

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**PUNJAB.**

*For the year ending the 30th September, 1934.*



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**Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council  
in the Department of Revenue (Revenue), no. 2293-R.,  
dated 19th August, 1935.**

**READ :—**

The annual report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending the 30th September, 1934.

**REMARKS.**—The year ending on 30th September, 1934, is the fifth following the catastrophic fall in prices which began in April, 1930, and still controls the economic position. The wholesale prices of the principal agricultural produce, which improved during the preceding year, again showed a downward trend. Wheat, which was at Rs. 3-4-0 per maund at Lyallpur at the end of January, 1933, fell to Rs. 2-7-0 in the beginning of October 1933, and to Rs. 2-0-0 within two weeks thereafter. Recovering to Rs. 2-5-0 in November, it fell with slight variation to Rs. 2-2-0 by the middle of May and thereafter to Rs. 1-14-0 by the end of September, 1934.

The fall in *desi* cotton, which began last year, continued steadily during the year under report. American cotton, however, went up from Rs. 5-8-0 at the end of October, 1933, to Rs. 7-0-0 on 15th February, 1934. It then eased down to Rs. 6-12-0 on 31st March and there it remained.

*Toria* which was at Rs. 3-2-0 on 1st October, 1933, improved to Rs. 3-6-0 by 1st May and to Rs. 3-13-0 by 1st of June. It then sloped down to Rs. 3-3-0 by the end of September, 1934.

2. Public health was generally good. Mild epidemics of plague, small-pox, malaria and cholera were indeed, reported from some of the districts, but excepting Gujranwála, where fever kept large numbers from the harvesting operations, disease did not affect the agricultural economy of the province.

3. Ever since the débâcle of 1930 the Governor in Council has at each harvest carefully considered the ability of the zamindar to pay the land revenue demand, and has been remitting year after year a considerable portion of it, apart from giving relief in other directions. This year was no exception. No less than nineteen lakhs

of rupees was remitted over the two harvests, against nine lakhs during the previous year, on account of the fall in prices.

The situation in the Rohtak, Gurgáon and Karnál districts, and to some extent in the Ambála district, was seriously affected by the heavy and continuous rainfall in the latter part of September, 1933. The measures adopted by Government in this connection have already been detailed in Punjab Government resolution no. 283-R., dated the 23rd January, 1935, (published as supplement to part II of the *Punjab Gazette*, dated the 25th January, 1935).

Under the head of taccavi Rs. 13,35,975 was suspended and Rs. 4,47,323 remitted during the year under report.

4. The fixed land revenue demand of the province for the year amounted to Rs. 236.10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 236.86 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due mainly to the replacement of fixed by fluctuating assessment in parts of the Muzaffargarh tahsil, as also in forty-two villages of the Kharián tahsil of Gujrat. Out of the total demand Rs. 2.97 lakhs was suspended and Rs. 15.80 lakhs remitted chiefly in the Rohtak, Gurgáon and Karnál districts which had suffered from flooding and excessive rainfall. A sum of Rs. 215.61 lakhs representing 99.2 per cent. of the net recoverable demand was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1.71 lakhs at the close of the year. This high percentage of collection—last year it was 99.3—is evidence of the care with which suspensions and remissions are granted, as also of the zamindar's readiness to pay when he can.

The total amount under suspension on account of previous years was 29 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.86 lakhs were collected and Rs. 5.86 lakhs remitted, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 16.28 lakhs. This, added to Rs. 3.62 lakhs suspended during the year, brings the balance under suspension to Rs. 19.9 lakhs at the end of the year.

5. The total net demand on account of fluctuating land revenue, even after allowing for the general remissions referred to in paragraph 3 above, increased from 210.50 lakhs in the preceding year to 210.66 lakhs. This



increase was due to timely rains. Rupees 214.11 lakhs or 97.7 per cent. were recovered out of this demand of Rs. 219.06 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 4.95 lakhs. The closing balance of the arrears at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 5.51 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.42 lakhs were collected during the year under report. The net recoverable balance at the close of the year under report was thus Rs. 5.82 lakhs, out of which the Multán district alone was responsible for Rs. 4.47 lakhs.

It is noteworthy that the percentage of collection of the fluctuating demand should be slightly less than of the fixed demand. This, as pointed out in the last review, may partly be due to the local conditions.

6. The Governor in Council is pleased that coercive processes have further decreased in the Ambála and Ráwalpindi divisions; but the Multán division is still responsible for 66 per cent. of the provincial total, and the increase from 2,474 to 5,121 in the Lahore division is disquieting. The Lahore district alone was responsible for 4,090 which include 2,334 warrants of arrest and 1,606 warrants for the attachment of moveable property that were actually executed. On the other hand, the Gujranwála district is to be commended for the smallest number of processes in the province—four.

7. It is gratifying that the post was used for serving revenue processes practically throughout the province, the Rohtak and Gurgáon districts heading the list with 2,057 and 2,251 services, respectively. The Governor in Council trusts that these satisfactory figures will be maintained.

The post also appears to be gaining steadily in popular favour for the payment of land revenue. Rupees 23.23 lakhs were remitted by money order as compared with 21.43 lakhs during the preceding year; and 12.78 lakhs in currency notes by insured post against 11.47 lakhs. The latter system was specially in favour in the Attock district where over 3 lakhs were so sent. The suggestion that Co-operative Banks should be used for the payment of land revenue was considered and found to be not practicable.

8. It is a matter for regret that in twenty-four districts the record rooms were not inspected to the extent required by the rules. The Governor in Council trusts that the officers-in-charge will realise their responsibility in this connection. The preservation of the records, which are of supreme value both to the public and to the Government, is one of the important duties of district officers.

9. The distribution of taccavi advances in kind was sanctioned in 1933 as an experimental measure and the Governor in Council is pleased to observe that the results have been satisfactory in the four districts where seed in the form of taccavi was distributed. The system has great possibilities for good, and its working needs to be carefully watched.

10. It is a matter for concern that *thur* and *sem* are again on the increase in the Sheikhupura district; but what has happened during the year under report is an additional proof of the sensitiveness of the sub-soil water-level to heavy rainfall. The Governor in Council is pleased that the five-years plan of drainage construction, on which he builds high hopes, is being pushed with vigour.

11. The revised assessment of the Lower Bari Doab Colony consisting of the Okara and Montgomery tahsils of the Montgomery district and the Khanewal tahsil of the Multan district was sanctioned for ten years with effect from rabi 1934. The feature of this assessment is that the land revenue demand for each harvest varies with the prices, the revenue payer being given remissions on a sliding scale if general level of the prices of the main staples during the previous year is lower than that assumed at settlement. This system is just both to the general body of tax-payers, whom Government represent, and to the individual landowner; and the Governor in Council is pleased to observe that the system is giving general satisfaction.

A. LATIFI,

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Revenue Department.

Annual Report  
ON THE  
**Land Revenue Administration**  
OF THE  
**Punjab**  
FOR THE

*Year ending the 30th September, 1934.*

(a) This report deals with the period from 1st October, 1933, to 30th September, 1934, but as the condition of the crops on 1st October, 1933, depended mainly on the weather of the preceding months, it is useful here to notice briefly the meteorological conditions from January, 1933.

In January and February, 1933, the rainfall was light in most districts while in March, April, and May it was generally light to moderate. In June it was heavy in the Gurgaon, Karnal and Ludhiana districts and the montane tracts, and light to moderate elsewhere. In July the monsoon remained fairly active and gave moderate to heavy rain; while in August it was greatly in excess of the normal almost all over the province. In September it was excessive in the south-eastern and the montane and sub-montane tracts and in a few central districts, and sufficient elsewhere.

As for the period under report, the weather in October, November and December remained dry except for light showers in certain localities, but sufficient moisture survived in the soil as a legacy of the super-abundant monsoon. Climatic conditions were, therefore, very favourable for the sowing of the spring crops. Light rain fell in most parts of the province in January, 1934, while the weather during February remained dry except for light showers in places. The severe frosts in January and early February did not allow the crops to make good progress but a sudden warming up after

the first week of February coupled with a good shower of rain in March set matters right. The rise of temperature about the end of March and beginning of April and high desiccating south-west winds, however, forced the ripening of the wheat crop with the general result of a defective filling up of grain. The crops further suffered from a severe attack of brown and black rust, because the whole of March was more or less cloudy, with an unusual amount of precipitation at the end of rainless winter. The net result was that wheat did not thresh out well, in spite of the fact that barring light rain in parts of most districts the weather during April was generally dry and favourable for harvesting operations. Hail also caused some damage in a few districts.

The Rohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal districts, and to some extent the Ambala district, were flooded by heavy and continuous rain in the latter part of the month of September, 1933. The following statement summarises their losses :—

Serial no.	District.	No. of villages affected.	No. of houses damaged.	No. of houses destroyed.	No. of lives lost.	No. of cattle lost.	Foodstuffs (khans, etc.) destroyed, in maunds.	Grain destroyed, (in maunds).
1	Rohtak ..	710	58,695	47,001	30	758	642,500	257,000 <sup>aa</sup>
2	Gurgaon ..	1,481	48,342	53,960	33	3,606	142,367	26,285
3	Karnal ..	561	25,320	29,671	25	3,234	93,818	33,695
	Total ..	2,992	132,757	130,632	88	7,598	878,485	—

<sup>aa</sup>These figures appear to be exaggerated.  
The relief measures in these districts are summarized in Punjab Government resolution no. 283-B., dated 23rd January, 1935.

Losses were also caused by rain and floods in the Daska tahsil of the Sialkot district and two villages of the Ludhiana district. To afford relief in these areas grants were sanctioned from the provincial Famine Relief Fund.

(b) Climatic conditions were on the whole favourable for sowing the autumn crops, the total area sown rising from 13.14 million acres in the preceding year to 13.54 million acres during

Kharif.

the year under report. The percentage of the failed area showed a marked decrease from 30 last year to 21. Although the weather was unfavourable for the maturing of all the crops excepting cotton, the percentage of the matured area was still slightly above the normal. The percentage of crop failure was, however, very high in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal and Simla districts, i.e., 78 per cent., 57 per cent., 39 per cent. and 31 per cent., respectively. In the Gurgaon district the crop failure was due to the excessive rain, waterlogging, damage done by the top borer and other insects and inundation from the Jumna river.

The total area under *rabi* sowings also increased from 16.92 million acres last year to 20.95 million acres in the year under report. The percentage of failure of the *rabi* crop also decreased to 15 as against 16 in the previous year owing to the favourable weather for harvesting. The percentage of crop failure was high in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Hissar and Rawalpindi, being 43, 39, 33 and 27, respectively.

Taking now both the *khariif* and *rabi* together the year as a whole, the total area sown and matured increased from 30.06 and 23.44 million acres in the preceding year to 34.49 and 28.57 million acres respectively. The percentage of failed on sown area was 17 this year as compared with 22 last year, the average percentage of the last ten years being 18.

Thanks to the good rainfall the irrigated sowings decreased from 48 per cent. of the total in the preceding year to 42 per cent. The total irrigated area, however, increased by 1 per cent. as compared with the irrigated area of last year. The increase was due to the adequate supply of water by the Government and private canals. The areas under wells, tanks and other sources show a decrease of 15, 8 and 5 per cent. respectively because of the good rainfall at the time of sowing.

(c) The crops that showed the highest outturn above normal were cotton (50 per cent.), gram (32 per cent.) and rice (22 per cent.). The total area under *desi* cotton rose from 1.11 million acres last year to

Outturn and acre-  
age of crops.

1.64 million acres in the year under report and that under American cotton from 7.76 lakh acres to 8.09 lakh acres. The total area under gram also increased from 8.89 million acres in 1932-33 to 6.59 million acres in 1933-34. This marked increase was due to the moisture in the ground left by the excessive monsoon rains. The total area under rice also increased from 8.78 lakh acres in 1932-33 to 10.3 lakh acres in the year under report owing mainly to good rains at sowing time. The total area under sugarcane fell from 5.58 lakh acres last year to 4.66 lakh acres this year. This is ascribed to the fall in the price of *gur* in the previous year. The total outturn was 8 per cent. above the normal, being 18 per cent less than last year. The area under wheat increased from 8.59 million acres in 1932-33 to 9.77 million acres in the year under report. The increase was due to the favourable weather at the time of sowing, but owing to adverse conditions for maturing, the total outturn was 6 per cent. below the normal. The area under barley rose from 6.18 lakh acres to 7.09 lakh acres but the unfavourable climatic conditions caused an outturn of 41 per cent. below the normal. The area under tobacco shows a steady decrease from 85,258 acres in 1931-32 to 66,350 acres in 1932-33 and to 48,551 acres in the year under report. The total outturn of the other important crops was below normal for *jowar* (27 per cent.), maize (22 per cent.) and *rabl* oilseeds (19 per cent.)

(d) The following were the average prices per maund of the principal crops:—

Name of crop.	AVERAGE PRICES PER MAUND.			
	1933-34.	1932-33.	Decrease or increase in price per maund in annas.	1919-14.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice .. .. .	1 11 0	2 2 0	-7	2 7 0
Wheat .. .. .	2 2 0	2 11 0	-9	3 2 0
Barley .. .. .	1 7 0	2 0 0	-9	2 6 0

Name of crop	AVERAGE PRICES PER MAUND.				
	1933-34.	1932-33.	Decrease or increase in price per maund in annas.	1913-14.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Jowar	1 11 0	2 1 0	-8	2 10 0	
Bajra	1 11 0	2 5 0	-10	2 15 0	
Maise	1 13 0	2 7 0	-10	2 6 0	
Gram	1 12 0	2 4 0	-8	2 15 0	
Rapeseed	3 5 0	3 8 0	-3	5 8 0	
Toria	3 4 0	3 4 0	..	..	
Sugar (raw)	3 4 0	2 12 0	+8	4 2 0	
Cotton unginned	<i>desi</i>	4 4 0	5 10 0	-22	6 11 0
	American	5 6 0	6 14 0	-24	..
Tobacco	5 15 0	5 15 0	..	..	

The above table shows that the price of every staple excepting raw sugar which had improved in the preceding year, has again shown a tendency to fall. Important fluctuations in prices are indicated in greater detail as follows :-

**Wheat.**—The rate for wheat during the year under report was marked by a steady downward tendency. The wholesale quotation of Rs. 3-4-0 per maund at Lyallpur about the end of January, 1933, having already come down to Rs. 2-7-0 by the beginning of October, 1933, fell further to Rs. 2 within the following fortnight. Thereafter, however, it recovered to Rs. 2-5-0 during the month of November again to come gradually down to Rs. 2 on the 1st of January, 1934. It continued to decline further till it reached Re. 1-11-0 on 15th April, after which it rose again to Rs. 2-2-0 by the middle of May. Thereafter the price declined steadily, so that by the end of September, 1934, the rate in Lyallpur was Re. 1-14-0 per maund.

**Cotton.**—The price of *desi* cotton continued the downward slope which began last year. At Montgomery

the rate was Rs. 5-8-0 per maund at the end of October, 1933. In December it was Rs. 4-6-0. In January, 1934, it rose to Rs. 5 reaching its peak of Rs. 6 per maund on 28th February, 1934. Within a fortnight however, it fell again to Rs. 5 where it remained. On the other hand, the price of American cotton had a marked rise. From Rs. 5-8-0 at the end of October, 1933, it rose to Rs. 6 on 15th November. Thereafter it fluctuated between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6-2-0 till on 15th February, 1934, it reached Rs. 7. Thereafter it declined to Rs. 6-12-0 on 31st of March, and there it remained.

*Gur.*—During the first half of the year under report the price of *gur* fell steadily but thereafter had an equally steady rise. In October, 1933, it was Rs. 5 per maund at Amritsar. It was Rs. 4 during November, December and January. It declined further to Rs. 3-10-0 in February. It then began to improve and from Rs. 3-12-0 in March, it rose to Rs. 4-14 0 by the middle of May, until at the close of the year under report it was Rs. 5-8-0.

*Toria.*—At Lyallpur, the price of *toria* fell from Rs. 3-2-0 on 1st October, 1933, to Rs. 2-12-0 within a fortnight but rose again to Rs. 3 by 1st November. It then remained nearly constant till on 15th January, 1934, it again fell to Rs. 2-11-0, only to be followed by a rise to Rs. 3 by 15th February. Thereafter it improved so that from Rs. 3-6-0 on 1st May, it became Rs. 3-13-0 on the 1st of June, falling again to Rs. 2-11-0 by 1st July, and then in another fortnight recovering to Rs. 3-8-0. From this point it sloped down to Rs. 3-3-0 at the close of the year under report.

(e) Cattle were generally in good condition and there was no abnormal mortality. The supply of fodder was on the whole sufficient.

(f) The health of the agricultural population was generally good. There were mild epidemics of plague, smallpox, malaria and cholera reported from some parts of the province. Except in the Gujranwala district, where the major portion of the agricultural

Agricultural population and its economic condition.



population was laid up with fever and could not adequately attend to the harvesting of the *khariif* crop at the proper time, these outbreaks did not interfere with agricultural operations to any appreciable extent.

(g) No appreciable improvement can be said to have taken place in the general economic condition of the agriculturists during the year. Their credit continues to be low, because the money-lenders, who have no hope of realizing their old debts, have practically stopped further advances. Their standard of living has gone down, a redeeming feature of the situation being the compulsory reduction of expenditure on marriages and other wasteful ceremonials. Wherever they can, the agriculturists are striving to eke out their resources by the sale of milk and other subsidiary occupations.

2. The total demand of fixed land revenue for year was Rs. 236.10 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 236.86 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the further replacement of fixed by fluctuating assessment in certain parts of the Muzaffargarh tahsil of the Muzaffargarh district, as also in 42 villages of the Kharian tahsil of the Gujrat district. Out of the total demand for the year Rs. 2.97 lakhs was suspended and Rs. 15.80 lakhs remitted, chiefly on account of damage suffered by crops in the districts of Bohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal; thus leaving a net recoverable balance of Rs. 217.83 lakhs or 92.0 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 218.18 lakhs or 91.3 per cent. for the last year. A sum of Rs. 215.61 lakhs representing 99.2 of the net recoverable demand was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.71 lakhs only at the close of the year. Like last year, the districts of Lahore, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan are again chiefly responsible for the arrears. It is satisfactory that the work of realizing arrears in the Lahore urban areas improved during the year. In the Muzaffargarh district the chief defaulters are big zamindars who are either in embarrassed circumstances or who withhold their stocks of grain for better prices.

Fixed land revenue—Statements nos. V, VI and VII.

Most of the suspensions of the land revenue during the year were again in the Ambala division: Hissar (1.10 lakhs), Rohtak (0.80 lakhs) and Gurgaon (0.65 lakhs). These suspensions, like the heavy remissions, were necessitated mainly by the damage caused to crops by floods. The total amount under suspension in the province at the beginning of the year under report amounted to Rs. 29.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 2.28 lakhs—mostly in the Hissar and Karnal districts—were for the year prior to the year 1931-32. Of this old balance over two lakhs were remitted during the year under report. Out of the suspended balance of Rs. 7.87 lakhs for 1931-32, Rs. 2.33 lakhs were collected and Rs. 3.64 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.90 lakhs at the close of the year. As regards the suspended balance of Rs. 18.86 lakhs relating to the year 1932-33, Rs. 3.70 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0.17 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 14.99 lakhs at the close of the year. The total amount under suspension at the close of the year was Rs. 19.91 lakhs.

3. During the year under report 38,620 acres were added by alluvion and 58,126 lost by diluvion, which means a net loss of 19,506 acres against a gain of 7,245 last year. The district that suffered the most from river action was Dera Ghazi Khan which lost 25,482 acres. The only other districts that were affected to any extent were Ludbiana, Jhelum, Karnal, Gujrat and Shahpur. The districts that gained more than 1,000 acres each were Ferozepore and Gurdaspur.

Thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and twenty acres added by alluvion were assessed at Rs. 83,143, while Rs. 50,847 was remitted on 58,126 acres washed away by river action. Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 17,177 was imposed on 20,918 acres improved by alluvion, whereas land revenue was reduced by Rs. 5,493 on 13,785 acres damaged by diluvion. The net *khalsa* loss to the fixed land revenue roll was Rs. 6,283 against a net gain of Rs. 11,184 in the preceding year.

4. The total demand of fluctuating land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 219.06 lakhs, against Rs. 201.50 lakhs last year. Rupees 214.11 lakhs of the total demand were collected, against Rs. 196.90 lakhs last year. The percentage of collections on the total demand works out to 97.7 which is the same as last year. It is satisfactory that there was an increase of Rs. 17.5 lakhs in the provincial total of the demand inspite of the special remissions of land revenue allowed on account of the fall in prices to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs round from the demand of the two harvests, as compared with Rs. 9 lakhs during the last year, in certain districts where the system of fluctuating assessment prevails. The increase in the demand occurred mainly in the Hissar district because of an increase in cultivation from *sailab* caused by the floods from the Ghaggar stream and in the Lyallpur and Jhang districts on account of the increase in cultivation due to timely rainfall and in the Montgomery and Multan districts partly on account of the satisfactory working of the Sutlej Valley Project Canals and partly because of the new assessment in the Lower Bari Doab Colony area, from *rabi* 1934, referred to in paragraph 10 following. Remissions in this colony are worked out on the basis of the actual prices prevailing in the preceding year, with the result that a thirty per cent. remission was allowed from the demand in *rabi* 1934. There was a decrease of Rs. 16,000 in the demand in the Mianwali district as compared with the last year's demand as a consequence of the damage done to the crops by hail-storm and *kungf*.

The balance of arrears at the end of last year was Rs. 5.50 lakhs of which Rs. 4.42 lakhs were collected during the year under report. The total uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5.82 lakhs out of which Rs. 4.95 lakhs were on account of the year under report. The Multan division alone is responsible for Rs. 4.47 lakhs out of the balance of 5.82 lakhs.

The system of fluctuating assessment of land revenue is reported to be liked by the land owners and has continued to work satisfactorily.

In the Naili tract of the Hissar district *chahi* cultivation is assessed at *barani* rates in order to encourage the sinking of wells. As in the preceding year no new wells were sunk during the year under report and the *chahi* area actually declined by 183 acres compared with last year's area. The decrease is again attributed to *sailab* caused by floods from the Ghaggar stream which lessened the need of well irrigation.

5. The total demand of "other land revenue" was Rs. 21·00 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 10·14 lakhs last year. This large increase in the demand is mainly due to the transfer of receipts on account of temporary cultivation and rent on shop sites from the head XL—Extraordinary receipts, to the head V—Land Revenue. There is income under this head in almost all the colony districts. In the Karnal district the demand rose from Rs. 27,140 last year to Rs. 45,223 during the year under report, mainly due to the sale of Government's proprietary rights in a village to the American Presbyterian Mission. Rupees 16·06 lakhs or 76·5 per cent. of the total demand, were collected against Rs. 8·58 lakhs or 84·58 per cent. last year.

The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 2·16 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·84 lakhs were collected during the year. The total uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 11·62 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4·94 lakhs are for the year under report. The districts of Sheikupura, Shahpur, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan are responsible for heavy arrears.

6. Assigned land revenue amounts to 7·4 per cent. of the total land revenue assessed and assessable in the province.

Nineteen special *jagirs* of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 per annum were granted to non-officials and retired officials during the year under report, in recognition of meritorious services. The total land revenue so assigned since the inception of the scheme in 1917 now amounts to Rs. 90,000.

7. The processes—excluding writs which are merely peremptory notices of demand of which the use and usefulness varies from district to district—issued for collecting arrears of land revenue, decreased from 27,945 last year to 26,754 in the year under report. The arrears to be collected by these means amounted to Rs. 30.56 lakhs, and of these Rs. 24.64 lakhs were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5.92 lakhs.

The following comparative table is of interest:—

Processes issued.	AGAINST LANDLORDS.		AGAINST OWNERS.		TOTAL.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
For arrests.	3,930	4,119	11,322	11,176	15,252	15,295
For imprisonments.	56	35	117	95	175	133
For attachment of movable property.	1,235	1,299	7,962	7,700	9,198	9,069
For sale of movable property.	518	490	2,729	1,663	3,247	2,143
For management, farm or transfer.	12	16	7	25	19	51
For sale of immovable property.	24	15	30	28	54	43
Total.	5,778	5,967	22,167	20,787	27,945	26,754

The above figures are accounted as follows by divisions:—

Processes issued.	AGAINST LANDLORDS.		AGAINST OWNERS.		TOTAL.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Lahore	954	714	1,816	1,491	2,770	2,305
Mullundur	59	101	652	627	711	728
Delhi	779	1,223	1,696	3,898	2,474	5,121
Rawalpindi	304	285	990	771	1,293	1,036
Multan	3,682	3,664	17,015	14,000	20,697	17,664
Total	5,778	5,967	22,167	20,787	27,945	26,754

*Ambala division.*—It is satisfactory that processes have been further reduced from 2,770 to 2,205 in the division taken as a whole. The Rohtak district alone is responsible for about half of this year's total and in contrast with the other districts of the division shows no improvement.

*Jullundur division.*—There has been a slight increase from 711 last year to 728. The largest number was in the Ferozepore district where some difficulty was reported in the collection of the land revenue.

*Lahore division.*—There has been a large increase from 2,474 processes issued last year to 5,121. In the Lahore district alone there were 4,090 and in Amritsar 598 as compared with 1,496 and 305, respectively last year; in the former as many as 2,334 warrants of arrest and 1,606 warrants for the attachment of movable property being executed. On the other hand there was a marked decrease in processes generally in the Gurdaspur district, while the figure for Gujranwala—four in all—is the smallest in the province, a notable achievement for which the district is commended. The system that has proved so successful here is to send the applications of the *lambarbars* together with the lists of arrears to the *saidars* and *sufedposhes* with instructions not only to watch collections, but to help the *lambarbars* in making them. It is only when the village hierarchy fails that coercive processes are brought into effect. Provided that the instructions of paragraph 336 of the Land Administration Manual are kept in view, the example of Gujranwala is one to be followed; but the *tahsildars* and *naib-tahsildars* should also do their part, as they do for example, in the Muzaffargarh district, where they take lists of arrears out with them into camp and help the village officials with the defaulters.

*Rawalpindi division.*—The processes have further come down from 1,293 in the previous year to 1,036, the decrease being shared by all the districts of the division. It is noteworthy that in the Jhelum district only 19 and in Gujrat only 61 processes were issued out of which only 15 and 7, respectively were executed.

*Multan division.*—The number of processes for the collection of land revenue has decreased from 20,697 last year to 17,664. but even so the figure represents 66.

per cent. of the provincial total. It is noteworthy that in the Multan district the number has come down from 6,485 last year to 3,851, a fall of 40.6 per cent. But this fall is counterbalanced by an increase from 1,583 to 4,627 processes for the collection of *abiana*. In the Montgomery district also, there has been an actual increase of about 18 per cent. over last year in processes issued for the collection of land revenue. There was a heavy fall in almost all the districts of this division in the number of warrants of sale of movable property executed (994) during the year as compared with 2,027 last year. Lyallpur is particularly noticeable with only 7 against 568 last year, and Montgomery and Multan with 299 and 280 against 490 and 606, respectively. In the Montgomery district action was taken by the Collector in as many as 28 cases under section 72 of the Land Revenue Act. This was necessary in view of the special local circumstances.

8. (a) The coercive processes issued for the collection of arrears of land revenue and other Government dues were, as usual, served by the tahsil peons. Temporary additional peons were entertained for short periods in some districts.

Process serving establishment.

(b) It is satisfactory that the post was used for the service of revenue processes (other than coercive processes issued for the collection of arrears of Government dues) practically throughout the province: the Rohtak and Gurgaon districts heading the list with 2,057 and 2,251 processes, respectively. This is a great improvement over the preceding year. An extended use of the post office will not only ensure the greater convenience of litigants, but enable the Postal Department to extend and improve the amenities offered by them.

Service by post of revenue processes.

9. The re-measurement and map correction work that was commenced in the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district in 1927 is now practically completed, the *jamabandis* of 9 villages having been filed during the year under report.

Progress in re-measurement, revision of records, etc.

Settlement operations in the Lyallpur and Jaranwala tahsils of the Lyallpur district and on the Rakh

Branch of the Sheikhupura district, comprising 638 chaks, commenced in October, 1933. The map correction work, which did not begin till February, 1934, was completed in 465 chaks with a total area of 850,842 acres, during the year under report. In 98 of these chaks, the records were completed and finally attested. Village inspections have been finished in the Jaranwala tahsil, but as the commutation prices are still under the consideration of Government, the assessment report has not yet been written.

In view of the very considerable changes that *killabandi* entails and of the revision that necessarily takes place in consequence, in nearly all of the documents comprised in the record-of-rights, the special revision of the records of parts of the Shujabad, Lodhran and Mailsi tahsils of the Multan district was taken up in the year 1931-32. It is still in progress.

10. The final settlement report of the Lower Bari Doab Colony in the Montgomery and Multan districts was not submitted by the Settlement Officer during the year under report. Orders were, however, passed by Government on the assessment reports of the colony consisting of the Okara and Montgomery tahsils of the Montgomery district and the Khanewal tahsil of the Multan district. The chief feature of the new assessment, which has been sanctioned for ten years with effect from *rabi* 1934, is that the land revenue demand for each harvest fluctuates with the prices, the revenue payers being given remissions on a sliding scale if the prices are lower than those assumed by the Settlement Officer. The system is just both to Government and the revenue-payers and has so far given general satisfaction.

Comparison of estimates and forecasts in regard to duration, cost and results of settlement operations—Statement no. XIV.

11. No regular settlement came to an end during the year.

12. The forecast report of the Lahore district was received during the year under report. The forecast reports of the Amritsar, Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts were still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Proposed future settlement operations. (Forecast reports).



13. Settlement operations commenced in October, 1938, in the Lyallpur district and the Bakh Branch Circle of the Sheikhupura district with a staff of one Settlement Officer, one Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, three settlement tahsildars, nine naib-tahsildars, nineteen settlement kanungos and twenty-three settlement patwaris. In the same district the colonization staff for the Pir Mahal, Burala and Khikha extensions of the Lower Chenab canal continued to work throughout the year.

14. During the year under report no. 23 (Irrigation Surveys) Party continued the survey of the area covered by the Bhakra Dam Irrigation Project and completed topographical resurvey of 1,859 square miles on a scale of 4 inches to a mile and 1,791 square miles of tertiary levelling in Delhi Province, Hissar and Rohtak districts and Dujana and Jind States.

The "A" Survey Company carried out the following operations:—

- (1) original survey of 4,638 square miles on a scale of 1 inch to a mile;
- (2) revision survey of 1,024 square miles on a scale of 1 inch and 256 square miles on a scale of 1½ inch;
- (3) supplementary survey of 771 square miles on a scale of 1 inch,

in the Ferozepore, Lahore, Montgomery, Multan and Muzaffargarh districts and in Bahawalpur and Faridkot States. Besides a resurvey of 69 square miles on 1 inch scale and 196 square miles on 1½ inch scale was completed in the Kangra valley.

Besides this, correction surveys of 13 sheets on the scale of 1 inch were carried out in the Attock, Mianwali and Shahpur districts.

15. Boundary disputes between the three villages Jhanda, Thaska and Salebpur of Naraingarh tahsil in the Ambala district and Sirmoor State were decided during the year under report.

16. Six schemes for additions and alterations of record rooms were lying in abeyance during the year for lack of funds. Records were slightly damaged in two districts. In the Karnal district the old settlement records, which were badly damaged in past years, are being re-copied. Destruction work was done satisfactorily, but it is regretted that in twenty-four districts the officers in charge of record rooms neglected to inspect the revenue and General Record Rooms four times during the year as required under the rules.

The scheme, under which special kanungos have been replaced by patwaris in most districts, is working satisfactorily and the income derived from the services of these special patwaris and kanungos was Rs. 14,467 against an expenditure of Rs. 12,285.

*Copying agency.*—The income and expenditure of this Department for 1933-34 was Rs. 6,03,368 and Rs. 6,01,293, respectively, as compared with Rs. 6,60,244 and Rs. 6,63,005 (which are the correct figures) for 1932-33. If the cost of stationery, which is Rs. 5,500, is counted, the Department has run at a loss during both the years.

17. (a) The payment of land revenue by post is popular with those *lambardars* who live at a distance from the tahsil headquarters or have small amounts to pay. Where good roads and facilities for motor traffic exist, personal payment into the treasury is preferred in order to save the postal charges. Rupees 28.23 lakhs were remitted by postal money order against Rs. 21.43 lakhs last year, and Rs. 12.78 lakhs in currency notes by insured post against Rs. 11.47 lakhs. The latter system has become particularly popular in the Attock district where over three lakhs were sent by insured post.

In the Lyallpur district four approved *lambardars* paid Rs. 35,996 by cheque on the Imperial Bank of India. The suggestion made in last year's report regarding the payment of land revenue through the village Co-operative Banks was considered and dropped.

(b) The instructions for the prevention of encroachments on roads and other public

the Forest Department land plans and revenue maps continue to work satisfactorily.

The Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, reports that in spite of the amendment of rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules, *lambarbars* have failed to report encroachments on village roads—obviously a case for action under Land Revenue Rule 16 (f).

(c) During the year under report the Waterlogging Board made *inter alia* the following recommendations for the consideration of Government:—

- (1) That as any further improvement in the water-table conditions in the Pir Sabz area on the Upper Chenab canal in the Sialkot district could only be carried out at a very considerable cost, which would in no way be commensurate with the results, no more reclamation work should be done, and the land should be returned to the original inhabitants.
- (2) While considering the report on land reclamation in Ohak no. 188-N. B., Lower Jhelum canal, the Waterlogging Board was of the opinion that since the small farms had now served its purpose, the land should be returned, and that in future it would not be necessary to undertake the working of such farms at Government expense.

The Board reviewed the results of the *sem* and *thur girdawari*. Forty-three more estates were subjected to the *thur* and *sem girdawari* in rabi 1933-34. The net increase in *thur* in the province in 1933-34 for the same area as surveyed in 1932-33 is 3,447 acres. This increase is in the main confined to the Sheikhpura district. The net-increase in *sem* comes to 2,305 acres, which is mainly confined to the districts of Gujrat and Sheikhpura.

The almost stationary position of the water-table in the Ohaj and Rechna *doabs*, which was observed during the previous two years on account of the abnormal rainfall in 1933, was not continued during the year under report. The rise in the Ohaj *doab* varied on an

to 1.41 feet over the Lower Chenab and Upper Chenab canal areas, respectively. In the Bist *doab* the rise was as much as 1.75 feet. This would show that the level of the sub-soil water-table is very sensitive to heavy rainfall.

The restriction of the *kharif* supplies on the Lower Jhelum and Upper Chenab canals was maintained as far as agricultural conditions permitted. There is always a strong opposition from the cultivators to the closures in May, June and July. During the year under report the Lower Jhelum canal was closed for only 37 days during the season on account of the decision of Government that the scheduled closures in May and June should be abandoned. Considerable flexibility is now permitted in the new orders regarding the closures in April, July, August and September, which it is hoped will meet the needs of agriculture as well as be adequate as an anti-waterlogging measure.

The five years' plan of drainage construction was pushed during the year under report. The excavation of the Budhi *mullah* in the Upper Jhelum circle made good progress, while work was started on the Lower Raniwah drain with the object of removing waterlogging from the Sargodha Remount depôt. A scheme for the drainage of the area lying between the Jhang and Upper Gugera branches of the Lower Chenab canal was prepared. Another scheme for the drainage of Gujranwala and Sheikhpura towns has also been completed. The experiments at the Chakanwali reclamation farm, under the control of the Director of the Irrigation Research Institute, were continued.

(d) The period under review marks another year of steady progress for the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab. The survey of the village in the Ferozepore district which was completed last year was renewed for additional data. An inquiry into the economics of *lag* cultivation in the Punjab was finished and another into the fixation of wheat prices is nearing completion. The series of farm accounts was continued. The reports on weights and measures, the Rohtak cattle survey, the Khanewal food consumption and Gurotan village

Board of Economic  
Inquiry.

Work also continues on the problem of the size of the family with relation to wealth. Further work is being done on the cost of milk production at Lyallpur, and it is intended to publish the report next year when data for three years will be available. Figures are being collected regarding the sale of land among agricultural tribes in three districts of the Multan division and a note embodying the results for the year 1931-32 has been sent to Government. A short survey has also been begun of a village in the Hissar district. An inquiry into sales of gold in the villages was conducted through the Inspectors of Co-operative Department and the material collected is being examined.

