	Tojisa	Kothana-Jodhpur	625	1813	1816	3 Years.
4	Bhati Hari Singh, Mugar Singh	Kharvo	Siwana	1500	1813	1814	1 Year.
5	Khichi Bhagwan Das, Sadgopal Das	Kuhip	"	1600	1813	1816	3 Years.
6	Bhati Umed Singh, Karan Singh	Devsiyali	"	1000	Kati vadi 5, St. 1815	Jaith sudi 1, St. 1815.	8 Months.
7	Bhati Shivdan ji, Rath Nathot	Laliya	"	1000	Mah vadi 5, St. 1821.	Chait sudi 7, St. 1821.	Less than 3 Months.
8	Manjhala Mugar ji, Ghirdhar Das	Dechu	Talsar-Jalor	1000	Baisakhsudi 4, St. 1822.	Migsarsudi 11, St. 1822.	8 Months.
9	Ra. Har Singh, Bakhat Singhot	Beesala	Dahiya wati-Jalor	1000	Jaith sudi 12, St. 1823.	Asoj vadi 9, St. 1823.	Less than 4 Months.
10	Ra. Maha Singh, Tanjdas, Roop Singhot	Teeloda	"	2500	Baisakhvadi 13, St. 1822.	Savan vadi 11, St. 1823.	16 Months.
11	Ch. Abhay Singh, Anoop Singhot	Beesala	"	1000	Asoj vadi 10, St. 1823	Asad Vadi 10, St. 1824	9 Months.

The table has been prepared from Patta Bahi No. 1 & 3, V.S. 1813-16 & 1820-23.

Table: VI

PATTA OF ROYAL FAMILIES OF MARWAR

S.No.	Name of Rani	Patta-Village	Taffa-Pargana	Rekh	Time of Assignment
1	Maharani Shree Jaderi ji	Heeraesar	Haveli-Jodhpur	1200	Bhadva vadi 5, St.1813.
2	Rani Shree Devi ji	Bukiya	„	3000	Migsar sdi 5, Bhom. St.1815
	„	Jajival	„	„	Beshakh sudi 8, Som., St.1815
	„	Heeradesar	„	1200	Savan vadi 14, St. 1823.
	„	Salodi	„	1500	„
3	Rani Shree Hada ji	Thbukro	„	3000	Savan sudi 13, St.1821.
	„	Molsoni	Bahailva-Jodhpur	7000	—
	„	Beelavas	Sojat	5000	Bhadva sudi 1, St.1821.
4	Maharani Shree Ranawatji	Salavas	Haveli-Jodhpur	5000	Migsar vadi 3, St.1821.
	„	Khedjali	„	4700	„
	„	Buchajo	Pipar-Jodhpur	3000	„
	„	Satsen	„	7000	„
	„	Jariyo	Bilara-Jodhpur	3000	„
	„	Suhadiya	Nagor	3000	„
	„	Ramsadi	Sojat	4000	„
	„	Kalarvas	Merta	6500	„
	„	Jhajhiyana	„	8000	„
5	Maharani Shree Shekhawat ji	Bagariyo & Neharsune	Pipar-Jodhpur	1250	Beishakh vadi 5, St.1823.
6	Rani Idar Bhanot	Takeja	Haveli-Jodhpur	2500	Chaitra vadi 15, St. 1823.

*Bhomvar and Somvar used for Tuesday and Monday.

In Rathor States (**Jodhpur & Bikaner**), both the Rathor or non – Rathor Rajputs held a dominant position all over the area in so far as *pattas* were concerned. From a near contemporary⁴⁹ source, we have prepared tables of sub-clan of **Rathor** or **non-Rathor** *pattayats of Jodhpur(Marwar)&Bikaner*. The position of **Rathor** or **non Rathor** caste was assigned on the basis of the size of *rekh* of their *pattas* in the *parganas* of **Marwar** but it was made on the basis of the number of patta-village in Bikaner (Table: **VII & VIII**).

The data of the both tables **VII A & B** provide a tentative picture of the holdings of various *Rathor* sub-clans at the end of Maharaja **Bijai Singh's** reign in the **Marwar**.

It is clear from both the tables that the **Rathor** had possession of the *pattas* in *pargana* of **Jodhpur, Jaitaram, Siwana and Parbatsar**.

Medtias maintained their unchanged position throughout the period of **Bijai Singh**, while **Champawats** and **Karamsots** were lying low in this period.

Among the sub-clans of the **Rathors**, the **Medtias** and the **Jodhas** were dominated in *pargana* of **Jodhpur, Dhavecha** in **Siwana** and **Udavats** in *pargana* of **Parbatsar**.

Among non-Rathors, **Bhatis** and **Chauhans** were able to maintain their position in various *parganas* of **Marwar**. Mainly **Bhatis** dominated in **Jodhpur** and **siwana** while **Chauhans** were important only in **Jalor** and **Sanchor**.

⁴⁹-Chaindan vansur-ri-khyat, Granthank No. 14268, RSS, Choupasni, Jodhpur (Raj.).

Table: VII A

Pattas of Sub-Clans of Rathors in Parganas of Marwar (V.S. 1813)

S.No.	Name of Clan	No. of Village	Assigned patta Rekh (in Rs.)
<i>Pargana Jodhpur:</i>			
1.	Karamsot	6	14550
2.	Champawat	6	10850
3.	Jodha	6	4500
4.	Dhavecha	6	4125
5.	Karnot	2	3700
6.	Mahachanu	1	3000
7.	Mahecha	4	2750
8.	Naravat	1	800
9.	Jaitawats	1	500
10.	Udawat	1	500
<i>Pargana Siwana:</i>			
1.	Dhavecha	9	4700
2.	Jaitawat	1	500
3.	Champawat	1	200
4.	Karnot	6	20000
<i>Pargana Jalor:</i>			
1.	Dhavecha	4	9000
2.	Kupavat	1	1000
<i>Pargana Jaitaran:</i>			
1.	Jodhavat	1	4000

Table: VII B**Pattas of Sub-Clans of Non-Rathors in parganas of Marwar****(V.S.1813)**

S.No.	Name of Clan	No. of Village	Assigned patta Rekh (INRs.)
<i>Pargana Jodhpur:</i>			
1.	Bhati	8	12500
2.	Khichi	2	2500
3.	Shinghavi	1	3100
4.	Gahlot	2	1750
5.	Manglia	1	1250
6.	Panwar	2	1250
7.	Kachhawaha	1	1000
8.	Rana	1	750
9.	Bhayal	1	500
10.	Parihar	1	500
11.	Bhakhar	1	225
12.	Nayak	1	1250
<i>Pargana Siwana:</i>			
1.	Mechari	9	6750
2.	Bhati	4	10000
3.	Chauhan	1	2000
4.	Bhakhar	1	1000
<i>Pargana Merta:</i>			
1.	Panwar	1	3750
2.	Bhati	1	2500
<i>Pargana Jalor:</i>			
1.	Bhandari	1	2000
<i>Pargana Phalodi:</i>			
1.	Bhati	1	4000
<i>Pargana Nagor:</i>			
1.	Mehchanu	1	4000