The following reports were published during the year; four others are in press and eight are in various stages of preparation :—

- (1) Studies in the Cost of Production of Crops in the Punjab, by Kartar Singh, B.Sc., L. Ag. (Publication no. 33).
- (2) Economics of Gut-making in the Punjab. Inquiry conducted by F. A. Shah, B. A., under the supervision of B. A. Foster, M. A. (Publication no. 34).
- (3) Farm Accounts in the Punjab, 1932-33, by Kartar Singh, B. Sc., L. Ag., and Arjan Singh, B. Sc. (Publication no. 35).
- (4) Cost of Ginning and Pressing Cotton in the Punjab, by Partap Singh, Phullar, B.Sc., and Ajaib Singh Gulzar, B. Sc. Publication no. 36).
- (5) Economic Conditions of Simla rickshaw men. Inquiry conducted by L. R. Dawar, M.A. (Publication no. 37).
- (6) Finance and Marketing of Cultivators' Wheat in three districts in the Punjab. Inquiries conducted by F. A. Shah, B. A., and L. R. Dawar, M.A., under the supervision of Kartar Singh, B. Sc., L. Ag. (Publication no. 38).
- (7) Market Practices in the Punjab. Inquiry con-

(8) Family Budgets, 1932-33, of four tenant-cultivators in the Lyallpur district by S. Kartar Singh, B. Sc., L. Ag. (Publication no. 40).

18. The number of suits under section 24 of the Punjab Tenancy Act for the enhancement of cash rents of occupancy tenants has decreased from 115 to 46 during the year under report. Of these only 19 were decreed. The number of suits decided in which a reduction of rent was asked for rose from 5 last year to 12 during the year under report. Of these only 2 were decreed: one in the Attock district and the other in the Muzaffargarh district.

Enhancement of cash rent—Statement no. XV.

19. During the year only five decrees were awarded for ejectment of occupancy tenants under section 39 of the Tenancy Act, against 17 last year. The number of ejectments of occupancy tenants actually effected under the various sections of the Act fell from 103 last year to 86 during the year under report.

Ejectments—Statement no. XVI.

The number of decrees awarded for the ejectment of tenants-at-will has also fallen from 899 last year to 798, Rohtak district reporting a heavy fall from 190 to 35, and Hissar from 172 to 104. The Hoshiarpur and Attock districts, however, show increases from 5 and 63 to 52 and 107, respectively. While the number of orders for ejectments under section 45 (5) shows a slight increase, from 3,798 to 3,954, the number of actual ejectments rose from 2,740 to 3,252.

20. The assignment of land revenue granted to Nawab Jalal-ud-Din Khan of Mamsdot in 1864 lapsed to Government on the death of the last survivor Nawab Ghulam Qutub-ud-Din Khan, who died on 16th March, 1928, without any surviving male issue. This jagir, to which the provisions of the Punjab Descent of Jagirs Act have been applied, was granted to Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Khan as an act of grace and as a new gift. The total number of jagirs notified under the Act remained at 153 during the year under report.

Descent of Jagirs Act.

21. The total area irrigated by all the canals in the province (excluding the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna, Sirhind Eastern and Ghaggar canals which are under the control of the respective States) was 11,342,645

Canals under departmental management.

acres of which 10,490,066 acres matured. Last year the area irrigated and matured was 10,527,926 and 9,716,264 acres, respectively. The income derived by the Irrigation department from the fixed and fluctuating canal advantage rate during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16.40 and Rs. 205.30 lakhs against Rs. 16.41 and Rs. 190.69 lakhs, respectively, last year, which means a net increase of Rs. 14.60 lakhs. The increase in the irrigated area and income is in the main due to the timely and well distributed rainfall in *kharif*, good winter supplies in the rivers, and the development of irrigation on the Sutlej Valley canals.

The working of the perennial canals is fully reported in the administration report of the Irrigation department. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give here a brief description of the inundation canals in their charge. The statement below gives the salient figures in regard to them :—

Serial no.	Name of canal.	District.	AREA IRRIGATED.		WATER RATE ASCRIBED.	
			1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Shahpur inundation canals.	Shahpur ..	70,827	72,605	1,34,266	1,39,450
2	Sidhnai canals. ..	Multan ..	252,480	394,103	2,22,986	4,58,252
3	Chenab series. ..	Multan ..	197,058	230,262	2,08,267	2,73,017
4	Dera Ghazi Khan inundation canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	228,629	261,410	2,39,871	3,09,603
5	Muzaffargarh inundation canals.	Muzaffargarh	385,424	390,540	2,25,639	2,45,450

Thanks to the abundant supply of water in the rivers, all these canals ran well, particularly the Sidhnai and the Chenab series. The marked increase in the area irrigated by the latter two canals is also due to the copious rainfall which was 9.63 and 7.23 inches against 3.68 and 5.52 inches, respectively, last year. On the Sidhnai canal the irrigation done during the year was the highest on record.

22. In addition to the canals mentioned in the preceding paragraph there are others under the control of Deputy Commissioners and the Rural Sanitary and Improvement Board. The statement below gives the more important figures in regard to them :

Serial no.	Canal.	Dist.	Management.	AREA IRRIGATED.		WATER RATE ASSESSED.	
				1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sarsuti	Karnal	Superintending Engineer, Drainage circle.	45,016	20,203	65,897	66,772.
2	Shah Nahr..	Hoshiarpur	Deputy Commissioner.	12,983	15,042	31,140	32,514
3	Grey canals..	Ferozepore	Ditto ...	89,840	110,980	102,071	178,097
4	Nammal dam canal.	Mianwali	Ditto ..	13,600	10,456	67,698	51,299.
5	Hill torrents	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditto ..	278,383	333,309	*	*

\* No water rate is levied. Assess on area irrigated is, however, taken.

It will be observed from the foregoing table that while the area irrigated by the Shah Nahr and Grey canals and Dera Ghazi Khan hill torrents has increased as compared with the figures of the last year, the area irrigated by the Sarsuti and Nammal dam canals has decreased. The increase in the area irrigated by the Shah Nahr canal is mainly due to the fact that the canal flowed for a comparatively longer period than last year on account of copious supply of water in the Beas. The marked increase of about 33 per cent. in the area irrigated by the Grey canals is partly due to a good supply of water in the Sutlej coupled with good rainfall and construction of a new branch of the Kingwah canal and partly to the better recording of irrigation by the temporary *daroghas*, who were employed for a period of five months. The result of all this



was that the income from *abiana* increased by Rs. 76,026. A further increase in income is expected when the extra temporary staff that was sanctioned in 1933 is entertained. The total area irrigated by the Nammal dam canal is less by 3,144 acres than it was last year. This is due to the comparatively scanty rainfall over the catchment area of the Nammal reservoir, which resulted in a lowering of the water-level from R. L. 1,168.70 to R. L. 1,163.86, representing 1,266 million cubic feet last year as compared with 792 million cubic feet in the year under report. The income from the water rate assessed, therefore, decreased by Rs. 16,399. Besides Rs. 4,425, which were paid last year as compensation for the damage done to the villages adjoining the lake on account of its overflowing in the autumn and winter of 1932, an additional sum of Rs. 7,840 has been sanctioned for payment of compensation to the *samindars* concerned. The decrease of Rs. 29,119 in *abiana* on the Sarsuti canal is mainly due to the fall in the irrigated sown area and the consequent increase in the unirrigated area sown owing to ample and timely rains. The increase in the area irrigated by the hill torrents in the Dera Ghazi Khan district during the year is due to a better flow of the torrents.

The Gurgaon bunds worked well and thanks to good rain there was an abnormal increase in the area matured from 2,434 acres to 6,117 acres which resulted in a corresponding increase in the income from *abiana* from Rs. 2,301 to Rs. 8,818. Save for some complaints in the beginning of June, 1934, there was sufficient water in the Kangra *kulis* (water channels) for irrigation.

23. Altogether 1,450.3 acres were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, during the year under report for various public purposes at a cost of Rs. 2,71,936 or an average of Rs. 187 per acre against 1,595.3 acres for Rs. 3,83,859 or an average of Rs. 240 per acre in the year preceding. Of the land acquired, 262 acres were taken up for roads, 868 for canals, 134 for railways and 190 for buildings and miscellaneous works. The largest areas acquired were 230 acres mainly for roads and canals in the Multan district and 171 mainly for roads in the Lahore district. Altogether

171·56 acres were restored by Government against 180·32 restored during the preceding year.

In spite of the orders referred to in the last year's report, premature possession of land was taken by the Public Works Department without the intervention of the Collector in the districts of Hissar, Gurdaspur and Gujranwala ; but it is satisfactory that otherwise the Act and the instructions in standing order no. 28 are being obeyed.

24. The outstanding balance of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 61·54 lakhs which was reduced to Rs. 58·98 lakhs at the close of the year. The balance was over Rs. 10 lakhs in Gurgaon, over Rs. 5 lakhs in Hissar, and over Rs. 8 lakhs in the Muzaffargarh district. The new loans were largely taken for the construction of wells, the total number sunk during the year with their aid being 335 against 446 last year.

Land revenue was remitted on account of 261 wells, which fell out of use against 946 during the preceding year. Protective leases were given for 1,281 wells against 1,476 wells last year.

The demand recoverable on account of the principal, including the arrears of last year, was Rs. 10·34 lakhs, of which Rs. 5·52 lakhs were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4·77 lakhs. Arrears of the principal are heavy in the districts of Hissar, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Sheikhpura, Jhelum and Shahpur. Out of a sum of Rs. 5·77 lakhs outstanding on account of interest, Rs. 2·80 lakhs were recovered during the year under report. Arrears on account of interest are heavy in the districts of Hissar, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Montgomery, Shahpur and Gujrat.

25. The outstanding balance of loans given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884—  
Statement no. XVII. Rs. 35·46 lakhs at the commencement of the year was reduced to Rs. 26·96 lakhs at the close of the year. The amount advanced

Rs. 8.87 lakhs last year. A system of taccavi distribution in kind was sanctioned in 1933 as an experimental measure. During the year under report it was only in the Rohatak, Karnal, Attock and Dera Ghazi Khan districts that seed by way of taccavi was distributed. The results were satisfactory and the fields sown with seed supplied by the Agricultural department were comparatively free from disease.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 13.95 lakhs against Rs. 4.59 lakhs in the preceding year. The amount suspended out of the total recoverable demand of principal during the year was Rs. 12.57 lakhs of which over Rs. 6 lakhs were suspended in Hissar alone, and over Rs. 5 lakhs in Gurgaon. A sum of Rs. 4.42 lakhs was written off as irrecoverable. The remissions of loans under this Act were heavy in the districts of Gurgaon (Rs. 1.74 lakhs), Mianwali (Rs. 86,000), Muzaffargarh (Rs. 66,000) and Dera Ghazi Khan (Rs. 60,000). The outstanding balances of taccavi are heavy in the districts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Multan.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 2,29,666 due on account of interest, Rs. 79,588 was collected, Rs. 19,640 was written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 55,863 was suspended, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 74,575 at the close of the year.

26. The total income from unclassified forests and other Government waste lands under the control of the Deputy Commissioners amounted to Rs. 68,12,792 against Rs. 62,56,068 in 1932-33. The income from land revenue increased by Rs. 3,00,247 from malikana by Rs. 1,23,145 and from other items by Rs. 1,33,272.

The districts mainly responsible for the increase in the income from land revenue are Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. The increase in the Montgomery and Multan districts is due to the introduction of the new assessment in the Lower Bari Doab Colony areas from rabi 1934. In Lyallpur it is partly due to the timely rain and partly to the abundance of canal water while in Jhang it is due to the cultivation of a larger area than last year. The only district that shows a notable decrease under the head is Shahpur, where it is

Unclassed forests  
and Government  
waste lands—State  
ment no. XXIII.

stated to be due to a contraction of the area under cultivation.

The districts where most of the increase from malikana has occurred are Montgomery and Lyallpur; the reasons being the same as for the increase in the income from land revenue. The Multan district, however, shows a decrease of Rs. 50,266 in malikana due mainly to the reason that the areas confiscated from auction purchasers of 1925-27, 1928 and 1931 in August, 1932, were leased out on temporary cultivation for the year 1932-33. Most of these areas have since been restored to the original purchasers with occupancy rights. Malikana assessed on the restored areas in 1933-34 was much less than the rent charged, when the areas were under temporary cultivation during the previous year.

The increase in the income under "other items" has occurred chiefly in the Karnal, Lahore and Jhang districts. In Karnal it is due to the sale of village Santokh Majra, a Government estate in the Kaithal tahsil, to the American Presbyterian Mission. In the Lahore district it is due to the increased returns from the sale of Government land and the grant of proprietary rights. The increase shown during the year in the Jhang district is accounted for by the realization of a greater income than in the preceding year from the sale of undeveloped waste land. The sale-proceeds of proprietary rights and the income from rent for temporary cultivation also showed an improvement during the year.

Of the Rs. 62,921 due on account of *tirni*, Rs. 39,087 were collected, Rs. 8,095 remitted and Rs. 15,829 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The balances on account of *tirni* dues were large in the districts of Mianwali (Rs. 3,784), Lyallpur (Rs. 1,511), Jhang (Rs. 3,365), Multan (Rs. 1,107), Muzaffargarh (Rs. 6,284), and Dera Ghazi Khan (Rs. 3,562).

The slight increase that has occurred in the area under unclassified forests calls for no comment. The decrease of 115,041 acres in the figure for waste lands is nominal and is due to a wrong figure being reported by the Montgomery district for the preceding year.

The area of Government land held by Government tenants has slightly decreased consequent on the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants in the Sheikhpura

Montgomery and Jhang districts. In the Multan district it has decreased owing to confiscations on account of non-fulfilment of colony conditions. The total area of unclassified forests let out for cultivation by the Forest Department has gone down by about 5,000 acres, while the area actually cultivated has decreased by about 18,000 acres. The Multan district is mainly responsible for the decrease (17,910 acres) which is reported to be due to the Forest Department allotting a smaller area on temporary cultivation during the year under report than in the previous year.

In the Gurgaon district reforestation is being effected with the object of checking the erosion and denudation of the hills.

Reafforestation.

In portions of the Salt Range lying in the Shahpur and Mianwali districts, the hills are more or less denuded of trees and the local officers apprehend serious trouble if no steps are taken to prevent further denudation.

27. Operations under the Land Preservation (Chos) Act are confined to the districts of Hoshiarpur and Ambala. Following on the recommendations of the Punjab Erosion Committee, 1932, Mr. Hamilton, I.F.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, was appointed on the 19th March, 1934, for one year, to act as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshiarpur and Ambala for experiments in *chos* training and reafforestation with a view to the protection of the Katardhar and the Ambala Siwaliks.

*Hoshiarpur District.*—In order to discover the cheapest method for the reafforestation of the hot and exposed slopes which have so far been neglected, experiments were undertaken on an entirely new area of about 50 acres; and although it is too early yet to say anything about the success of the operations, it is certain that much useful experience has been gained in silvicultural technique. A nursery of drought resisting plants such as *Olerodendron* and *Ipomœa* has been instituted and the wasteful practice of sowing any kind of tree without first ascertaining its habits, has been abandoned.

During the year under report, efforts were made with considerable success to persuade the villagers to close their wastes to grazing. Nine villages have, of their own accord, made arrangements for closure and five villages have applied that their land may be protected by Government under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act. The people in all these villages are being taught how best to reclaim their land. Fifteen villages have applied to have their grazing grounds closed by notification under section 5 of the Chos Act, whereas twenty-four more have agreed to make closures voluntarily.

In 76 villages in the Katardhar area Rs. 20,747 were realized by the sale of grass and Rs. 1,506 by the sale of Chal and Palas leaves and sale of *lac* and other forest produce. Six cases were pending at the close of the last year and 33 cases were instituted during the year under report. Out of the 37 cases disposed of, 31 resulted in the imposition of fines and six were discharged. Rupees 720 were realized by way of fine as against Rs. 500 during the last year.

*Ambala District.*—A regular scheme of reforestation is not here possible because at present the Ambala Siwaliks are open to grazing without any restriction, and efforts to persuade the villagers to close voluntarily have been found to be of no avail. Sixty acres in the Mirzapur and Saketri *nadis* were, however, sown broadcast with *sanatha* in July at a cost of Rs. 98-3-6.

The inadequacy of the establishment of guards and other subordinates, as also the absence of adequate provision in the Chos Act against the lopping of trees and the cutting of brush-wood, make operations by way of protection very difficult.

Thirty-two cases under the Chos Act were instituted, all resulting in convictions. Fines amounting to Rs. 719 were imposed and realized as against Rs. 53 in the preceding year.

28. The total area of the province according to the entries in the latest revenue records is 56·015 million acres. Of this 36·417 million acres are owned by notified agricultural tribes, 5·295 million acres by "others" and 14·302 million acres are accounted for as

General statement  
of owned and mort-  
gaged area—State-  
ment no. III.

common lands, village sites and Government. Out of the total area 30·632 million acres cultivation during the year under report with 30·460 million acres last year. This cultivated area is mainly shared by the Bissar (47,000 acres), Attock (11,000 acres), Mianwali (36,000 acres), Lyallpur (30,000 acres) and Multan (37,000 acres). The total area per owner is 8·6 acres and the cultivated area per owner works out to 5·8 acres.

The total area under mortgage during the year under report was 4·838 million acres or 11·6 per cent. of the total area during the year under report, against 4·696 million acres or 11·3 per cent. last year, with a corresponding rise in the cultivated area to 3·710 million acres from 3·548 million acres.

Note—In calculating the percentages of mortgages and individual ownership, areas under *shamsat*, village *abadi* and Government property have been excluded.

29. The total area transferred by gifts amounted to 104,036 acres as compared with 103,248 acres during the preceding year. Gifts are generally made for religious and charitable purposes; but the Arains in the Jullundur district generally make gifts of land to their daughters also. Again in *zaildari* and *lambardari* cases candidates generally secure gifts of land from their relatives in order to strengthen their claims in respect of property. It is also reported from the districts of Rohtak, Amritsar, Bahpur and Montgomery that there is a tendency for *ambndar* debtors to mutate their land in favour of their sons and wives in order to defeat their creditors.

The area transferred by exchange amounted to 4,407 acres as compared with 52,287 acres during the last year. These exchanges usually follow the consolidation of holdings. In the Multan district the area exchanged during the year declined from 10,839 acres to 1,477 acres owing to the cessation of *killabandi* operations. Generally speaking no obstacles are reported in the way of desirable exchanges.

The total area mortgaged decreased from 420,546 acres during the last year to 377,401 acres during the year under report, whereas the total area redeemed during the year shows a slight increase from 171,577 to

172,544 acres. The average mortgage money per acre works out at Rs. 156 per acre against Rs. 154 per acre last year.

The total area sold during the year amounted to 206,133 acres against 209,060 acres last year. Sales of rights of superior ownership in 6,758 acres occurred in the districts of Kangra, Ferozepore, Jhang, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh. The largest sales took place in the districts of Mianwali and Muzaffargarh. The average sale price per acre of the total area sold works out at Rs. 282 against Rs. 259 last year. The area under usufructuary mortgages increased from 3,547,970 acres last year to 3,710,134 acres during the year under report. An area aggregating 1,894 acres was redeemed during the year under the Redemption of Mortgages Act, II of 1913, in 15 districts against 2,222 acres in 15 districts during last year.

30. The average sale price of proprietary rights in land classed as "agricultural" rose from Rs. 271 per acre for all classes and Rs. 372 per acre for cultivated land last year, to Rs. 296 and Rs. 477 per acre, respectively, during the year under report. The figure Rs. 296 for all classes is the highest on record while Rs. 477 for cultivated land was reached only once before in 1925-26. These high averages during a period of economic depression are accounted for by the almost fancy prices recorded for land sold in urbanized areas assessed to land revenue.

As compared with the provincial average of Rs. 296 per acre, substantially higher average prices for all classes of land, were obtained in the districts of Jullundur (Rs. 984), Lahore (Rs. 779), Sialkot (Rs. 553), Rawalpindi (Rs. 685) and Lyallpur (Rs. 575). All these figures are inflated by the amounts recorded as paid (a different thing to *actually* paid), for agricultural land sold for building purposes in urban and urbanized areas.

As observed in the last report, the increased prices in urbanized areas are due partly to the absence of better channels for investing money and partly to the



cheapness of labour and of building materials. Besides, the prices paid are often exaggerated in sale-deeds as a precaution against pre-emption.

Measured in terms of land revenue, the sale price for the province as a whole represents 311 years' purchase of the land revenue. This is the highest figure on record. It was only 6 at the commencement of British occupation.

The average mortgage value of the proprietary rights in land mortgaged during the year, works out at Rs. 129 per acre against Rs. 133 last year. For the cultivated portion of the total area mortgaged the total mortgage money gives an average of Rs. 156 per acre against 159 in the preceding year.

31. Mahtams in the Muzaffargarh district and Gaur Brahmans in the Ambala district were notified as statutory agricultural tribes under the Alienation of Land Act during the year.

Alienation of Land Act—Statements nos. XXV and XXVI.

Statutory agricultural tribes lost by mortgage a net area of 85,414 acres, whereas non-agriculturists redeemed a net area of 37,792 acres from members of agricultural tribes as compared with 84,735 and 26,117 acres, respectively, last year. The statutory agricultural tribes also lost by sale a net area of 1,131 acres compared with a gain of 3,233 acres in the preceding year. This loss is mainly due to acquisitions by Government for public purposes. Benami transactions, which are reported from several districts, are stated to have been dealt with in due course in accordance with the rules.

Out of the total number of 4,706 cases of execution of decrees of civil courts against members of agricultural tribes, whose land cannot be sold in execution of decrees in view of section 16 of the Alienation of Land Act, 3,973 were returned with advice and 26 without advice by the Collectors and 707 were still pending at the close of the year. Eight hundred and forty-eight cases were pending in civil courts, and 512 were filed in default, compounded or otherwise satisfied. The Collectors' advice was followed in 2,255 cases and not followed in 358 cases or 16.94 per cent. of the total. One hundred and forty-two

old cases were received back from the civil courts, and returned by Collectors with advice. The Collectors' advice was followed in 59 cases and not followed in 62 or 51.24 per cent. Of the remaining cases 11 were pending with the civil courts and 10 were filed in default, compounded, or otherwise satisfied.

32. The total number of original revenue cases of all kinds for disposal during the year before Collectors and Assistant Collectors was 192,945 out of which 169,040 were decided during the year against 187,517 and 164,388 respectively, last year. The percentage of disposals works out to 87.4 in both cases. The pending file was the heaviest at the end of the year in Hissar (1,326), Rohtak (1,605), Ambala (1,224), Amritsar (1,154), Shahpur (1,144), Mianwali (1,036), Lyallpur (1,942) and Multan (2,856). In the Amritsar district the number of disposals—12,116—was also the highest in the province, while in the Shahpur district the number of cases decided rose from 4,182 last year to 4,991 during the year under report.

The number of revenue judicial appeals with Collectors and officers exercising the appellate powers of Collectors, was 2,050, against 2,123 last year. Of these 1,735 were decided and 308 left pending. The largest number of appeals was decided in the Rohtak (116), Hoshiarpur (169) and Gurdaspur (168) districts.

The total number of revenue executive appeals for disposal during the year was 5,699 out of which 4,919 were decided during the year and 783 left pending. In the Ferozepore district alone, there were as many as 1,274 appeals for disposal before the Collector and the two Sub-Divisional Officers, who decided 1,244, leaving 28 pending at the end of the year. The number of pending appeals was high in Hoshiarpur (86) and Gujrat (65). The number of appeals pending over three months in the province was 109, as compared with 127 at the close of the last year.

The total number of revenue judicial appeals for disposal before the Commissioners was 436, out of which 286 were decided during the year. Jullundur again

shows the largest number of institutions (158) and disposals (109). The number of appeals left pending at the end of the year was 142, out of which 66 were over three months old : 30 in Ambala and 34 in Jullundur. The number of revenue executive appeals decided by Commissioners was 1,590 against 1,976 last year. The Commissioner, Lahore, alone decided 407 such appeals. The total pending file at the end of the year was 502, out of which 87 were three months old ; 30 being in Jullundur alone.

The Financial Commissioners decided one revenue judicial appeal out of the 7 instituted during the year, while out of the 66 applications for revision, they decided 64. Of the 66 revenue executive appeals and 379 applications for revision 55 and 310, respectively, were disposed of during the year, leaving altogether 44 pending at the end of the year, of which 11 were three months old.

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FOR STATEMENTS I & II

PLEASE SEE LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

STATEMENT No. III.

(Vide paragraph 28 of the text.)

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA OWNED, WITH DETAILS OF PORTION THEREOF HELD ON USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE, DURING THE YEAR 1932-34.

District.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies— By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies— By others. (c) Signifies— Shamilat, village abadi and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP).					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION.				
			Number of jamaabadi holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cultivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HUSAID ..	1,008	(a) ..	72,263	110,621	Acres. 2,448,455	2,192,524	Rs. 9,85,594	28,094	Acres. 217,908	Acres. 205,128	Rs. 89,268	7.5
		(b) ..	19,926	32,393	581,516	495,828	2,23,827	6,380	61,904	55,685	26,032	2.0
		(c) ..	4,223	..	287,662	66,585	2,335	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	96,412	143,014	3,317,633	2,754,937	12,11,756	34,474	279,812	260,813	1,14,298	9.5
BONGAR ..	773	(a) ..	122,745	149,472	1,189,141	1,062,982	15,40,618	69,483	149,299	144,194	1,97,268	12.4
		(b) ..	10,906	17,473	60,782	54,514	78,590	7,951	25,391	23,757	52,942	2.0
		(c) ..	4,153	..	222,729	49,283	32,750	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	137,804	166,945	1,472,652	1,166,780	16,42,058	77,434	174,690	167,951	2,50,210	14.4
GURGAON ..	1,464	(a) ..	168,508	216,614	1,106,613	969,126	12,27,163	117,199	219,709	208,962	2,20,800	19.5
		(b) ..	8,309	7,719	97,740	79,048	1,51,962	18,805	44,270	39,575	62,779	2.7
		(c) ..	2,401	..	212,663	44,149	28,322	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	179,218	224,333	1,416,996	1,092,323	14,07,447	136,004	264,079	248,537	2,83,579	22.0

KARNAL ..	1,488	(a)	108,858	145,728	1,259,138	945,759	11,26,423	36,039	107,616	36,793	1,18,215	7-8
		(b)	15,855	27,298	152,421	105,704	1,25,047	11,417	61,988	44,736	60,082	3-9
		(c)	6,795	..	576,589	92,648	99,074	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	130,515	173,026	2,018,098	1,142,111	13,60,744	47,456	169,602	180,929	1,78,247
AMBALA ..	1,801	(a)	132,000	125,372	601,305	622,481	12,40,663	76,355	101,656	94,744	1,90,477	12-5
		(b)	20,222	27,737	110,841	91,019	1,73,480	16,017	44,300	34,206	62,679	4-5
		(c)	5,599	..	282,910	39,001	51,401	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	168,911	163,099	1,194,956	758,501	14,74,544	92,372	145,956	128,950	2,53,156
SINHA ..	291	(a)	4,473	5,893	13,295	6,893	14,226	1,634	1,903	859	1,951	6-7
		(b)	2,978	3,544	6,754	2,856	6,379	43	123	58	184	0-6
		(c)	511	..	31,632	130	56	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	7,962	9,437	51,681	9,879	20,561	1,677	2,026	917	2,135
KANURA ..	719	(a)	207,409	310,914	844,677	473,996	3,92,904	47,740	82,305	54,708	1,07,437	9-6
		(b)	48,006	60,382	112,302	71,214	1,49,497	10,135	16,922	11,329	22,798	2-0
		(c)	14,411	..	790,691	23,674	10,591	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	269,826	391,746	1,747,670	568,884	10,52,992	57,875	1,00,227	66,037	130,235
ROSIKANPUR	2,179	(a)	159,822	177,932	935,086	644,245	21,26,378	100,107	96,905	76,001	1,99,125	10-2
		(b)	26,015	42,525	89,616	55,261	1,40,286	9,247	22,699	12,059	22,659	1-8
		(c)	5,901	..	226,968	41,213	54,017	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	191,438	220,457	1,411,670	742,419	23,20,681	109,454	121,604	88,060	2,21,994
JULLYNDUR	1,316	(a)	213,711	255,377	702,692	594,343	17,87,504	77,805	76,008	72,102	2,13,524	10-7
		(b)	26,875	43,681	79,138	63,511	1,97,986	6,414	10,800	8,914	23,909	1-3
		(c)	3,890	..	77,199	16,401	33,390	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	244,276	299,058	859,029	674,255	19,99,380	84,219	86,808	81,017	2,37,433
LUDHIANA	900	(a)	150,404	124,130	746,971	673,657	13,90,848	73,750	132,988	1,26,461	2,52,605	17-0
		(b)	25,795	51,393	64,945	57,058	1,10,976	6,904	15,339	12,521	25,166	1-3
		(c)	2,331	..	81,694	12,682	7,121	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	178,530	155,013	893,611	744,397	15,09,745	80,654	148,327	139,982	2,77,971

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**STATEMENT NO. III—CONTINUED.**

DISTRICT.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies By others. (c) Signifies Shamlat, vil- lage abadi and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (RESERVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP).					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION.					
			Number of zamindari holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cul- tivated area of area held under mortgage.	
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
FRASARPUR	1,596	(a) ..	183,662	159,494	2,125,025	1,902,222	15,29,923	123,798	329,009	309,891	2,97,888	13.9	
		(b) ..	27,694	24,547	333,652	291,123	257,651	16,932	63,065	56,518	52,942	2.6	
		(c) ..	8,779	..	141,965	29,690	10,564	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	195,135	184,041	2,600,642	2,223,035	17,97,138	140,690	392,074	366,409	3,50,830	16.5	
LABORA	1,199	(a) ..	77,847	116,044	1,330,979	1,032,792	12,69,865	52,295	166,000	129,761	1,55,225	21.7	
		(b) ..	16,839	28,438	122,535	106,784	1,48,747	6,060	27,404	20,434	20,996	1.7	
		(c) ..	7,902	..	126,245	44,295	61,225	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	102,588	144,482	1,680,759	1,183,871	14,79,837	58,355	194,064	150,195	1,76,221	13.4	
AMRITSAR	1,079	(a) ..	128,221	141,851	847,059	691,770	14,44,610	84,876	123,646	120,314	8,20,853	16.0	
		(b) ..	19,125	31,091	73,011	51,148	1,51,004	9,245	17,410	15,044	30,053	2.0	
		(c) ..	3,988	..	80,108	13,736	20,708	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	160,342	172,942	999,178	756,654	16,16,322	94,121	141,056	135,358	3,59,906	18.0	
GUJANPUR	2,363	(a) ..	184,402	141,284	820,368	704,721	15,77,762	125,522	165,594	153,351	2,54,761	18.0	
		(b) ..	21,745	25,442	115,863	65,792	2,13,048	17,992	129,623	23,219	66,081	2.9	
		(c) ..	10,543	..	232,596	55,265	79,263	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	216,690	166,726	1,168,827	825,778	18,70,073	143,514	295,217	176,570	4,20,842	21.9	

SHANKAR ..	2,245	(a)	17,955	23,272	67,390	56,435	1,18,884	17,910	..	..	..	..	
		(b)	5,555	..	126,572	31,018	11,136	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	196,708	177,102	1,004,016	784,082	18,67,471	165,495	231,226	212,792	4,30,768	27.2
GURJANWALA ..	1,258	(a)	54,491	66,902	1,116,821	740,054	11,25,375	20,571	92,609	73,997	1,18,005	8.1	
		(b)	12,716	18,831	223,476	142,329	2,32,697	4,156	40,780	27,616	40,023	3.0	
		(c)	3,206	..	138,231	24,732	42,864	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	70,403	85,733	1,473,528	908,115	14,00,846	25,027	133,489	101,613	1,58,028	11.1
SHRIKUPURA ..	1,107	(a)	47,236	75,499	1,105,091	797,145	15,37,339	19,216	80,714	59,939	1,14,340	6.2	
		(b)	6,392	11,173	172,195	112,663	2,52,141	4,558	32,579	21,300	36,719	2.2	
		(c)	3,573	1,470	202,947	51,579	82,107	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	57,201	88,111	1,480,133	961,387	18,71,687	23,773	113,293	81,139	1,51,059	8.4
GURJAN ..	1,522	(a)	149,518	169,775	1,107,616	874,253	15,96,226	92,004	101,769	94,093	1,32,293	9.2	
		(b)	19,519	59,111	95,329	74,956	1,24,353	19,232	46,293	37,324	54,123	3.6	
		(c)	4,158	1,353	216,238	71,852	1,59,246	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	173,195	230,239	1,419,183	1,021,061	18,81,185	111,236	148,062	131,317	1,87,416	12.8
SHANKAR ..	1,069	(a)	71,192	78,800	1,414,249	896,119	10,52,737	15,758	64,302	45,530	95,651	3.0	
		(b)	11,885	19,745	159,997	110,199	2,20,009	5,497	64,483	28,404	40,955	1.9	
		(c)	7,866	14,232	1,486,983	518,496	9,01,384	119	2,484	2,229	5,227	..	
		Total	..	90,924	112,767	3,071,234	1,524,814	22,70,110	21,374	111,774	76,133	1,41,844	4.9
JHANSI ..	924	(a)	122,069	125,470	1,112,161	828,049	6,49,260	28,637	37,258	31,925	37,525	4.4	
		(b)	27,362	32,390	92,798	59,719	66,493	9,551	22,957	15,004	17,266	2.1	
		(c)	2,690	..	565,381	22,690	22,610	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	152,971	157,860	1,771,315	710,328	7,44,563	38,218	60,215	46,929	54,791	6.5
RAWALPINDI ..	1,392	(a)	192,442	158,545	802,292	501,422	5,80,175	17,980	23,440	19,785	22,252	2.9	
		(b)	25,262	37,483	72,452	46,047	79,662	3,899	12,128	12,128	12,246	2.3	
		(c)	2,421	..	423,906	28,011	10,252	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	221,351	196,028	1,308,650	575,480	6,70,089	24,879	41,578	39,924	34,508	5.2



STATEMENT NO. III—CONTINUED.