Table: VIII-A**Position of the Dominate Clans of Rathor in Bikaner**

S.No.	Clan	Sub-Clan	Thikana
A	Bika Rathor	Beekavat	Ajitpura & Sheedmukh
	„	Ratansot Bika	Mahajan
		Shanghot Bika	Bhukarka
		Bhimrajot Bika	Rajpura
		Prathavirajot Bika	Daderva
		Baghavat	Meghana
		Amaravat	Hardesar
		Narnot	Magrasar & Mensar
		Gharsisar	Gharsisar
		Kisan Singhot	Sankhu & Neemba
B	Kandhal Rathor	Ravlot	Ravatsar
		Saindasot	Bhadra
		Gopaldasot	Jaitpur
		Vanirot	Churu
C	Beedavat Rathor	Kesodasot	Beedasar
		Khengarot	Loha, Kudi
		Madnavat	Chhapar, Ladvi
		Manohardasot	Parihar, Kakku
		Prathavirajot	Harasar
D	Rupavat Rathor		Bhadla
E	Nathot Rathor		Chani
F	Mandlavat Rathor		Sarunda

Table: VIII-B

Dominant Position of Non-Rathor Rajputs in Bikaner

S.No.	Non- Rathor Rajput	Patta- Village
1	Sankhala	Janglu
2	Nirvan	-
3	Udavat	-
4	Sonagara	Vay
5	Chohan	-
6	Kachhwaha	Gajrupdesar, Aasalpsar
7	Tanvar	Lakhasar
8	Sisodiya	Jodhsar
9	Bhati	Pugal
10	Panwar	-
11	Devra	-
12	Soda	-
13	Khichi	-
14	Jaitmalot	-
15	Rindhirot	-

*Here mark of (-), means the Rajput who has not permanent Thikana (capital- vllage).

From the tables (VIII-A&B), we see the dominate position of Rathor or non Rathor in **Bikaner**. Among the Rathor, the clan of **Bika Rathor** got first position in the State on the basis of the number of their *patta- village* or *Thikanas*. Next to them, *Kandhal Rathor, Beedavat Rathor, Rupavat Rathor* hold up the position respectively.

The *Sankhala, Chauhan* and *Kachhwaha* were hold up the prominent position in non Rathors of **Bikaner**.

Among the **Rathor** or *non Rathor* Rajputs, there were a few which given land as charity or *Bhent for example* in **Marwar Charans** and **Bhrahamans** were granted revenue for their religious service to the State that is known *Sasan* or *Doli*.

In **Bikaner**, such type of land was known as *Betalab patta* which given not only **Bhrahamans** and **Charan** but also the professional caste of carpenter or painter too. Who give their service to the **Darbar**.

Sasan land was exempted from all kinds of taxes and it was highly sacrilegious to resume it⁵⁰.

Table: IX-A

Revenue grants as Sasan in Jodhpur

S.No.	Name of Bhraman & Charan	Grant-Village	Taffa-pargana	Rekh	Year of assignment
1	Vyas Sant Shri Ram, Bajai Ram, Udai Ram	Aagoli, Basali, Udlighawas	Bhailava-Jodhpur	600 200 250	Kati sudi 13, St. 1813.
2	Shreemali Vyas HarKaran, Rishikesh	Golaya Basani	Haveli-Jodhpur	400	Posh vadi 4, St. 1823.
3	Bhat Jeevan Das, Harnath	Nandan	Pipar-Jodhpur	3000	Jaith sudi 7, St. 1823.
4	Nat Braj Nath, Kishan Chand, Damodar	Bhubhadro	Pali-Jodhpur	1000	Aasad Vadi 5, St. 1823.

The table is based on Patta Bahis No.1 & 3

Table: IX-B

REVENUE GRANTS AS SASAN IN BIKANER
(Betalab pattas of Bikaner)

S.No.	Name of Aasami	village	Cheera	Time of Grants
1	Panamal	Idawas	Punia	Savan vadi 11, St. 1848.
2	Gusai Shree Vasdevgirji, Pabgatji.	Sekhsar	Khari-Patti	Baishakh sudi 10, St. 1820
3	Gusai Shree RadhaRamanji, Rai Singh.	Chalkolirowas	Nohar	Baisakh vadi 4, St. 1817.

The table is based on Parwana Bahi No.2/1, St. 1802.

⁵⁰ - Marwar -ra-pargana-ri-vigat, Pt. II, p. 481.

There were two type of methods in **Rathor State** for giving **Sasan** land. The first was granting *revenue* and second, by issuing a **Thambpatra / Tambrpatra**⁵¹.

The process of renovation was not necessary for the **Sasan** land which was given by issuing a **Thambpatra**,⁵² But it is in need for the land which given by granting revenue as **Sasan** land.

From the above table: **IX-A, Vyas Santoshiram, Bijeram, Udairam** has given the **Sasan** by issuing a **Thambpatra** from **Kunwar**⁵³ **Fateh Singh ji, Maharaj Bijai Singhji**⁵⁴ on *Kati sudi 13, St. 1813*.

At **Bikaner, Dayal Das Fateh Singh Bakhtawarsinghot**, has given the grants of village **Sujandesar** by issuing a **Tamrbpatra** from **Maharaja Shree Surat Singh ji**⁵⁵, on *Bhadva vadi 12, Samvat 1852*.

⁵¹-A copper plate inscription.

⁵²- Vigat, Pt.II, p.548.

⁵³-The word "*Kunwar*" used for the prince (son of Raja).

⁵⁴-Patta Bahi No.1, p.34,V.S.1813-16 ;DAO ,Jodhpur (Raj.).

⁵⁵-Parwana Bahi No. 2/1, V.S. 1802, p. 455, RSA, Bikaner(Raj.)

CHAPTER – 5
REVENUE OFFICERS

REVENUE – OFFICERS

The **Rathors**, ruler of **Jodhpur** and **Bikaner**, acted as *subedars* of the **Mughal Subas** or served in the **Mughal** army as an important officers. This kind of their active participation made a significant factor in the evolution of a new administrative System in their States.

The system of *Jagir* assignments represented one facet of the systematization and centralization of the **Rathor** ruler for revenue assignment and its collection by the various officers in the States. The systematization had an exact replica in the uniformity in posts and functions throughout the state. This was achieved by dividing the state into *parganas*¹ and each *pargana* having a set of identical officials.