District.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies By others. (c) Signifies Shamilat, vil- lage abadi and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP).					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION.				
			Number of jama bandi holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cul- tivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	%
ANTOOK ..	678	(a) ..	101,422	96,483	1,980,822	1,001,953	6,65,006	21,222	83,368	57,153	28,683	5.2
		(b) ..	12,938	15,707	78,628	44,788	42,369	7,699	49,598	30,121	18,980	3.0
		(c) ..	1,224	..	639,726	39,234	15,969	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	115,584	112,190	2,699,176	1,085,975	7,43,344	28,921	132,966	87,274	47,663	8.2
MIANWALK..	441	(a) ..	75,296	112,799	1,543,445	799,594	2,14,912	21,851	172,996	119,391	49,999	10.6
		(b) ..	16,618	23,557	194,648	93,106	33,599	7,444	60,919	35,962	18,706	3.4
		(c) ..	1,884	..	1,697,868	294,356	66,805	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	93,798	140,356	3,435,961	1,093,046	4,15,316	29,295	233,915	155,353	68,705	13.9
MOWATPORE ..	2,131	(a) ..	19,353	62,160	1,114,989	701,114	2,72,929	2,203	83,750	18,061	21,961	1.2
		(b) ..	6,784	16,068	329,618	247,654	3,52,570	1,944	35,338	30,973	28,102	1.6
		(c) ..	21,411	..	1,089,469	602,677	1,139,420	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	47,548	78,228	2,534,076	1,551,445	4,649,919	4,147	119,088	49,034	50,063	2.7

KALKAJI...	1,874	(a)	52,010	02,717	1,384,939	1,180,462	46,69,025	9,487	83,419	79,867	3,00,767	5.2
		(b)	8,713	9,811	120,552	100,445	3,78,322	3,812	39,650	34,977	1,25,030	2.2
		(c)	18,317	8,114	741,878	256,216	8,05,502	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	74,040	110,342	2,247,084	1,537,123	58,42,850	12,299	123,069	114,834	4,25,797
HANS ..	1,017	(a)	44,374	90,984	1,319,464	716,126	10,79,572	3,730	44,789	24,681	30,604	2.7
		(b)	14,994	38,417	255,247	130,292	1,60,322	9,819	121,005	65,776	38,630	7.2
		(c)	4,614	..	601,622	56,450	83,300	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	63,982	129,401	2,176,433	902,868	12,23,594	13,549	165,794	90,457	1,19,234
MULZAN ..	2,263	(a)	58,545	98,204	1,932,465	1,186,900	20,34,258	2,360	32,852	22,708	53,635	1.3
		(b)	28,896	46,750	625,621	423,249	6,92,962	9,834	193,052	98,323	1,81,437	5.7
		(c)	3,802	..	1,032,165	133,784	3,16,641	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	89,243	144,954	3,591,251	1,743,933	30,43,861	12,194	125,904	121,031	2,35,072
MURAPPAR- GARH.	944	(a)	101,386	150,049	1,825,866	542,919	5,93,500	13,797	100,904	34,766	52,876	4.7
		(b)	40,284	67,138	422,969	170,366	2,15,018	23,526	202,674	78,069	93,711	10.7
		(c)	1,508	..	1,309,643	18,330	32,323	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	143,178	217,187	3,558,478	731,615	8,41,433	36,323	303,578	112,835	1,46,587
DERA GHAK KHAN.	841	(a)	81,469	209,255	2,636,671	710,809	4,82,675	23,116	135,451	70,303	43,464	7.6
		(b)	24,202	51,233	346,117	146,815	1,16,956	23,214	150,622	83,102	49,633	9.0
		(c)	1,161	..	493,088	62,797	45,555	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	106,832	260,488	3,475,866	920,421	6,45,215	46,330	286,073	153,423	93,167
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	37,334	(a)	3,214,702	2,917,578	38,417,454	24,390,609	3,70,77,941	1,433,941	3,263,785	2,730,777	42,91,678	8.9
		(b)	568,461	916,348	5,295,264	3,676,670	52,63,286	297,092	1,671,499	987,128	13,95,840	3.2
		(c)	160,735	25,769	14,302,232	2,665,036	42,33,637	119	3,484	2,229	5,237	..
		Total	..	3,944,898	4,859,695	56,014,950	30,632,314	4,65,64,864	1,731,152	4,937,768	3,710,134	56,92,770

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**STATEMENT**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF REVENUE**

Division.	District.	AREA IN ACRES.					
		Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.		
			Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
PUNJAB.	Hissar ..	3,317,734	62,842	149,239	3,105,653	2,613,812	
	Rohtak ..	1,438,068	6,194	268,532	1,163,341	1,141,345	
	Gurgaon ..	1,443,654	59,236	321,197	1,063,221	974,956	
	Karnal ..	2,017,629	59,176	6,779	1,952,674	1,035,409	
	Ambala ..	1,194,956	62,926	404,231	727,749	704,854	
	Simla ..	87,039	1,607	46,994	18,438	8,763	
PUNJAB.	Kangra ..	5,644,767	109,530	4,752,584	782,653	470,558	
	Hoshiarpur ..	1,415,577	7,713	667,795	740,069	712,273	
	Jullundur ..	859,029	9,480	175,041	674,508	659,228	
	Ludhiana ..	893,452	21,615	81,380	790,457	706,802	
	Ferozepore ..	2,600,642	131,300	808,310	2,111,032	2,046,753	
PUNJAB.	Lahore ..	1,665,914	22,602	256,735	1,386,577	1,073,664	
	Anaritar ..	999,173	10,677	135,595	852,901	739,269	
	Gurdaspur ..	1,169,814	9,522	304,397	855,895	823,779	
	Shaheed ..	1,003,719	1,815	206,110	795,794	765,363	
	Gujranwala ..	1,473,528	58,753	663,548	751,227	729,505	
	Sheikhpura ..	1,490,133	30,376	611,307	848,450	813,539	
PUNJAB.	Gujrat ..	1,457,373	5,460	437,294	1,014,919	962,526	
	Shahpur ..	3,071,284	11,399	1,475,513	1,584,322	1,417,731	
	Jhalam ..	1,771,315	10,743	1,045,069	715,483	670,534	
	Rawalpindi ..	1,312,132	19,869	629,210	663,053	526,335	
	Attock ..	2,673,970	306,346	1,352,666	1,012,658	695,734	
	Mianwali ..	3,436,340	68,375	1,187,041	2,180,924	912,753	
PUNJAB.	Montgomery ..	2,723,165	60,536	834,293	1,778,336	1,371,795	
	Lyalpur ..	2,247,084	1,556	523,267	1,717,241	1,438,477	
	Jhang ..	2,167,529	69,977	443,067	1,654,485	709,935	
	Multan ..	3,591,251	5,043	1,847,416	1,738,790	1,496,014	
	Munafargach ..	3,559,278	1,400	893,236	2,664,642	652,316	
	Dera Ghasi Khan ..	3,475,886	605,717	1,663,371	1,206,798	606,791	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>*60,171,765</b>	<b>1,893,055</b>	<b>*21,765,340</b>	<b>36,523,370</b>	<b>27,471,437</b>	

\*Includes 15,300 and 2,296,960 acres of mountain tracts in Simla and

No. IV.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE, 1934.

TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population, (columns 10 and 11).	Land revenue from land assessed on fully assessed area, (column 6).
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
12,34,585	58,361	12,92,946	899,479	1 7 0	12,34,585
16,54,837	35,994	16,90,831	905,621	2 1 7	16,54,837
15,41,836	66,039	16,09,875	740,168	2 2 10	15,36,613
11,04,785	3,09,378	14,14,163	852,614	1 10 6	12,74,896
9,57,283	5,57,270	15,14,553	742,902	2 0 7	14,50,240
20,298	1,544	21,842	39,786	0 9 6	20,552
8,56,681	2,33,735	10,90,416	807,212	1 5 9	10,53,345
17,30,270	1,30,568	19,10,838	1,032,187	1 13 7	18,68,185
18,76,347	1,24,802	20,01,149	948,721	2 1 21	19,54,032
12,81,367	2,52,036	15,43,403	672,464	2 4 9	15,11,503
16,65,973	3,22,018	19,87,991	1,156,732	1 11 6	19,47,433
15,07,978	1,09,789	16,17,767	1,878,570	1 2 9	15,85,887
14,20,688	2,27,085	16,47,773	1,117,120	1 7 7	16,28,322
18,02,590	1,11,192	19,13,782	970,898	1 15 6	19,10,498
15,28,479	63,951	15,92,430	979,617	1 10 0	15,67,787
19,72,415	1,49,058	21,20,473	736,138	1 14 10	12,73,730
20,34,546	1,26,028	21,60,574	696,782	3 1 7	20,66,680
15,60,168	72,274	16,22,432	822,427	1 12 2	15,79,307
23,47,863	67,136	24,14,789	821,480	2 15 0	21,79,986
7,24,822	39,016	7,63,838	541,076	1 6 7	7,38,935
6,47,300	39,109	6,86,409	534,367	1 1 4	6,70,001
7,00,794	62,168	7,62,962	583,960	1 4 11	6,81,856
5,11,627	21,944	5,33,571	411,539	1 5 1	4,83,122
38,88,872	51,804	39,40,176	909,772	3 14 0	38,88,910
67,03,972		67,03,972	1,169,207	5 11 8	65,12,540
15,43,109	30,609	16,78,718	684,533	2 6 0	13,79,544
41,67,562	48,212	42,15,774	1,168,944	3 10 4	39,11,760
5,68,268	19,743	5,88,011	591,275	1 8 0	5,34,987
5,69,172	1,83,342	7,52,514	491,044	1 8 6	7,24,562
4,77,76,408	25,25,199	5,13,02,607	22,551,210	2 2 10	4,87,87,510

Kangra, respectively and 23,680 acres of river bed in Gurgaon.

STATEMENT no. IV—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 15TH JUNE, 1934—CONCLUDED.

Division.	District.	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA PER ACRE.		Average per- centage of re- mission out of the demand during quinquennium.
		For total area, (column 6).	For cultivated area, (column 7).	
1	2	14	15	16
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
AMBALA.	Hissar .. ..	0 6 4	0 7 7	16.4
	Rohtak .. ..	1 6 11	1 7 4	9.9
	Gurgaon .. ..	1 7 2	1 8 8	16.6
	Karnal .. ..	0 10 5	1 3 8	11.8
	Ambala .. ..	1 5 11	2 0 11	2.4
	Simsa .. ..	1 1 10	2 5 6	2.9
JULIANDHUR.	Kangra .. ..	1 5 6	2 3 9	3.6
	Hoshiarpur .. ..	2 8 3	2 8 10	5.5
	Jullundur .. ..	2 14 7	2 15 8	3.4
	Ludhiana .. ..	1 14 7	2 2 3	3.4
	Ferozepore .. ..	0 14 9	0 16 2	3.3
LAWSON.	Lahore .. ..	1 2 4	1 7 11	4.5
	Amritsar .. ..	1 14 6	2 3 9	3.6
	Gurdaspur .. ..	2 3 9	2 5 2	4.7
	Sialkot .. ..	1 15 7	2 0 9	6.3
	Gujranwala .. ..	1 15 0	1 15 2	5.1
	Sheikhpura .. ..	2 7 5	2 9 0	2.0
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat .. ..	1 8 10	1 10 7	2.9
	Shekhar .. ..	1 8 0	1 8 7	6.3
	Jhelum .. ..	1 0 6	1 1 7	5.8
	Rawalpindi .. ..	1 0 2	1 4 4	4.1
	Attock .. ..	0 10 9	0 15 8	5.3
	Mianwali .. ..	0 3 2	0 7 7	1.2
MURAH.	Montgomery .. ..	2 0 11	2 10 8	12.4
	Lyalpur .. ..	3 12 8	4 3 5	
	Jhang .. ..	0 13 4	1 15 1	6.3
	Multan .. ..	2 3 1	2 6 9	7.1
	Musaffargarh .. ..	0 5 0	1 4 6	4.8
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..	0 9 7	1 3 2	3.3
	Total .. ..	1 5 4	1 12 4	

STATEMENT no. V.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1934.

(Collections up to the 30th September, 1934.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	BALANCE ON 30th SEPTEMBER.		
						7	8	9
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial total ..	2,36,10,463	2,15,51,441	91.32	7,41,991	2,23,02,432	20,49,023	27,71,477	48,20,499

STATEMENT no. VI.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1934 THE AMOUNT OF LANI REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSION AT ITS COMMENCEMENT AND AT ITS CLOSE.

Serial no.	Year.	TOTAL OF DISTRICT.						REMARKS.
		Under suspen- sion at be- ginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total sus- pended.	Collected dur- ing the year.	Sums under suspension re- mitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Suspensions more than three years old.	2,28,022	..	2,28,022	18,108	2,04,209	5,615	
2	1931-32 .. ..	7,86,533	--	7,86,533	2,32,533	3,64,001	1,89,999	
3	1932-33 .. ..	18,85,894	--	18,85,894	3,69,825	17,216	14,98,653	
4	1933-34 .. ..	..	3,62,258	3,62,258	65,145	297	2,98,816	
	Total .. ..	29,00,449	3,62,258	32,62,707	6,85,611	5,85,813	19,91,233	

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STATEMENT NO. VII

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATION IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1934.

1	2	INCREASE.						9	10	11	12
		3	4	5	6	7	8				
	Demand of the previous year.	By lapses and assumptions of revenue free lands.	By revision of assessments from regular settlement or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By territorial transfer.		By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive <i>ja mas</i> .	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial total	2,36,54,500	5,665	412	25,978	126	..	..	2,072	7,718	14,912	56,981



STATEMENT no. VII—CONCLUDED.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING RABI 1934—CONCLUDED.

1	DECREASE											23
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	
	By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment valuations of season, deterioration of estates.	By dilution.	By land being occupied by Government.	By territorial transfers.			By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.	Demand of the year under report.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial total .. ..	2,797	20,430	191	15,053	615	-	..	151	23,799	1,32,006	2,56,16,463	

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STATEMENT no. VIII.

(Vide paragraphs 4 and 5 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND OTHER LAND REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1934.

FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND REVENUE.														BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.			
TEMPORARILY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.		PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.															
Total.		Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal irrigated lands.					Fluctuating assessment of other lands.					Total of columns 7, 11 and 12.	Total of columns 2 and 12. *	Of the year under report.	Of previous year.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial total.	57,978	..	22,19,891	1,54,20,396	12,84,917	1,89,24,204	19,75,680	5,51,563	..	24,27,193	712	2,19,53,109	2,14,11,087	4,94,887	86,774	5,81,661	



STATEMENT

(Vide paragraph 8

STATEMENT OF ALUVION, DELUVION AND DESTRUCTIVE

1	2	ALUVION.					
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Division.	District.	Area newly assessed during the year (in acres).	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates in acres.	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Net increase (Minuses) calculated as fluctuating revenue.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ANANDA.	Hissar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohitak .. .. .	47	38	10	8	44	28
	Gurgaon .. .. .	405	500	129	133	633	346
	Karnal .. .. .	193	58	1,548	522	690	419
	Ambala .. .. .	900	1,305	471	647	1,852	1,069
	Simsa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULYANA-DEL.	Kangra .. .. .	932	601	658	708	1,909	1,212
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	2,855	3,614	2,178	2,325	5,089	3,813
	Jullundur .. .. .	1,924	1,131	2,231	3,203	4,334	1,401
	Ludhiana .. .. .	922	469	1,396	1,435	1,904	1,039
	Ferozapore .. .. .	10,940	2,712	5,007	699	3,412	1,907
LAWAHNA.	Lahore .. .. .	5,312	4,454	1,777	1,245	6,712	3,204
	Amritsar .. .. .	811	817	535	524	1,341	900
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	3,996	6,678	1,198	1,405	3,084	5,999
	Sialkot .. .. .	1,498	1,821	937	137	1,958	1,335
	Gujranwala .. .. .	692	708	62	41	744	565
	Sheikhpura .. .. .	1,817	1,974	250	227	1,901	1,901
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat .. .. .	462	490	783	741	1,231	645
	Shahpur .. .. .	3,451	4,423	922	2,387	6,810	2,309
	Jhelum .. .. .	1,730	1,464	771	776	2,240	895
	Hawalpindi .. .. .	22	25	..	..	26	26
	Attock .. .. .	215	221	..	..	221	155
	Mianwali .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUTTERA.	Montgomery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lyalpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Multan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muzaffargarh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D. G. Khan .. .. .	35	36	..	..	35	35
	Total .. .. .	38,620	33,143	20,918	17,177	50,220	29,974

no. IX.

of the text.)

## INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1934.

DIVISION.						
Area removed from assessment (in acres).	Reduction of revenue.	Area re-assessed at reduced rates (in acres).	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 10 and 12.	Net decrease (bhalas) re-mitted.	Net increase (plus) or decrease (minus) to be added to or deducted from fixed land revenue roll of 1934-35.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
177	283	49	57	290	269	-249
563	393	..	..	393	291	+265
861	338	2,064	215	553	400	+13.
944	1,732	103	167	1,399	891	+178
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
450	740	325	120	860	713	+499
2,510	4,198	502	507	4,705	2,932	+881
2,006	4,227	2,225	2,106	6,393	3,380	-1,979
2,844	2,704	..	..	2,704	1,862	-813
3,968	1,762	6,037	469	2,251	810	+1,097
4,427	3,946	1,173	593	4,439	1,022	+1,223
523	759	23	30	789	370	+520
2,131	4,607	28	30	4,637	2,515	+3,454
1,823	2,458	4	1	2,459	2,459	-524
194	194	..	..	194	33	+550
1,421	1,606	195	217	1,623	1,766	+145
1,031	1,315	784	787	2,105	1,514	-399
3,962	6,619	263	194	6,813	2,508	-206
2,645	3,101	..	..	3,101	1,799	-394
14	18	..	..	18	18	+3
105	101	..	..	101	33	+124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	259	..	..	259	269	-259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,517	9,554	..	..	9,554	9,554	-9,519
58,126	59,847	13,785	5,493	56,340	36,287	-6,283

STATEMENT No. X.

(Vide paragraph 6 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE  
AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1994.

	Rs.
1. Total land revenue assessable and assessed ..	4,88,93,851
	<hr/>
	Acres.
2. Total area of which the land revenue is assigned ..	4,515,008
	<hr/>
(i) Area of which the land revenue is assigned in perpetuity,	3,569,089
(ii) Area of which the land revenue is assigned for the life or lives,	193,928
(iii) Area of which the land revenue is assigned for the term of settlement.	752,987
	<hr/>
	Rs.
3. Total land revenue assigned ..	83,11,194
	<hr/>
(i) Of which assigned for the maintenance of public servants for services to be performed,	5,11,210
(ii) Of which assigned for private benefit without any obligation of service,	20,82,092
(iii) Of which assigned for religious purposes ..	3,77,686
(iv) Of which assigned for public purposes not specifically religious,	1,21,044
(v) Of which assigned to individuals for meritorious services for a limited number of lives,	3,58,987
(vi) Other unclassified assignments (full particulars to be shown in the remarks column),	1,60,285
(vii) Land revenue assigned in perpetuity ..	90,15,082
(viii) Land revenue assigned for life or lives ..	4,48,078
(ix) Land revenue assigned for term of settlement.	1,49,086
Percentage of item 3 on item 1 above ..	7-4

**STATEMENT No. XL***(Vide paragraph 7 of the text.)***COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND  
REVENUE (i) AGAINST, (ii) FOR LAMBARDARS.**

**STATEMENT**  
(Vide paragraph 7  
COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND

District.	NUMBER						
	Writs, section 68.	FOR ARREST, SECTION 69 (2).		FOR IM- PRISON- MENT, SECTION 69(3).		MOVABLES <i>For distress section 70.</i>	
		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.
HISSAR .. { Against lambardars ..	15	98	24	2	2	21	14
.. { For lambardars ..	55	207	46	..	..	42	21
ROHTAK .. { Against lambardars ..	1	180	163	4	2	33	22
.. { For lambardars ..	5	502	435	12	13	236	179
GURGAON .. { Against lambardars ..	43	77	70	1	1	11	10
.. { For lambardars ..	41	48	42	..	..	17	16
KARNAL .. { Against lambardars ..	3	128	40	2	2	22	17
.. { For lambardars ..	21	41	21	..	..	32	24
AMBALA .. { Against lambardars ..	22	60	7	1	1	15	5
.. { For lambardars ..	140	52	8	..	..	154	43
SIMLA .. { Against lambardars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { For lambardars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KANGRA .. { Against lambardars ..	15	16	9	..	..	2	1
.. { For lambardars ..	163	92	23	1	1	69	7
HOSHIAHPUR { Against lambardars ..	..	11	..	..	..	2	1
.. { For lambardars ..	56	39	..	..	..	28	20
SULLUKPUR .. { Against lambardars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { For lambardars ..	49	70	..	..	..	7	2
LUDHIANA .. { Against lambardars ..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
.. { For lambardars ..	21	32	6	..	..	6	3
FEROZPORE { Against lambardars ..	12	35	28	..	..	18	16
.. { For lambardars ..	66	174	88	..	..	59	26
LARORE .. { Against lambardars ..	4	652	646	6	2	152	146
.. { For lambardars ..	95	1,778	1,638	2	2	1,493	1,460
AMRITSAR .. { Against lambardars ..	2	126	136	..	..	50	50
.. { For lambardars ..	11	150	160	..	..	262	262
GURDASPUR { Against lambardars ..	17	53	52	..	..	32	32
.. { For lambardars ..	17	58	58	..	..	32	32
SIALKOT .. { Against lambardars ..	..	90	42	..	..	9	4
.. { For lambardars ..	..	36	18	..	..	10	6



No. XL  
of the text.)

REVENUE (i) AGAINST, (ii) FOR LAMBARDARS.

OF PROCESSES.

PROPERTY.		FOR DIRECT MANAGEMENT, FARM OR TRANSFER, SECTIONS 71 AND 72.		FOR SALE OF IMPROVEMENTS, SECTIONS 75 AND 77.		Total number of processes (excluding writs).	Amount of arrears for the realization of which processes issued.	Amount of arrears actually realized through issue of process.
For sale, section 70.								
Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.		Rs.	Rs.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	3	6	5	..	..	138	29,583	23,292
17	6	1	1	..	..	267	9,956	6,963
20	2	..	..	2	2	239	45,903	34,427
30	41	..	..	4	4	615	41,095	34,507
1	..	..	..	1	..	91	12,405	8,646
3	3	..	..	1	..	69	2,196	2,104
3	3	..	..	3	2	168	844	652
11	9	1	..	1	..	86	1,004	707
4	1	..	..	..	..	80	7,148	6,787
48	9	..	..	..	..	254	6,420	4,240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	18	4,312	4,312
..	..	..	..	..	..	170	2,922	2,855
1	..	..	..	..	..	14	5,169	4,694
15	9	..	..	..	..	92	2,208	2,192
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	78	1,734	1,727
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	908	908
5	2	..	..	..	..	42	1,377	1,312
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	..	..	..	..	60	3,864	3,507
11	8	..	..	..	..	244	12,494	12,119
..	..	..	..	..	..	817	2,62,885	2,40,061
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,273	2,54,831	1,97,653
..	..	..	..	..	..	186	12,505	12,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	412	15,138	12,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	85	15,090	15,090
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	2,787	2,787

STATEMENT  
(Vide paragraph 7  
COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND-

District.	Writes, section 68.	FOR ARREST, SECTION 69 (2).		FOR IMPRISONMENT, SECTION 69 (3).		MOVABLE		
		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	For distress, section 70.		
						Issued.	Executed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
SHERKOTURA	..	Against lambardars ..	22	19	..	..	..	..
		For lambardars ..	48	45	..	..	..	..
GUJANWALA	..	Against lambardars ..	1	1	..	..	1	1
		For lambardars ..	1	1	..	..	1	1
GUJRAT	..	Against lambardars ..	25	7	..	..	8	..
		For lambardars ..	26	..	..	..	2	..
SHARFUR	..	Against lambardars ..	23	20	..	..	29	21
		For lambardars ..	67	57	43	31	160	143
JHELUM	..	Against lambardars ..	7	7	..	..	1	1
		For lambardars ..	1	1	..	..	10	6
RAWALPINDI	..	Against lambardars ..	19	19	..	..	0	1
		For lambardars ..	53	34	33	..	24	26
ATROOK	..	Against lambardars ..	2	25	9	..	16	3
		For lambardars ..	43	189	73	..	44	36
MIANWALI	..	Against lambardars ..	18	9	9	9	5	4
		For lambardars ..	104	75	4	4	23	9
MONTGOMERY	..	Against lambardars ..	40	753	464	5	5	410
		For lambardars ..	35	989	619	17	17	560
LYALLPUR	..	Against lambardars ..	245	245	2	2	11	11
		For lambardars ..	42	1,768	1,739	14	14	1,312
JHANG	..	Against lambardars ..	8	393	75	..	106	71
		For lambardars ..	68	516	37	3	650	95
MULTAN	..	Against lambardars ..	34	352	202	..	114	61
		For lambardars ..	288	1,716	1,211	4	4	1,224
MURRAY-SARH	..	Against lambardars ..	146	268	26	4	120	46
		For lambardars ..	179	659	15	..	562	360
DEHA GHAKI KHAN.	..	Against lambardars ..	158	352	29	2	108	59
		For lambardars ..	1,269	1,816	59	6	761	353
TOTAL	..	Against lambardars ..	640	4,119	2,357	38	32	1,220
		For lambardars ..	2,890	11,176	6,456	95	95	7,790
GRAND TOTAL	..	3,530	15,295	8,813	133	127	9,009	6,377

NO. XI—CONCLUDED,  
of the text.)  
REVENUE (5) AGAINST, (6) FOR LAMBARDAIS.

OF PROCESSES.

PROPERTY		FOR DIRECT MANAGEMENT, FARM, OR TRANSFER, SECTIONS 71 AND 72.		FOR SALE OF IMMOVABLES, SECTIONS 75 AND 77.		Total number of processes, (excluding writs).	Amount of arrears for the realization of which processes issued.	Amount of arrears actually realized through process.
For sale, section 70.								
Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14		Ra.	Ra.
13	7	..	..	..	..	24	4,230	3,441
24	21	..	..	..	..	78	6,169	3,096
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	402	402
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	173	173
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	22,004	22,240
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2,444	1,824
73	45	1	1	1	..	53	14,374	11,386
..	..	..	..	..	..	315	59,271	53,479
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,096	1,096
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	66	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,358	1,358
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	1,181	807
..	..	..	..	1	..	44	5,531	4,006
..	..	..	..	10	..	243	9,717	8,867
1	..	..	..	..	..	107	41,685	32,280
4	1	..	..	..	..	106	6,967	4,951
299	122	7	5	2	..	1,406	68,059	64,254
395	177	32	23	7	..	2,000	1,47,533	1,32,622
..	..	..	..	..	..	259	1,98,072	1,89,109
7	7	..	..	..	..	3,101	7,23,636	6,46,182
37	4	..	..	..	..	516	2,54,618	1,36,749
11	4	..	..	..	..	1,180	73,927	51,018
66	29	..	..	..	..	533	1,98,244	1,25,796
378	251	..	..	..	..	3,319	2,14,317	2,27,190
46	32	..	..	..	..	438	75,114	41,023
336	239	..	..	..	..	1,556	16,821	11,338
47	21	..	..	5	..	514	28,913	20,057
259	106	..	..	2	1	2,644	9,593	6,337
480	233	16	10	15	4	5,967	12,30,408	10,31,950
1,663	938	35	25	23	7	20,784	17,28,539	14,31,996
2,143	1,171	51	35	43	11	26,754	30,58,247	24,63,248

STATEMENT NO. XIV.

(Vide paragraph 11 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS, 1933-34.

1	2	3	4
	Lyalpur (colony).	Lyalpur (a part of the Sheikupura tahsil).	REMARKS.
Date on which settlement operations commenced.	1,924	Octr., 1933	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements .. .. Revision of records .. .. Re-assessment .. .. Settlement operations.. ..	.. .. .. .. Sept., 1936. .. ..	
Total cost of settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary district staff.	During the year, Rs. Total to date, Rs. Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement, Rs. As estimated in the forecast report, Rs.	* .. .. 93,989 .. .. 93,989 23,201 .. .. 2,96,077 .. .. ..	

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## STATEMENT NO. XV.

(Vide paragraph 18 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH  
A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH  
SEPTEMBER 1934.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	NUMBER OF DECIDED SUITS SECTION 24 OF PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.			
	In which en- hancement of rent was asked for.	In which en- hancement of rent was granted.	In which re- duction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.
Hissar	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	..	2	..	..
Gurgaon	..	5	4	..
Karnal	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Simla	..	..	..	..
Kangra	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur	..	15	7	..
Jullundur	..	3	1	8
Ludhiana	..	1	..	..
Ferozepore	..	7	..	..
Lahore	..	1	1	..
Amritsar	..	3	2	..
Gurdaspur	..	..	..	..
Sialkot	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala	..	..	..	..
Sheikhpura	..	..	..	..
Gujrat	..	..	..	1
Shahpur	..	..	..	..
Jhelum	..	1	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..
Attock	..	8	3	2
Mianwali	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	..	..	..	..
Lyalpur	..	..	..	..
Jhang	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	..	..
Total	..	45	19	12
				2

STATEMENT NO. XVI.

(Vide paragraph 19 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TENANCY ACT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

1	2	TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Division.	District.	Number of decrees for ejectment under section 39.	Number of applications under sections 43 and 43 (a).	Number of notices served under section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under section 44 (2).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer. Number cases.	Numbers of decrees for ejectment. Under sections 40 and 45 (b).	Number of applications under sections 43 and 43 (a).	Number of notices issued under section 44 (5).	Number of ejectments ordered under section 45 (b).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer. Number cases.	Number of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favour.	
ANDHRA:													
	Hissar		16	57	5	15	104	719	1,668	186	618	14	
	Rohtak						25	238	607	222	256		
	Gurgaon		12	11	1	1	146	235	497	147	236	23	
	Karnal		17				26	150	290	98	18	7	
	Ambala			26	17	4		234	538	171	127	23	
	Simla								46	14			

SUKHINDR.	Kangra .. .. .	1	3	7	..	..	52	199	370	121	53	21
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	..	223	487	189	174	19
	Jullundur .. .. .	..	3	4	..	..	19	..	..	..	13	19
	Ludhiana .. .. .	..	4	4	1	..	8	155	299	66	71	4
	Ferozapore .. .. .	..	28	158	..	47	..	606	1,603	719	275	26
LAHORE.	Lahore .. .. .	..	4	6	8	..	28	340	1,532	239	52	39
	Amritsar .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	68	519	1,243	249	281	10
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	..	5	6	..	2	51	570	1,802	296	..	9
	Sialkot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49	440	573	298	203	10
	Gujranwala .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	833	80	21	23
Sheikhpura .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24	283	495	96	5	15	
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	13	168	273	72	69	3
	Shahpur .. .. .	1	2	..	..	..	27	174	313	81	5	4
	Jhelum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	133	34	34	1
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12	177	177	165	165	..
	Attock .. .. .	..	32	42	49	14	107	124	119	29	58	3
Mianwali .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	195	18	87	2	
MULTAN.	Montgomery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	90	26	24	..
	Lyallpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	359	34	..	..
	Jhang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	95	14	..	2
	Multan .. .. .	..	10	37	2	2	..	225	467	51	..	..
	Muzaffargarh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	249	272	116	223	2
Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	20	131	264	69	68	2	
Total .. .. .		5	148	371	80	86	798	7,213	15,620	3,954	3,252	208

**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTAND**

**AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT**

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, XIX OF 1883.						
District.	Balance of October (principal and interest).	Amount advanced in the year.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off as irrecoverable during the year.	Balance of principal and interest at close of the year.	Rate of interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar ..	5,17,181	1,500	15,220	..	5,27,519	..
Rohtak ..	2,82,094	1,480	22,161	..	2,61,702	..
Gurgaon ..	10,09,875	43,300	67,348	517	10,25,563	..
Karnal ..	1,07,195	925	13,144	..	1,01,484	..
Ambala ..	89,363	950	8,308	1,870	61,262	..
Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra ..	500	..	100	..	400	..
Hoshiarpur ..	2,25,288	2,600	23,998	..	2,03,890	..
Jubbundur ..	1,17,432	..	19,287	..	1,01,178	..
Ludhiana ..	1,15,492	2,000	12,924	..	1,05,168	..
Ferozepore ..	2,52,371	10,900	37,312	..	2,25,053	..
Lahore ..	34,241	3,000	7,812	..	39,584	..
Amritsar ..	83,789	5,300	18,251	..	70,503	..
Gurdaspur ..	2,75,876	7,400	14,068	..	2,71,858	..
Sialkot ..	70,931	8,250	18,387	..	60,298	..
Gujranwala ..	2,05,069	21,100	22,679	..	2,08,591	..
Sheikhpura ..	1,72,568	17,600	11,171	..	1,81,334	..
Gujrat ..	2,40,344	10,760	25,549	..	2,28,110	..
Shahpur ..	2,58,565	4,500	19,391	..	2,39,782	..
Jhelum ..	1,95,993	6,125	21,031	..	1,84,399	..
Rawalpindi ..	90,062	2,093	12,125	1,962	78,282	..
Attock ..	2,83,779	15,025	27,359	1,119	2,77,608	..
Mianwali ..	1,24,721	4,586	16,045	..	1,25,172	..
Montgomery ..	2,99,660	3,283	32,898	..	2,78,560	..
Lyallpur ..	1,30,903	3,200	13,709	..	1,20,493	..
Jhang ..	1,30,668	2,390	10,487	..	1,22,664	..
Multan ..	2,84,147	8,630	35,100	..	2,60,378	..
Muzaffargarh ..	3,06,704	18,950	19,849	174	3,05,759	..
Dera Ghezi Khan ..	2,38,492	3,250	15,718	..	2,25,478	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>61,54,307</b>	<b>2,15,637</b>	<b>5,51,803</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>58,98,146</b>	<b>..</b>



NO. XVII.

INGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND  
FOR THE YEAR 1933-34.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, XII OF 1934.					
Balance of October (prin- cipal and interest).	Amount advanced in the year.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off as irrecoverable during the year.	Balance of principal and interest at close of the year.	Rate of interest.
9.	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,45,287	1,44,377	2,85,397	11,092	7,90,871	
95,316	1,52,795	1,69,962	835	78,045	
6,89,698	4,34,099	5,41,665	1,73,692	4,33,586	
53,027	45,510	74,238	..	28,841	
23,569	..	5,604	1,340	16,998	
.. 25	..	.. 25	..	..	
.. 947	.. 300	.. 283	..	.. 866	
23,718	..	2,083	..	22,200	
482	..	430	..	52	
18,951	8,225	5,003	..	21,137	
79,346	960	29,838	..	48,648	
50,324	1,790	33,869	..	17,280	
60,532	9,050	16,923	..	53,439	
11,647	9,570	7,407	..	13,393	
35,386	17,800	12,400	..	41,058	
46,775	24,040	14,206	..	57,052	
33,723	7,200	13,122	..	27,049	
68,759	2,520	21,741	..	49,168	
1,19,577	787	9,514	38,530	70,755	
3,653	250	2,125	..	1,758	
58,050	16,334	35,818	3,304	35,461	
2,71,564	..	14,367	66,386	1,66,179	
1,32,810	690	41,205	..	88,940	
3,078	3,290	2,375	..	4,000	
1,05,645	5,000	11,996	..	97,608	
1,80,871	8,040	37,327	276	1,20,733	
1,05,448	81,605	652	66,325	1,20,929	
3,53,009	2,621	4,063	60,000	2,88,775	
<b>35,46,009</b>	<b>9,76,713</b>	<b>13,94,968</b>	<b>4,41,781</b>	<b>26,05,801</b>	

STATEMENT NO. XIX.

(Vide paragraph 24 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF REMISSION ORDERS AND CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION GRANTED FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

1	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of wells taken out of use for which remissions have been granted during the year.	Number of certificates granted during the year.	NUMBER OF IRRIGATION WORKS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
					New wells.		Old wells repaired.		Dams, reservoirs and cuts from rivers and marshes.		
					At private expense.	From takavi advances.	At private expense.	From takavi advances.	At private expense.	From takavi advances.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
AMBALA.											
	Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Rohtak	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	
	Gurgaon	..	28	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	
	Karnal	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	
	Ambala	..	..	..	46	5	..	..	..	..	
	Simla	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	

PUNJAB.	Kangra .. .. .	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jullundur .. .. .	..	..	..	308	6	88	..	..	..	..	..
	Ludhiana .. .. .	..	..	..	178	16	6	..	..	..	..	..
LAWAH.	Ferozapore .. .. .	..	..	..	187	12	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore .. .. .	..	..	..	76	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Amritsar .. .. .	..	17	..	97	6	16	..	..	..	..	..
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	..	..	..	112	24	31	..	..	3	..	..
	Sheikot .. .. .	..	..	..	211	19	38	..	..	18	..	..
RAJASTHAN.	Gujrat .. .. .	..	..	..	114	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shekhupura .. .. .	..	1	145	115	50	44	..	..	..	..	..
	Gujrat .. .. .	..	..	..	259	34	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Shekpur .. .. .	..	11	12	87	13	6	..	..	3	..	..
RAJASTHAN.	Jhalum .. .. .	..	..	..	20	8	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	69	..	..	..	..	..
	Attock .. .. .	..	2	..	66	8	4	..	..	7	..	..
	Mianwali .. .. .	..	..	88	80	2	1	..	..	..	..	19
MYSORE.	Montgomery .. .. .	..	15	116	90	18	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Lyaapur .. .. .	..	..	41	96	..	5	..	..	4	..	..
	Jhang .. .. .	..	9	245	218	14	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Multan .. .. .	..	105	341	350	2	48	..	..	..	..	..
	MussBahgarh .. .. .	..	..	198	374	16	29	..	..	1	..	..
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	..	..	2	40	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..		..	361	1,281	2,884	335	674	83	25	20	..	..

About 2 acres of land is irrigated by this Jhang.

LXXIII

STATEMENT

(Vide paragraph 26.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COLLECTOR

1	2	3		4	5		6	
		(a)	(b)		Calculated in the year.	Uncultivated.	Calculated in the year.	Uncultivated.
District.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
AMBALA.	Hissar ..	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak ..	..	3,553	10	1,005	160	..	..
	Gurgaon ..	..	738	355	482	661	..	..
	Karnal ..	..	12,661	389	1,015	4,364	..	..
	Ambala ..	..	410	..	..	..	..	..
	Simla ..	13,589	1,530	..	..	405	..	..
JUSSER-DOOR.	Kangra ..	..	..	28	5	23	..	..
	Hoshiarpur ..	18,968	5,681	156	135	21	..	..
	Jalandhar ..	..	461	110	163	386	..	..
	Ludhiana ..	..	..	4,479	1,792	2,987	..	..
	Ferozapore ..	..	1,764	2,671	2,056	2,379	..	107
LAWAH.	Lahore ..	16,895	2,017	5,501	9,539	1,098	3	..
	Amritsar ..	587	1,032	..	80	51	..	..
	Gurdaspur ..	7,801	21,419	..	..	..	..	..
	Sialkot ..	..	1,638	2	..	..	..	..
	Gujranwala ..	1,621	1,863	25	1,266	128	..	..
Sheikhpura ..	..	42,430	6	5,252	733	..	..	
RAWALPINDI.	G-jrat ..	..	2,202	..	..	..	1,772	5,467
	Shahpur ..	298,080	60,273	..	38,459	7,994	..	..
	Jhelum ..	19,891	6,033	1	..	..	..	..
	Rawalpindi ..	2,387	504	209	96	154	..	..
	Attock ..	87,628	73	14	30	385	9	..
Mianwali ..	587,381	6,978	29	41,912	4,265	..	..	
MURAH.	Montgomery ..	..	289,595	..	25,536	13,874	3,387	9,089
	Lyalpur ..	..	483,881	..	22,482	44,870	..	..
	Juang ..	184,300	10,571	..	7,880	7,148	..	..
	Multan ..	570,389	183,980	..	107,271	76,709	5,402	13,851
	Muzaffargarh ..	465,001	110	17	3,775	841	831	..
Dera Ghazi Khan.	314,446	50,380	..	42,844	121,688	..	..	
Total ..	2,590,510	1,141,796	14,023	313,083	291,060	10,903	23,224	

No. XXIII.

of the text.)

AND OF OTHER GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER THE DIRECT FOR 1933-34.