Pradhan:

The *Pradhan* was the second in command after the ruler in Marwar. The *Dewan* and *Bakshi*, next come to him in the official hierarchy. They took decisions in consultation with *Pradhan*. Order as well as the **pattas** were assigned or granted in the name of the ruler, under his Seal². The right to confiscate the *jagir* also rested with him, all with the confirmed approval of the ruler. During the period of our study (18th Century), when the State accepted the suzerainty of the **Mughals**, the **Rathor** rulers began serving outside **Marwar** and *Pradhan* became the over-all incharge of the state in their absence.

¹-Hath Bahi No.4, Pp55-57, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

²-Ibid.

Table :I

PRADHANS (1764-1858) of MARWAR

V.S.	Pradhans (Highest official of the state)
1765	Champawat Mukund Das Sujan Singh
1766	Bhandari Bithal Das Narsingh Das
1766	Champawat Bhagwan Das Jogi Das Bithat Das
1770	Bhandari Amar Singh Khivsi
1781	Amar Singh Khivsi
1785	Champawat Maha Singh Bhagwan Das
1797	Champawat Bhabut Singh Salaam Singh
1806	Champawat Devi Singh Maha Singh Bhagwan Das
1838	Champawat Sawant Singh Sabal Singh Devi Singh
1854	Champawat Sawai Singh Sabal Singh

The table has been prepared from Ohada Bahi No.1 & 2,

(V.S. 1765-1902, 1820-1900.)

Diwan or Desh-Diwan :

The officers next in rank were *Diwan / Desh-Diwan* or *Diwan-i-kul*; minister incharge of imperial Finance, *Jagir* assignment and revenue collection³ of the State. The position of the latter was thus inter-related with the function of Diwan who was responsible not only for the assignment of the **pattas** to the noble but also see to the management of State finance or general administration.

³- M . Athar Ali, Glossary: The Apparatus of Empire ;p. 25.

In **Marwar**, on the appointment of a *Diwan*, *he* was given a **light-red** or **yellow Dupatta** , called as *Diwani Dupatta*. The ruler also presented him the *Diwan's* seal with his name inscribed upon it.

In **Bikaner**, the rank of *Diwan* was not as prominent as *Musahib* or *Muttsaddin*. He came from a group or mob in place of a caste or clan. *Dewan Karam Chand s/o Bakhchhavat*⁴ was the most powerful and effective *Dewan* of **Bikaner** at the time of **Maharaja Sujan Singh** and at the time of **Maharaja Surat Singh**, three officer appointed as *Diwan* in a short interval, namely **Mansukh Lal Nahta**, **Pratap Mal Vaidhy**⁵ and **Amar Chand**⁶.

Table: II

DEWANS (1765-1858 V.S.) in MARWAR

S.No.	V.S.	Dewans (Incharge of Treasury of palace)
1	1765	Bhandari Bithal Das Bhagwan Das
2	1765	Singhvi Bakhtawar Mal and Jodh Mal
3	1765	Bhandari Sant Ram Gokul Das
4	1766	Bhandari Bithal Das Bhagwan Das
5	1766	Bhandari Raghunath Singh
6	1766	Bhandari Amar Singh Khivsi
7	1769	Bhandari Mai Das & Gokul Das
8	1770	Rai Rayan Bhandari Raghunath Singh

⁴- Dayal Das-ri-khayat, Pt.II, pp.263-65.

⁵-Parwana Bahi No.4, pp.77 & 91, V.S.1800-1900,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

⁶-Ibid,p.102.RSA, Bikaner(Raj.).

9	1782	”
10	1785	Bhandari Amar Singh Khivsi
11	1793	Singhvi Amar Chand
12	1799	Bhandari Amar Singh
13	1801	Bhandari Girdhar Das
14	1804	Bhandari Surat Ram Manroop
15	1806	Bhandari Daulat Ram Surat Ram
16	1807	Bhandari Sawai Ram
17	1808	Singhvi Fateh Chand Swaroop Chand
18	1816	Bhandari Nar Singh Das

The table has been prepared from Ohada Bahi No.1&2,

1765-1902,1820-1900 V.S.

Bakshi:

Next to the *Dewan*, the *Bakshi* was an important post in the **Rathor States**. Although he was belonged to the military department⁷, yet he was responsible for checking and passing the salary bills of all the officers of the States. He also recommended the assignment of *pattas* alongwith the *rekh* or *chakri* obligation of the holders. In **Bikaner**, the post of *Bakshi* was created by **Gaj Singh**⁸.

⁷-G.N.Sharma: Social life in Medieval Rajasthan, p.308.

⁸-Parwana Bahi ,p.120, V.S.1800-1900.

Table: III

Bakshi of the Rathor States

S.No.	Name of Bakshi	Year	State	Ruler of the State
1	Khiv Karan, Lal Karan	1752 A.D.	Jodhpur	Bakhat Singh
2	Singhivi Bhivraj Laxmidas	1775 A.D.	„	Bijay Singh
3	Bhaia Aalam Chand	1752 A.D.	Bikaner	Gaj Singh
4	„ Nathmal ji	1790 A.D.	„	Surat Singh

The table has prepared from Ohada Bahi, V.S.1820& Parwana Bahi, V.S.1800.

Hakim or Hakim-Kutchery :

At the *Pargana* head quarters, *Hakim* was the highest authority appointed by the ruler in consituation with *Dewan*. He enjoy civil, military, revenue and judicial powers⁹. *Hakim* not only collect the dues from the *Jagirdar* but the custom and excise duties too¹⁰. He deposited them in the kutchery of the *Pargana*¹¹. *Hakim* appointed his subordinates for the purpose, but transferring them was the duty of *Desh-*

⁹-Vigat, Pt.II,pp.126-128 : In view of his military powers the held patta against it over and above the annual salary. The Hakims of Merta and Jodhpur were paid Rs.200 P.M. while those at Siwana, Phalodi, Sojat and Jaitaran were given Rs. 100 P.M. during the close of 17th Century .

¹⁰-Hath Bahi No.4 ,pp.55-57 : The responsibility to collect land revenue was vested in Amin who was assisted by Quananungo and Choudhary .

¹¹-Hath Bahi No.4, p.225,RSA Bikaner (Raj.) : Amin work under Hakim but the right to remove him was within the purview of Desh-Dewan .

Dewan. Whenever the state confiscated a *Jagir*, *Hakim* was asked to take it over¹².

In **Bikaner**, *Hakim* was considered as the head of the *Cheera*. Sometimes, he recognized as the *Hakim* of several *Cheeras*¹³.

Table : IV

Hakims of the pargana Jodhpur (1765-1858 V.S.)

S. No.	Name of Hakims	V.S. / A.D.
1	Bhandari Bithal Das	1765 / 1708
2	Bhandari Raghunath	1766 / 1706
3	Bhandari Anoop Chand	1767 / 1710
4	Muhnot Gopal	1769 / 1712
5	Bhandari Anoop Chand	1780 / 1723
6	Pancholi Khiv Karan	1794 / 1737
7	Bhandari Daulat Ram	1799 / 1742
8	Bhandari Pomsî	1809 / 1752
9	Muhto Sawai Ram Surat Ram	1820 / 1763
10	Singhvî Gyanmal Fatehchand	1823 / 1766

The table is based on Ohada Bahi No.1&2 .

Musahib:

It was an honorable rank or post in the administration of the **Rathor States**, i.e. known as "*musahab*" or "*musaiab*". *Musahib* was a personal advisor of the ruler¹⁴, came from all classes¹⁵, (excepting the

¹²-Arzi Bahi No. 4,pp.47-48,DAO,Jodhpur : Amil were incharge of customs and excise and navitosanads acted as clerk .

¹³-Habub Bahi V.S.1851,Basta No.1,RSA, Bikaner (Raj.) ; Ganga Das s/o Suraj Mal was the Hakim of Cheera Reni, Rajahad, Shekhsar, Khadra and Khari Patti.

¹⁴-The post of musahib was equal to Wakil of Mughal Empiror.

of accounts, playing a very important role in helping *Jagirdar* or their agents to draw up revenue assessments of *pargana*. *Qanungoes* were appointed at higher levels (**Sarkar**) as well as the same purpose.

Waqia-navis (Waqia-i-navis):

He was an officer of **Marwar** who perform his duty as a messenger with sending reports and news of all public business to the higher authority. In *pargana* **Jodhpur** of **Marwar**, **Viso Keesan Ram** and **Jagad Ram** were appointed as *waqia-i-navis*²¹ in V.S.1843 and 1864.

Sayar Daroghah :

Sayar Daroghah was a post of Rathor State **Jodhpur(Marwar)**. He was the incharge of collection and controlling duties in his appointmental area. In spite of being *Daroghah*²², he was also responsible for all kind of business affairs (import-export) of his area. **Vyas Mahanand** was appointed as *Sayar Daroghah* of **Jodhour**²³ in V.S. 1820 and **Abhay Chand** was in V.S.1843.

Chaudhary:

Chaudhary was an hereditary officer of the village²⁴ in the both of Rathor States **Jodhpur & Bikaner**. He was the chief revenue associate collector of the village. It was his duty to inform the *Amin* as soon as the crop was ripe. His duties were also to put the whole land of the village under cultivation, to protect the crop from wild animals, to deposit the revenue in the state treasury to realize areas, not to harass the cultivators,

²¹-Ohada Bahi No.2,p.76, V.S.1820, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

²²-Incharge of police and army.

²³-Jodhpur Ohada Bahi No.2, p.76, V.S.1820, RSA, Bikaner (Raj.).

²⁴-Sanad Parwana Bahi (Marwar) V.S. 1821 , File No. 22 ; RSA ,Bikaner (Raj.).

to keep the district officials acquainted with the agricultural condition of the village and to distribute loans to the people.

Table: V

Chaudhary in the village of Rathor States

S.No.	Name of Chaudhary	Village	Year V.S. / A.D.	State
1	Chaudhary Uadar	Burchha	1823 / 1766	Jodhpur
2	„ Madho	Baharo vajho	„	„
3	„ Daidas	Nadiyo	„	„
4	„ Ratano	Aachino	1840 / 1783	Bikaner
5	„ Tejo	Morasar	„	„
6	„ Har Ram	Rajasar	„	„
7	„ RamChand	Mankar	„	„
8	„ Kusal	Parasar	„	„

The table has been prepared from Sawa Bahi, Bikaner, V.S.1840 & Jodhpur Hukumat-ri-Bahi, V.S.1823.

Potadar or Khazanchi :

A person who kept the daily accounts, keeper of treasury or *Khazana* was called *Potadar* in Jodhpur(Marwar) and *Khazanchi* in Bikaner. He was an important revenue officer in the *pargana* or *Cheera* of the States. A characteristics and trustable person was appointed for this post, because he was the head of the State treasury and maintain the records of income and expenditure of the State.

Table: VI-A**Potadar in the parganas of Marwar**

S.No.	Name of Potadar	Pargana	Time of appointment
1	Vyas Narayan Das	Sanchor	Posh vadi 15, 1825 V.S.
2	Joshi Dudh Ram	Merta	Chaitra vadi 7, 1826 ”
3	Rupa Diyo Radho	”	Baisakh vadi7, 1827 ”
4	Vyas Bansi Das	Sanchor	Aasad sudi14, 1827 ”
5	Kalu Ram	Jalor	Jyeshth vadi15, 1831 V.S.
6	Vyas Daya Ram	Merta	----- , 1833 ”
7	Vyas Raja Ram	Sanchor	Chaitra vadi 11, 1834 ”
8	Vyas Sej Ram	Merta	----- , 1834 ”
9	Vyas Prem Chand	Parbatsar	----- , 1836 ”
10	Shreemali Rakhad	Merta	----- , 1838 ”
11	Ojha Anand Das	”	----- , 1841 ”
12	Vaniya Aadul Das	Jodhpur	Fagun vadi 6, 1843 ”
13	Vyas Shree Ram	”	Magh vadi 14, 1843 ”
14	Vyas Mukand Chand	Merta	----- , 1844 ”
15	Vyas Far Lal	”	----- , 1845 ”
16	Vyas SukhRam	Parbatsar	----- , 1843 ”
17	Vyas SivRamdas	”	----- , 1843 ”

The table has prepared from Ohada Bahi No.2, V.S.1820.

Table: VI-B

Khazanchi of Bikaner State V.S. 1822-51

S.No.	Name of Khazanchi	Time of appointment
1	Kusal Chandra s/o Udaibhanot	Aasoj sudi 9, V.S.1802.
2	Keeso Das	Baisakh sudi 13, V.S.1832.
3	Anad Roop	Savan sudi 2, V.S.1832.
4	Sultan Mal	Chaitra vadi 7, V.S.1834.
5	Kusal Chand s/o Sultan Mal	Posh vadi 13, V.S.1834.
6	Multan Mal s/o Kusal Mal	Jayesth Vadi 7, V.S.1837.
7	Suwai Ram	----- V.S.1845.
8	Hathhi Ram	----- V.S.1848.
9	Umedo Singh	----- V.S.1851.

The table has been prepared from Sawa Bahi, V.S.1822 & Sanad Parwana Bahi, V.S.1800-1900.