Area of Government land held by Government tenants under Act III of 1892, or under any colonization scheme.	Total of columns 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9.	INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.				REMARKS.
		Land revenue on lands included in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.	Misikans on lands included in columns 5, 6, 8 and 9.	Other income.	Total income.	
e	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	1,840	205	..	690	1,095	
..	3,563	1,205	1,938	1,515	4,558	
..	1,143	191	1,013	..	1,204	
3,539	16,639	3,953	1,868	27,329	31,550	
..	410	66	16	..	82	
..	16,149	..	..	537	537	
..	28	..	28	14,720	14,748	
..	24,903	313	..	67	380	
..	571	1,403	..	..	1,403	
..	4,076	..	..	32,538	32,538	
..	4,435	4,667	160	592	5,409	
5,751	29,666	21,614	31,291	1,28,217	1,81,122	
50	1,669	71	..	845	916	
..	29,310	..	..	7,936	7,936	
..	1,640	2,643	438	27	3,106	
2,129	5,638	4,103	1,599	2,365	8,027	
97,324	129,760	1,45,743	59,795	28,365	2,24,903	
37,717	47,138	1,08,494	27,156	9,540	1,45,190	
390,145	748,498	7,40,145	1,56,761	1,72,532	10,69,456	
1,534	27,509	1,006	622	603	3,139	
..	3,100	130	..	75	205	
47	87,769	1,308	696	5,105	7,009	
..	594,288	1,396	1,376	92,683	95,455	
778,548	1,030,499	8,91,468	5,67,766	10,820	14,65,048	
300,849	684,730	8,08,143	2,97,875	5,38,137	16,37,156	
43,396	244,467	1,50,824	49,706	78,998	7,79,328	
528,216	1,201,389	9,69,247	5,18,599	2,901	14,81,627	
..	445,459	1,846	542	20,723	23,116	
..	384,826	18,002	15,710	50,459	84,171	
2,085,345	5,871,101	38,64,973	17,20,798	12,27,056	68,12,732	

STATEMENT NO. XXIV.

(Vide paragraphs 29 and 80 of the text.)

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE, 1934.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Rights of occupancy.	GIRTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in respect.	Mortgage-money in respect.
							Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
HUSAN ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	198	10,783	55	1,418	2,453	19,620	17,503	7,869	6,81,810
	(c) ..	41	353	12	47	965	5,027	4,907	..	2,06,574
ROHTAK ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	262	5,016	120	292	3,891	9,016	8,673	12,333	12,62,503
	(c) ..	8	22	1	..	214	378	372	..	82,480
GURGAON ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	235	2,341	22	225	5,090	11,157	10,592	15,628	2,03,078
	(c) ..	16	69	4	6	644	949	908	..	85,874

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdari (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which culti-vated.				Total.	Of which culti-vated.			
1	2	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
MAD ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	2,04,161	254	13,102	9,031	4,370	7,61,737	174
	(b) ..	336	5,224	5,759	2,453	41,116	177	1,208	1,139	..	61,004	..
	(c) ..	276	1,523	1,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAK ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	2,77,798	704	2,309	1,036	2,594	4,53,231	177
	(b) ..	1,436	3,378	3,313	4,543	10,855	33	66	67	..	9,825	..
	(c) ..	82	130	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADH ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	2,37,121	626	2,186	1,003	2,423	3,31,897	119
	(b) ..	2,978	5,029	5,361	3,045	17,897	63	73	74	..	23,945	..
	(c) ..	298	453	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT No. XXIV—continued.

Division.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership or tainkdar. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Rights of occupancy.	GIFT.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-amount in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
KANWAR ..	(a) ..	299	4,631	148	303	3,398	3,648	6,874	9,165	300
	(b) ..	2	26	1	7	163	224	267	..	7,11,434
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,461
AMRATA ..	(a) ..	382	5,402	538	527	6,416	9,328	9,326	15,306	300
	(b) ..	..	..	..	..	466	530	517	..	15,25,117
	(c) ..	27	69	7	4	..	..	..	..	78,627
SINDLA ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	43	119	18	5	88	105	35	105	20,651
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KANORA ..	(a) ..	2	2	..	..	3	2	2	6	..
	(b) ..	827	2,221	500	196	5,209	5,126	5,300	10,838	12,54,187
	(c) ..	55	86	12	17	101	127	91	..	19,772



STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.						
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money dis- charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.	
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.				
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.				
KARNAL	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	958	2,151	2,619	2,508	1,35,442	719	4,615	2,414	2,777	4,42,574	117
	(c)	..	53	99	95	..	6,616	23	74	69	..	7,387	..
AMBALA	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1,076	..
	(b)	..	2,402	4,202	2,227	7,970	4,75,245	1,675	4,645	2,302	6,142	9,44,214	184
	(c)	..	140	209	202	..	17,964	66	70	67	..	15,347	..
SINGUR	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	25	49	110	11,812	141	201	101	171	1,02,244	601
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KANORA	(a)	..	2	2	2	..	..	5	291	21	14	450	..
	(b)	..	2,061	2,607	2,125	4,204	2,12,559	2,795	2,982	2,422	4,595	10,22,122	225
	(c)	..	99	99	99	..	6,227	97	122	71	..	17,251	..

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STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenues in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
HOSHIARPUR.	(a) ..	..	1,662	..	..	28	970	500	854	3,978
	(b) ..	478	2,547	1,292	898	11,243	3,724	7,109	19,005	26,97,454
	(c) ..	101	189	82	82	3,037	1,513	1,389	..	4,75,120
JULLUNDUR ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	565	1,953	2,916	4,443	8,398	3,175	7,735	24,991	23,91,791
	(c) ..	43	71	192	171	807	525	520	..	2,45,013
LUDHIANA ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	378	1,955	1,985	2,292	7,974	11,454	11,022	23,514	30,32,796
	(c) ..	22	30	38	31	280	337	319	..	66,613
FEROZPORE ..	(a) ..	2	102	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	310	5,379	619	1,653	10,944	26,361	24,608	22,636	33,82,327
	(c) ..	46	362	20	65	2,037	4,647	4,496	..	5,64,665

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdars. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of co-parcancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Acre redeemed.		Revenue in respect.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Acre transferred.		Revenue in respect.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which culti-vated.				Total.	Of which culti-vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
HOORHANPUR..	(a)	4	98	60	23	500	1	..	..	11	90	..
	(b)	3,028	3,228	2,844	6,439	7,08,017	4,306	5,316	2,766	6,672	19,01,476	289
	(c)	601	417	267	..	89,670	263	225	158	..	1,42,590	..
JULLANDHUR ..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	3,455	3,104	2,924	6,180	11,59,799	7,195	4,679	4,291	12,048	46,96,275	352
	(c)	198	127	128	..	48,377	237	164	168	..	80,917	..
LUDHIANA ..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	90	..
	(b)	3,489	5,438	5,189	11,219	12,15,926	3,204	3,100	2,889	5,357	19,62,251	367
	(c)	85	116	114	..	18,018	79	77	62	..	23,998	..
FEROZPORE..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	18	22	539	..
	(b)	3,928	10,801	10,143	8,744	14,59,504	3,204	8,612	7,275	6,028	28,69,312	376
	(c)	772	1,929	1,994	..	1,95,578	416	1,524	1,469	..	2,62,348	..

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**STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.**

District.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies Superior ownership of land. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of co-occupancy.	Gifts.		Exchanges.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEED BY ORDER OF COURT.					
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	
							Total.	Of which sub-letted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.			
LAKHNAO	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	215	2,584	280	1,438	2	14,804	12,300	16,300	4,000
	(c)	..	18	58	2	0	6,018	1,030	807	..	31,17,612
AMRITSAR	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	290	3,008	415	793	10,142	11,428	10,008	23,921	31,34,348
	(c)	..	10	46	10	7	878	758	736	..	200,085
GURDASPUR	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	231	1,778	558	736	10,808	11,922	11,184	20,416	24,07,704
	(c)	..	7	37	16	17	1,048	901	878	..	1,61,889
SIALKOT	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	270	1,808	264	374	8,228	10,087	9,617	19,956	18,35,830
	(c)	..	17	18	8	19	774	657	668	..	1,15,487

STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) <i>Signifies</i> — Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) <i>Signifies</i> — Ownership. (c) <i>Signifies</i> — Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.			Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.				
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
OHAR ..	(a) ..	1	..	..	7	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	1,462	5,918	4,241	7,065	16,90,226	5,039	5,145	3,841	3,337	1,09,33,949	1,311
	(c) ..	171	384	106	..	12,943	27	86	66	..	17,974	..
MIRJAPUR ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	2,325	2,836	2,713	6,239	7,00,246	1,832	1,855	1,434	3,512	13,69,806	390
	(c) ..	212	166	162	..	35,255	63	46	36	..	23,455	..
RADAPUR ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	2,240	4,784	4,395	10,243	7,79,583	1,692	2,762	2,300	5,076	10,05,096	198
	(c) ..	318	230	221	..	27,342	53	56	56	..	18,766	..
LEKOT ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	2,812	5,055	4,852	10,342	7,86,351	1,958	2,305	2,001	4,443	12,71,167	236
	(c) ..	301	379	372	..	40,064	58	27	24	..	18,681	..

XIII

STATEMENT NO. XXIV--CONTINUED.

District	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdar. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Reverses in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cult. rated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
GUDNARWALA	(a)	228	2,408	174	840	2,463	14,969	12,608	20,708	18,04,902
	(b)	..	..	..	..	129	495	..	..	42,799
	(c)	..	..	1	..	..	..	494	..	..
SANKHUPURA	(a)	208	3,619	178	1,260	2,408	11,728	9,789	22,911	19,37,485
	(b)	..	..	4	111	59	174	164	..	16,987
	(c)	4	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT	(a)	374	2,548	571	1,620	8,959	11,210	10,599	19,740	17,94,573
	(b)	..	25	5	2	1,043	882	378	..	2,16,548
	(c)	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	(a)	147	2,983	263	1,792	2,071	12,428	10,494	12,004	9,23,895
	(b)	..	408	37	844	80	493	459	..	25,769
	(c)	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
GUJRANWALA	(a)	1,285	5,780	4,560	7,070	3,99,418	2,481	6,504	4,232	7,681	23,74,795	318
	(b)	81	172	147	..	3,022	46	117	92	..	29,176	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEIKHUPURA	(a)	596	4,779	3,894	9,188	2,85,856	793	4,042	2,903	6,206	7,56,473	127
	(b)	22	79	68	..	3,376	6	44	39	..	6,708	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT	(a)	3,860	4,842	4,608	8,122	6,84,058	3,562	4,481	3,908	6,904	17,09,898	247
	(b)	357	357	344	..	56,349	105	229	222	..	1,42,755	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHANPUR	(a)	1,142	4,815	3,696	5,149	2,84,685	2,028	7,676	5,064	8,119	20,42,892	262
	(b)	39	251	227	..	12,099	45	694	683	..	1,44,803	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) <i>Signifies</i> — Superior ownership inland. (b) <i>Signifies</i> — Ownership. (c) <i>Signifies</i> — Right of occupancy.	GIVEN.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEED BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transac- tions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transac- tions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which culti- vated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
JHELUM ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	207	1,840	445	923	2,955	3,663	3,168	3,663	5,59,014
	(c) ..	24	69	27	48	300	482	400	..	83,333
RAWALPINDA ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	369	1,180	661	660	3,134	2,647	2,481	2,882	5,22,568
	(c) ..	41	44	60	79	523	439	384	..	97,789
ATTOCK ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	286	6,481	338	1,417	2,487	10,796	7,691	5,289	6,40,325
	(c) ..	49	179	27	64	268	1,917	944	..	1,67,613
MIANWALI ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	10	217	16	162	11	689	171	1	6,111
	(c) ..	91	569	176	662	2,408	10,064	7,743	4,690	7,61,613
	(c) ..	5	8	13	28	280	823	626	..	47,391



STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

1	2	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH FORFEITURE					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE					
		13	Area redeemed.		15	16	17	Area transferred.		20	21	22
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.			
	(a) Signifies— Superior own- ership or talukdar. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of co- partnership.	Number of releases.	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money dis- charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Acres.	Acres.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
JERUN	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	1,808 186	2,337 232	2,001 224	2,319 ..	2,78,734 28,283	4,562 468	5,546 371	3,720 327	2,910 ..	14,64,216 1,34,427	374 ..
HAWALPINDI..	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	1,914 306	2,025 244	1,750 222	2,031 ..	2,85,242 29,514	9,115 868	7,550 680	5,465 577	7,205 ..	51,73,778 2,21,050	718 ..
ASTOK	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	1,315 380	5,015 360	3,284 346	3,272 ..	2,29,187 55,449	3,615 520	9,550 752	5,919 527	4,455 ..	11,89,939 1,75,321	265 ..
MIANWALI ..	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	27 1,591 123	636 14,493 332	176 4,940 274	7 3,147 ..	6,049 272,189 12,031	77 2,188 154	2,620 12,096 477	479 4,592 364	19 2,165 ..	65,126 10,42,675 45,388	483 ..

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**STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.**

COUNTY.	Nature of rights transferred (a) Signifies Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies Ownership. (c) Signifies Right of occupancy.	GIRTS.		EXEMPTIONS.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INTERESTS TRANSFERRED FOR SALES BY ORDER OF COURTS.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenues in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which estate vested.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
MONTGOMERY	(a)	56	2,839	135	2,524	700	9,956	7,084	8,607	5,18,643
	(b)	27	364	103	2,116	48	621	560		59,523
	(c)									
LYALLPUR	(a)	393	4,315	116	1,543	2	1,455	787	694	2,100
	(b)	1	14	3	141	19	230	206	20,314	37,41,992
	(c)									15,014
JHANG	(a)	1	1			4	14	9	14	2,110
	(b)	66	1,063	152	1,786	1,600	12,941	12,912	21,161	12,78,000
	(c)	1	6	2	12	12	253	182		6,981
MULGAN	(a)	1	9	5	65	4	339	144	137	2,058
	(b)	293	6,736	417	2,169	1,483	21,079	15,222	20,324	16,19,812
	(c)	6	120	10	253	11	125	126		7,758

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or title-holders. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.			Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Ministry of revenue.	
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.					
			Total.	Of which culti-vated.				Total.	Of which culti-vated.				
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.				
MONTGOMERY	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	274	5,245	3,330	5,342	1,57,453	815	10,406	7,875	12,210	21,64,243	177
	(c)	..	25	424	300	..	14,757	33	231	304	..	37,323	..
LYALLPUR	(a)	..	639	7,232	6,994	29,443	7,89,703	9	4,941	4,253	16,329	28,43,497	174
	(b)	..	2	36	25	..	900	2	35	6	..	3,670	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JHANG	(a)	..	1	8	8	3	225	7	20	23	19	1,542	81
	(b)	..	803	8,063	5,080	6,070	1,96,998	1,318	6,236	3,557	3,485	14,66,985	267
	(c)	..	6	114	67	..	400	1	3	1	..	100	..
MUZZAN	(a)	..	2	5	5	12	1,021	35	405	300	473	2,745	..
	(b)	..	1,220	12,172	8,397	16,979	4,26,511	2,674	12,768	3,409	15,905	28,90,398	162
	(c)	..	7	52	39	..	1,335	23	225	225	..	31,294	..

**STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED,**

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred (a) <i>alijidoo</i> — Superior ownership or <i>talukdari</i> (b) <i>Siyasat</i> — Ownership. (c) <i>Siyasat</i> — Right of occupancy.	GAVES.		EXCHANGED.		MORTGAGES WITH FORECLOSURE, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area mortgaged.		Revenue in respect.	Mortgage-money in respect.
							Total.	Of which sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
MURAPFARGANAH	(a) ..	15	363	5	10	7	106	64	..	345
	(b) ..	323	8,660	244	1,505	2,253	12,200	6,933	8,944	8,10,715
	(c) ..	5	48	3	7	65	252	155	..	11,962
D. G. KHAN	(a) ..	8	13	..	..	10	106	25	5	2,415
	(b) ..	624	6,753	297	2,002	2,354	14,637	7,622	5,809	6,28,080
	(c) ..	11	70	8	43	55	339	241	..	11,427
PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	(a) ..	43	2,406	22	167	75	2,756	1,716	1,624	23,773
	(b) ..	3,705	92,671	15,129	40,043	126,496	240,220	202,991	5,04,524	4,80,22,120
	(c) ..	664	2,397	723	4,392	15,534	24,435	22,220	..	23,12,793
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>3,432</b>	<b>104,996</b>	<b>15,974</b>	<b>44,607</b>	<b>184,106</b>	<b>377,601</b>	<b>212,597</b>	<b>5,06,628</b>	<b>4,84,21,606</b>

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONCLUDED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdar. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
MUSAFARJANG	(a) ..	40	389	78	..	5,422	108	3,228	398	1	87,277	..
	(b) ..	1,818	8,288	4,650	6,343	4,28,772	3,209	17,782	5,138	5,815	1,183,794	198
	(c) ..	46	124	99	..	7,800	92	275	158	..	17,378	..
D. G. KHAN..	(a) ..	8	468	45	17	..	14	49	24	3	243	..
	(b) ..	1,608	8,987	3,916	3,188	2,25,510	3,489	16,890	5,933	3,891	822,596	211
	(c) ..	21	313	176	..	477	83	426	236	..	13,528	..
PROVINCIAL ..	(a) ..	82	1,577	370	72	15,217	272	6,788	1,338	588	1,60,167	..
	(b) ..	55,873	161,709	121,385	2,05,778	1,51,06,182	76,624	191,203	118,500	1,81,822	5,65,07,706	311
	(c) ..	5,015	9,238	8,368	..	7,96,079	4,030	8,772	7,516	..	17,58,660	..
GRAND TOTAL		60,670	172,844	130,108	2,05,847	1,59,16,478	80,826	206,733	127,363	1,82,471	5,84,26,533	..

H

STATEMENT

(Vide paragraphs 29 and 31

ABSTRACT OF MORTGAGES, SALES AND REDEMPTIONS.

Division.	District.	MORTGAGES BY		MORTGAGES TO	
		Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AMBALA	Hissar .. .. .	18,579	6,068	17,276	7,371
	Rohtak .. .. .	8,723	671	7,782	1,682
	Gurgaon .. .. .	10,722	1,384	9,120	2,984
	Karnal .. .. .	7,687	1,248	5,409	3,528
	Ambala .. .. .	8,917	1,501	6,586	3,882
	Sirsa .. .. .	4	101	4	101
JULYNA- DUB.	Kangra .. .. .	7,188	1,070	7,251	1,006
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	9,601	1,608	9,911	1,926
	Jullundur .. .. .	8,107	693	7,945	754
	Ludhiana .. .. .	10,985	796	10,808	876
	Feroz-pore .. .. .	26,374	4,634	24,678	6,330
LACHOE.	Lahore .. .. .	12,991	2,243	13,121	2,113
	Amritsar .. .. .	11,088	1,093	10,892	1,399
	Gurdaaspar .. .. .	11,045	1,778	10,635	2,188
	Sialkot .. .. .	9,564	1,060	8,898	1,426
	Gujranwala .. .. .	13,779	1,685	10,172	5,291
	Sheikhpura .. .. .	10,866	1,064	8,197	3,763
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat .. .. .	10,337	1,755	7,454	4,638
	Shahpur .. .. .	12,030	1,951	5,767	8,214
	Jhelum .. .. .	3,398	696	3,144	950
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	2,600	671	2,283	1,033
	A'oolk .. .. .	11,110	703	9,218	2,597
	Mianwah .. .. .	10,197	1,840	6,429	3,108
MURRAM.	Montgomery .. .. .	8,612	1,937	5,697	4,983
	Lyallpur .. .. .	23,933	1,925	12,268	12,990
	Jhang .. .. .	16,704	2,504	4,884	14,824
	Mu'tan .. .. .	15,647	5,906	2,318	19,235
	Muzaffargarh .. .. .	9,516	3,132	2,429	10,219
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	13,031	3,898	5,708	10,711
	Total .. .. .	323,463	63,938	238,049	130,358

no. XXV.

of the text.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE, 1934.

SALES BY		SALES TO		REDEMPTIONS BY		REDEMPTIONS FROM	
Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5,460	7,850	6,195	7,115	5,400	2,407	5,677	2,180
1,659	618	1,798	479	2,860	698	3,343	315
1,936	328	2,071	198	4,952	1,205	5,558	599
3,485	1,224	3,340	1,349	2,090	1,160	3,853	398
2,699	3,016	3,063	1,662	3,941	531	2,767	1,705
37	164	37	164	9	76	9	76
3,712	789	3,897	604	3,052	623	3,363	412
4,344	1,177	4,466	1,075	3,115	633	3,392	456
4,172	670	4,225	608	2,790	441	2,791	440
2,664	523	2,854	323	4,910	644	5,041	512
6,821	3,245	6,862	3,304	9,372	3,258	9,172	3,568
2,573	2,658	2,156	2,075	2,734	2,549	4,887	1,295
1,601	300	1,475	428	2,700	302	2,730	272
2,251	556	2,168	41	3,225	1,068	4,360	664
1,916	416	1,795	537	4,611	723	4,699	635
3,913	2,708	3,869	2,752	3,825	2,127	5,005	947
2,895	1,191	2,791	1,295	3,484	1,374	2,710	1,146
3,506	1,202	3,715	955	3,068	2,131	4,267	932
4,560	3,810	4,589	2,781	3,311	1,755	4,098	966
4,827	1,112	5,109	830	1,790	779	2,348	221
6,420	1,810	6,550	1,680	1,783	488	1,890	419
9,871	756	9,621	706	3,992	1,386	6,027	351
13,121	2,072	12,938	2,255	5,013	10,418	14,900	561
5,294	5,406	7,219	3,481	2,339	3,330	2,475	3,194
3,648	1,330	3,794	1,182	3,880	3,388	5,779	1,489
3,567	2,713	3,767	2,512	1,751	6,434	6,430	1,755
7,800	6,908	7,141	7,567	1,962	10,472	8,954	3,261
14,998	6,287	9,899	11,416	2,900	5,888	6,756	2,012
14,024	3,340	13,922	3,432	5,421	4,347	7,753	2,015
142,455	63,278	142,324	64,409	102,011	70,533	129,906	32,741

STATEMENT  
(Vide paragraphs 80  
SALES OF LAND

Year.	Number of trans- fers.	AREA TRANS- FERRED.		Price.	PRICE PER ACRE.	
		Total.	Of which cultiva- ted		Total.	Cult- ivated.
		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896-97 .. ..	45,691	266,767	148,535	1,15,35,953	43	78.
1897-98 .. ..	46,343	305,363	168,018	1,35,49,777	44	81
1898-99 .. ..	45,462	277,931	155,408	1,29,01,336	46	83.
1899-1900 .. ..	48,655	275,413	159,943	1,29,49,047	47	81
1900-01 .. ..	35,298	322,353	190,963	1,50,08,486	46	83
Average of 5 years ending 1901	49,096	299,765	1 62,573	1,31,28,300	46	81
1901-02 .. ..	42,135	248,701	142,982	1,01,18,814	41	71
1902-03 .. ..	36,332	232,639	138,870	96,53,775	41	71
1903-04 .. ..	38,804	224,285	122,324	1,12,94,774	50	85.
1904-05 .. ..	33,644	207,303	123,287	1,06,46,997	53	86
1905-06 .. ..	42,507	232,333	142,386	1,20,34,917	52	85
Average of 5 years ending 1906	39,682	227,752	133,570	1,07,51,349	47	79
1906-07 .. ..	37,809	202,232	114,003	1,17,06,959	58	103
1907-08 .. ..	41,717	209,632	120,685	1,21,53,089	58	102
1908-09 .. ..	45,996	231,163	128,483	1,40,66,608	61	114.
1909-10 .. ..	47,537	228,633	126,191	1,52,89,910	67	121
1910-11 .. ..	47,093	211,976	123,237	1,56,56,532	75	129
Average of 5 years ending 1911	43,430	216,005	121,506	1,32,31,323	64	114
1911-12 .. ..	50,747	245,203	151,664	1,84,99,737	76	123
1912-13 .. ..	58,074	279,232	164,755	1,96,94,495	71	107
1913-14 .. ..	53,913	209,805	121,830	3 02,31,206	144	249.
1914-15 .. ..	52,027	220,623	133,338	2,41,30,337	109	180.
1915-16 .. ..	50,627	233,439	106,799	2,29,15,379	99	216
Average of 5 years ending 1916	52,078	237,030	139,792	2,31,64,201	97	166



be

**No. XXVI.**  
**and 81 of the text.)**  
**IN THE PUNJAB.**

Revenue in rupees.	Price per masa of land revenue.	Sales by agricultural tribes.	Sales to agricultural tribes.	Sales by others.	Sales to others.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,74,819	66	..	..	..	..
1,62,854	74	..	..	..	..
1,70,600	76	..	..	..	..
1,55,133	83	..	..	..	..
1,53,662	85	..	..	..	..
1,63,414	78	..	..	..	..
1,35,604	75	..	..	..	..
1,23,052	79	132,310	133,390	59,606	53,705
1,16,922	97	153,306	141,722	54,478	65,067
1,14,949	93	151,041	132,061	53,387	55,142
1,14,035	106	163,209	163,999	70,207	53,561
1,20,913	89	149,989	149,948	60,938	59,524
1,13,034	104	162,445	156,445	67,319	63,619
1,10,248	110	156,492	163,562	75,282	63,315
1,13,483	124	181,499	187,390	74,352	69,071
1,15,420	132	193,083	199,927	63,702	57,359
1,23,905	123	166,765	181,005	64,267	59,067
1,16,350	119	170,061	173,444	69,165	60,302
1,67,944	111	183,901	214,438	83,977	53,440
2,12,429	93	182,941	253,556	123,757	53,142
1,43,314	202	193,082	207,097	57,169	43,144
1,73,068	124	173,300	181,796	89,486	60,998
1,52,570	151	206,529	226,226	62,452	42,755
1,72,185	135	187,951	216,623	79,366	50,694

STATEMENT:  
(Vide paragraphs 90  
SALES OF LAND

YEAR.	Number of trans- fers.	AREA TRANSFERRED.		Price.	PRICE PER ACRE.		
		Total.	Of which cultivated.		Total.	Culti- vated.	
		1	2		3	4	5
			Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1916-17	50,447	219,541	107,227	2,43,42,372	111	227	
1917-18	51,999	172,453	100,650	2,53,89,337	147	252	
1918-19	47,020	213,965	142,169	2,61,50,374	122	184	
1919-20	54,902	223,049	142,923	3,92,62,470	176	275	
1920-21	51,577	215,536	137,324	4,75,51,324	221	345	
Average of 5 years ending 1921	51,289	208,909	126,120	3,25,39,175	156	268	
1921-22	57,497	227,593	134,925	5,20,00,773	222	385	
1922-23	51,749	206,846	125,745	3,33,23,469	191	314	
1923-24	52,381	194,290	113,714	4,54,76,205	224	393	
1924-25	60,692	215,487	123,724	5,41,81,533	251	438	
1925-26	63,432	219,902	131,303	6,27,64,099	285	477	
Average of 5 years ending 1926	57,140	212,821	126,928	5,07,90,215	228	400	
1926-27	62,974	223,988	131,712	5,53,66,444	244	398	
1927-28	67,790	224,305	146,252	5,37,71,137	261	402	
1928-29	66,949	223,370	147,564	5,49,07,889	241	372	
1929-30	64,680	199,625	127,632	5,17,67,014	260	406	
1930-31	60,655	182,389	116,509	4,39,79,518	268	420	
Average of 5 years ending 1931	64,649	212,835	137,934	5,40,58,406	254	392	
1931-32	62,362	189,529	110,008	4,53,50,061	247	412	
1932-33	73,130	193,132	141,077	5,24,22,269	271	372	
1933-34	76,524	191,203	118,500	5,65,07,708	296	477	

No. XXVI—CONOLD.  
and 81 of the text).  
IN THE PUNJAB—CONOLD.

Revenue in rupees.	Price per rupee of land revenue.	Sales by agricultural tribes.	Sales to agricultural tribes.	Sales by others.	Sales to others.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,54,931	157	192,718	202,451	58,670	37,937
1,48,575	171	145,771	154,858	42,833	32,848
2,05,625	127	153,090	194,867	72,436	37,422
1,97,788	199	166,044	191,968	76,580	50,652
1,94,337	245	154,270	181,011	81,860	55,119
1,80,220	181	160,497	185,195	67,808	42,907
1,77,858	202	163,944	205,650	69,288	57,532
1,73,491	229	163,945	181,128	69,856	42,478
1,66,711	278	163,321	169,335	57,327	51,412
1,60,369	306	162,662	188,717	59,016	52,969
2,08,047	301	172,894	190,648	68,949	51,198
1,81,275	280	173,353	187,075	64,847	51,126
2,09,624	267	168,495	182,393	62,333	69,488
2,15,541	272	167,962	181,162	75,270	62,330
2,24,388	245	167,177	181,315	63,601	69,463
1,98,161	261	159,956	170,027	60,120	50,049
1,91,922	255	138,061	144,002	64,045	38,104
2,07,827	260	160,336	171,378	72,422	61,984
1,73,661	261	139,192	139,075	60,159	59,176
2,05,796	255	142,513	145,746	68,547	61,314
2,81,523	311	142,465	142,224	68,278	64,469

**STATEMENT NO. XXVII.**  
*(Vide paragraph 29 of the text.)*  
**MORTGAGES OF LAND IN THE PUNJAB.**

Years.	Total cultivated areas under subsidiary mortgages.	Percentage of cultivated areas under subsidiary mortgages.	Cultivated areas redeemed.	Cultivated areas mortgaged.	Mortgage money per rupee of revenue of areas mortgaged.	Total areas redeemed by agricultural tribes.	Total areas mortgaged by agricultural tribes.	Total areas mortgaged to agricultural tribes.	Total areas mortgaged to others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97	.. .. .	.. .. .	218,181	351,612	49	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1897-98	.. .. .	.. .. .	293,655	411,305	53	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1898-99	.. .. .	.. .. .	241,842	349,971	48	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1899-1900	.. .. .	.. .. .	189,352	312,724	55	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1900-01	.. .. .	.. .. .	176,595	270,580	55	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
<b>Average for 5 years</b>			<b>222,925</b>	<b>339,898</b>					
1901-02	8,297,357	12-6	167,422	184,269	53	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1902-03	8,281,253	12-1	146,982	175,532	57	124,679	109,253	132,569	78,345
1903-04	8,529,477	12-9	164,835	180,170	61	162,329	198,540	153,162	80,750
1904-05	8,369,430	12-1	194,282	178,042	63	199,179	194,149	186,975	60,167
1905-06	8,403,622	12-3	220,596	194,202	67	226,118	201,595	185,112	60,690
<b>Average of 5 years</b>	<b>8,357,669</b>		<b>178,773</b>	<b>179,843</b>		<b>177,951</b>	<b>189,310</b>	<b>162,142</b>	<b>68,742</b>
1906-07	8,975,673	12-01	270,762	199,983	75	301,073	216,954	206,620	59,027
1907-08	8,225,227	10-4	282,255	212,596	80	295,256	232,065	213,178	68,615
1908-09	8,183,554	11-1	282,192	233,723	86	310,712	254,075	230,062	81,453

1909-10	..	..	..	3,352,635	12-4	278,019	224,841	85	291,878	258,437	233,608	77,730
1910-11	..	..	..	3,551,893	11-9	248,003	194,930	87	284,085	236,510	210,686	68,438
Average of 5 years			..	3,399,748	..	274,226	211,415	..	296,305	239,608	212,053	70,231
1911-13	..	..	..	3,366,456	12-0	252,386	206,387	89	242,794	237,446	214,490	69,571
1912-13	..	..	..	3,266,781	11-7	268,696	219,672	74	307,046	257,322	230,606	74,162
1913-14	..	..	..	3,202,707	11-5	232,290	245,631	89	304,397	263,315	254,507	83,745
1914-15	..	..	..	3,176,497	11-6	239,644	223,088	88	272,284	266,383	238,113	73,952
1915-16	..	..	..	3,183,980	11-5	210,067	227,396	88	225,344	276,405	251,188	77,768
Average of 5 years			..	3,239,364	..	250,717	225,551	..	270,369	265,274	237,775	75,840
1916-17	..	..	..	3,200,040	11-5	187,407	219,712	85	199,455	246,176	220,272	76,180
1917-18	..	..	..	3,143,163	10-9	200,355	199,779	91	317,087	223,531	204,611	57,090
1918-19	..	..	..	3,179,222	10-9	261,920	210,513	97	232,156	234,302	212,473	63,033
1919-20	..	..	..	3,116,749	10-8	349,398	260,811	131	343,037	284,464	287,576	65,257
1920-21	..	..	..	3,015,594	10-5	333,154	272,608	136	382,053	310,555	289,000	73,482
Average of 5 years			..	3,130,953	..	276,547	232,691	..	279,948	259,626	238,756	67,092
1921-23	..	..	..	2,930,306	10-2	271,932	259,651	122	271,563	288,455	268,056	71,987
1922-23	..	..	..	2,901,153	10-0	223,608	248,527	136	223,700	237,480	269,018	67,168
1923-24	..	..	..	2,892,538	10-0	189,681	243,875	127	195,537	280,827	256,870	75,343
1924-25	..	..	..	2,923,046	9-9	195,410	261,400	127	198,945	297,178	269,053	78,859
1925-26	..	..	..	2,977,675	9-9	210,619	260,856	127	205,213	318,349	285,835	92,068
Average of 5 years			..	2,925,945	..	218,250	258,868	..	219,010	294,458	269,766	77,085
1926-27	..	..	..	3,051,241	10-12	192,388	267,439	129	192,234	303,051	296,441	80,776
1927-28	..	..	..	3,141,608	10-6	182,759	234,880	115	173,732	313,555	277,524	92,632
1928-29	..	..	..	3,178,843	10-7	165,286	270,616	119	165,169	297,498	262,523	88,656
1929-30	..	..	..	3,218,220	10-2	151,945	289,269	112	146,440	297,653	311,819	85,603
1930-31	..	..	..	3,431,633	11-5	125,922	255,542	105	118,506	283,066	243,613	95,783
Average of 5 years			..	3,214,449	..	162,600	271,549	..	159,534	298,013	283,284	83,308
1931-32	..	..	..	3,632,189	11-9	113,613	293,790	92	102,607	315,052	253,637	121,638
1932-33	..	..	..	3,547,970	11-6	123,218	325,784	93	170,537	357,743	273,008	147,637
1933-34	..	..	..	3,710,124	12-1	121,385	288,991	89	102,011	323,463	238,049	139,352

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**STATEMENT NO. XXVIII.**

(Vide paragraph 82 of the text.)

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY REVENUE OFFICERS (ORIGINAL CASES ONLY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1934.**

REVENUE CASES (INCLUDING EXECUTION OF DECREES).									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Number of Revenue officers employed.	Revenue Court cases under the Treasury Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Treasury Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Land Revenue Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Land Alienation Act.	Cases under the Redemption of Mortgages Act.	Miscellaneous Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Number of cases pending.
Provincial total	500	24,972	10,760	100,200	4,994	1,232	26,832	169,040	28,806

STATEMENT No. XXIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING GAINS AND LOSSES TO AGRICULTURAL TRIBES BY MORTGAGES AND SALES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 15TH, 1934.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
AMBALA.	Hissar.	Ahir ..	32	..	34	..	49	..	21	..	
		Arairi ..	..	187	..	26	..	69	..	26	
		Biahnol ..	162	..	210	..	145	..	180	..	
		Dogar ..	..	21	..	28	..	13	..	28	
		Gujar ..	..	47	..	253	..	56	..	6	
		Jat ..	607	..	481	..	971	..	26	..	
		Mali ..	3	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	
		Mughal ..	4	..	..	..	56	..	32	..	
		Pethan ..	..	58	..	51	..	58	..	47	
		Rajput ..	..	1,796	..	144	..	1,054	..	124	
		Saiyad ..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	
		Koroshi ..	48	..	..	..	49	..	6	..	
		Gaur Brahman ..	48	..	36	..	10	..	27	..	
		Net gain or loss ..	..	1,908	..	735	..	..	..	..	..
		AMBALA.	Rohtak.	Ahir ..	52	..	..	..	4	..	14
Arairi ..	..			6	..	5	..	..	5	..	
Biloch ..	3			..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Chauhan ..	..			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Gujar ..	..			36	..	12	..	..	4	..	
Jat ..	..			469	..	179	..	74	..	43	
Mali ..	..			19	..	..	..	20	..	..	
Mughal ..	..			8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pethan ..	..			8	..	..	..	8	..	..	
Rajput ..	..			323	..	..	..	..	155	..	
Ror ..	..			11	..	..	..	..	8	..	
Saini ..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saiyad ..	..			16	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Tage ..	..			117	..	..	..	..	32	..	
Koroshi ..	..			17	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Gaur Brahman ..	..	31	..	25	..	60	..	..			
Net gain or loss ..	..	991	..	159	..	..	..	..	..		