Shiqdar:

Shiqdars were other important official at the capital and important towns of the Rathor States. They recorded the activities of the people and took a note of the in-come and out-off persons. They also supervised market arrangements and collected the State dues²⁵.

The *Shiqdar* was considered as an important revenue officer in **Bikaner** State. It was totally different to the *Shiqdar* of Mughal Empire.

In Mughal administration, *Shiqdar* was only the head²⁶ of the *pargana*. While, in **Bikaner** State's administration, he was considered as

²⁵-Hath Bahi No. 2, p. 42 ; RSA , Bikaner (Raj.).

²⁶- A.L. Shreevastav : Akbar Mahan, Pt.II, p.149.

CHAPTER – 6
CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The Rathor States, **Jodhpur & Bikaner** were the bigger one of **Rajasthan** as far as area was concerned. These were the parts of great **Thar** Desert. The **State** also often faced droughts. Hardly one-third of the area came under cultivation because of the desert. The economy of the **State** was based on agriculture and animal husbandry despite scanty and erratic rainfall and recurring droughts. About 71% of the population was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Rao Jodha and **Rao Bika** were the founder of **Rathor dynasty** in **Jodhpur & Bikaner**. The **Rathor States** were neither the succession States like **Hyderabad, Awad** etc. nor the challenging on like **Sikhs, Marathas** etc. but assumed an autonomous role without declaring themselves independent of the **Mughals**.

Marwar was a *watan Jagir* and not subject to transfer. The **Rathor** ruler's *pattayats* too held their *patta-assignments* almost for life. Thus we can say that **Marwar** was free from the effect of **Mughal** agrarian System.

The main source of income for the **States of Rathor** was from land revenue which comprised with many other taxes, these taxes were supplemented by miscellaneous taxes (from both *agricultural* and *non-agricultural* imports). So the **Rathors** also had their own *taxation System*, which was also least oppressive.

The Rathor's revenue system seems to escaped the harshness of classic **Mughal** System. The land revenue demand of **Rathor** appears to more moderate than the **Mughals** and there was no major difference in

the scale of *revenue-demand* whether in the cultivated as well as the dry zone.

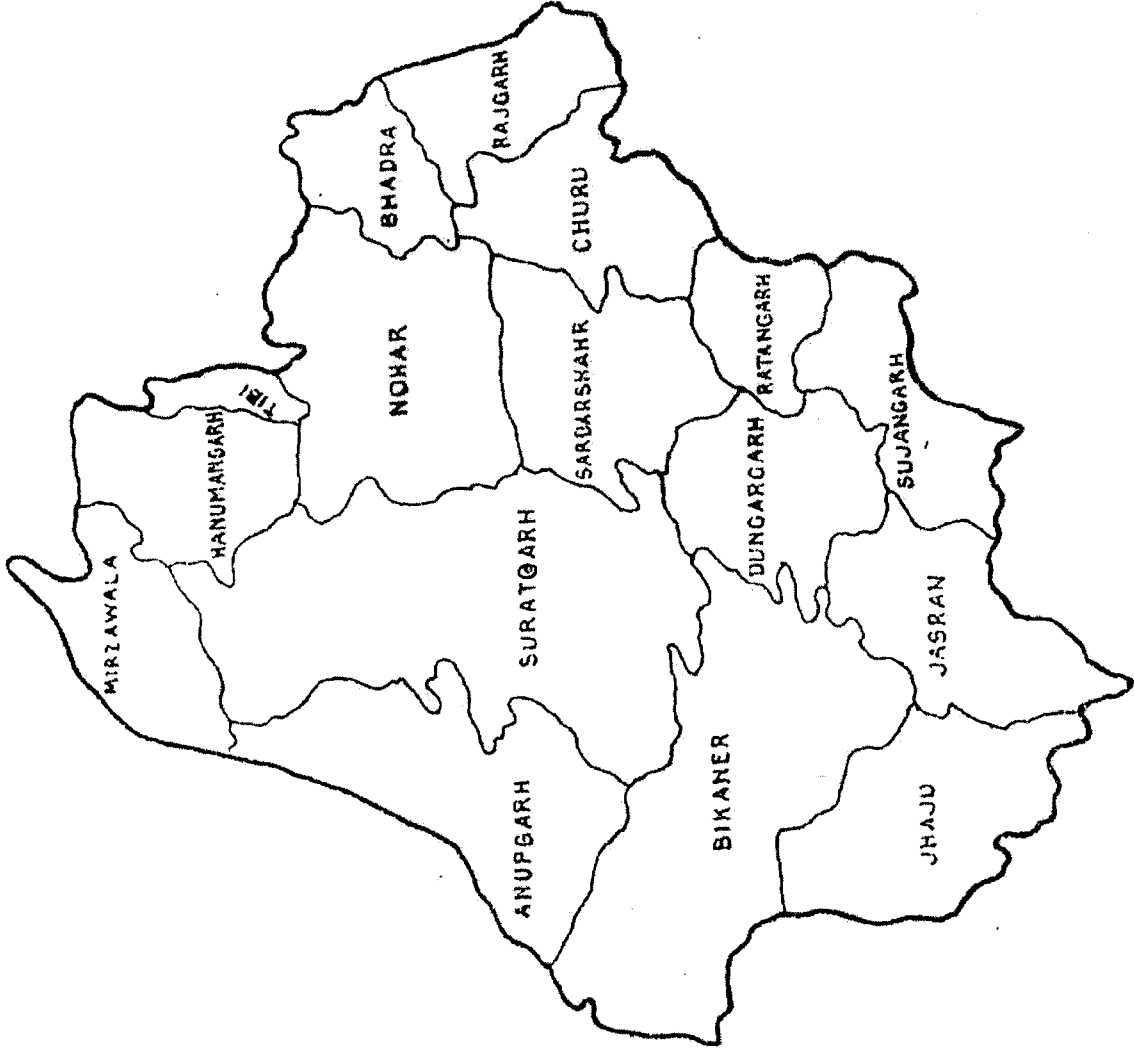
Besides *land revenue*, there were other levies which a peasant had to bear directly or indirectly. The *Bahis* provide us with rate of every conceivable tax and this makes it possible to calculate the proportion of the total revenue contributed by that tax. Non- Agricultural & Miscellaneous taxes derived considerable income for the **States**.

There might yet have been another reason for the apparent prosperity of **Marwar** rulers, obtained large *jagir* assignment in all part of the empire. These a considerable stream of wealth must have been steadily channeled into **Marwar**, through income received from the external **Jagirs** by the ruler's himself, and by his sub-assignees. Clearly, then, **Marwar** must have gained substantially, in economic terms, from its "*membership*" of the *Mughal Empire*.