STATEMENT No. XXIX—continued.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gurgaon.		Ahir	..	175	249	..	395	..	179	..	50
		Biloch	..	33	..	50	..	22	..	..	..
		Gujar	..	304	..	8	..	148	..	12	..
		Jat	..	..	426	..	46	..	219	..	50
		Khansada	..	..	20	..	19	..	6	..	24
		Koreshi	..	..	6	..	6	..	9	..	19
		Mali	..	..	..	17	..	7	..	9	..
		Meo	..	..	434	..	9	..	88	..	2
		Mughal	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	6	..
		Pathan	..	..	47	..	..	23	..	31	..
		Rajput	..	..	641	..	46	..	396	..	59
		Saiyad	..	..	..	7	..	25	..	2	..
		Taga	..	..	28	..	2	..	20	..	2
		Gaur Brahman	..	..	25	..	32	..	83	..	18
	Net gain or loss	..	..	1,602	..	135	..	..	..	..	
Karnal.		Abbasi	..	..	..	32	..	7	..	57	19
		Ansari	..	..	6	54	..	6	..	75	..
		Arain	..	..	7	91	..	2	..	88	..
		Dogar	..	..	9	23	..	..	..	..	..
		Gadh	..	..	23	..	3	..	8	..	162
		Gujar	..	..	486	..	155	..	75	..	642
		Jat	..	..	953	..	697	..	..	..	18
		Kamboh	..	..	19	..	18	..	..	..	..
		Mali	..	..	84	..	92	..	83	..	89
		Mughal	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..
		Pathan	..	..	70	..	322	..	81	..	469
		Koreshi	..	..	48	..	94	..	84	..	94
		Rajput	..	..	..	532	36	..	161	..	42
		Ror	..	..	..	158	..	..	9	..	7
	Saiyad	..	..	..	17	36	..	18	..	8	
	Taga	..	..	..	83	..	..	31	..	2	
	Umami	..	..	..	18	..	..	17	..	..	
	Gaur Brahman	..	..	..	168	47	..	3	..	..	
	Ahir	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	2	
	Net gain or loss	..	..	2,278	..	126	..	..	..	..	

Annals—continued.



STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

1.	2.	3.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
			4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Asiatica—concluded.	Ambala.	Abbasi ..	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	14	2
		Ansari ..	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
		Arain ..	20	..	90	..	86	..	2	83	..
		Gara ..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	4
		Gujar ..	..	303	..	80	..	29	..	..	81
		Jat ..	..	583	95	..	234	..	68	..	..
		Kamboh ..	54	..	39	..	68	..	38	..	..
		Kanet ..	..	8	1	..	..	9	..	1	..
		Keroshi ..	..	78	..	6	..	8	..	..	3
		Labana ..	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	2
		Magh ..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		Mughal ..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
		Pathan ..	14	..	67	..	16	..	..	10	..
		Rajput ..	..	1,096	..	163	..	593	..	..	204
		Sahi ..	144	..	91	..	160	..	..	54	..
Saiyad ..	..	10	103	..	6	..	..	104	..		
Taga ..	..	4	68	..	13	..	..	..	69		
Ahir ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Mali ..	23	..	41	..	71	..	..	22	..		
		Net gain or loss	..	2,381	354	..	..	..	..	..	
Sindh.		Kanet ..	3	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	
		Brahman ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	
		Koli ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	
		Mochi ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Christian ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Net gain or loss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED

1	2	3	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.					
			Tribes.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
JULIANDHUR.		Kangra.	Arain ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	
			Thabar and Rathi ..	..	697	..	67	..	560	..	76	
JULIANDHUR.		Kangra.	Gadi Ghirath ..	..	30	..	9	..	22	..	11.	
			Jat ..	..	103	144	..	7	..	87	134	..
			Rajput ..	..	32	..	9	..	172	..	..	46-
			Saini ..	..	189	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
			Gujar ..	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	6	..
			Brahman ..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
			Kanet ..	..	709	..	69	..	547	..	..	5-
			Koli ..	..	28	..	64	..	19	..	32	..
			Thakur ..	..	..	..	46	12	..	..	39	11
			Dagi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Chhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULIANDHUR.		Hoshiarpur.	Net gain or loss	65	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	
			Rajput ..	..	565	853	..	337	..	308	844	..
			Jat ..	..	315	..	354	..	290	..	380	..
			Saini ..	..	44	..	55	..	80	..	53	..
			Arain ..	..	..	144	..	16	..	116	..	16
			Pathan ..	..	..	7	..	28	..	7	..	28
			Saiyad ..	..	9	..	..	6	..	9	..	6-
			Korahli ..	..	62	..	6	..	66	..	..	6-
			Bahli ..	..	181	..	151	..	204	..	86	..
			Gujar ..	..	129	..	42	..	115	..	39	..
			Mahaton ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Mughal ..	..	..	109	..	21	..	98	..	13-
			Awan ..	..	7	..	43	..	16	..	36	..
			Chhang ..	..	39	..	3	..	42	..	3	..
Labana ..	..	50	..	109	..	56	..	109	..			
Doger ..	..	39	..	138	..	11	..	114	..			
Brahman ..	..	..	12	..	2	..	6	..	..			
Kanet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
JULIANDHUR.		Hoshiarpur.	Net gain or loss	320	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jullundur.	Jat		632	..	242	..	654	..	184	..	504
	Rajput		..	1,096	..	527	..	951	..	..	..
	Arsin		243	..	524	..	246	..	497	..	..
	Saini		146	..	42	..	136	..	43	..	..
	Saiyad		..	86	..	26	..	30	..	..	25
	Gujar		..	80	..	19	..	21	..	..	19
	Pathan		..	16	..	199	..	16	..	..	198
	Awan		..	21	..	14	..	22	..	..	12
	Kamboh		..	19	..	4	..	18	..	..	4
	Mahlon		..	29	..	68	..	24	..	..	68
	Lehans		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Korachi		..	5	..	..	25	..	4	..	..
	Dogar		..	15	..	..	1	..	15	..	..
	Net gain or loss..			..	161	62	..	..	..	..	..
Ludhiana.	Arsin		55	..	70	..	22	..	..	..	7
	Awan		..	28	..	40	..	28	..	..	37
	Dogar		..	3	..	4	..	6	..	2	..
	Gujar		..	32	..	31	..	45	..	..	34
	Jat		334	..	266	..	409	..	164	..	..
	Kamboh		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lehans		..	4	..	3	..	5	..	..	4
	Pathan		..	33	..	3	..	30	..	..	38
	Rajput		..	371	..	77	..	322	..	..	..
	Saini		..	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	12
Saiyad		..	..	16	..	18	..	5	..	..	
Korachi		..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Net gain or loss			..	92	200	..	..	..	..	..	..

Jullundur—continued.

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
JULIANDPUR—continued.	Ferozepore.	Araia ..	..	180	118	..	..	99	109	..
		Jat Musalman ..	..	87	..	156	..	102	..	62
		Jat Sikh ..	1,170	..	658	..	1,293	..	489	..
		Mughal ..	..	86	..	17	..	22	..	17
		Gejar ..	..	37	8	..	9	..	..	2
		Dogar ..	..	50	..	109	..	439	..	85
		Bodia ..	..	301	4	..	..	67	4	..
		Saiyad ..	24	..	..	6	108	..	..	..
		Kamboh ..	..	3	52	..	..	2	11	..
		Pathan ..	..	41	134	..	..	41	..	4
		Rajput ..	..	1,503	..	457	..	689	..	380
		Mahram ..	..	51	19	..	10	..	29	..
		Salni ..	17	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
		Baloch ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		Labana ..	..	58	..	72	..	58	..	54
		Bagri Kumhar ..	78	..	..	123	78	..	..	27
		Bagri Sothar ..	..	148	..	5	..	110	..	5
Korshi ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..		
Net gain or loss.			..	1,696	41	..	..	..	..	..
LAHORE.	Lahore.	Araia ..	196	..	251	..	188	..	243	..
		Awan ..	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	3
		Biloch ..	28	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
		Dogar ..	..	71	67	..	..	71	..	..
		Jat ..	214	..	..	76	102	..	..	34
		Kamboh ..	114	..	..	185	109	..	..	145
		Kharral ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Korshi ..	..	18	..	1	..	13	..	2
		Labana ..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		Mahram ..	..	51	..	25	..	47	..	26
		Mughal ..	..	22	..	7	..	21	..	..
Pathan ..	..	7	524	..	..	7	..	96		
Rajput ..	..	259	41	..	..	264	51	..		
Saiyad ..	2	..	..	3	..	1	11	..		
Net gain or loss			190	..	582	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribe.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lahore—continued.	Amritsar.	Jat	..	49	..	223	128	..	..	97
		Arain	..	13	..	145	16	..	133	..
		Siayad	..	26	..	..	25	..	..	63
		Rajput	..	..	191	..	68	..	165	..
		Dogar	..	..	17	..	6	..	20	..
		Mughal	..	11	..	40	..	11	..	41
		Kamboh	..	44	..	..	7	44	..	..
		Pathan	..	..	24	1	..	..	16	1
		Gujar	..	..	11	1	..	..	10	1
		Awan	..	..	6	..	14	..	1	..
		Korahli	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
		Labana	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Not gain or loss	..	196	..	126	..	..	..	..
		Gurdaspur.	Jat	..	134	74	..	..	185	72
Rajput	..		1,150	..	507	..	745	..	411	
Arain	..		293	..	110	..	..	75	..	
Siayad	..		142	..	51	..	147	..	52	
Pathan	..		..	185	..	14	..	173	3	
Mughal	..		..	16	..	29	..	17	..	
Gujar	..		276	..	..	16	368	..	..	
Labana	..		83	..	33	..	79	..	26	
Saini	..		248	..	187	..	233	..	162	
Dogar	..		..	3	..	..	2	..	11	
Ohbang	..		..	24	..	..	..	16	1	
Korahli	..		..	..	6	..	..	..	1	
Kamboh	..		..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Not gain or loss	..		410	..	85	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
LAKHNAO—Contd.	Sikoh.	Jet	..	588	..	140	..	279	..	128	
		Rajput	..	224	..	78	..	218	..	12	
		Awan	..	72	..	10	..	57	..	8	
		Saiyad	..	110	..	40	..	109	..	40	
		Arain	..	331	..	63	..	348	..	98	
		Dogar	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	
		Mughal	..	11	..	..	14	11	..	..	
		Gujar	..	18	..	..	3	30	..	..	
		Pathan	..	12	..	2	..	18	..	2	
		Korekhi	..	21	..	..	1	21	..	..	
		Sahi	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	
		Labana	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
		Kamboh	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Net gain or loss	..	..	366	..	121	..	..	..	..
		LAKHNAO—Contd.	Gujarwah.	Jet	..	3,583	..	185	..	106	..
Rajput	..			11	..	92	..	42	..	38	
Labana	..			1	..	7	..	1	..	7	
Saiyad	..			18	..	1	..	40	..	71	
Korekhi	..			5	..	..	25	2	..	..	
Arain	..			113	..	57	..	148	..	66	
Gujar	..			..	32	..	..	..	33	..	
Mughal	..			..	9	..	..	..	9	..	
Bloch	..			..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Awan	..			..	163	..	12	..	81	..	
Dogar	..			..	16	..	24	..	8	..	
Pathan	..			..	..	4	..	..	..	4	
Net gain or loss	..			..	3,606	..	44	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division	District	Tribes	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
LAWAJI—speck.	Shekhawati.	Arain	..	48	86	..	69	..	108	..	..
		Awan	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Dogar	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Gujar	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Jat	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kamboh	..	1,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Labana	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
		Mughal	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Saini	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
		Christian	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pathan	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rajput	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Salyad	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Korachi	..	..	421	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mahajan	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biloch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Net gain or loss	..	2,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RAWALPIND.	Gujrat.	Jat	..	2,708	72	..	111	..	..	..	26
		Gujar	..	852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rajput	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
		Awan	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Salyad	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Arain	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Korachi	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mughal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Labana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bahrupia	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Biloch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Net gain or loss	..	2,833	237	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Shekhar.	Ahir	..	17	..	91	14	..	..	91	
	Arain	..	3	19	..	..	..	13	..	
	Awan	311	..	..	56	455	..	..	39	
	Biloch	..	1,432	25	..	..	214	24	..	
	Pathan	..	112	31	..	..	22	3	..	
	Jat	..	2,572	128	..	..	214	103	..	
	Rajput	..	1,034	..	20	8	..	7	..	
	Saiyad	..	630	..	4	..	34	..	16	
	Kcreshi	..	159	..	51	85	..	..	58	
	Kamboh	..	227	..	31	..	61	..	28	
	Khokhar	..	390	40	..	..	6	35	..	
	Gujar	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	
	Mughal	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	
	Mahr	..	..	40	..	4	..	..	35	
Net gain or loss		..	6,263	29	..	..	..	..	..	
Jhalam.	Awan	27	..	155	..	41	..	111	..	
	Bhatti	..	41	9	..	..	21	..	6	
	Biloch	..	8	1	..	1	..	1	..	
	Chauhan	..	15	40	..	..	12	..	3	
	Gakhar	..	24	..	88	..	16	..	104	
	Gujar	..	41	..	18	..	14	..	18	
	Jat	155	..	..	95	70	..	..	187	
	Kahut	..	37	3	..	..	12	1	..	
	Kasar	..	161	..	79	..	49	..	84	
	Khandoya	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	
	Khokhar	..	18	..	18	..	9	..	15	
	Koreahi	..	16	29	..	..	14	24	..	
	Lilla	..	13	64	..	..	8	25	..	
	Mair Minhas	..	70	..	6	..	60	..	43	
	Mahr	..	37	..	87	..	57	81	..	
	Mughal	..	11	78	..	..	6	76	..	
	Pathan	..	4	..	..	4	5	..	4	
	Rajput	..	64	..	10	..	8	..	14	
Sial	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1		
Saiyad	..	39	..	120	..	57	100	..		
Mubial Brahman	..	..	7	5	..	..	11	5		
Kakrazis	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		
Gadhok Kasungoa.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Net gain or loss		..	254	282	..	..	..	..	..	

RAJASTHAN—continued.



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## STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
RAWALPINDI—continued.	Rawalpindi.	Awan	..	39	..	18	..	14	..	16
		Darist	..	9	..	44	..	2	..	41
		Dhund	..	7	..	56	..	3	..	44
		Gakhar	..	30	..	..	..	40	..	..
		Gujar	..	..	160	..	159	..	47	..
		Jat	..	14	..	20	..	11	..	9
		Khethwal	..	..	1	..	29	..	..	..
		Khattar	..	..	38	..	38	..	5	..
		Koreshi	..	..	8	..	38	..	14	..
		Mahar	..	..	6	..	92	..	11	..
		Mughal	..	..	28	..	60	..	10	..
		Pathan	..	..	2	..	16	..	2	..
		Rajput	..	..	97	..	104	..	44	..
		Fatti	..	..	8	..	36	..	4	..
		Saiyad	..	..	28	..	69	..	5	..
		Brahman	..	..	24	..	..	..	13	..
		Net gain or loss			..	347	130	..	..	..
Attock.	Attock.	Pathan	..	17	..	137	..	17	..	140
		Awan	..	..	659	..	645	..	562	..
		Gujar	..	..	929	..	74	..	911	..
		Mughal	..	..	296	..	7	..	213	..
		Khattar	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	..
		Rajput	..	..	130	..	201	..	92	..
		Mahar	..	..	115	..	175	..	151	..
		Saiyad	..	..	254	..	26	..	189	..
		Sadiqi Shelkh.	..	..	22	..	11	..	22	..
		Gakhar	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
		Koreshi	..	..	33	..	42	..	31	..
		Bloch	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
		Bhatti	..	..	41	..	5	..	12	..
		Meir	..	..	3	..	9	..	3	..
Kahut	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..		
Muhial	..	..	1	..	40	..	..	..		
Jat	..	..	14	..	13	..	14	..		
Net gain or loss			..	1,894	50	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.						
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.				
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
RAWALPINDI—continued.	Mianwali.	Jat .. .. .	..	..	..	636	876	..	..	485	..		
		Biloch .. .. .	..	296	662	..	3	..	833	..	168		
		Saiyad .. .. .	..	231	..	207	..	93	..	..	..		
		Fathem .. .. .	..	1,568	492	..	1,172	..	501	..	..		
		Araiz .. .. .	..	38	..	17	..	43	..	16	..		
		Koreschi .. .. .	..	63	..	750	..	65	..	..	736		
		Awan .. .. .	..	239	..	234	..	291	..	234	..		
		Rajput .. .. .	..	..	13	5	..	..	13	..	5	..	
		Net gain or loss .. .. .	..	..	1,768	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	
		MULJAN.	Montgomery.	Araiz .. .. .	..	212	..	537	..	295	..	516	..
				Gujar .. .. .	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23	..
				Kamboh .. .. .	..	..	621	..	195	..	216	..	269
Christian .. .. .	..			..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..		
Mahram .. .. .	..			..	373	..	285	..	36	..	284		
Fathem .. .. .	..			..	97	..	193	..	97	..	198		
Jat .. .. .	..			..	688	1,424	..	..	1	..	109	..	
Bhachi .. .. .	..			6	..	60	..	6	..	60	..		
Koreschi .. .. .	..			11	..	..	20	23	..	..	..		
Kharral .. .. .	..			..	324	52	..	..	72	..	16		
Rajput .. .. .	..			..	351	535	..	519	..	343	..		
Saiyad .. .. .	..			..	313	..	..	1	..	142	..		
Boda .. .. .	..			..	43	..	..	5	..	43	..		
Khagga .. .. .	..			..	298	..	..	27	..	293	..		
Mughal .. .. .	..			..	25	..	..	..	72	..	..		
Biloch .. .. .	..	..	129	37	..	..	35	..	..				
Awan .. .. .	..	..	16	..	..	57	..	..	..				
Net gain or loss .. .. .	..	..	3,045	1,925	..	..	..	..	..	..			

[xxiii]

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Muzrak—continued.	Lyallpur.	Araiz		1,733	16			58		7
		Bhatti		14						
		Bloch		793	127			76	122	
		Gojar		405		47		16		21
		Jat		5,300	353		193		223	
		Kamboh		169		138	19			135
		Khagga								
		Kharal		237	15		24		15	
		Kokara								
		Koreahi		12		32	15			
		Korahi		319	40			39	40	
		Rajput		1,338		201		47		259
		Saini		75	79			84	18	
		Saiyad		1,188		3		18	4	
		Awan		25			7			
Mughal		28			23					
Gakhar		55								
		Net gain or loss		11,665	148					
Jhang.		Bloch		1,190		137		8		131
		Ja		5,467	889		1,017		291	88
		Koreahi		977		314		15		96
		Nekokara		31		97	29			19
		Rajput		2,962	87		121			
		Araiz		189	4		45		3	
		Saiyad		1,414		231	848		41	
		Pathan		70	2				2	5
		Gujar		20				2		
		Turk			2				2	
		Net gain or loss		12,320	200					

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONCLUDED.

Division	District	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
MULTAN—continued	Multan.	Ahir									
		Arain		1,014	51	3	129		126		
		Awan	35				16		35		22
		Biloch		743			171		29		163
		Gujar				52				82	
		Jat		8,118			58	33			406
		Kamboh		130			60				22
		Kharal		26			35				4
		Khokhar		236			97				39
		Korechi		235		34			1		123
		Mahtam		65							
		Mughal		106		7			105		7
		Od		31							
		Pathan		719		28			105		172
		Rajput		1,364			111	22			105
	Saiyad		588			304	21			337	
	Saini					9				27	
			Net gain or loss:		13,329		659				
	Muzaffargarh.	Arain			165		34		5		31
		Awan			23		77		2		67
		Biloch			1,664	329		100		294	
		Jat			4,651		5,514		80		342
		Mahtam			4						
		Korechi			65	34			5		22
		Pathan			69		97		6		90
Rajput				6	178			6		179	
Saiyad				440	52		4			35	
			Net gain or loss:		7,087		5,128				
Data, Ghazi Khan.	Biloch			5,659	1,181		25		1,276		
	Jat			1,222		1,303	13			1,411	
	Saiyad			78	118			28	110		
	Pathan			171	151			51	155		
	Mughal	19			1		19		1		
	Korechi			6		76		2		72	
	Arain			28	32		27		36		
	Maachi			148		128	1			26	
	Mujawar			7		64		4		64	
	Rajput			23		5				5	
		Net gain or loss:		7,323		92					
		PROVINCIAL RESULT.		85,414		1,131					

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**Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council  
in the Department of Revenue (Revenue), No. 1822-R.,  
dated 20th August, 1936.**

**READ—**

The annual report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending the 30th September, 1935.

**REMARKS.**—The year ending the 30th September, 1935, is the sixth after the catastrophic fall in prices which began in April, 1930, and still dominates the economic situation in the Province. The prices of all staples continued to be under the pre-war level, but showed a slight upward tendency as compared with the preceding year, particularly for wheat, gram, *toria* and *desi* and American cotton. Wheat, for example, which was Rs. 1-14-6 per maund in Lyallpur at the end of September, 1934, rose gradually to Rs. 2-4-0 by the end of November, and then to Rs. 2-7-0 by the end of January, 1935. It then declined to Rs. 1-14-9 by the middle of March, when it again recovered and was Rs. 2-3-6 by the middle of May. With slight variations in between it remained at this figure till the close of the year.

The price of *desi* cotton showed a marked improvement. Opening at Montgomery at Rs. 4-8-0 per maund in the middle of October, it touched Rs. 6-8-0 by the end of December and Rs. 6-10-0 by the end of January, 1935. In March, however, it gradually declined, being down to Rs. 5-4-0 by the end of the month. The course of prices of American cotton was somewhat similar, the marked rise observed in the preceding year being continued in the year under report. It was quoted at Rs. 8 per maund at the end of October, 1934, and rose to Rs. 9-15-0 by the end of January, 1935, falling steadily thereafter to Rs. 8-4-0 by the end of March.

Marked improvement was also noticeable in the price of *toria*. It was Rs. 3-3-0 at Lyallpur in September, 1934, and rose steadily to Rs. 4-12-0 by the end of January, 1935. It fell suddenly to Rs. 3-8-0 by the

close of February, but from March onward it went up steadily till it was Rs. 5-2-0 by the middle of June. It fell again to Rs. 4-14-0 by the end of this month and remained there till the end of the year under report.

2. Although the climatic conditions were generally not favourable it may be said that the year was free from any great calamity, the few local outbreaks of plague, smallpox and cholera not being serious enough to interfere with the routine of the country-side. The health of live-stock was good on the whole as compared with the previous year. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the Jullundur and Ludhiana districts where freight concessions had to be given.

3. The increase in prices was largely discounted by a fall in the total area cropped, but the yield of cotton was good, and this assisted the zamindars in meeting the continued effect of economic depression. The Governor in Council again desires to place on record his admiration of the courage with which the people of the Province have met their difficulties, and of the manner in which they have adjusted themselves to new conditions.

4. In addition to what has been done through other departments to afford relief to the cultivating classes, help has been given as usual by way of liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue as well as of *taccavi* loans. Of the land revenue demand, Rs. 12.71 lakhs was suspended and Rs. 1.75 lakhs remitted under the ordinary rules, besides Rs. 13 lakhs, both of fixed and fluctuating land revenue, specially remitted in view of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. Under the head of *taccavi* Rs. 10.48 lakhs were suspended and Rs. 3.89 lakhs remitted.

5. The total demand of the fixed land revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 236.16 lakhs of which—omitting the amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph as suspended or remitted—Rs. 220.19 lakhs were collected. The percentage of collections on the recoverable demand was 92.4 against 92.2 of the last year. The recoverable arrears of fixed land revenue



on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 19.91 lakhs out of which Rs. 7.88 lakhs were remitted and Rs. 1.86 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10.17 lakhs to be carried forward.

6. The total demand of the fluctuating land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 196.82 lakhs against Rs. 219.06 lakhs last year. The collections which amounted to Rs. 193.85 lakhs give a percentage of 98.5 against 97.7 of the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 22.24 lakhs in the demand was mainly due to unfavourable climatic conditions and the grant of special remissions on account of the fall in prices and low outturn of *desi* cotton as also to the grant of a 40 per cent. reduction in the Lower Bari Doab Colony under the sliding scale system of assessment, against the 30 per cent. reduction of the preceding year.

7. There has been a gratifying decrease of 4,311 in the number of coercive processes which were 22,443 during the year under report against 26,754 last year. The Multan division alone is responsible for as much as three-quarters of the total number executed in the Province. This is said to be due partly to the prolongation of the economic depression, but chiefly to more determined efforts in the realisation of outstanding balances.

8. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the very noticeable advance in the use of the postal system for the service of revenue judicial processes in the Ambala and Jullundur divisions and in the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts, and trusts that the system will continue to gain in popularity among those for whose convenience and benefit it has been introduced.

9. It is a matter for grave regret that considerable damage has been done by insects in certain revenue record rooms in the Province and that no less than fifteen district officers failed to inspect the revenue record rooms in their charge during the year as required by the rules. The preservation of these records is of supreme importance both to the public and to the State, and the Governor in Council trusts that adequate measures will be adopted to prevent further damage.

10. The fight against waterlogging has been continued and some definite progress in reclamation may be said to have been achieved. In the Sheikhpura district, where last year it was noticed that *thur* and *sem* were on the increase, the diversion of the whole length of the Lower Chenab canal, some 30 miles, along the Deg *nullak* has notably checked the process. It is satisfactory that there was no noticeable rise in the water level in the Chaj *doab*, even though there was some in the Rechna *doab*. No difficulty is anticipated in the completion of the five year plan of drainage construction in this area.

11. The Board of Economic Enquiry concluded its enquiry into the fixation of wheat prices which was started in 1930, and commenced one on population problems, which seeks to ascertain the relation between economic status and the birth rate. This is the most important investigation yet undertaken by the Board, and should in due course yield interesting and useful results. As the repository of economic data relating to the Punjab the Board is a valuable link between the public and Government, and the Governor in Council hopes that business men as well as others interested in the expansion of industry in the Province will take full advantage of the facilities offered by it.

12. The total number of revenue court cases decided under the Punjab Tenancy Act was 24,266 as compared with 24,972 in the preceding year. The general satisfaction with which the decisions of these courts have been received is evidenced by the remarkable fact that there have been only 1,438 appeals against these decisions to the courts of Collectors, 380 to the courts of Commissioners and only 4 to the court of the Financial Commissioners. This, of course, is not the only work of this class done by the revenue officers, for they also decided no less than 151,549 judicial and quasi-judicial cases under the Land Revenue, the Alienation of Land and other Acts.

A. LATIFI,  
Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Revenue Department.

Annual Report  
ON THE  
**Land Revenue Administration**  
OF THE  
**Punjab**  
FOR THE  
*Year ending the 30th September, 1935.*

1. (a) This report covers the period from 1st October, 1934, to 30th September, 1935, but as the condition of the crops on 1st October, 1934, depended mainly on the weather of the preceding months, it will be useful to notice briefly the meteorological conditions from January, 1934.

General summary of the agricultural conditions.  
Light rain fell in most parts of the province during the first and second weeks of January, 1934. The weather up till May remained dry except for light to moderate rain in March. The rainfall was normal in June and good in most districts of the Province after the advent of the monsoon in the first week of July. It was, however, very heavy in the sub-montane districts and in Karnal. In August, the rainfall was sufficient except in a few central and western districts, but in September, it was generally deficient.

During the period under report, there was no rainfall in October, November and the first half of December, and the standing crops suffered in consequence. Light rain fell in the second half of December and proved useful to the standing crops. Climatic conditions on the whole were not favourable for sowings. Light to moderate rain fell in January, 1935, nearly all over the Province but severe cold and frost affected the crops adversely and retarded their growth. Timely

heavy rains in February, however, saved the situation and reconditioned the crop. Constant cloudy weather in February and March on the other hand helped the spread of black rust in the wheat crop and smut attacks to wheat were also reported from some districts. In the month of April rain accompanied by strong winds caused lodging in the heavy wheat crops with shrivelling as the result. Hailstorms were also numerous and caused considerable damage in many parts of the province.

(b) The climatic conditions were not generally favourable for the *kharif* sowings. The total area sown decreased from 18·54 million acres last year to 18·16 million acres in the year under report. The percentage of the failed area also increased slightly, being 22 in the year under report, against 21 last year, while the percentage of the normal failed area was 20. The percentage of crop failure was high in Hissar, Gurgaon, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, being 50, 49, 48 and 48, respectively.

The total area under *rabi* sowings also decreased from 20·95 million acres last year to 16·67 million acres in the year under report. The percentage of failure, however, largely decreased, 10 against 15 last year and 16 of the normal failed area. It was high in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Gurgaon and Ambala.

Taking both the *kharif* and *rabi* together, the total area sown and matured decreased from 84·49 million acres in the preceding year to 29·83 and 25·23 million acres, respectively. The percentage of failed on sown area was 15 this year as compared with 17 last year, the average percentage of the last ten years being 18.

As an indirect result of the scanty rainfall the "irrigated" sowings increased from 42 per cent. of the total in the preceding year to 49 per cent. in the year under report. The total irrigated area also shows an increase of 0·19 per cent. over the figures of the last year. The increase is noticeable in the area irrigated by wells and tanks—23 and 8 per cent. respectively,—whereas the area irrigated by the Government canals fell by 7 per cent. as a consequence of low river supplies.

(c) Except for cotton and maize which showed a total outturn of 45 and 15 per cent., respectively, above the normal, the outturn of the other crops was normal or slightly below normal. The total area under *desi* cotton fell from 1.64 million acres last year to 1.51 million acres, but that under American cotton rose from 8.09 lakh acres to 8.41 lakh acres. The diminution as a whole of the area under the crop is attributed to the deficiency of rainfall and canal water at the time of sowing and the low price of cotton last year. The area under maize however, increased from 1.06 million acres last year to 1.13 million acres. As a consequence of the insufficient rain combined with shortage of canal water at the time of sowing, the area under wheat decreased from 9.77 million acres in 1933-34 to 9.04 million acres in the year under report. It was 8 and 4 per cent. less than the preceding and the last ten years' average, respectively. The total outturn was, however, 4 per cent., above the normal against 6 per cent. below the normal last year. The total area under rice decreased from 10.84 lakh acres last year to 9.55 lakh acres. The decrease was due to the easier prices of the crops in the preceding year. The total outturn was 2 per cent. better than the normal. The area under *rabi* oilseeds fell from 11 lakh acres last year to 6.78 lakh acres in the year under report. This was due to deficient rainfall at the time of sowing. Owing to the damage caused to the crop by severe cold, frost and hailstorm, the total outturn was 95 per cent. below the normal. The unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time caused a decrease from 6.59 million acres in the area under gram last year to 3.62 million acres in the year under report. The total outturn was 26 per cent. below the normal. The total sown area under sugarcane fell from 4.66 lakh acres in 1933-34 to 4.62 lakh acres. In parts of some districts the crop was damaged by the "top-borer" and *pyrilla* insect pests and frost. Consequently the total outturn was 2 per cent. below the normal. The area under barley also decreased from 7.09 lakh acres last year to 6.12 lakh acres. Because of unfavourable conditions both at the time of sowing and at maturing, the total outturn was 25 per cent. below the normal. The total area under tobacco after a steady decrease from 85,258 acres in 1931-32 to 48,551 acres in 1933-34, increased this year to 87,819 acres. The total outturn of the other important crops was above normal for *jowar* (2 per cent.) and *bajra* (1 per cent.).

(d) The following figures show the average prices per maund of the principal crops : —  
Prices.

Name of crop.	AVERAGE PRICES PER MAUND.				
	1934-35.	1933-34.	Decrease or increase in price per maund, in annas.	1913-14.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Rice (unhusked)	1 12 0	1 11 0	+1	2 7 0	
Wheat	2 4 0	3 2 0	+2	3 2 0	
Barley	1 9 0	1 7 0	+2	2 6 0	
Jowar	1 11 0	1 11 0	..	2 10 0	
Bajra	1 12 0	1 11 0	+1	2 15 0	
Maize	1 12 0	1 12 0	—1	2 6 0	
Gram	1 15 0	1 12 0	+3	2 15 0	
Rapeseed	4 6 0	3 5 0	+17	5 8 0	
Tona	4 4 0	3 4 0	+10	..	
Sugar (raw)	4 9 0	3 4 0	+21	4 2 0	
Cotton, unginned	Desi	5 7 0	4 4 0	+13	6 11 0
	American	8 2 0	5 5 0	+44	..
Tobacco	6 14 0	5 15 0	+15	..	

The table shows that the prices generally show a slight upward tendency as compared with last year but they are on the whole below pre-war figures. More detailed fluctuations in prices are indicated as follows :—

The rate for wheat during the year under report was marked by a slow and steady upward tendency. The wholesale quotation of Rs. 1-14-6 per maund at Lyallpur at the end of September, 1934, rose gradually to Rs. 2-4-0 by the end of November and then to Rs. 2-7-0 by the end of January, 1935. It then declined gradually to Rs. 1-14-9 by the middle of March when it again began to recover and was Rs. 2-3-6 by the middle of May. Thereafter the price fluctuated with slight variations till at the close of the year under report, it stood again at Rs. 2-3-6 per maund.

The price of *desi* cotton showed a marked improvement in the year under report. From Rs. 4-8-0 per maund at Montgomery in the middle of October, 1934, it rose steadily to Rs. 6-8-0 by the end of December and then to Rs. 6-10-0 by the end of January, 1935. The price, however, began to decline in March and was Rs. 5-4-0 by the end of the month. The marked rise in the price of American cotton observed last year was continued in the year under report. From Rs. 8 per maund at the end of October, 1934, it steadily rose to Rs. 9-15-0 by the end of January, 1935. It then fell steadily to Rs. 8-4-0 per maund by the end of March.

The price of *gur* kept fluctuating during the year with, however, a downward tendency. From Rs. 8 per maund at the end of September, 1934, at Amritsar, it fell to Rs. 6 per maund by the end of October. By the middle of December, it rose to Rs. 6-8-0 coming down to Rs. 5-4-0 within a fortnight. The price again improved to Rs. 6 by the middle of February coming steadily down to Rs. 5-12-0 by the middle of April. It then rose to Rs. 6-4-0 by the end of April and to Rs. 6-8-0 by the end of May, when resuming its downward tendency it again came down to Rs. 6 per maund by the middle of July and to Rs. 5-8-0 per maund by the middle of August at which point it remained till the end of September, 1935.

At Lyallpur the price of *toria* rose steadily from Rs. 3-3-0 per maund at the close of September, 1934, to Rs. 4-12-0 by the end of January, 1935. It then suddenly fell to Rs. 3-8-0 by the end of February, but from March it again rose steadily till the middle of June when it became Rs. 5-2-0. Thereafter it fell to Rs. 4-14-0 per maund by the end of June where it remained practically constant till the end of the year under report.

(e) On the whole the health of the livestock was good as compared with the previous year. Concession rates for the carriage of fodder by rail were sanctioned for a few districts, otherwise the supply of fodder was on the whole satisfactory.

(f) The health of the agricultural population was also generally good though complaints in plague, small-pox and cholera broof the Jullundur district and of malaria,

Agricultural population and its economic condition.

typhoid and pneumonia from a few villages of the Lyallpur district were received, but these did not interfere with agricultural operations.

(g) The general economic condition of the agriculturists remained at practically the same level as last year. Although the all round rise in prices was gratifying, it did not benefit the zamindars to the full because of the reduced outturns. The financial condition of the cultivating classes is still far from satisfactory and their credit is largely gone. Expenditure is being cut down on everything except litigation. The realisation of old debts is a great problem for the village money-lender who has, for the present, to be perforce content with getting his bonds or *bahi* entries renewed. The agriculturist money-lender is apparently gathering strength in the rural area.

2. The total demand of fixed land revenue for the year was Rs. 236·16 lakhs, practically the same as for the preceding year. Out of the total demand Rs. 12·71 lakhs was suspended and Rs. 1·75 lakhs remitted ; thus leaving a net recoverable balance of Rs. 221·70 lakhs or 93·9 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 217·83 lakhs or 92 per cent. last year. A sum of Rs. 220·19 lakhs, representing 99·4 per cent. of the net recoverable demand was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1·50 lakhs only at the close of the year. In addition to the Lahore, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan districts which continue to be chiefly responsible for these arrears, the Attock district is also noticeable.

Heavy suspensions out of the year's demand were chiefly granted in the districts of Hissar (3·01 lakhs), Rohtak (1·03 lakhs), Gurgaon (5·71 lakhs), Karnal (0·94 lakh) and Ambala (0·74 lakh) on account of the failure of crops. The total amount under suspension at the beginning of the year was Rs. 19·91 lakhs. Of this Rs. 1·96 lakhs was for the year prior to 1932-33—Gurgaon alone accounting for Rs. 1·44 lakhs—a sum of Rs. 0·74 lakh was remitted and Rs. 0·08 lakh collected in the course of the year. Out of the suspended balance of Rs. 14·99 lakhs for the year 1932-33, Rs. 1·50 lakhs were collected and Rs. 7·04 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6·45 lakhs. Of the suspended balance of Rs. 2·97 lakhs for the year 1933-34, a sum of Rs. 0·28 lakh only was collected and Rs. 0·10 lakh remitted, leaving

Fixed land revenue—  
Statements nos. V, VI and  
VII.



a balance of Rs. 2.59 lakhs. The total amount under suspension at the close of the year was thus Rs. 22.88 lakhs.