The genesis of *Jagir* assignments can be fairly traced right from the times of **Jodha** when following the pattern of *bhai-band* he assigned the *Jagir* exclusively to his sons and brothers. So as to keep the entire System revolve round the progeny of **Jodha** thus making *raj* a joint venture and the ruler being a primus-inter-pares alone.

The *raj* had it the other way, **Rao Maldeo**, being a powerful ruler, he replaced it by *bhai-bant-chakar* making *patta* purely a Service tenure. This System of service tenure had its genesis from the **Mughals** apparatus of *Mansabdari*, reflected here in the assignment of *rekh* to large sections of urban and agrarian block with the rider of service content. It was thus another name for the *Military-Feudal-System*. The nobles then became tenants-in-chief and the paramount authority rest

MAP OF RATHOR STATE BIKANER

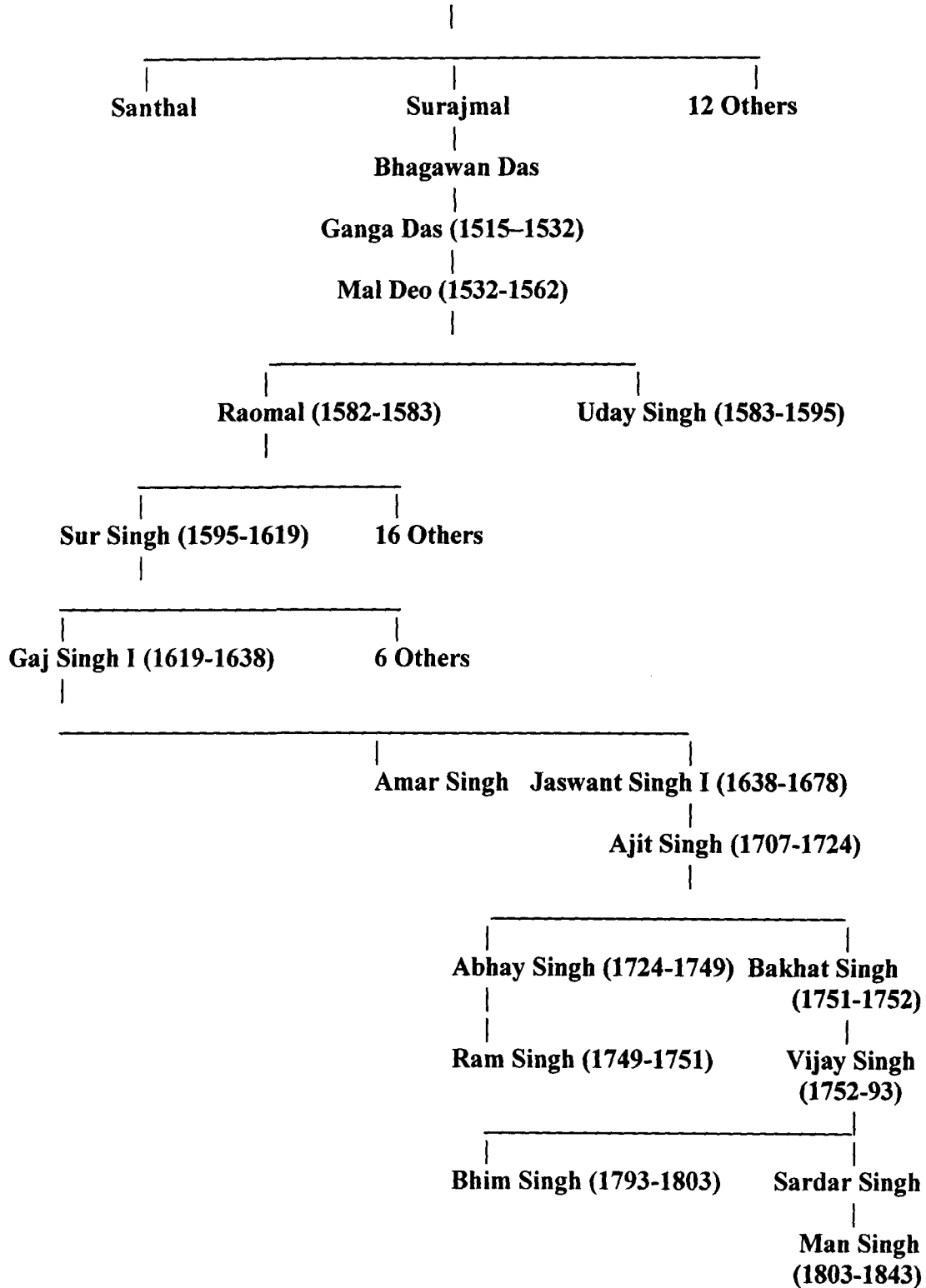


APPENDICES

Appendix – 1

Genealogical tree of Jodhpur

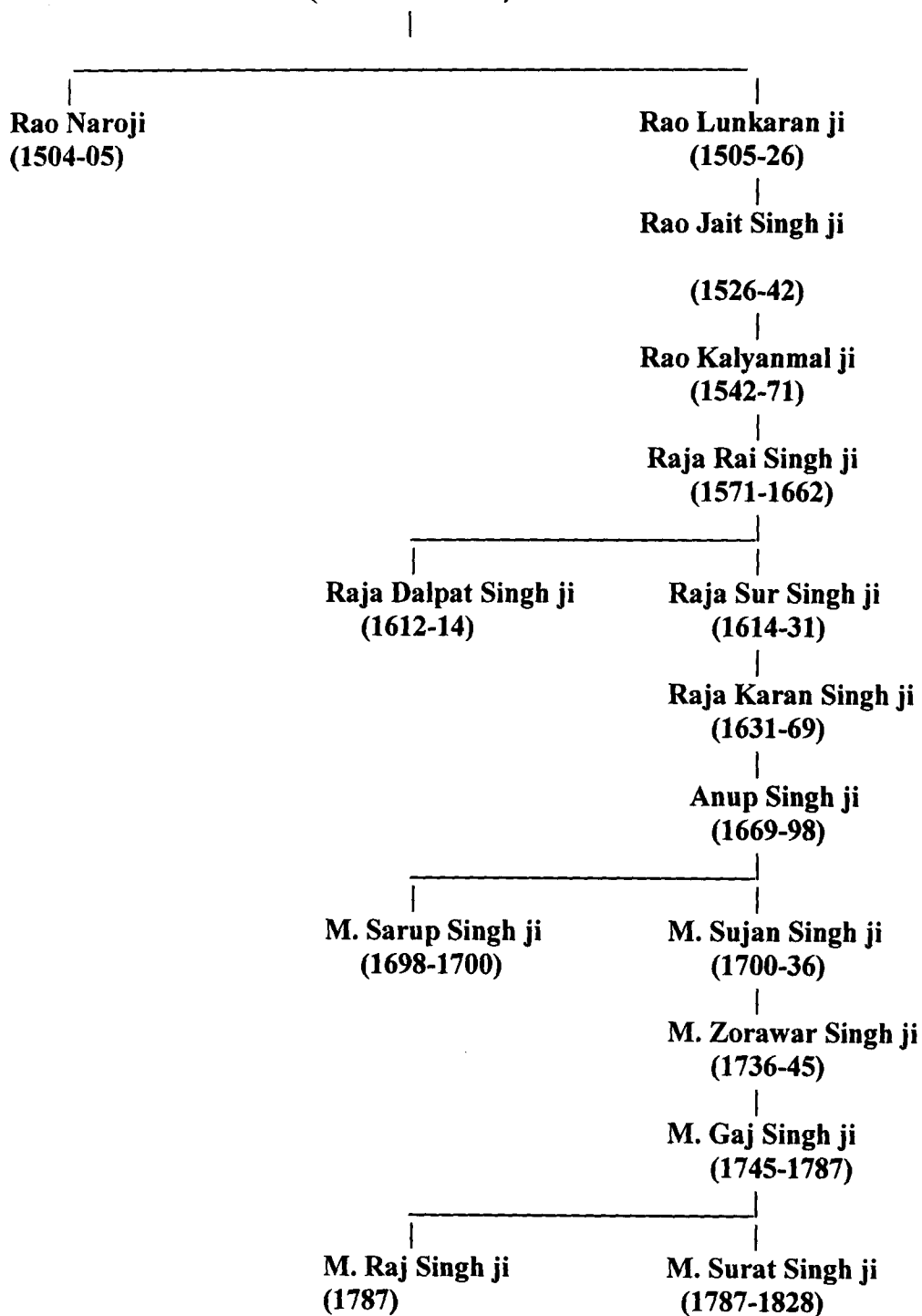
**Rao Jodhaji (Founder of Jodhpur)
(1453-1489 A.D.)**



Appendix – 2

Genealogical tree of Bikaner

**Rao Bikaji (Founder of Bikaner
(1465-1504 A.D.)**



Appendix – 3

पटा री नकल

काती वद ८ सोम सा. १८२२ मु गढ़ जोधपुर

चु!! राव जालिम सिंघ मोहकम सीध लाल सीघोत रै पटै सा. १८२२ री
साख सावणु

स्वरूप श्री राजराजेश्वर महाराजाधिराज मृाराजा श्री विजैसिघ जी मृाराज
कंवर फतेसिघ जी वचनात दीवाण सूरतराम दिसे सु परसाद वाचजे तथा
चु!! राव जालिमसिघ मोहकम सिघ लालसिघोत सू मैहरवान होय नै पटौ
ईनायत कीयो है संवत १८२२ री साख सावणु अमल देजो दांण जमै बंदी
वगैरे बाब दरबार रा छै:

५५९५०)^{४८} गांव तगीरात चु!! मोहकम सिंघ लालसिघोत री

४६४५०)^{४२} परगनै साचोर रा गांव

९५००)^६ गढ़ जोधपुर रा गांव

७०००)^९ प्रा. सिवाणा रा गांव

१२००)^९ गांव किल्याणपुर

३००)^९ गांव खलान

३००)^९ गांव पीमारण

२००)^९ गांव बादुरोबाडी

५०००)^९ गांव वीहोजौ

(७०००)^५

२५००)^१ तफै पीपाड़ रो गांव अरडीयौ बमौ

९५००)^६

५५९५०)^{४८} रेष पचापन हजार नवसै पचास री

खेड़ा अढतालीस सा. १८२२ रा

काती वद ८ दुवौ श्री मुख मुकाम

पायत खत गढ़ जोधपुर

Appendix – 4

पटा री नकल

मगसर वद ३ संवत १८२१ मुकाम गढ जोधपुर

५०२५०) महाराणी जी श्री राणावत जी रै पटो सं १८२१ री ऊनाली नकल

! स्वरूप श्री राज राजेश्वर महाराजाधिराज महाराजा श्री विजैसिघ जी वचनात् दीवाण सूरतराम दिसे जु परसाद वाचने तथा महाराणी राणावत सू मैहरबान होय नै पटो ईनायत कीयौ है सो संवत १८२१ री साख ऊनालू तथा अमल देजौ दाण जमै वदी वगैरे बाब दरबार रा है

२९७५०) आगे पटै है

२२७५०)^७ गढ जोधपुर रा गांव

९७५०)^४ तफै हवेली

५०००)^१ गांव सांलावास

४७५०)^३ गांव देवी खेडोली

९७५०)^४

१००००)^२ तफै पीपाड

३०००)^१ गांव बुचकजौ

७०००)^१ गांव सातसेण

१००००)^२

३०००)^१ तफै बीलाडा रौ गांव जारीयो

२२७५०)^७

३०००)^१ नागोर रो गांव सुहादीयो

४०००)^१ प्रग सोझत रो गांव रामाखडी

२९७५०)^१

२०५००)^३ हमार ईनायत हुवौ

१४५००)^२ प्रा. मेड़ता रा गांव

६५००)^१ गांव कलरुबास

८०००)^१ गांव झोझीयाणौ

१४५००)^२

६०००)^१ प्रा चेरदारौ गांव सूदवाड

२०५००)^३ ईनायत खालसै री

५०२५०)^{१२} रेख पचास हजार अढाई सो री संवत १८२१ रा

मगसर बद ३ दुवौ श्री मुख मुकाम पायत खत गढ

जोधपुर

Appendix – 5

सांसण हजुर मै

१२५०)४ सांसण व्यास संतौबीराम नु तांबा पतर

! स्वरूप श्री राज राजेश्वर मृराजाधिराज मृराजा श्री विजैसिघंजी
महाराज कंवर श्री फतेसिघजी वचनात तथा व्यास संतौबीराम,
विजैराम उदैराम नु सांसण सा. १८१३ री सारव सावणु या गांव
तांबापतर इनायत कीजै छै

१२५०)४ गढ जोधपुर रा गांव

१०५०)३ तफै बैहलवैरा

६००)१ गांव आगोलाई

२००)१ गांव बीसाली

२५०)१ गांव उदलीघावास

१०५०)३

२००)१ तफै कोढणै गांव कोतरी

१२५०)४

रेष साढा बारै सो री खेड़ा चार सा. १८१३ रा काती सुद १३ मुकाम

पायतखत गढ जोधपुर

सही षामसुधो

Appendix – 6

नकल जमीं रे कागजा री

!! सा. १८४४ मीती आसोज सुद ७ वार गुरु

! गा. हरदेसरीया रा चोधरीयो रै समसुतो जोगपती थोहरो गांव बाईजी सी री इदर कुंवर जी नु पटै दीयो छै सुहासल अमल देजो