3. During the year under report 31,602 acres were added by alluvion and 22,828 lost by diluvion, *i.e.*, a net gain of 8,774 acres, against a loss of 19,506 last year. Gurgaon which lost 621 acres, suffered most from fluvial action as compared with the Dera Ghazi Khan district, which stood highest with 25,482 acres last year. The districts that gained more than 1,000 acres each were Lahore, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Shahpur and Hoshiarpur.

Thirty-one thousand, six hundred and two acres added by alluvion were assessed at Rs. 24,758, while Rs. 22,401 were remitted on 22,828 acres washed away by river action. Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 12,223 was imposed on 16,020 acres improved by alluvion, whereas land revenue was reduced by Rs. 4,336 on 5,944 acres damaged by diluvion. Thus the net *khalsa* gain to the fixed land revenue roll was Rs. 10,974 against a net loss of of Rs. 6,283 under the same head in the preceding year.

4. The total demand of fluctuating land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 196.82 lakhs, against Rs. 219.06 lakhs last year, Rs. 193.85 lakhs of the total demand being collected against Rs. 214.11 lakhs last year. The percentage of collections on the total demand works out to 98.5 against 97.7 last year. The decrease of 22.24 lakhs in the demand was due chiefly to the following causes:—

Hissar district	..	Decrease in <i>rabi</i> sowings for want of flood water from the Ghaggar stream.
Ferozepore district	..	Decrease in water advantage rate due to insufficient water supply from the Grey canals.
Gujranwala district	..	Decrease in cultivation due to the fall in prices.
Sheikhupura district	..	Grant of special remissions on account of the fall in prices.
Montgomery district	..	Grant of 40 per cent. reduction in the Lower Bari Doab colony under the sliding scale system of assessment, against 80 per cent. last year, and special remissions in Pakpattan tahsil on account of fall in prices.
Lyallpur and Jhang districts.	..	Grant of special remissions and contraction in cultivation due to insufficient rains and early canal closures.

Multan district . . . Decrease in cultivation due to untimely opening and closures of inundation canals and damage to crops by pests, and seasonal calamities.

There was an increase of Rs. 1·85 lakhs in the demand in the Shahpur district because the special remissions granted on account of the fall in prices were less than in the preceding year.

Special remissions amounting to Rs. 13 lakhs, as against Rs. 19 lakhs last year, were sanctioned during the year on account of the fall in prices in certain districts, including Lyallpur where also a remission of Rs. 2 lakhs was granted on account of the low outturn of *desi* cotton. Besides this relief amounting to over Rs. 5 lakhs in regard to both land revenue and *abiana*, was granted to the districts of Lyallpur, Jhang and Sheikhpura on account of damage suffered by wheat through extraordinary seasonal calamities.

The balance of arrears at the end of last year was Rs. 5·82 lakhs of which Rs. 4·78 lakhs were collected during the year. The total uncollected balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3·85 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2·97 lakhs were on account of the year under report. The Multan district alone accounts for about one and-a-half lakhs.

The system of fluctuating assessment is reported to be appreciated by the land revenue payers and it continued to work satisfactorily.

As stated in the last year's report the *chahi* cultivation in the Hissar district is assessed at *barami* rates in order to encourage well sinking. In the Naili tract which lies along the Ghaggar stream, 816 existing wells were brought into use during *rabi* on account of failure of rains and floods, and the well irrigated area increased by 230 acres. No new wells were sunk.

5. The total demand of "other land revenue" was Rs. 26·38 lakhs, against Rs. 21 lakhs last year. The increase of over five lakhs is chiefly due to an increase in the area granted on temporary cultivation as also to the income of rent from shop sites in colony areas, particularly in the Montgomery and Multan districts. The income from Government estates in the Dera Ghazi Khan district also rose from Rs. 0·37 lakh to Rs. 0·58 lakh.

Collections on account of *firm* dues rose from Rs. 0·67 lakh last year to Rs. 0·71 lakh. There was an increase of about five thousand in the Multan district alone.

The total collections for the year were Rs. 23·77 lakhs representing 90·1 per cent. of the total demand against Rs. 16·06 lakhs or 76·5 per cent. last year, which is satisfactory. The year commenced with arrears amounting to Rs. 11·62 lakhs, of which Rs. 8·14 lakhs were collected. The total uncollected balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2·61 lakhs for the year under report and Rs. 7·49 lakhs for previous years, chiefly in the Shahpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Multan districts.

6. Assigned land revenue amounts to 7·4 per cent. of the total land revenue assessed and assessable in the province.

Land revenue assignments—Statement no. X.

During the year 19 special jagirs, 18 of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 500 per annum, were granted for meritorious services, to non-officials and retired officials. The total land revenue so assigned since the inception of the scheme in 1917 now amounts to Rs. 95,000.

7. The processes—excluding writs which are merely pre-emptory notices of demand, of which the use and usefulness vary from district to district—issued for collecting arrears of land revenue, decreased from 26,754 last year to 22,443 in the year under report, the arrears for the realization of which these processes were issued having decreased from Rs. 80·56 lakhs to Rs. 22·55 lakhs. Out of 22,443 processes, 14,068 were executed against 16,584 last year, and arrears amounting to Rs. 17·14 lakhs were actually recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5·41 lakhs.

Coercive processes for collection of land revenue—Statement no. XI.

The following comparative table is of interest :—

Processes issued.	AGAINST LAWYARDARS.		AGAINST OWNERS.		TOTAL.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
For arrest	4,119	3,327	11,179	9,957	15,295	12,394
For imprisonment	38	38	95	96	133	134
For attachment of movable property	1,290	1,128	7,790	6,575	9,089	7,693
For sale of movable property	480	248	1,663	1,805	2,143	2,143
For management, lease or transfer	16	--	35	3	51	3
For sale of immovable property	15	34	25	62	43	96
Total	5,067	4,775	20,787	17,663	26,754	22,443

The above figures are accounted by divisions as follows :—

Processes issued.	AGAINST LANCHARDARS.		AGAINST OWNERS.		TOTAL.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ambala .. .. .	714	771	1,491	1,632	2,205	2,453
Jullundur .. .. .	101	129	527	675	728	804
Lahore .... .. .	1,223	512	3,893	921	5,121	1,433
Rawalpindi .. .. .	265	383	771	501	1,036	884
Multan .. .. .	3,664	2,980	14,000	13,889	17,664	16,869
Total .. .. .	5,967	4,775	20,787	17,838	23,754	22,443

*Ambala division*—The total number of processes has increased from 2,205 last year to 2,453 during the year under report, Rohtak and Ambala districts being responsible for this.

*Jullundur division*—Also shows a slight increase from 728 last year to 804, attributed to the Ferozepore district.

*Lahore division*.—The number of processes has fallen from 5,121 last year to 1,433. The fall during the year under report is almost entirely due to the omission of processes issued for the collection of *abiana* and other demands which were included in the preceding year's total.

*Rawalpindi division*.—It is satisfactory that processes have been further reduced from 1,036 to 884 in the division as a whole. There has been a decline in the districts of Gujrat, Shahpur and Attock, while Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Mianwali show a slight increase.

*Multan division*.—The year under report has witnessed a further decline from 17,664 last year to 16,869, but the figure still represents 75 per cent. of the provincial total. The number has risen in the districts of Lyallpur and Multan, the latter showing an increase in the number of processes issued for the collection of *abiana* also. While the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, has not commented on the rise in the number of processes, the Deputy Commissioner, Multan, attributes it partly to the increasing difficulties in collections consequent among other causes on the prolongation of the economic depression and more determined efforts for the collection of outstanding balances.

8. (a) As usual writs of demand and warrants of arrest were served by tahsil peons and other processes were executed by kanungos or other officers whose service counts superior, for the realization of arrears of land revenue. Temporary additional peons were entertained for short periods in a few districts to cope with the extra work the largest number being in the Karnal district.

(b) The post continued to be used for the service of revenue processes (other than coercive processes issued for the realization of arrears of land revenue), practically throughout the province especially in the Ambala and Jullundur divisions and in the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts. The system is gaining in popularity.

9. During the year under report Government directed a special revision of the records of rights of 30 *tikkas* of *kothis* Kohr and Sawar in the Palampur tahsil of the Kangra district. The re-measurement work commenced towards the end of the year, and 3,307 acres were re-measured before its close out of a total of 18,744 acres.

The re-measurement and correction of the maps of certain villages in the Isa Khel tahsil of Mianwali district was completed.

Re-settlement operations in the Lyallpur district and the Rakh Branch circle of the Sheikhpura district are in progress. The revision of the records of the Jaranwala tahsil and the Rakh Branch circle of Sheikhpura was completed and the record of rights filed during the year, while the preparation of *jamabandis* and the filing of the standing record of rights of the Lyallpur tahsil were in progress at its close. Measurement work was commenced in the Samundri and Toba Tek Singh tahsils (excluding the new extensions), involving 616 estates in all.

In the Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala extensions the record of rights of one village (Chak Amir Ali Shah) was prepared and plots A, B and C were newly measured, thus increasing the number of villages from 154 to 158.

In view of the extensive changes caused by *killabandi* operations, the special revision of the records of rights in the Shujabad, Lodhran and Mailsi tahsils of the Multan district was taken up in 1931-32, and is still in progress.

10. Government passed orders on the assessment report of the urban areas in the Lower Bari Doab canal colony in July, 1935, the new urban assessment being imposed with effect from *kharif* 1935. The term will expire with that of the assessment on agricultural lands in the colony, that is to say after *kharif* 1943.

The final settlement report of the Lower Bari Doab canal colony, consisting of the Okara and Montgomery tahsils of Montgomery and the Khanewal tahsil of the Multan district, was submitted to Government during the year.

11. The cost of settlement operations in progress in the Lyallpur district and Rakh Branch circle of the Sheikhpura district is estimated at Rs. 3,52,856 against the last year's forecast of Rs. 2,96,077, the increase being due to the additional staff engaged for working up to the programme.

Comparison of estimates and forecasts in regard to duration, cost and result of settlement operations—Statement no. XIV.

12. The Hoshiarpur *mandi* area was due for re-assessment after *rabi* 1935, but on the recommendation of the local officers, Government extended the term for a period of ten years up to *rabi* 1945, in order to bring it into line with the rest of the district.

During the year Government decided on the re-assessment of the Lahore and Amritsar districts. Re-settlement operations began in the former on the 1st October 1935, and they will commence in Amritsar in October, 1936. The forecast reports for the re-assessment of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

The question of changing the fixed into a fluctuating assessment in parts of the Dera Ghazi Khan district was still under consideration at the close of the year under report.

13. The staff employed on the re-assessment of the Lyallpur district and the Rakh Branch circle of the Sheikhpura district was continued as in the preceding year, with some additions including a second Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

The colonization staff for the Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala extensions of the Lower Chenab canal, Lyallpur district, continued to work throughout the year.

A small temporary staff consisting of a naib-tahsildar, five kanungos and thirty patwaris was also sanctioned and employed during the year on the re-measurement and preparation of a record of rights of certain *tikkas* in *kothis* Kohr and Sawar in the Palampur tahsil, Kangra district.

14. No. 28 (Irrigation Surveys) Party which was engaged last year on the topographical survey of the area covered by the Bhakra dam irrigation project and tertiary levelling in Delhi Province, Hissar, and Rohtak districts and the Dujana and Jind States, was disbanded from 1st April, 1935, when its work was placed in abeyance. The "A" Survey Company—which operates in the Punjab—carried out the following operations:—

- (i) original survey of 6,228 square miles on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch scale and 1,725 square miles on the 1 inch scale ;
- (ii) revision survey of 767 square miles on the 1 inch scale ;
- (iii) supplementary survey of 257 square miles on the 1 inch scale, and
- (iv) correction surveys of 6 sheets on the 1 inch scale ;

in the Ferozepore, Jullundur, Montgomery, Multan and Muzaffargarh districts, and in the Bahawalpur, Chamba, Faridkot, Kalsia and Mandi States. In addition a re-survey of 602 square miles on the 1 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch scale in the Kangra valley and a settlement traverse, together with its computations and plotting, of 100 linear miles in 80 small villages of the Kangra district, were completed.

15. Two old boundary disputes, one between the Feroze and Machharala villages of the Sheikhpura and Nankana Sahib tahsils respectively, and another between village Baga (Jhelum district) with villages Dhudian and Sada Kamboh (Shahpur district), were decided during the year. Two other disputes one between village Dara Mehra (Multan district) and village Goth Nur Mohamed of Bahawalpur State, and another between villages Lal Kamal and Chhamb Kulyar (Multan district) and Fatuwali Bakhari and Soq-ur-rabi (Bahawalpur State) were also settled. Further, 3,558 acres of land were transferred from the Montgomery to the Multan district during the year.

16. Nine schemes for additions and alterations of record rooms were pending during the year for lack of funds.

Record rooms.  
Damage done by insects to the Jhelum settlement records of 1860 and 1880, as also to a few files in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, came to light during the year, and the records were consequently exposed to the sun here, and by way of precaution in all other districts. Old settlement records, damaged in past years in the Karnal and Amritsar districts, are being recopied. Destruction work was done satisfactorily in most districts, but it is regretted that in 15 districts the officers in charge of record rooms neglected to inspect the Revenue and General Record Rooms four times during the year as required under the rules.

The scheme, under which special kanungos have been replaced in most districts by patwaris, continues to work satisfactorily, and gave an income of Rs. 14,681 against an expenditure of Rs. 18,968.

*Copying Agency.*—The income and expenditure of this department for 1934-35 and the year ending 30th September, 1935, was Rs. 5,37,457 and Rs. 5,19,894, respectively. The department is now self-supporting.

17. (a) A little over Rs. 21 lakhs on account of land revenue and other Government dues was sent through the post office, against Rs. 23.23 lakhs in the preceding year, Karnal, Lahore, Shahpur, Jhelum and Jhang accounting for over one lakh each and Multan for nearly two lakhs. Further, Rs. 12.50 lakhs was remitted in currency notes by insured post against Rs. 12.78 lakhs last year, Hissar, Sialkot and Shahpur districts accounting for over one lakh, and Gujrat and Attock for over two lakhs each. The post, and in particular the money order system, is used for this purpose chiefly by lambaridars who live at a distance from the sub-treasury or have small sums to remit, and it has to be remembered that the increase of motor traffic is shortening distances and lessening the cost of travel in the country-side.

The Collector of Shahpur rightly points out that in this matter much depends on the control exercised by the tahsildars over the tahsil *wasil bazi nawises*. The Postal Department might consider the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat that a reduction of rates for revenue-money orders would not only be of general benefit, but pay the Department in the end by increasing business.



(b) The instructions for the prevention of encroachments on roads and other public properties by the co-ordination of Public Works Department, District Board, and the Forest Department land plans and revenue maps continue to work well.

(c) The Waterlogging Board met twice during the year and made the following recommendations, among others, to Government :—

(a) In regard to the special *thur* and *sem* surveys it was considered that in the new settlement of the Lahore district about to commence, the Settlement Officer should be instructed to give special attention to the problems of *thur* and *sem*.

(b) Regarding the proposed training of the Deg torrent in its upper reaches and the work already carried out in this connection by the local Civil officers last winter, the Board deprecated action, until the scheme was examined further from its technical, legal and financial aspects.

The Board reviewed the results of the *sem* and *thur girdawari* during the year 1934-35. The *girdawari* was carried out in 1,580 estates in 14 districts representing an increase of 67 estates over the preceding year, the largest increase in the number of estates surveyed being Sheikhpura 45, Hoshiarpur 18, and Lahore 11. Comparing estates surveyed this year and last year with regard to *thur*, there was a net increase of 7,567 acres, practically all in uncultivated land, there being a decrease of *thur* in the cultivated areas. Regarding *sem* there has been a net decrease of 1,305 acres both in cultivated and uncultivated lands.

Compared with last year there has been practically no general rise in the water-table on the Upper Jhelum canal, in 1935, while the rise on the Lower Jhelum canal is 0.66 feet, practically the same as the rise in 1934. Though this in itself is to some extent heartening, it must be remembered that the June sub-soil water levels in 1934 showed substantial rises because of the abnormal rainfall of 1933, and the indications thus are, that in the lower tracts of the Chaj *doab* the proximity of the water-table to the water surface levels in the rivers, combined with considerable winter rains in January and February, 1934, have weighed against that check in.

the rise of the sub-soil water apparent in the higher tracts served by the Upper Jhelum canal.

In the Rechna *doab* again the same observations seem to apply, the higher tracts, *viz.*, the Upper Chenab canal area, shew a rise of about 0.24 feet, while the lower tracts covered by the Lower Chenab canal shew a rise of .75 feet which is even more than the rise recorded in 1934.

*Kharif* closures on the Lower Jhelum canal as an anti-waterlogging measure are rapidly becoming a dead letter, since at the 1933 Waterlogging Conference they were made dependent on the needs of cultivation. As decided at this conference last year the May and June closures were abandoned from 1934 leaving only possible *kharif* closures in April, July, August and September amounting to 37 days. This year such special *kharif* closures totalled only 27 days, the September closures being abandoned. During the *kharif* of 1935 all the irrigation channels on the Upper Jhelum canal functioned for the first time to their reduced capacity consequent on the extensive remodelling recently undertaken. The net reduction in the total *kharif* discharges being 615 cusecs and 198 cusecs in the *rabi*. Owing to the requirements of the Lower Bari Doab canal there are no strict restrictions regarding closures on the Upper Chenab canal.

There was increased activity in the completion of the five year plan of drainage construction in the Chaj and Rechna *doabs*. Although long delays take place in connection with the payment for lands required for drains, no difficulty is anticipated in working up to the programme. The three most important schemes on which considerable progress was made are —

- (i) the Rechna drain extensions on the Lower Chenab canal,
- (ii) the Upper Budhi *nullah* on the Upper Jhelum canal, and
- (iii) the lower Raniwah drain on the Lower Jhelum canal.

Of the smaller drains which have been completed, mention may be made of the Haria drain on the Upper Jhelum canal and the improvement in the Bahaud-Din drain, together with the commencement of the work on the link between these two. The Ahmedpur Kotnikka extension called the

Chhani drain on the Lower Chenab canal, has been completed. An anti-waterlogging measure of great importance to the Sheikhpura district has been successfully carried out. The whole canal, some 80 miles in length, from about 4 miles below the Lahore-Sheikhpura road, has been diverted along the Deg nullah. This tract was badly affected by *thar* and *sem* and the diversion will be greatly beneficial.

The reclamation experiments at the Chakanwali farm under the control of the Irrigation Research Institute were continued. The question of reducing the area of the Chakanwali farm at present controlled from the Research Institute by giving up the *batai* cultivation plots and possibly retaining at most a small experimental plot, is under consideration, and further developments in this connection may be expected next year.

A serious endeavour is now being made to confine further work on land reclamation, especially with regard to leaching and crop rotation, to the standard conditions of water supply prevailing all over the canals, and, therefore, coming strictly within the reach of the ordinary zamindar. Until land reclamation is brought within the means of the zamindar so that he can practise it on his existing water supplies, however valuable the results may be to the scientist, they will be of little practical value for a commercial department, such as the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab.

(d) The period under review marks another year of steady progress in investigation and in the publication of results for the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab. A short re-survey of a village in the Hissar district was completed during the year and another in the Multan district begun. The inquiry into the fixation of wheat prices was finished and another in Punjab population problems instituted; the latter inquiry has been conducted with the co-operation of the education department and covers investigations in about 300 villages scattered widely over the province. This inquiry seeks to ascertain what correlation (if any) exists between economic status and the birth-rate, and it is the most widespread investigation yet attempted by the Board. It is expected that the data to work on will be available for over 100,000 families. The annual series dealing with Farm Accounts was continued: the report for 1933-34 was sent to the press and that for 1934-35 is under preparation. Figures

were tabulated regarding the sales of agricultural land in three districts of the Multan division and the report embodying the results of these sales for three years—1931-32 to 1933-34—is being prepared for submission to Government. The inquiry into the cost of milk production at Lyallpur has been completed and it is hoped to publish the report at an early date. Another report dealing with the economics of lac cultivation in the Punjab is in press. This is the second in the series of inquiries which the Board is publishing in order to furnish accurate data for Punjab industries. Among other reports under preparation for the press are a note on sales of gold, Punjab food prices, and five village surveys. It is felt that a composite report embodying the results of the village surveys so far published with a view to bringing out certain basic facts relating to Punjab rural economics, such as indebtedness, fragmentation, food consumption, and marketing, will be useful; and a beginning has been made in this direction. The Board is becoming the repository of much economic data relating to the Punjab and supplied much useful information to inquirers.

Among fresh projected inquiries receiving attention may be mentioned :—

- (1) Index numbers of the cost of living of working classes.
- (2) Oil pressing industry in the Punjab.
- (3) Bone-meal production in the Punjab.
- (4) Industrial inquiries.
- (5) Urdu translation of the Board's publications.
- (6) Punjab peasant under the depression.

The following reports were published during the year :—

- (1) Rates of food consumption by 71 families of tenant-cultivators in the Khanewal tahsil, Multan district, by Sardari Lal, B.A., under the supervision of W. Roberts, B.Sc. (Publication no. 29).
- (2) Cattle survey of Rohtak district in the Punjab by Santokh Singh, B.Sc., N.D.D. (Publication no. 41).
- (3) Family budgets, 1933-34, of six tenant-cultivators in the Lyallpur district, by Kartar Singh, B.Sc., L. Ag., and Ajai Singh, B.Sc. (Publication no. 44).

- (4) Punjab village surveys, no. 8.—Bhambu Sandila, a village in the Muzaffargarh district. Inquiry conducted by Abdur Rahim Khan, B.A., under the supervision of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Muhammad, M.A., P.C.S. (Publication no. 45).

The Honourable Sir Donald Boyd, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., acted as the Chairman of the Board until the end of December, 1934, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. B. H. Dobson, C.B.E. I.C.S., Principal J. W. Thomas, B.Sc., B. Com., continued as the Secretary, but during his absence on leave out of India in the summer, Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., acted for him.

18. Eighty-one suits for the enhancement of cash rents paid by occupancy tenants were decided during the year under section 24 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, against 46 during the preceding year. Of the total suits decided, only 60 were decreed, while in the Ferozepore district decrees were granted in all the 35 suits decided. Forty-three cases of reduction of rent were decided against 12 last year. Decrees were granted in 18 cases only. All the 15 cases decided in the Rohtak district were decreed, while the 28 cases decided in the Jhelum district were all rejected.

19. During the year 17 decrees were awarded for ejection of occupancy tenants under section 39 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, against 5 last year; while the number of occupancy tenants actually ejected was 53, compared with 86 last year.

The total number of decrees awarded under sections 40 and 45 (6) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, for the ejection of tenants-at-will, shows a slight decrease from 798 last year to 724 during the year under report, Attock reporting a heavy fall from 107 to 84 and Gurgaon from 146 to 103. The Hissar and Gurdaspur districts, however, show increases from 104 and 51 to 203 and 116, respectively. The provincial total of the orders passed for ejection under section 45 (5) and for actual ejections, do not show any important variations from last year's figures; although in the case of actual ejections the figures for Ferozepore and Muzaffargarh districts fell from 275 and 223 to 100 and 66, respectively, and in Lahore the number rose from 52 to 565. The number of suits to

contest liability to ejection decided in favour of tenants, decreased from 808 last year to 240. The decrease in the number of applications for service of notices of ejection, etc., in the Jhang district, is attributed by the Commissioner, Multan division, to returning prosperity and sanity; the tenants being able to pay their rents and landlords realising that they must make their demands reasonable.

20. No new *jagir* was notified under the Descent of Jagirs Act during the year, the total number so far notified being 153.

21. The total area irrigated by all the canals in the province (excluding the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna, Sirhind, and Ghaggar canals which are under the control of the respective States), was 10,485,146 acres, of which 9,808,478 acres matured as compared with 11,842,645 and 10,490,066 acres, respectively, of the preceding year. The income derived by the Irrigation department from the fixed and fluctuating canal advantage rate during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15.98 and Rs. 195.17 lakhs against Rs. 16.40 and Rs. 205.30 lakhs, respectively, last year, which means a net decrease of Rs. 10.55 lakhs. The decrease in the irrigated area and income is due to inadequate river supplies and unfavourable climatic conditions for sowing the *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

The working of the perennial canals is detailed in the administration report of the Irrigation department. It will therefore be sufficient to give here a brief description of the inundation canals in their charge. The statement below gives the salient figures in regard to them:—

Serial no.	Name of canal.	District.	AREA IRRIGATED.		WATER RATE ASSESSED.	
			1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sarauti ..	Karnal ..	20,203	7,110	66,778	16,460
2	Shahpur inundation canals.	Shahpur ..	72,605	62,865	1,39,450	1,16,999
3	Sidhnai canals ..	Multan ..	364,103	379,225	4,58,252	2,86,306
4	Chenab series ..	Multan ..	230,262	171,648	2,75,017	1,76,549
5	Dera Ghazi Khan inundation canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	251,410	208,539	3,09,603	3,16,306
6	Muzaffargarh inundation canals.	Muzaffargarh	390,540	384,138	3,46,273	2,71,902

Because of the inadequate supply of water in the rivers none of these canals ran well, the Sidhnai and the Chenab inundation canals in particular flowing for a shorter period than usual. The Karamwah canal of the Chenab series in the Muzaffargarh division was transferred to the Multan canals division from *kharif* 1934. Deducting the area of 7,984 acres irrigated by this channel in the year 1933-34, the total area irrigated by the Muzaffargarh inundation canals was 883,206, *viz.*, 928 acres less than that irrigated during the year under report, which means that the Muzaffargarh canals ran fairly well. The unsatisfactory supply in the Shahpur canals is attributed to the deposit of silt at the heads as a result of the erosion in village Dhudhi. With the object of ameliorating conditions on the Sarsuti canal and drain including the Para minor and Bhoons *jheel* in the Karnal district, their management was transferred from the Revenue to the Irrigation department during the year under report. The canals have now been transferred from the operation of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, to that of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.

22. Besides the canals mentioned in the preceding paragraph there are others under the control of Deputy Commissioners. The statement below gives the more important figures in regard to them :—

Serial no.	Canal.	District.	AREA IRRIGATED.		WATER RATE ASSESSED.	
			1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Shah Nahr ..	Hoshiarpur	15,042	15,424	33,514	29,553
2.	Grey canals ..	Ferozepore	110,960	79,057	1,78,097	99,124
3.	Nammal dam canal	Mianwali ..	10,442	9,004	51,299	45,289
4.	Hill torrents ..	Dera Ghazi Khan.	333,809	239,061	.	.

\*No water rate is levied. A cess on area irrigated is, however, taken.

Thanks to good rains and to the favourable turn of the Beas river, the Shah Nahr canal worked well and irrigated a larger area than last year. But the income from *abiana* fell by Rs. 3,962. This fall in income was caused by the withdrawal of Rs. 4,988 for payment of the preceding year's arrears to the share-holders. The area irrigated by the Grey canals in the Ferozepore district during the year decreased by 81,908 acres, i.e., 28.7 per cent. This abnormal decrease was due to (i) less rainfall, 18.33 inches against 20.89 last year, (ii) insufficient supply of water in the Sutlej river, and (iii) failure of the irrigators to take the canal supply in the beginning of *kharif* on a false rumour that the water rate on the Grey canals had been increased. The percentage of *kharaba* remissions allowed in the sown area during the year under report was 27 against 24.44 in 1933-34 and 20 in 1931-32. The *kharaba* rules have been revised in the new Grey canals Manual of Rules which when enforced are expected to improve the administration of the canals. The income from the water rate assessed decreased by Rs. 78,973 partly as a result of a slight reduction in the water rates fixed by the *Jalsa Bachh* at their last annual meeting in the year under report. The total area irrigated by the Namal Dam which decreased from 13,600 acres in 1932-33 to 10,442 acres in 1933-34, had a further setback and went down to 9,004 acres in the year under report. This was due to scanty rainfall over the catchment area of the reservoir which resulted in the lowering of the water-level from R. L. 1,163.86 to R. L. 1,162.17, representing 667 million cubic feet as against 792 million cubic feet last year. The result was that the income from the *abiana* assessed fell by Rs. 5,010. The main source of irrigation in Dera Ghazi Khan are the non-perennial hill torrents which ran abnormally low, so that the area irrigated during the year under report fell by 94,748 acres. In order to improve irrigation in the district, the hill torrents establishment has been reorganized and additional temporary staff under the supervision of Mr. Claxton, retired Executive Engineer, sanctioned for two years.

The net income from *abiana* on the Gurgaon *bunds* was Rs. 5,497 against Rs. 7,986 last year, the decrease being due to the scarcity of rains. Generally speaking there was sufficient water in the Kangra *kuhls* (water channels) and they continued to work well. In the Sialkot district, a tract comprising of 38 villages in the Bajwet circle of the Sialkot tahsil had been deprived of *kuhl* irrigation for the last several



years. A new canal has been dug by the zamindars during the year under report and it has been connected with the Bhag Nala which, with its distributaries, has been notified under section 2 (2) of the Minor Canals Act, III of 1905. This, it is hoped, will improve the irrigation of the tract.

23. The provisions of the Land Acquisition Act were used during the year for acquiring land aggregating 1,352·9 acres for various public purposes at a cost of Rs. 2,60,207 or an average of Rs. 192 per acre, against 1,450·8 acres for Rs. 2,71,986 or an average of Rs. 187 per acre in the preceding year. Of the land acquired 889·6 acres—more than half of the total—were for canals, chiefly in the Gujranwala (143 acres) and Muzaffargarh (116·6 acres) districts. Four hundred and thirty-three acres were acquired for roads, of which the major portions were in Ferozepore (64·8 acres), Mianwali (113·5 acres) and Multan (80·7 acres). Of the total area of 65·6 acres acquired for railways, 64·8 acres were in the Jullundur district alone. The area acquired for buildings and miscellaneous works (14·4 acres) was negligible, against 190·8 acres taken up during the preceding year. The area restored during the year aggregated 193·6 acres against 171·56 acres of the preceding year.

It is regretted that the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, continued to violate the orders of Government by taking premature possession of land without the intervention of the Collector in many cases in the Gujranwala district. Otherwise the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and subsidiary instructions were on the whole, very carefully observed. The registers are also generally well kept up.

24. The year opened with Rs. 58·98 lakhs as the outstanding balance of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act which was reduced to Rs. 54·08 lakhs at its close. The balance was about Rs. 10 lakhs in Gurgaon, over 5 lakhs in Hissar and about Rs. 3 lakhs in Gurdaspur, Attock and Muzaffargarh districts each. The balance includes the new loans given during the year which amounted to Rs. 1·64 lakhs against Rs. 2 lakhs last year.

Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883—  
Statements nos. XVII and XIX.

The recoverable demand on account of the principal including the arrears of last year, was Rs. 11·51 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·27 lakhs were recovered and 23 lakhs written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5·01 lakhs. The arrears of principal were heavy in the districts of Hissar, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Shahpur, Jhelum, Attock, Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Of the total demand of Rs. 5,98,865 on account of interest, Rs. 8,01,517 were collected, Rs. 6,652 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 31,078 were suspended, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,59,618 at the close of the year. The arrears of interest were heavy in the districts of Hissar, Muzaffargarh, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhelum, Shahpur, Attock, Sheikhpura and Multan.

The total number of wells sunk during the year was 3,866 out of which 240 were sunk with the aid of *taccavi* loans. Land revenue was remitted on account of 254 wells which fell out of use against 261 in the preceding year. Protective leases were granted for 1,236 wells against 1,281 during the last year.

Loans under this Act were promptly advanced wherever needed and the works constructed with their aid were inspected by revenue officers.

25. The outstanding balance of loans and interest under the Agriculturists' Loans Act at the commencement of the year was Rs. 27·16 lakhs which was reduced to Rs. 20·20 lakhs at its end. This balance includes the amount advanced during the year which was Rs. 1·04 lakhs against Rs. 9·77 lakhs last year.

The total collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 3·99 lakhs against Rs. 13·95 lakhs in the preceding year. Out of the total recoverable demand of Rs. 14·82 lakhs of principal, a sum of Rs. 9·85 lakhs was suspended, including Rs. 6·82 lakhs and Rs. 3·03 lakhs suspended in Hissar and Gurgaon districts, respectively. A sum of Rs. 3·66 lakhs was written off as irrecoverable. The remissions were heavy in Dera Ghazi Khan, Gurgaon, Mianwali, Jhelum, Hissar and Muzaffargarh districts. The outstanding balance of *taccavi* was heavy in Hissar, Gurgaon, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

Of the total demand of Rs. 1,58,127 due on account of interest, Rs. 46,255 were collected, Rs. 18,061 written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 42,197 suspended, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 51,614 at the close of the year.

During the year under report *taccavi* in the form of seed was distributed in the districts of Ambala, Gurdaspur, Attock and Multan. The results, as last year, were again satisfactory and the areas sown with the seed supplied by the Agricultural department were wholly free from disease.

26. The total income from unclassified forests and the Government waste lands under the control of the Deputy Commissioners amounted to 73.15 lakhs in the year under report against 68.18 in 1933-34.

Unclassified forests\* and  
Government waste lands—  
Statement no. XXIII.

Income has increased and decreased as follows :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Land revenue .. .. .	88.65	42.71
†Malikana .. .. .	17.21	20.24
Other items .. .. .	12.27	10.20

Shahpur, Montgomery and Multan are responsible for most of the increase in land revenue. In Shahpur, thanks to good harvests, large arrears have been recovered. In Montgomery enhanced rates of land revenue came into force with *rabi* 1934, and higher rents have been secured for the temporary cultivation of Government lands; and in Multan the area of Crown land under permanent allotment has increased. In Lyallpur and Jhang there has been a decrease, in Lyallpur, because less land has been given out on temporary cultivation, and in Jhang, mainly because Government tenants have acquired proprietary rights.

Montgomery alone shows an increase in income from *malikana*, while Lyallpur and Multan both show considerable decreases. In the first two cases the reasons are the same as those given above, and in the case of Multan the decrease is due to the acquisition of proprietary rights by Government tenants.

\*For the most part these are not forests in the ordinary sense of the word but waste areas at best covered only with bush and scrub.

†Rent charged by a landlord from tenants to preserve his proprietary rights—in the present case by Government from tenants of Government land.

Though income from "other items" has generally declined, five districts show an increase, thus :—

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Reason for increase.</i>
	Rs.	
Kangra ..	2,494	The sale proceeds and rent of <i>nazul</i> lands for 1932-33 have been included as they were omitted last year.
Sheikhupura ..	12,767	Trees have been sold, and land has been leased for extracting salt-petre.
Gujrat ..	9,979	Last year certain income under this head was credited under the head "XL—Extraordinary Receipts."
Montgomery ..	5,592	Confiscation of crops and penalties for illicit cultivation.
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	22,562	Recovery of arrears and increased income from the sale of wood.

The following districts show a decrease of Rs. 1,000 or more :—

	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>Reason for decrease.</i>
	Rs.	
Karnal ..	11,516	Proprietary rights in a Government estate (Santokh Majra) were sold with consequent loss of rent.
Lahore ..	49,191	Last year's income included a sum of Rs. 49,850 recovered from Sardar Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh for the sale of <i>nazul</i> land.
Gurdaspur ..	2,289	(i) The contract for the collection of grazing fees for sheep and goats produced less. (ii) Non-payment of royalty on stone by the Public Works Department. (iii) No arrears were recovered on account of the price of resin: steps are being taken to recover them. (iv) Reduction in the grazing fee of mules, camels, etc., due to the introduction of cheaper transport by lorry.

	Decrease. Rs.	Reason for decrease.
Mianwali	21,112	(i) Reduction in the rate of penalty charged on illicit cultivation to one-half of what it was in the previous year. (ii) The demand in respect of one <i>rak</i> could not be sanctioned during the year.
Lyallpur	1,70,407	Reduction in the area given on temporary cultivation.
Jhang	9,787	The auction sales produced less.

Out of Rs. 92,079, due on account of *tirni*, Rs. 20,558 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Uncollected balances were large in Mianwali (Rs. 3,188), Jhang (Rs. 3,808), Muzaffargarh (Rs. 6,606) and Dera Ghazi Khan (Rs. 3,349).

The area described as unclassified 'forests' and waste lands declined thus:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
'Forests'	2,590,510	2,542,681
Waste lands	1,141,796	1,128,169

The decrease is due to the formation of new villages in the Nili Bar colony in the Multan district and to fresh allotments in the Lyallpur district.

The area held by Government tenants has increased in Shahpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Multan, and the increase is generally due to fresh allotments of colony lands.

The area of unclassified 'forests' let out for cultivation by the Forest Department and actually cultivated is returned as 4,642 acres less than in 1933-34. The decrease is due to misclassification last year by the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery.

Re-afforestation of denuded hills in Gurgaon was started in 1925 with the help of a special staff, and now embraces 8,050 acres, 180 acres (of village Mohmandpur Gujar) having been added during the year. Progress is slow, but the results are not unpromising and the question of increasing the special staff is under consideration.