!! सा. १८४४ मीती आसोज सुद १४ वार गुरु

! गा. सानलैरो चोधरीयो रैत समसुतो जोगती थोहरो गांव मेडतीयै चैनसिंघ डीदर सीधोत नु पटै दीयो छै सुहासल अमल देजो

!! स. १८४४ मीती काती वद २ वार अदीन

! इतरो गांव री चोधरीयो जोगपती थोहरो गांव देवडी जी बाहल कर दीया छै सुहासल अमल देजो

गांव - वगीसर

गांव - अलमादेसर

!! स. १८४४ मीती पोह वद ५

! गा. टेऊरा चोधरीया री समसुतां जोगपती थाहारो गांव चाहाण भगवानदास नु पटै दीयो छै सुहासल अमल देजो।

!! स. १८४४ मीती माह सुद ७

गा. आलसर रा चोधरीया रै समसुतो जोगपती थोहारो गांव पटै दीयो छै राणीजी श्री जैसलमेर जी नु

!! स. १८४४ मीती वैसाख वद १ सोम

गा. खारीयै रा चोधरीया रैत समसुतो जोगती थांहरो गांव देवडे दोलतराम सांखलैसरन नु पटै दीयो छै सुहासल अमल देजो तागीर रूपायत उमैद सीध करनसिधोत

Note: The copies have been taken from Jami re Kagza ri Bahi, pp. 99-101 V.S. 1843-45

Appendix - 7

नकल परवाना री

!! स्वस्ति श्री राजराजे सुर माहराजाधिराज मृाराजा सिरोमण मृाराजा जी श्री सूरत सिंहजी वचनात श्री मैहरवान इकर मुहतै सरूप सिंघ बखतावर सिंघोत फतैसिंघ दयालदासोत रै पोते नु गांव सांसण तांबा पत्र कर दीयो तीणरी वीगत

गांव १ सुजाणदेसर खेताऊन वां सुधो

गांव १ अंखरे गांव ईक सासण दीयो छै सु मांहा रो पुनपोतरो ईण रै पुन पौते नु पालीया जासी तालकै छै सं १८५२ मीती दु भादवा वद १२ मुकांम पायत खत श्री बीकानेर कोट दाखल

प्रवानो सं १८५२ मीती दु. भादवा वद ७

GLOSSARY

- Asami** : In the Rajasthani literature of the 17th and 18th centuries the term *asami* imperial the revenue payers as well as in general, subordinates to the office or officers. It also used to indicate the name of places and persons .
- Bahal** : Reinstate.
- Bahi** : An account book.
- Baqi** : Balance of land revenue.
- Barawurdi** : In the present work, the term *barawurdi* has been used for the **Sawars** or a **Sawar**, i.e. *yak- aspa*.
- Basi** : Residence of the *Thikanadar* or the place when he kept his family.
- Batai** : Crop sharing - A method of revenue.
- Bharoti** : A remuneration for the writer of revenue receipt.
- Bhent** : An offering.
- Bhomia** : A petty *Jagirdar*.
- Bibha** : Measure of land equal to 3025 sq. yds. or 5/8 of an acre.
- Bighori** : A tax per bigha.
- Biswa** : Twentieth part of a bigha.
- Chakri** : Service.
- Chauth** : One –Fourth.

- Cheera** : A tract of **State** comprised of many villages. A sub- unit of the **State**.
- Chowki** : Station of custom or police.
- Dam** : A copper coin, the market rate of the dam was the basis for making by the treasury officials.
- Dan** : A sale tax.
- Darbar** : The ruler.
- Daroghah** : Superintendent of a dept. of karkhana.
- Desh-Dewan/**
Dewan : In charge of treasury of palace.
- Dogani** : A copper coin, 40 dogani was equivalent to a rupees .
- Dohli** : A rent free land granted in charity.
- Fauj bal** : A tax for the maintenance of army.
- Faujdar** : A *pargana* officer.
- Gaddi** : Throne.
- Ghugri** : A tax.
- Gughari** : A tax collected to meet the expenses of the army.
- Hakim-kutchery** : Highest official of a *pargana*.
- Hasil** : Actual realization; the amount derived by the government or on its behalf as a share of the produce of the soil and from any other source of taxation or import.
- Jama** : The **State** land revenue demand under **Mughals**.
- Jama Kharch** : Income and expediture

- Jagir** : Assignment of revenue of a particular piece of land given in lieu of cash salary. The assignment could be conditional (*sharti*) or unconditional (*be-sharti*).
- Kaamdar** : Person appointed to look after the affairs of a *Jagir*.
- Kankoot** : A method of assessment.
- Kanwari** : Guards posted to look after the crop heaps and corn out turns.
- Khamp** : A sub-division or branch of a clan.
- Khyat** : Compilation of the accounts of the glorious deeds of the ruler and other historical events.
- Kothari** : Store-Keeper.
- Lag** : Customary cesses paid by the cultivators to the revenue officials.
- Lata or**
- Lata-ki-lag** : Levy for assessment.
- Lawazama** : Perks and privileges.
- Lawazima** : Tax of office expenditure.
- Mal** : The revenue claimed by the government from the produce of cultivated lands.
- Mansab** : Office, a military title and rank conferred by the **Mughal** govt.
- Mapa-dan** : The tax levied on goods imported and exported.
- Musahib** : An aide-de-camp.
- Musharraf** : Accountant of a department.
- Nazrana** : A ceremonial offering.

- Ohadadar** : Civil servant, bureaucrat.
- Pagh** : Turban.
- Pargana** : A tract of state comprised of many villages. A sub-unit of the State.
- Patta** : A document of assignment of land to a *Pattayat* for realizing land revenue at specified rates from a tract of land.
- Pattayat** : Holder of a *patta*.
- Patha kagal** : Paper .
- Peshkash** : Offering or tribute paid to a superior or the government.
- Potedar** : Keeper of daily accounts, keeper of treasury, *Khazanachi*.
- Pradhan** : Highest official of the State.
- Rahdari** : (Margvahin) ; A levy on goods passing from one political jurisdiction to another.
- Rekh** : Assessed land revenue of a particular piece of land or village.
- Sarino** : Tax collected at the rate of one seer per maund of produce.
- Siyalu** : Kharif crops.
- Taffa/Tappa** : An administrative unit of a *pargana*.
- Tanakawah-jagir** : Jagir assigned against *mansab* by the **Mughal** emperor.
- Vigat** : Description of political and other aspects pertaining to the past.
- Vamshavali** : Chronology of ruler.
- Watan-Jagir** : Hereditary domain of a noble.
- Zapt** : Confiscation.
- Zaqat(Jagat)** : Transit duty.

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