27. Operations under the Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act are confined to the districts of Hoshiarpur and Ambala. Mr. Hamilton, I.F.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests,

was appointed on the 19th March, 1934, to act as assistant to the Deputy Commissioners of these two districts to experiment in re-afforestation and in methods of training the course of *chos* with a view to the protection of the Katardhar and the Ambala Siwaliks. His period of employment has been extended up to the 19th March, 1937.

*Ambala district.*—Work is confined to re-afforestation and is carried on with the assistance of a forester and six guards. Attempts will be made to effect voluntary rotational closures to grazing by persuasion. If these fail, the extension of section 5 of the *Chos* Act will be considered. Meanwhile the *shisham* and *kikar* trees planted last year on the banks of *naddis* and *chos* are not doing well.

*Hoshiarpur district.*—Re-afforestation is combined with protection and reclamation and reinforced by propaganda.

Operations of an experimental nature were carried out on an extended scale, and about 80 acres were planted in the Nara and Bachhoi *chos*, and a number of new drought-resisting species tried. The most important experiment was the introduction of root-and-shoot cuttings of *shisham*, but owing to deficient rains the results could not be gauged. They were, however, sufficient to establish that re-afforestation would not be easy and that work on a large scale cannot be carried out until experiment has shown the most suitable species and the best method of establishing them. The sowing of *anjan* grass seed and the planting of *bhabar* grass roots were undertaken in the Bachhoi *Cho*.

Protection has improved partly through propaganda and partly as a result of the infliction of deterrent punishment for serious breaches of rules. In this connection the following figures are of interest :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Offences compounded ..	449	813
Composition fee realised .. Rs.	2,487	2,175
Offenders who—		
(a) were taken to court ..	39	49
(b) agreed to pay compensation.	9	4
(c) were convicted ..	22	24
(d) were acquitted ..	6	1
Cases pending at the end of the year ..	2	20

In 1934-35, 24 out of 29 cases disposed of in court resulted in conviction against 22 out of 27 in 1933-34

The reclamation of sandy wastes is receiving increasing attention, and is going on here and there throughout the Siwaliks. At the same time it requires co-ordination and as much assistance as possible from the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments. Already 9 villages have applied for protection under section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, and 24 have formed co-operative *cho*-societies. The appointment of a special staff to develop co-operative effort is under consideration. This is important because extensive and lasting results can only be expected if the people themselves help.

Grass is invaluable as an agent against sand erosion but cannot be freely grown in areas open to grazing. Closure to grazing is, therefore, a most important factor in re-forestation and incidentally the grass obtained in this way is providing a stimulating source of income. The following figures show the areas at present closed to cattle grazing :—

	No. of vil- lages.	Area in acres.
Closure under management by villagers themselves	40	19,725
Villages which have applied for notification under sec- tion 5, <i>Chos</i> Act	44	81,818

28. The total area of the province is entered in the revenue records at 56·214 million acres, of which 30·787 million acres are cultivated. Of the total area 86·248 million acres are held by members of notified agricultural tribes, 5·566 million acres, by "other" and the balance amounting to 14·400 million acres, is accounted for by common lands, village *abadis* and Government property. The area under cultivation has shown a small increase from 30·632 million acres last year to 30·787 million acres. The total average area per owner works out to 8·8 acres; and the cultivated area per owner to 5·8 acres which is the same as last year.

The total area under mortgage was 5·051 million acres, or 12·7 per cent. of the total area during the year under report, against 4·838 million acres, or 11·6 per cent. last year, with a corresponding increase in the cultivated area to 3·868 million acres from 3·710 million acres.

Note.—In calculating percentages the area under *shamilat*, village *abadis* and Government property has been excluded.

General statement of  
owned and mortgaged area  
—Statement no. III.

29. While the area transferred by gifts shows a slight decrease from 104,086 acres last year to 108,600 acres, the area exchanged has risen from 14,407 acres to 45,516 acres.

Transfers—Statements  
nos. XXIV and XXVII.

Gifts are generally made for charitable and religious purposes and also to relatives. The practice of securing gifts of land from relatives in order to strengthen claims in *soildari* and *lambardari* cases continues to be reported from some districts. A good proportion of exchanges is the result of the activities of Consolidation of Holdings Societies.

The total area mortgaged increased from 877,401 acres last year to 884,076 acres during the year under report, and the total area redeemed also increased from 172,544 acres to 194,574 acres. The average mortgage money for the mortgage of rights of ownership works out to Rs. 117 per acre.

The total area sold during the year increased from 206,783 acres last year to 238,058 acres, which includes 10,554 acres of superior ownership and rights of occupancy in 9,243 acres. The largest increase in sales is reported from the Hissar district where 13,125 acres were sold by the surviving members of the Skinner family. The average sale price per acre (including sales of rights of superior ownership and occupancy rights), works out at Rs. 226 per acre against Rs. 282 per acre last year. The area under usufructuary mortgage increased from 8,710,134 acres last year to 8,867,508 acres during the year under report. The Redemption of Mortgages Act continues to be popular.

30. The average sale price per acre of the total land sold during the year declined to Rs. 240 from Rs. 296 last year and the average for the cultivated portion also went down to Rs. 389 from Rs. 477 last year. These figures are the lowest of the averages recorded since the phenomenal fall in prices which occurred in April, 1930, except the year 1932-33, when the average for "cultivated" was Rs. 372 per acre. The district reports reveal that land sold for residential purposes near towns fetches fancy prices on account of the increasing tendency, of those who can afford it, to settle in cities. In the Sialkot district the average price of all classes of land was as high as Rs. 509 even though this is a decline of Rs. 44 per acre from the average of the preceding year. The Commissioner, Lahore division, is of the opinion that it

Value of land—State  
ments nos. XXIV and  
XXVI.



is still surprisingly high and is an index of the pressure of population on the urban areas.

Measured in terms of land revenue, the sale price for the province, as a whole, represents 241 years' purchase of the land revenue as compared with 311 last year which was the highest on record. The figure at the commencement of the British occupation was 6 only.

The average mortgage value of the proprietary rights in land mortgaged during the year under report works out to Rs. 117 per acre, against Rs. 129 per acre, last year. For similar rights in respect of the cultivated area mortgaged, the total mortgaged money gives an average of Rs. 141 per acre against Rs. 156 per acre last year.

51. The following tribes were notified as statutory agricultural tribes under the Alienation of Land Act during the year :—

Alienation of Land Act—  
Statements nos. XXV and  
XXVI.

Kakkezais in the Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts,

Mohiyal Brahmins in the Gujrat and Gurdaspur districts,

Maliars in the Gujrat district, and

Harnis in the Ludhiana district.

Statutory agriculturists lost by mortgage a net area of 97,376 acres against 85,414 acres last year, but gained by purchase a net area of 10,977 acres compared with a loss of 1,131 acres in the preceding year. The area redeemed by agriculturists exceeded the area redeemed from them by 1,854 acres. *Benami* transactions, which are reported from several districts, are stated to have been dealt with in due course in accordance with the rules.

Of the total number of 4,944 cases of execution of decrees of civil courts against members of agricultural tribes whose land cannot be sold in execution of decrees in view of section 16 of the Alienation of Land Act, 4,040 were returned with advice and 111 without advice by Collectors, and 798 were still pending at the close of the year. Eight hundred and seventy-two cases were pending in civil courts and 519 were filed in default, compounded or otherwise satisfied. The Collectors' advice was followed in 2,356 cases and not followed in 298 cases, or 11.1 per cent. of the total. One hundred and forty-four old cases were received back from the civil courts, and

returned by Collectors with advice. The Collectors' advice was followed in 56 cases and not followed in 52 cases, or 48·1 per cent. Of the remaining cases 14 were pending with the civil courts and 22 were filed in default, compounded, or otherwise satisfied.

32. The total number of original revenue cases of all kinds decided by Collectors and Assistant Collectors was 175,815 during the year, as compared with 169,040 last year. Business returns—  
Statement no. XXVIII. The pending file fell from 23,905 in the preceding year to 23,768. The percentage of disposals showed a slight improvement from 87·6 during the preceding year to 88·1. The pending file was again heavy at the end of the year in Hissar (1,676), Ambala (1,321), Amritsar (1,436), Shahpur (1,762), Lyallpur (1,658) and Multan (2,895), but in Multan, the disposal—14,206—was also the highest in the province, while in the Shahpur district the number of cases decided increased from 4,991 last year to 6,925 during the year under report. It is satisfactory that Rohtak and Mianwali have shown a considerable reduction in the number of pending cases as compared with last year.

The number of revenue judicial appeals with the Collectors and officers exercising the powers of a Collector, decreased from 2,050 last year to 1,746 during the year. Statement no. XXX (not  
printed). Of these 1,460 were decided and 259 left pending. The largest number of appeals was decided by the Collectors of Rohtak (100) and Ferozepore (108). The number of revenue executive appeals also declined from 5,699 last year to 4,924 of which 4,254 were decided and 587 left pending. Ferozepore showed a heavy fall in the number of appeals from 1,274 last year to 298 only and a corresponding decrease from 1,244 last year to 259 in the number of appeals decided. The number of appeals pending over three months in the province at the end of the year was 46 against 109 last year.

The total number of revenue judicial appeals before the Commissioners was 522, of which 412 were decided, similar figures for last year were 436 and 286, respectively. Julundur again heads the other divisions in the number of institutions (199) and disposals (154). The number of appeals left pending with the Commissioners at the close of the year was 95 of which 52 were over three months old. The number

of revenue executive appeals before the Commissioners increased from 2,116 last year to 2,469, of which 1,959 were decided, against 1,590 last year. The increase was most marked in the Multan division, where the number decided constituted 88 per cent. of the total number of cases decided by all the Commissioners. The total pending file at the end of the year was 499, of which 177 were over three months old, 61 being in the Multan division alone.

The number of revenue judicial appeals before the Financial Commissioners during the year was 10 against 7 last year. Of these 7 were decided against 1 last year, while of the 86 applications for revision 58 were decided. The number of revenue executive appeals fell from 66 last year to 45, of which 38 were decided. The number of applications for revision was 376 which is practically the same as last year. Of these 294 were decided against 310 last year, leaving 82 pending at the close of the year.

PLEASE SEE THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
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FOR STATEMENTS NOS. I AND II

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STATEMENT no. III.

(Vide paragraph 28 of the text.)

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA OWNED, WITH DETAILS OF PORTION THEREOF HELD ON USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE, DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

DISTRICT.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies— By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies— By others. (c) Signifies— Shamilat, village abadis and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.)					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION*				
			Number of jamindari holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cultivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HISSAR ..	1,108	(a) ..	73,288	111,972	2,452,360	2,219,809	9,92,455	29,589	228,579	215,606	92,762	7.8
		(b) ..	16,976	32,332	572,969	484,276	2,20,416	6,723	64,778	58,491	27,070	2.1
		(c) ..	4,233	..	289,439	67,343	2,235	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	94,497	144,304	3,317,768	2,771,428	12,15,106	36,311	293,357	274,097	119,832	9.9
ROHTAK ..	773	(a) ..	130,381	150,161	11,67,768	1,066,485	15,45,038	62,337	152,316	148,054	2,01,969	12.6
		(b) ..	11,270	17,721	61,069	54,653	78,792	7,902	25,919	24,573	33,775	2.1
		(c) ..	4,119	..	224,141	49,726	32,665	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	145,770	167,882	1,442,963	1,170,864	16,54,455	70,189	178,235	172,627	2,35,735	14.7
GURGAON ..	1,437	(a) ..	165,101	142,399	1,105,998	981,536	14,23,630	120,085	223,151	213,618	3,26,815	19.7
		(b) ..	5,764	7,701	93,077	79,760	1,31,054	16,713	46,093	41,363	65,194	3.8
		(c) ..	3,419	..	213,413	44,515	29,918	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	174,284	150,100	1,417,488	1,085,811	15,83,602	136,798	269,184	254,981	3,92,009	23.5

KARNAL ..	1,467	(a) ..	108,906	147,589	1,390,311	981,908	11,38,161	64,709	109,654	66,631	1,19,301	7.6
		(b) ..	18,492	37,514	152,703	107,242	1,24,948	11,567	61,756	46,141	60,686	3.9
		(c) ..	6,785	..	574,949	98,034	99,366	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	131,182	175,103	2,017,863	1,165,084	13,57,494	48,276	171,413	134,772	1,79,796	11.5
AMBALA ..	1,601	(a) ..	187,183	126,989	807,129	633,873	12,57,862	80,512	106,608	99,181	1,09,553	13.0
		(b) ..	29,031	36,463	106,156	87,057	1,62,897	16,633	44,978	35,372	64,635	4.7
		(c) ..	5,545	..	281,304	38,929	53,759	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	171,759	163,446	1,194,589	769,859	14,74,508	97,145	151,586	134,553	2,64,188	17.7
SIBRA ..	231	(a) ..	4,247	5,066	13,089	6,078	14,532	1,873	1,875	308	1,913	8.2
		(b) ..	2,802	3,665	7,080	2,997	5,976	47	122	57	182	0.6
		(c) ..	511	..	31,612	126	53	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	7,560	8,731	51,681	9,201	20,561	1,920	1,997	365	2,095	8.8
KANGRA ..	718	(a) ..	206,089	816,018	645,017	472,204	8,93,292	49,022	88,182	55,246	1,11,120	9.7
		(b) ..	46,415	31,268	113,009	71,446	1,49,783	10,323	16,623	11,352	23,142	2.0
		(c) ..	14,444	..	789,698	23,608	10,501	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	266,948	397,286	1,747,814	567,258	10,53,576	59,345	104,805	66,598	1,34,262	11.7
HOSHIAHPUR ..	2,179	(a) ..	183,046	179,365	985,352	643,931	16,22,482	100,896	101,403	80,471	1,09,482	10.9
		(b) ..	25,734	45,272	110,262	56,572	1,42,345	9,468	37,474	13,569	29,240	1.8
		(c) ..	5,538	..	320,012	40,167	52,561	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	194,318	224,637	1,415,626	740,670	18,17,388	110,364	138,877	94,040	2,39,322	12.7
JALUNDHUR ..	1,316	(a) ..	219,503	207,894	707,554	601,399	17,58,116	80,971	78,990	76,008	2,25,762	10.9
		(b) ..	37,313	38,680	77,024	64,478	2,05,727	6,404	10,701	8,823	24,155	1.3
		(c) ..	4,077	..	79,563	19,014	33,935	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	260,793	246,574	866,141	684,891	19,97,780	87,375	89,691	84,831	2,50,017	12.2
JODHPUR ..	900	(a) ..	154,401	125,961	747,338	681,284	13,90,449	78,734	138,868	131,068	2,65,748	17.9
		(b) ..	26,300	32,591	65,087	57,636	1,11,621	7,147	16,054	14,250	26,679	1.9
		(c) ..	2,335	..	31,498	14,012	7,212	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	182,936	158,552	843,923	752,932	15,09,282	85,881	154,912	145,318	2,92,427	19.8

III

STATEMENT NO. III—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies— By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies— By others. (c) Signifies— Shamilat, vil- lage abadi and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.)					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION.				
			Number of zamindari holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cul- tivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultiva- ted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FYROREPORE	1,596	(a) ..	167,248	157,041	Acres. 2,124,606	Acres. 1,909,741	Rs. 15,30,803	129,521	Acres. 340,092	Acres. 325,683	Rs. 3,10,324	14.8
		(b) ..	28,568	35,048	333,842	291,644	2,57,791	17,393	66,653	60,170	54,300	2.7
		(c) ..	3,827	..	142,220	80,045	11,129	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	199,643	192,089	2,600,668	2,281,430	17,99,723	146,914	406,745	385,853	3,64,624	17.3
LANORN ..	1,199	(a) ..	70,335	100,231	1,186,959	901,011	12,26,932	54,097	173,823	149,929	1,76,760	19.6
		(b) ..	26,681	45,159	353,819	243,814	3,25,761	6,079	27,147	19,452	30,996	1.6
		(c) ..	7,116	..	176,115	39,602	52,324	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	104,132	145,390	1,665,897	1,184,227	16,05,017	62,176	200,970	168,381	2,07,746	14.2
AMRITSAR ..	1,079	(a) ..	123,165	143,954	845,966	691,993	14,63,196	93,100	184,304	124,264	2,95,515	16.4
		(b) ..	19,859	26,319	72,641	50,694	1,34,009	9,607	18,511	15,136	30,555	2.0
		(c) ..	2,894	..	80,516	13,861	10,536	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	146,018	170,173	999,123	756,538	16,16,741	102,707	162,915	139,400	3,26,070	18.4
GURDASPUR	2,363	(a) ..	159,793	144,066	831,404	706,932	15,90,920	131,452	172,723	160,966	3,62,301	18.8
		(b) ..	20,671	24,605	114,994	84,522	2,01,981	18,693	40,683	34,474	68,594	4.0
		(c) ..	10,258	..	233,469	55,926	79,522	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	190,722	168,671	1,169,867	857,380	18,72,423	150,145	213,406	195,440	4,30,795	22.8

SIALKOT ..	2,245	{	(a) ..	175,082	185,111	322,839	700,905	14,14,848	179,278	198,663	188,394	3,63,333	28 8
			(b) ..	18,502	23,940	56,330	58,050	1,19,820	23,293	44,063	38,352	70,246	4 8
			(c) ..	5,590	..	124,592	81,245	10,017	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	199,174	179,051	1,003,751	790,200	16,44,685	302,571	241,216	226,746	4,33,579	28 6	
GUJRANWALA	1,258	{	(a) ..	55,474	67,791	1,115,923	738,769	10,99,579	22,132	97,618	78,231	1,21,217	8 6
			(b) ..	12,897	19,218	222,821	142,117	2,17,745	4,384	42,378	28,716	42,010	3 2
			(c) ..	3,224	..	184,789	25,437	40,894	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	71,595	87,009	1,478,533	906,323	13,56,209	26,516	180,096	106,947	1,63,227	11 8	
SHEIKRU- FURA.	1,107	{	(a) ..	46,312	76,352	1,092,468	779,248	14,43,880	20,769	87,978	66,711	1,40,732	7 0
			(b) ..	6,782	11,640	177,456	115,456	2,60,279	5,019	38,909	25,306	50,756	2 7
			(c) ..	3,546	1,523	210,212	56,711	95,651	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	56,640	89,515	1,480,136	951,414	17,99,801	25,788	126,787	92,017	1,91,488	9 7	
GUJRAT ..	1,632	{	(a) ..	154,978	171,909	1,119,246	876,869	15,84,325	93,533	102,963	94,976	1,35,078	9 2
			(b) ..	19,986	59,795	95,559	75,079	1,24,816	19,273	46,507	37,783	51,737	3 7
			(c) ..	4,207	1,213	214,389	70,749	1,43,471	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	179,121	232,917	1,429,194	1,022,697	18,53,512	112,806	149,470	132,764	1,86,815	13 0	
SHANPUR ..	1,069	{	(a) ..	72,000	90,510	1,418,026	892,535	12,42,609	16,474	67,430	47,546	1,03,811	3 1
			(b) ..	12,144	20,378	170,718	111,056	2,85,977	5,576	52,319	85,354	39,247	2 3
			(c) ..	7,351	14,888	1,485,124	542,231	9,98,146	122	2,388	2,158	4,099	..
		Total ..	91,495	115,676	3,073,868	1,545,822	25,26,732	22,172	122,137	85,088	1,48,057	5 6	
JHELUM ..	954	{	(a) ..	131,470	127,065	1,107,591	630,630	6,51,209	30,219	38,241	32,006	38,462	4 5
			(b) ..	27,637	32,747	91,381	59,898	66,835	9,099	23,255	15,373	17,427	2 1
			(c) ..	2,553	..	572,522	33,800	28,960	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	161,660	159,812	1,771,494	724,126	7,46,964	39,018	61,496	48,279	55,889	5 6	
RAWALPINDI	1,893	{	(a) ..	198,049	169,648	801,483	503,185	5,79,606	18,728	24,059	17,361	22,040	3 0
			(b) ..	85,650	37,757	72,950	45,000	79,255	8,975	18,117	13,056	11,903	2 3
			(c) ..	3,411	..	438,095	28,919	10,345	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	225,116	197,405	1,312,534	576,795	6,69,206	27,703	42,176	30,417	34,943	5 3	



STATEMENT NO. III—CONCLUDED.

District.	Number of villages.	Detail— (a) Signifies— By members of notified agricultural tribes. (b) Signifies— By others. (c) Signifies— Samalot, vil- lage abadi; and Government property.	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP.)					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH FORFEITURE.				
			Number of zamindari holdings.	Number of owners and share-holders.	Area.		Revenue assessments.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessments of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cul- tivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivat- ed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
ATTOCK ..	678	(a) ..	102,630	98,334	1,961,106	1,007,425	6,94,094	22,368	88,821	61,372	40,623	6.6
		(b) ..	13,026	14,350	74,404	45,108	42,569	8,707	49,616	32,661	18,468	8.0
		(c) ..	1,714	..	638,345	30,426	17,329	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	118,369	112,684	2,673,855	1,082,959	7,43,992	31,075	138,437	94,033	59,111	8.6
MIANWALI ..	441	(a) ..	75,967	114,784	1,552,583	704,507	3,35,488	22,480	181,371	92,258	42,065	8.7
		(b) ..	18,770	27,807	196,728	98,958	39,074	7,636	82,600	24,956	19,906	2.6
		(c) ..	1,882	..	1,680,560	254,288	66,040	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	94,559	142,591	3,433,871	1,058,753	4,41,600	30,116	263,971	119,194	62,961	11.2
MUSTOOFMARI ..	2,143	(a) ..	19,142	64,904	1,100,783	708,055	11,25,395	2,457	26,808	20,963	24,612	1.2
		(b) ..	7,049	19,827	411,106	252,214	3,63,294	3,118	38,581	23,940	23,150	1.5
		(c) ..	17,968	..	1,211,118	781,711	12,22,494	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	44,177	81,731	2,723,007	1,550,979	27,71,183	4,570	78,449	44,923	47,762	2.8

LYALLPUR..	1,374	(a)	53,652	95,310	1,380,282	1,182,651	48,41,661	11,006	94,688	90,956	3,58,167	5-6
		(b)	4,686	11,085	118,788	98,615	3,80,226	3,565	52,400	46,622	1,66,981	3-0
		(c)	13,117	7,802	740,558	255,224	7,99,868	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	71,455	114,197	2,249,628	1,536,490	58,20,645	14,571	147,086	137,578	6,24,168	8-9
JHANG ..	1,017	(a)	44,967	93,101	1,320,162	712,718	11,35,212	3,926	45,742	26,054	33,183	2-9
		(b)	15,135	38,607	255,983	139,653	1,60,680	10,236	127,263	70,877	97,585	7-9
		(c)	4,029	..	590,075	65,483	83,237	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64,131	131,708	2,166,220	897,854	13,85,128	14,162	173,005	96,931	130,768	10-8
MULTAN ..	2,269	(a)	61,671	99,348	1,045,685	1,214,507	20,83,272	2,506	35,565	24,980	58,936	1-4
		(b)	27,831	48,283	609,874	406,680	7,31,933	10,201	205,257	107,757	2,02,888	6-1
		(c)	3,805	..	1,035,672	140,085	3,54,318	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	93,307	147,631	2,501,231	1,760,272	31,74,523	12,707	240,822	132,737	2,59,824	7-5
MURAIFFAR- GARH.	944	(a)	102,095	161,374	1,821,718	544,243	6,05,417	13,956	101,135	35,239	39,021	4-8
		(b)	40,498	67,990	427,339	170,806	2,14,744	23,017	206,905	79,619	98,068	10-9
		(c)	1,530	..	1,310,232	13,583	34,041	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	144,121	210,364	3,559,289	728,632	8,54,202	36,973	308,040	114,858	1,37,089	15-7
DERA GHAAZI KHAN.	841	(a)	82,522	212,564	2,637,152	702,715	4,51,376	23,878	141,303	70,131	44,914	7-6
		(b)	24,691	52,658	345,477	154,100	1,25,330	22,524	151,146	83,504	54,024	9-1
		(c)	1,130	..	493,251	61,345	48,665	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	108,343	271,222	3,475,880	918,160	6,25,371	46,402	293,449	153,635	98,938	16-7
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	37,247	(a)	3,249,840	3,833,298	38,247,717	24,338,636	3,89,85,690	1,534,559	3,390,803	2,816,231	44,65,121	9-1
		(b)	585,794	935,819	5,560,012	3,709,988	54,09,388	308,816	1,657,410	1,049,114	15,05,218	3-4
		(c)	180,776	25,426	14,400,083	2,738,235	44,37,022	122	2,389	2,159	4,999	..
		Total	3,998,410	4,794,543	56,213,812	30,786,857	4,68,92,100	1,843,497	5,050,691	3,867,593	59,75,338	12-5

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## STATEMENT

## STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF REVENUE

Division.	District.	AREA IN ACRES.				
		Total area by survey, less feu-datories.	Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.	
			Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AMRALA	Hissar ..	3,317,743	62,082	490,608	2,765,163	2,183,235
	Rohtak ..	1,437,952	8,601	264,735	1,166,616	1,037,333
	Gurgaon ..	1,443,394	59,208	353,190	1,030,996	898,458
	Karnal ..	2,018,369	59,176	315,316	1,143,777	943,138
	Ambala ..	1,194,539	35,848	431,151	727,590	689,021
	Simla ..	67,039	1,607	46,994	18,438	8,682
JULLUNDER	Kangra ..	5,644,879	109,356	4,752,696	782,827	470,372
	Hoshiarpur..	1,415,636	6,326	668,961	740,399	708,906
	Jullundur ..	839,141	9,490	174,523	675,138	632,932
	Ludhiana ..	893,522	21,615	81,116	790,797	673,064
	Feroz-pore ..	2,600,668	181,300	342,838	2,076,590	1,796,597
LAWOKE	Lahore ..	1,665,897	22,517	253,888	1,389,492	949,613
	Amritsar ..	999,123	10,577	238,824	749,722	679,353
	Gurdaspur ..	1,160,902	9,592	303,822	856,488	821,061
	Sialkot ..	1,003,781	1,815	205,892	796,053	737,427
	Gujranwala..	1,473,533	57,892	706,687	708,954	706,232
	Sheikhupura	1,480,136	39,560	678,829	767,247	733,742
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat ..	1,457,979	5,660	425,742	1,016,577	925,189
	Shahpur ..	3,971,438	11,399	1,477,547	1,562,492	1,307,037
	Jhelum ..	1,771,494	10,743	1,043,515	717,236	662,200
	Rawalpindi..	1,212,534	19,869	735,739	556,926	526,637
	Attock ..	2,673,955	313,213	1,531,898	778,744	705,478
	Mianwali ..	3,435,903	68,286	2,348,870	1,018,747	876,637
MULZAN	Montgomery	2,723,007	60,994	1,071,164	1,590,849	1,293,885
	Lyalpur ..	2,248,628	1,407	688,340	1,558,872	1,365,123
	Jhang ..	2,187,589	56,514	441,842	1,689,233	678,271
	Multan ..	3,601,231	8,042	1,830,999	1,755,220	1,421,616
	Muzaffargarh	3,559,289	1,400	895,522	2,662,367	629,519
	Dera Ghazi Khan.	3,475,880	102,347	2,559,795	813,738	493,662
	Total ..	*60,178,091	1,351,426	*25,921,407	32,901,158	25,423,693

\*Includes 15,360 and 3,898,960 acres of mountain tracts in Simla

no. IV.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE 1935.

TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					
<i>Total land revenue of district, i.e., on area shown in column 3.</i>				Land revenue per head of population (columns 10 and 11).	Land revenue from land assessed on fully assessed area (column 6).
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.	Population of district.		
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
11,23,401	56,228	11,79,629	898,479	1 5 0	11,51,261
16,72,365	33,069	17,07,434	306,621	2 1 11	16,63,017
15,45,455	67,768	16,13,223	740,163	2 2 10	15,39,118
10,92,238	3,09,509	14,01,797	852,614	1 10 4	12,78,677
9,52,306	5,57,070	15,09,376	742,002	2 0 6	14,45,915
20,409	1,544	21,953	36,766	0 9 7	20,562
8,50,160	2,33,625	10,83,685	8,01,312	1 5 7	10,53,405
17,79,961	1,30,700	19,10,721	1,032,187	1 13 7	18,63,049
18,78,123	1,24,760	19,97,873	943,721	2 1 10	19,64,062
12,90,781	2,51,515	15,42,296	672,494	2 4 9	15,10,831
16,38,044	3,18,973	19,57,017	1,156,722	1 11 1	19,15,874
14,97,394	1,07,623	16,05,017	1,378,570	1 2 8	15,66,434
14,19,732	2,26,338	16,46,070	1,117,120	1 7 7	16,28,943
18,17,528	1,10,399	19,27,827	970,898	1 15 9	19,24,538
15,24,760	63,569	15,88,329	979,617	1 9 11	15,64,845
11,73,820	1,31,779	13,05,599	736,138	1 12 5	12,76,132
19,27,884	1,10,664	20,38,548	696,782	2 14 10	19,78,639
15,18,876	69,940	15,88,816	922,427	1 11 7	14,75,403
25,49,545	68,037	26,17,572	821,490	3 2 11	23,70,462
7,33,056	38,664	7,71,710	541,076	1 6 9	7,41,373
6,49,239	39,233	6,88,532	634,357	1 1 2	6,69,206
7,03,246	62,579	7,65,625	563,900	1 5 9	6,83,191
4,97,122	32,966	5,30,088	411,539	1 4 7	4,40,247
35,32,360	44,818	35,77,178	999,772	3 9 3	35,00,895
62,57,249	23,340	62,80,589	1,169,307	5 6 0	59,74,913
14,84,235	30,808	15,15,041	664,933	2 4 6	13,66,037
35,21,005	39,017	35,60,022	1,156,044	3 1 3	20,64,677
8,80,284	21,211	9,01,495	591,375	1 8 5	8,47,092
5,61,336	1,71,123	7,22,459	491,044	1 7 2	6,98,182
4,00,76,964	34,78,757	4,95,55,721	23,651,210	2 1 8	4,67,85,329

and Kangra, respectively, and 23,680 acres of river bed in Garhwal.

STATEMENT no. IV—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 15th JUNE, 1935—CONCLUDED.

Division	District.	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA PER ACRE.		Average per- centage of re- mission out of the demand during quinquennium.
		For total area (column 6).	For cultivated, area (column 7)	
1	2	14	15	16
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
AMBALA	Hissar .. ..	0 6 8	0 8 5	25.2
	Rohtak .. ..	1 6 10	1 9 8	9.8
	Gurgaon .. ..	1 7 11	1 11 5	15.9
	Karnal .. ..	1 1 10	1 8 3	12.2
	Ambala .. ..	1 15 10	2 2 7	3.8
	Simla .. ..	1 1 10	2 5 11	2.9
JULIANDHUR	Kangra .. ..	1 5 6	2 3 10	3.5
	Hoshiarpur .. ..	2 8 3	2 10 1	5.5
	Jullundur .. ..	2 14 7	3 1 8	3.6
	Ludhiana .. ..	1 14 7	2 3 11	3.3
	Ferozepore .. ..	0 14 10	1 1 1	3.3
LAHORE	Lahore .. ..	1 2 0	1 10 4	4.6
	Amritsar .. ..	2 2 9	2 6 4	3.6
	Gurdaspur .. ..	2 4 0	2 5 8	4.2
	Sialkot .. ..	1 15 5	2 1 11	5.6
	Gujranwala .. ..	1 13 10	1 12 10	5.5
	Sheikhpura .. ..	2 9 3	2 11 2	3.8
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat .. ..	1 7 3	1 9 6	3.2
	Shahpur .. ..	1 8 0	1 13 0	5.2
	Jhelum .. ..	1 1 3	1 3 3	2.3
	Rawalpindi .. ..	1 3 2	1 4 3	3.4
	Attock .. ..	0 14 1	0 15 6	4.5
	Mianwali .. ..	0 6 11	0 8 0	3.5
MUZZAFGARH	Montgomery .. ..	2 3 3	2 11 5	18.0
	Lyallpur .. ..	3 13 3	4 6 0	16.7
	Jhang .. ..	0 13 1	2 0 3	6.0
	Multan .. ..	1 8 3	1 14 0	9.1
	Muzaffargarh .. ..	0 5 1	1 5 7	5.6
	Dera Ghasi Khan .. ..	0 13 9	1 8 7	2
	Total .. ..	1 6 9	1 13 6	

**STATEMENT no. V.**  
*(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)*

**STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935.**

(Collections up to the 30th September, 1935.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	BALANCE ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.		
						7	8	9
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 2 and 5.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial total ..	2,36,15,963	2,20,19,293	93.23	3,71,249	2,23,90,542	15,96,659	19,11,963	25,08,621

STATEMENT no. V.—CONCLUDED.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935—CONCLUDED.

(Collections up to the 30th September, 1935.)

PARTICULARS OF BALANCES SHOWN IN COLUMNS 7 AND 8.												
	RECOVERABLE.				UNDETERMINED.		IRRECOVERABLE.			REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CALAMITY OF SEASON SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.		
	Under suspension.		Not under suspension.									
	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Arrears struck off by orders passed on annual balance statements during the year.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Number and date of Commissioner's or Financial Commissioner's letter sanctioning remissions.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..
Provincial total	12,71,296	10,17,083	1,49,791	50,278	114	53	1,75,456	8,44,548	21,03,590	63,162	2,21,249	..

STATEMENT no. VI.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING *PABI* 1935 THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSION AT ITS COMMENCEMENT AND AT ITS CLOSE.

Serial no.	Year.	TOTAL OF DISTRICT.						REMARKS.
		Under suspen- sion at be- ginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total sus- pended.	Collected dur- ing the year.	Sums under suspension re- mitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Suspensions more than three years old.	1,95,614	..	1,95,614	3,146	74,164	1,13,314	
2	1932-33 .. ..	14,98,853	..	14,98,853	1,50,077	7,03,900	6,44,876	
2	1933-34 .. . ..	2,94,816	238	2,97,154	28,303	9,953	2,68,893	
	1934-35 .. ..	..	13,02,973	13,02,973	30,696	979	12,71,298	
	Total ..	19,91,283	13,03,211	32,94,494	2,17,222	7,89,991	22,88,381	

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**STATEMENT no. VII.**

*(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)*

**STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING RABI 1935.**

1	2 Demand of the previous year.	INCREASE.						9 By assessment of waste, formation of new estates, new houses, of wells, &c.	10 By progressive jamae.	11 Miscellaneous.	12 Total increase.
		3 By lapses and resumptious of revenue-free lands.	4 By revision of assessments from regular settlements or otherwise.	5 By alluvion.	6 By land released from occupation by Government.	7 By territorial transfer.					
						8 From districts of the Punjab.	8 From Indian States or other Provinces.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial total .. ..	2,36,10,476	7,983	535	26,708	48	..	..	877	4,526	12,107	52,543

STATEMENT no. VII—concluded.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING RABI 1935—concluded.

		DECREASE.											
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
		By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, and deterioration of estates.	By dilution.	By land being occupied by Govern-ment.	By territorial transfer.		By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.	Demand of the year under report.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial total	.. ..	2,344	8	104	33,500	627	..	..	204	9,506	47,408	2,36,15,541	

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STATEMENT no. VIII.

(Vide paragraphs 4 and 5 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND OTHER LAND REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935.

FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND REVENUE.														BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.			
1	TEMPORARILY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.	PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.										BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.					
	2	3	Fluctuating assessment of canal irrigated lands.				Fluctuating assessment of other lands.				13			14	15	16	17
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
Total.		Collections from estates held under direct management.	Land revenue and water-taxes assessed by Deputy Commissioner.	Land revenue and water-taxes assessed by Irrigation Department.	Water advantage rate assessed by Irrigation Department.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Land revenue and water-taxes assessed by Deputy Commissioner.	Land revenue and water-taxes assessed by Irrigation Department.	Revenue on building sites in colony towns.	Total of columns 8, 9 and 10.	Other items.	Total of columns 7, 11 and 12.	Total of columns 2 and 13.	Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial total.	49,064	..	16,50,685	1,51,82,985	2,79,902	1,71,33,422	17,45,438	4,85,938	..	22,01,874	1,893	1,99,35,689	1,98,84,643	2,97,011	88,317	3,43,228	

STATEMENT no. VIII—CONCLUDED,

(Vide paragraphs 4 and 5 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND OTHER LAND REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935—CONCLUDED.

1	OTHER LAND REVENUE.											BALANCES OF OTHER LAND REVENUE.			COLLECTIONS DURING CURRENT YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Provincial total.	Sale of Government estates.	Sale-proceeds of waste lands including sarinis.	Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees.	Recoveries on account of acreage rate for canal survey and demarcation (land revenue share.)	Rent of land leased for a single year or harvest.	Timl.	Halul tabuil.	Other items.	Talbana.	Receipts from management of Government estates.	Total.	Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.	On account of fluctuating land revenue.	On account of other land revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2,476	4,489	..	..	13,89,014	71,406	25,813	7,88,869	37,348	57,618	22,76,991	2,60,845	7,49,173	10,10,017	4,78,123	3,14,306

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STATEMENT

(Vide paragraph

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION AND DESTRUCTIVE

Division.	District.	ALLUVION.					
		Area newly assessed during the year.	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates.	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Net increase (decrease) collected as fluctuating revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acrea.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AMBALA	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak ..	63	58	4	..	58	48
	Gurgaon ..	..	..	158	138	138	96
	Karnal ..	1,087	669	1,776	482	1,161	746
	Ambala ..	382	551	283	365	916	843
Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULYPT-DUR	Kangra ..	614	380	463	577	957	818
	Hoshiarpur ..	2,636	2,664	1,484	1,373	4,037	2,765
	Jullundur ..	1,439	1,352	1,110	1,692	3,044	1,554
	Ludhiana ..	2,747	1,102	1,305	1,390	2,492	1,365
	Ferozapore ..	5,267	1,467	4,002	755	2,322	1,043
LABORE	Labore ..	4,992	2,500	1,578	751	4,251	2,891
	Amritsar ..	266	369	228	215	584	381
	Gurdaspur ..	2,727	4,905	722	889	5,794	4,338
	Stalkot ..	921	1,657	212	183	1,840	1,335
	Gujranwala ..	285	340	29	30	370	221
Sheikhpura ..	830	631	390	417	1,048	1,026	
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat ..	1,595	1,253	560	551	1,804	1,425
	Shahpur ..	3,449	2,444	765	1,534	3,978	1,642
	Jhalum ..	2,113	1,099	937	667	1,966	1,863
	Rawalpindi ..	28	46	..	..	46	46
	Attock ..	159	271	4	4	275	228
Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MULTAN	Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lyallpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	31,002	24,758	16,020	12,223	36,991	25,279

no. IX.

8 of the text.)

## INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935.

Dulevrao.						
Area removed from assessment.	Reduction of revenue.	Area re-assessed at reduced rates.	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 10 and 12.	Net decrease (batches) re-mitted.	Net increase (plus) or decrease (minus) to be added to or deducted from fixed land revenue roll of 1935-36.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
188	287	113	179	466	456	-108
621	401	..	..	401	277	-181
1,449	564	493	216	789	199	+547
557	1,109	211	291	1,400	484	-136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	406	25	47	452	356	+482
1,582	2,398	230	250	2,648	1,490	+1,275
1,992	2,845	1,016	760	3,605	2,046	-492
785	923	3	5	928	391	+1,564
4,335	1,499	1,830	557	2,056	844	+199
2,347	1,623	1,375	1,142	2,765	1,405	+1,486
863	701	..	..	701	354	+27
1,352	2,842	16	18	2,860	1,369	+2,949
667	835	..	..	835	820	+1,015
188	211	28	28	239	99	+132
517	641	94	123	764	740	+296
897	1,111	374	276	1,387	1,012	+413
2,373	2,945	136	444	3,399	965	+677
1,991	774	..	..	774	738	+1,125
3	6	..	..	6	6	+40
64	115	..	..	115	68	+169
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	166	..	..	166	166	-166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,828	22,401	5,944	4,336	26,737	14,305	+10,974



STATEMENT no. X.

(Vide paragraph 6 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE  
AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI, 1985.

1. Total land revenue assessable and assessed	Rs.	4,76,42,749
2. Total area of which the land revenue is assigned	Acres.	4,499,618
(i) In perpetuity		3,578,189
(ii) For a life or lives		194,576
(iii) For the term of settlement		725,758
3. Total land revenue assigned	Rs.	85,46,687
(i) For the maintenance of public servants for services to be performed		5,14,576
(ii) For private benefit without any obligation of service		20,48,496
(iii) For religious purposes		3,62,669
(iv) For public purposes not specifically religious		1,22,807
(v) To individuals for meritorious services for a limited number of lives		3,42,408
(vi) Other unclassified assignments		1,60,781
(vii) Land revenue assigned in perpetuity	..	29,68,581
(viii) Land revenue assigned for life or lives	..	4,25,896
(ix) Land revenue assigned for term of settle- ment		1,57,710
Percentage of item 3 on item 1 above	..	-7.4

STATEMENT no. XI.

(*Vide* paragraph 7 of the text.)

COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE  
(5) AGAINST, (6) FOR LAMBARDARS.



**STATEMENT**  
(Vide paragraph 7  
COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND

DISTRICT.	NUMBER							
	Writs, section 68.	FOR ARREST, SECTION 69 (2).		FOR IM- PRISON- MENT, SECTION 69(3).		MOVABLE  For distress, section 70.		
		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HISSAR ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	9	35	21	..	..	5	2
	{ For lamhardars ..	46	127	33	..	..	44	24
ROHTAK ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	200	199	9	9	43	38
	{ For lamhardars ..	6	493	420	21	21	298	248
GURGAON ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	95	133	110	..	..	52	32
	{ For lamhardars ..	55	85	52	..	..	65	42
KARNAL ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	3	118	24	..	..	17	13
	{ For lamhardars ..	21	55	6	..	..	14	7
AMBALA ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	46	66	5	2	2	29	9
	{ For lamhardars ..	170	78	4	2	2	179	58
SIMLA ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ For lamhardars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KANGRA ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	1	16	15	..	..	..	..
	{ For lamhardars ..	125	57	43	..	..	37	24
HOSHIAHPUR	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..
	{ For lamhardars ..	83	55	3	..	..	20	7
JULLUNDUR	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
	{ For lamhardars ..	12	33	1	..	..	4	1
LUDHIANA ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	12	1	..	..	7	6
	{ For lamhardars ..	17	62	21	..	..	17	2
FERROEPUR	{ Against lamhardars ..	8	51	32	..	..	13	10
	{ For lamhardars ..	86	221	114	..	..	119	92
LAWAH ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	76	76	1	1	51	49
	{ For lamhardars ..	11	254	254	12	12	30	37
AMRITSAR ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	2	116	114	..	..	42	40
	{ For lamhardars ..	1	106	106	..	..	256	235
GURDASPUR	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	70	70	..	..	57	57
	{ For lamhardars ..	13	27	27	..	..	32	32
SIALKOT ..	{ Against lamhardars ..	..	42	38	..	..	5	5
	{ For lamhardars ..	1	37	33	..	..	8	4

no. XL  
of the text.)  
REVENUE (i) AGAINST, (ii) FOR LAMBARDARS.

PROPERTY		FOR DIRECT MANAGEMENT, FARM, OR TRANSFER, SECTIONS 71 AND 72.		FOR ATTACHMENT OF IMMOVABLES, SECTIONS 75 AND 77.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROCESSES (EXCLUDING WANTS).		Amount of arrears for the realization of which processes issued.	Amount of arrears actually realized through issue of process.
For sale, section 70.		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	2					44	25	Rs. 70,442	Rs. 64,206
12	6	1	1	11	7	195	71	7,287	5,151
24	11					276	257	31,939	29,331
33	68			10	8	915	765	34,246	31,743
9	8			5	5	199	155	38,043	22,029
17	10			1	1	168	105	4,311	2,590
9	4					144	41	3,258	3,258
7	4	2	2			78	19	938	451
10	2			1		108	18	19,749	10,204
66	20			1	1	326	85	6,717	8,349
						16	15	3,176	3,176
						25	68	1,962	1,531
1	1					20		3,751	3,751
						92	9	2,022	1,789
7						5	3	319	319
						37	2	738	738
						19	7	4,910	4,910
						81	24	1,978	1,708
2	1								
						69	46	19,793	17,458
4	3			1	1	379	218	21,724	18,779
29	12			1					
						128	126	23,040	19,795
						305	303	25,935	24,163
						158	155	20,107	19,581
				1	1	363	341	18,716	17,152
						127	127	17,304	17,184
						59	59	1,121	1,098
						47	43	5,892	5,355
						45	37	1,991	1,665

STATEMENT  
(Vide paragraph 7  
COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND

District.	NUMBER							
	Writs, section 68.	FOR ARREST, SECTION 69 (2).		FOR IMPRISONMENT, SECTION 69(3).		MOVABLE		
		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
GUJRANWALA	{ Against lambardars ..	1	39	39	2	2	7	5
	{ For lambardars ..		18	18			51	49
SHEKHUPURA	{ Against lambardars ..	6	3	3			1	1
	{ For lambardars ..	2	45	31			36	31
GUJRAT	{ Against lambardars ..		29	9	1	1		
	{ For lambardars ..	16	16	2			8	5
SEAFUR	{ Against lambardars ..	1	12	11			32	25
	{ For lambardars ..	6	43	39	5	5	98	88
JHELUM	{ Against lambardars ..		27	27				
	{ For lambardars ..	2	12	12			4	1
RAWALPINDI	{ Against lambardars ..	8	52	52			6	4
	{ For lambardars ..	19	71	64			11	7
ATTOCK	{ Against lambardars ..	8	37	3	3	3	12	
	{ For lambardars ..	77	75	8	8	8	20	
MIANWALI	{ Against lambardars ..	19	117	105	9	9	29	12
	{ For lambardars ..	136	98	88	1	1	16	2
MONTGOMERY	{ Against lambardars ..	13	223	177			121	70
	{ For lambardars ..	18	601	526	2	2	277	191
LYALLPUR	{ Against lambardars ..		698	695			352	325
	{ For lambardars ..	7	2,029	1,605	22	22	1,364	1,436
JHANG	{ Against lambardars ..		76	25			122	32
	{ For lambardars ..	8	529	113			225	76
MULTAN	{ Against lambardars ..	110	453	311	7	7	110	56
	{ For lambardars ..	572	1,936	1,364	19	19	1,821	1,343
MUHAFFAR- GARE	{ Against lambardars ..	45	210	45	1	1	43	21
	{ For lambardars ..	121	544	53	1	1	379	143
DERA GHAKI KHAN	{ Against lambardars ..	196	393	95	3	3	71	35
	{ For lambardars ..	561	1,350	308	3	3	613	196
.....	{ Against lambardars ..	571	2,327	2,306	32	32	1,192	747

DO. XI—CONCLD.

of the text.)

REVENUE (i) AGAINST, (ii) FOR LAMBARDARS.

OF PROCESSES.

PROPERTY.		FOR DIRECT MANAGEMENT FARM, OR TRANSFER, SECTIONS 71 AND 72.		FOR ATTACHMENT OF IMMOVABLES, SECTIONS 75 AND 77.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PROCESSES (EXCLUDING WRITS).		Amount of arrears for the realisation of which process issued.	Amount of arrears actually realized through issue of process.
For sale, section 70.		Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.	Issued.	Executed.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	46	5,311	4,110
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	67	6,165	5,228
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1,297	1,297
..	..	..	..	..	..	91	62	4,096	3,294
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	11,775	10,408
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7	1,290	963
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	40	6,292	5,709
4	4	..	..	..	2	157	142	47,816	38,888
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	3,295	3,295
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	641	641
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	56	6,271	5,582
..	..	..	..	..	..	82	71	810	775
..	..	..	..	..	..	53	6	12,106	9,799
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	16	4,478	3,803
..	..	..	..	..	..	167	129	32,110	25,050
12	3	..	..	..	..	117	92	7,853	5,875
..	..	..	..	..	..	403	300	87,408	78,948
59	53	..	..	..	..	1,042	858	1,17,857	1,07,819
162	139	..	..	..	..	975	932	3,94,948	3,91,969
12	12	..	..	13	..	4,448	3,338	4,39,837	3,68,799
622	275	..	..	21	..	206	63	52,585	38,486
8	5	..	..	..	..	801	217	1,29,356	99,473
47	23	..	..	..	..	634	401	1,34,160	75,937
63	24	..	..	3	3	4,425	2,972	2,09,656	1,23,314
649	345	..	..	..	..	254	67	34,222	22,559
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	287	14,327	9,020
155	85	..	..	..	..	506	157	86,271	21,787
30	14	..	..	9	9	2,094	565	9,792	7,243
115	58	..	..	13	..	4,775	3,255	11,30,792	8,25,572
249	145	..	..	34	19	17,668	10,813	11,24,687	8,58,763
1,895	1,062	3	3	62	19	22,443	14,068	22,55,479	17,14,360
3,143	1,907	3	3	96	38				

## STATEMENT no. XIV.

(Vide paragraph 11 of the text.)

## STATEMENT SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS, 1934-35.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Kangra.	Lyallpur (Colony).	Lyallpur. (Settle- ment).	REMARKS.
Date on which settlement operations com- menced.	September, 1935	1924	October, 1933.	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements .. November, 1935.	..	..	
	Revision of records February, 1936.	..	..	
	Re-assessment ..	..	September 1936.	
	Settlement opera- tions.	February, 1936.	December, 1936.	
Total cost of settle- ment operations, de- ducting expenditure on ordinary district staff.	During the year, Ra.	..	1,95,382	
	Total to date, Ra.	..	2,20,371	
	Now estimated for the whole opera- tions of settle- ment, Ra.	22,000	33,201	3,52,856
	As estimated in the forecast report Ra.	22,000	..	..

**STATEMENT no. XV.**  
*(Vide paragraph 19 of the text.)*  
**ENHANCEMENT OF OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS  
 WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935.**

1	2	3	4	5
District.	NUMBER OF DECIDED SUITS UNDER SECTION 24 OF PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.			
	In which enhance- ment of rent was asked for.	In which enhance- ment of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.
Hisar .. .. .	4	3	..	..
Rohtak .. .. .	..	..	15	15
Gurgaon .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Karnal .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Ambala .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sirsa .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	6	3	15	15
Kangra .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Roshiarpur .. .. .	12	8	2	..
Jullundur .. .. .	10	4	2	2
Ludhiana .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Ferozepore .. .. .	35	35	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	57	47	4	2
Lahore .. .. .	2	2	..	..
Amritsar .. .. .	1	1	..	..
Gurdaspur .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sialkot .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sheikhpura .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	3	3	..	..
Gujrat .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Shahpur .. .. .	..	..	23	..
Jhelum .. .. .	8	3	..	..
Rawalpindi .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Attock .. .. .	6	4	..	..
Mianwali .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	15	7	24	1
Montgomery .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lyalpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Jhang .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Multan .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. .. .	81	60	43	18
<b>TOTAL 1933-34</b> .. .. .	46	19	12	2

STATEMENT no. XVI.

(Vide paragraph 19 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING EJECTION PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TENANCY ACT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.

1	2	3	TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.				TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.		Number of decrees for ejection under section 30.	Number of applications under sections 43 and 43 (A).	Number of notices served under section 44 (1).	Number of ejections ordered under section 45 (2).	Ejections actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.	Number of decrees for ejection under sections 40 and 45 (6).	Number of applications under sections 43 and 43 (A).	Number of notices issued under section 45 (1).	Number of ejections ordered under section 45 (2).	Ejections actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.	Number of orders for costs in tenant's favour.
ANDHRA	Hissar	1	25	65	2	1	203	596	1,299	206	544	4
	Rohilkhand	7	6	21	1	1	21	230	616	121	228	1
	Gurgaon	6	6	21	1	1	103	280	512	201	239	1
	Karnal	6	6	21	1	1	24	188	375	104	22	1
	Amhal	4	4	6	2	2	296	512	106	96	1	1
	Simla	4	4	6	2	2	11	15	1	1	1	1
	Total	1	35	92	6	2	351	1,599	2,385	821	1,275	28

INDEX

JULIANDUR	Kangra .. .. .	..	3	3	1	..	..	181	298	97	89	27
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	..	17	32	2	..	25	322	543	284	228	17
	Jullundur .. .. .	..	4	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	22
	Ludhiana .. .. .	..	4	4	..	1	3	208	387	62	83	15
	Ferozepore .. .. .	..	7	18	12	41	..	694	2,005	370	100	16
	Total .. .. .	..	7	45	110	15	42	32	1,405	3,133	813	484
LAHORE	Lahore .. .. .	..	8	8	3	2	22	755	1,299	465	565	33
	Amritsar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	52	449	987	159	193	16
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	..	2	4	2	2	118	573	1,385	305	..	..
	Sialkot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	43	559	1,198	304	204	10
	Gujranwala .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	694	137	58	17
	Sheikhpura.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	275	460	91	3	7
Total .. .. .	..	10	12	5	4	238	3,023	6,021	1,461	1,113	83	
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat .. .. .	..	1	2	1	..	15	345	505	146	138	5
	Shahpur .. .. .	..	2	3	..	..	30	159	282	89	77	10
	Jhalum .. .. .	9	1	..	4	4	..	135	126	63	54	..
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	135	126	107	107	..
	Attock .. .. .	..	43	42	..	..	34	110	90	22	30	2
	Mianwali .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	82	12	11	..
Total .. .. .	..	9	47	48	5	4	86	963	1,318	422	417	17
MUTIAL	Montgomery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	48	23	21	..
	Lyalpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	370	86	..	5
	Jhang .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	54	74	13	8	5
	Multan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	548	131	60	4
	Musaffargarh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	183	170	68	..
	Deer Ghazi Khan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16	148	346	94	90	1
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	17	808	1,559	517	245	15	
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	..	17	137	262	21	53	724	7,898	15,376	4,050	3,534	240



**STATEMENT**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTAND-**  
**AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT,**

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, XIX OF 1933.						
District	Balance of October (prin- cipal and interest).	Amount advanced in the year.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off as irrecoverable during the year.	Balance of principal and interest at close of the year.	Rate of interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar ..	5,27,519	1,000	18,808	..	5,13,658	..
Rohtak ..	2,61,702	450	24,650	*1,601	2,36,319	..
Gurgaon ..	†10,25,690	20,197	56,742	103	8,86,673	..
Karnal ..	1,01,484	1,069	13,510	..	79,856	..
Ambala ..	81,262	5,100	7,665	..	79,556	..
Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra ..	400	500	164	..	736	..
Hoshiarpur ..	2,03,966	3,700	27,955	..	1,79,606	..
Jullundur ..	1,01,178	..	17,333	..	82,601	..
Ludhiana ..	1,05,168	4,900	13,302	..	96,766	..
Ferozepore ..	2,26,053	13,875	39,543	..	2,03,444	..
Lahore ..	29,584	2,550	2,965	..	21,774	..
Awritsar ..	70,503	4,250	15,246	..	58,769	..
Gurdaspur ..	2,71,856	17,000	14,439	..	2,77,536	..
Shakot ..	60,298	14,000	14,247	..	60,478	..
Gujranwala ..	2,08,591	6,870	50,181	..	1,61,140	..
Shaikhnpura ..	1,81,334	3,000	15,401	14,116	1,51,576	..
Gujrat ..	2,26,110	15,666	23,381	..	2,21,197	..
Shahpur ..	3,39,782	500	16,082	..	2,21,816	..
Jhelum ..	1,84,399	10,100	21,336	7,141	1,65,213	..
Rawalpindi ..	76,282	1,350	11,175	..	67,891	..
Attock ..	2,77,608	7,200	35,769	..	2,50,898	..
Mianwali ..	1,26,172	2,056	18,409	..	1,09,817	..
Montgomery ..	2,73,560	7,630	34,171	..	1,51,355	..
Lyallpur ..	1,20,493	979	15,105	..	1,04,348	..
Jhang ..	1,22,664	2,838	16,033	..	1,09,520	..
Multan ..	2,60,378	8,300	44,367	..	2,23,438	..
Muzaffargarh ..	3,05,759	7,325	33,559	282	2,84,605	..
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	2,26,478	2,200	17,925	..	2,07,577	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>58,98,373</b>	<b>1,64,164</b>	<b>6,26,641</b>	<b>23,193</b>	<b>54,08,071</b>	<b>..</b>

\*Includes Rs. 1,526 on account of instal.

†Includes Rs. 127 on account of previous

‡Includes Rs. 19,869 on account of pre-

NO. XVII.

INGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, XIX OF 1882, AND  
XII OF 1884, FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, XII OF 1884.					
Balance of October (prin- cipal and interest)	Amount advanced in the year.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount written off as irrecoverable during the year.	Balance of principal and interest at close of the year.	Rate of interest.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,90,871		51,623	34,765	6,96,031	..
78,945		22,848		55,903	..
14,53,455	23,325	58,792	93,440	3,32,147	..
28,941	218	15,116		14,062	..
16,998		1,409	2,981	12,300	..
	400	43		357	..
866	180	238		766	..
22,200		2,928		19,078	..
52		52			..
21,137	3,620	8,044		15,821	..
48,648	1,045	14,150		34,710	..
17,380	2,240	10,763		8,690	..
53,439	10,700	15,487		48,466	..
13,393	10,000	6,369		17,069	..
41,066	5,800	13,675		27,667	..
57,052		22,105	366	33,983	..
27,049	3,210	11,121		18,318	..
49,166		7,910	11,474	28,708	..
70,755	1,150	3,189	38,442	28,524	..
1,752		1,450		273	..
35,451	12,761	13,284		29,906	..
1,66,279	200	4,210	51,683	1,06,774	..
88,940	1,527	23,414		61,182	..
4,000		3,129		768	..
97,608		12,163		84,983	..
1,20,783	9,125	34,978		93,368	..
1,20,929	16,027	12,244	32,578	89,992	..
2,88,775	3,779	13,657	1,00,000	1,70,734	..
27,15,670	1,04,252	3,99,381	3,65,669	20,19,535	..

ments not yet due.  
years.  
vious years.

STATEMENT NO. XIX.

(Vide paragraph 24 of the text.)

STATEMENT OF REMISSION ORDERS AND CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION GRANTED FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1935.

District.	No. of Districts.	Number of wells fallen out of use for which remissions have been granted during the year.	Number of certificates granted during the year.	NUMBER OF IRRIGATION WORKS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR.						Remarks.		
				New wells.		Old wells repaired.		Dams, reservoirs and cuts from rivers and marshes.				
				At private expense.	From Government advances.	At private expense.	From Government advances.	At private expense.	From Government advances.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
AMBALA	Hisar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	25	..	113	..	23	..	..	..	..
	Gurgaon	..	..	..	..	24	36	1	7	..	..	..
	Karnal	..	..	..	..	33	3	7	..	..	..	..
	Simla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	25	..	235	42	31	7	..	..	..

JULANDHAR	Kangra .. .. .	..	..	158	5	115	1	..	..
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	13	..	338	..	3	..	..	..
	Jullundur .. .. .	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..
	Ludhiana .. .. .	..	..	140	21	..	23	..	..
	Ferozpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .		13	..	862	34	118	24	..	..
LAHORE	Lahore .. .. .	..	..	70	6	7	..	..	..
	Amritsar .. .. .	2	1	30	4	9	1	..	..
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	..	..	201	29	75	15	..	..
	Sialkot .. .. .	..	..	197	13	71	10	..	..
	Gujranwala .. .. .	43	159	191	11	10	2	..	..
Sheikhpura .. .. .	1	87	174	15	14	3	..	..	
Total .. .. .		47	211	932	78	186	30	1	..
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat .. .. .	..	..	126	37	11	3	..	..
	Shahpur .. .. .	2	10	42	1	..	..	..	..
	Jhelum .. .. .	..	..	81	7	17	2	..	..
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	..	..	14	1	31	..	..	..
	Attock .. .. .	1	..	54	2	16	4	21	14
Mianwali .. .. .	..	104	76	..	10	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .		3	114	405	48	85	9	21	14
MULANA	Montgomery .. .. .	27	186	158	6	32	2	..	..
	Lyskpur .. .. .	..	67	49	..	18	..	..	..
	Jhang .. .. .	..	225	160	4	71	..	..	..
	Multan .. .. .	139	258	187	20	43	6	..	..
	Mian Gargah .. .. .	..	155	125	8	18	1	9	..
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	..	..	35	..	13	..	..	..
Total .. .. .		166	631	712	38	195	9	9	..
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .		264	1,330	3,136	240	615	79	31	14

XXVII

**STATEMENT**  
(Vide paragraph  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS\*  
CONTROL OF THE COLLECTOR.**

District.	AREA UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER		Area of mesul land leased for agricultural purposes and consequently subject to the waste land lease rules.	AREA INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 3 AND 4 LET OUT FOR CULTIVATION.		AREA OF UNCLASSIFIED FOREST UNDER THE FOREST DEPARTMENT LET OUT FOR CULTIVATION.	
	Of unclassified forests.	Of waste land.		Cultivated in the year.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated in the year.	Uncultivated.
2	3(a)	3 (b)	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<b>DELHI</b>							
Fissar ..	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak ..	..	3,553	10	1,006	300	..	..
Gurgaon ..	..	817	355	511	661	..	..
Karnal ..	..	12,661	389	1,015	4,364	..	..
Ambala ..	..	410	..	..	403	..	..
Simla ..	12,619	1,585	..	..	..	..	..
<b>UNDELHI</b>							
Kangra ..	..	..	23	12	16	..	..
Hoshiarpur	13,936	5,661	129	119	10	..	..
Jullundur	..	461	110	161	388	..	..
Ludhiana	..	..	2,930	232	2,648	..	..
Ferozapore	..	1,765	2,693	2,052	2,406	..	197
<b>LAKHNAO</b>							
Lahore ..	16,513	1,850	5,501	9,372	1,265	2	..
Amritsar	567	1,032	..	68	43	..	..
Gurdaspur	7,901	21,419	..	..	..	..	..
Sialkot ..	..	1,638	2	1,268	128	..	..
Gujranwala	1,521	1,963	..	432	87	..	..
Sheikhpura	..	42,230	6	6,910	783	..	..
<b>RAWALPINDI</b>							
Gujrat ..	..	2,177	..	..	..	1,068	6,131
Shahpur ..	298,497	60,273	..	39,141	3,590	..	..
Jhelum ..	19,891	6,033	1	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	2,397	433	209	98	154	..	..
Attock ..	87,725	83	14	30	284	..	..
Mianwali	587,381	6,878	29	41,751	4,486	..	..
<b>MURAH</b>							
Montgomery	..	295,172	..	40,732	40,347	..	..
Lyallpur	..	409,053	..	23,371	44,182	..	..
Jhang ..	184,500	10,567	..	6,868	2,895	..	..
Multan ..	323,856	189,945	21	92,415	97,530	4,840	14,413
Muzaffargarh	465,001	110	17	3,880	3,094	331	..
D. G. Khan.	314,446	50,380	..	40,807	123,725	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,542,631</b>	<b>1,128,169</b>	<b>12,444</b>	<b>312,300</b>	<b>333,479</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>20,741</b>

\*For the most part these are not forests in the ordinary sense of the word but waste, not claimed by a landlord from the Government.

no. XXIII.

26 of the text.)

AND OF OTHER GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER THE DIRECT FOR 1934-35.

Area of Government land held by Government tenants under Act III of 1903, or under any colonization scheme.	Total of columns 8, 7, 8 and 9.	INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.				REMARKS.
		Land revenue on lands included in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.	†Mortgages on land included in columns 5, 6, 8 and 9.	Other income.	Total income.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	1,840	..	..	1,510	1,510	
..	2,563	2,492	1,331	1,275	5,099	
..	1,172	199	1,033	..	1,232	
3,589	16,639	3,938	1,869	16,378	22,119	
..	410	66	17	..	83	
..	14,204	..	..	611	611	
..	28	2	33	17,214	17,249	
..	24,776	171	..	456	626	
..	871	1,880	..	..	1,880	
..	3,127	..	..	37,046	37,046	
..	4,458	4,320	156	443	4,919	
5,660	29,526	22,195	30,690	79,026	1,31,911	
50	1,669	71	..	1,452	1,633	
..	29,320	..	..	5,696	5,696	
..	1,640	2,643	436	27	3,106	
2,129	5,613	5,239	2,134	1,433	8,806	
87,280	129,516	1,45,743	50,795	41,152	2,37,690	
37,511	46,907	94,014	25,551	19,519	1,39,094	
403,868	762,638	8,78,268	1,47,454	1,67,228	11,93,010	
1,584	27,509	1,909	692	668	3,259	
..	3,029	130	..	200	330	
56	87,878	1,325	617	5,051	6,993	
..	594,283	2,138	1,265	71,571	74,974	
791,373	1,004,545	10,27,262	9,14,747	16,412	19,58,511	
229,692	638,645	7,90,290	2,92,247	2,65,730	14,48,267	
48,590	243,657	1,43,742	47,435	66,259	2,90,436	
561,173	1,293,248	11,24,603	4,90,315	2,853	16,18,071	
..	455,459	2,188	853	24,668	28,407	
..	364,826	15,029	14,055	73,041	1,02,155	
2,172,455	5,832,701	42,70,948	20,23,954	10,19,721	73,14,622	

areas at best covered only with bush and scrub.  
in the present case by Government from tenants of Government land.

STATEMENT no. XXIV.

(Vide paragraphs 29 and 30 of the text.)

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE, 1933.

District.	Nature of rights transferred. (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or title held. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
HIDRABAD	(a)	216	8,855	72	470	3,084	22,262	22,047	9,352	8,01,794
	(b)	48	506	9	51	1,167	6,998	6,898		2,15,710
	(c)									
RAJAHMUNDRAM	(a)	277	2,754	179	478	4,181	10,044	9,828	13,448	12,15,328
	(b)	18	28			242	458	452		49,043
	(c)									
GODAVARI	(a)	230	3,035	111	248	6,338	10,808	10,424	15,167	7,96,600
	(b)		95	3	9	889	1,812	1,280		1,19,493
	(c)									

STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or mulkdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
HISAR ..	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	1,320	10,541	10,040	4,208	2,85,104	1,077	25,378	15,469	13,129	11,04,852	84
		499	2,492	2,442	..	55,566	201	1,316	1,214	..	60,269	..
ROHTAK ..	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	1,844	4,678	4,546	5,896	3,84,054	905	2,616	2,249	3,072	6,53,169	213
		88	139	139	..	13,140	26	22	21	..	3,509	..
GURGAON ..	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	2,978	6,617	6,307	5,720	2,31,826	740	4,382	2,779	5,900	4,49,492	75
		401	761	738	..	41,309	50	152	146	..	23,330	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

Districts.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Rights of occupancy.	Gifts.		Exchanges.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY DECREE OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money rupees.
							Total.	Of which value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
KANNAUL ..	(a) ..	254	3,810	180	442	2,906	9,080	7,907	10,207	7,62,890
	(b) ..	17	41	2	8	176	383	375	..	44,414
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
AMBALA ..	(a) ..	3	..	..	..	1	8,380	7,225	15,237	14,80,787
	(b) ..	398	2,752	517	527	5,729	489	494	..	74,731
	(c) ..	30	28	11	12	434	..	..	..	..
SIMLA ..	(a) ..	..	95	10	2	108	121	62	140	37,749
	(b) ..	18	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	200
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANGRA ..	(a) ..	2	2	..	..	3	66	30	71	65
	(b) ..	876	2,232	558	289	4,802	7,163	4,522	9,370	10,71,618
	(c) ..	56	64	8	8	176	142	117	..	21,227

STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
KARNAL ..	(a) ..	1,304	5,000	3,914	5,433	2,71,669	1,069	7,188	3,620	3,207	5,47,164	105
	(b) ..	67	141	122	..	9,856	43	132	125	..	16,140	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMBALA ..	(a) ..	2,413	3,990	3,585	3,052	4,51,096	8	4,013	3,010	6,073	8,23,393	135
	(b) ..	216	289	263	..	20,650	67	96	90	..	16,242	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIMLA ..	(a) ..	75	79	97	83	3,908	136	125	65	149	2,39,914	1,610
	(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	420	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KANONA ..	(a) ..	2,299	3,317	2,143	4,188	3,17,014	4	11	10	16	35	..
	(b) ..	92	56	46	..	7,522	126	4,235	2,607	5,008	11,13,339	222
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	71	..	17,460	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or <i>talukdari</i> (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cultivated.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
HOSSHAJIPUR ..	(a) ..	1	..	..	..	7	314	141	164	2,118
	(b) ..	420	3,164	1,199	970	2,463	7,633	5,918	15,599	20,25,175
	(c) ..	71	127	71	48	2,500	1,399	1,183	..	4,13,053
JULLUNDUR ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	516	1,884	3,386	2,914	7,962	6,851	6,000	21,286	24,09,934
	(c) ..	29	48	184	143	766	508	384	..	1,31,991
LUDHIANA ..	(a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	347	2,149	1,734	2,005	6,726	9,928	8,560	20,344	23,48,277
	(c) ..	10	19	14	11	243	262	252	..	54,432
FEROZEPUR ..	(a) ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	240
	(b) ..	246	3,543	634	2,322	9,274	24,543	23,170	20,109	38,15,453
	(c) ..	41	235	35	58	1,769	4,578	4,495	..	4,91,548

STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership of taluqdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.			Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.				
			Total.	Of which culti-vated.				Total.	Of which culti-vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
HOCHIARPUR ..	(a) ..	6	3,041	1,186	2,579	225	4	..	..	..	150	..
	(b) ..	2,852	3,076	2,376	6,169	6,97,121	4,173	2,376	1,354	4,120	17,33,264	340
	(c) ..	821	363	363	..	37,823	262	170	130	..	73,543	..
JULLUHNDHUR ..	(a) ..	3,466	3,070	2,945	2,245	10,52,500	6,935	4,158	3,300	10,305	26,54,646	341
	(b) ..	194	152	148	..	23,353	200	115	109	..	70,891	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUDHIANA ..	(a) ..	2,146	4,207	3,962	3,502	8,01,586	3,026	3,070	2,627	5,326	16,34,402	316
	(b) ..	85	111	105	..	20,091	47	40	38	..	16,496	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEROZPORE ..	(a) ..	3,644	9,030	8,400	7,389	11,18,286	3,261	3,560	7,146	6,143	23,32,513	378
	(b) ..	668	1,587	1,483	..	1,54,338	371	1,098	1,049	..	1,78,590	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or <i>hakdari</i> . (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which cancelled.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
LAKHORE ..	(a) ..	333	3,432	336	1,518	6,182	15,306	13,302	16,756	28,83,326
	(b) ..	11	36	3	3	596	301	368	..	79,424
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMRITSAR ..	(a) ..	253	1,630	369	748	9,294	16,028	9,617	19,947	28,65,248
	(b) ..	17	40	6	5	793	573	542	..	1,44,045
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUERANPUR ..	(a) ..	250	1,330	536	799	10,309	11,140	10,522	24,748	28,90,322
	(b) ..	13	41	15	29	982	786	775	..	1,33,645
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHALNOT ..	(a) ..	237	2,403	213	306	3,149	5,330	3,042	13,688	16,62,456
	(b) ..	13	28	7	8	645	542	758	..	92,941
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or shikdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
LADAKH	(a)	1,677	5,572	5,396	6,946	9,65,535	4,296	4,633	3,330	7,044	83,59,940	1,167
	(b)	158	299	288	..	44,931	40	57	56	..	19,912	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMRITSAR	(a)	2,586	3,007	2,882	6,425	6,45,189	3,039	1,658	1,190	3,606	20,41,725	568
	(b)	216	157	141	..	31,922	28	22	21	..	14,466	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GURDASPUR	(a)	3,191	4,844	3,670	9,102	75,71,934	1	539	436	732	19,75,145	227
	(b)	212	213	207	..	31,109	68	2,905	2,629	5,922	20,761	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LEOT	(a)	2,760	4,979	4,681	9,878	6,02,740	2,023	3,147	2,721	5,892	16,07,327	268
	(b)	250	192	189	..	26,986	45	39	38	..	14,060	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or sahukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money rupees.
							Total.	Of which culti- vated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
GUJRANWALA ..	(a) ..	197	2,210	144	760	2,214	15,829	12,824	20,510	14,17,821
	(b) ..	7	86	2	2	128	800	351		135,105
	(c) ..									
SHEIKHUPURA ..	(a) ..	208	2,445	158	1,961	2,476	12,027	10,141	22,716	10,89,247
	(b) ..	6	54	1	1	54	195	183		15,562
	(c) ..									
GUJRAT ..	(a) ..	284	2,972	599	1,778	2,216	11,634	11,212	20,483	18,35,518
	(b) ..	17	158	5	5	82	837	828		1,53,864
	(c) ..									
SHANPUR ..	(a) ..	122	2,652	226	1,200	1,996	11,968	9,499	12,633	8,60,198
	(b) ..	8	264	42	1,971	42	255	224		12,633
	(c) ..									

STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.			Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.				
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
GUJRANWALA ..	(a) ..	1,368	7,127	5,458	8,644	5,77,345	1,792	6,085	3,684	6,738	16,65,807	247
	(b) ..	55	210	183	..	8,842	48	124	109	..	32,087	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEIKHUPURA ..	(a) ..	978	6,244	4,800	11,549	2,39,862	871	3,493	2,610	5,827	7,54,217	129
	(b) ..	22	156	134	..	1,343	4	5	5	..	1,360	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT ..	(a) ..	4,477	5,215	4,898	7,834	8,00,244	4,076	4,225	3,425	6,459	18,03,783	279
	(b) ..	327	348	342	..	53,664	113	133	125	..	52,810	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHANPUR ..	(a) ..	1,109	6,974	5,189	6,240	2,04,740	1,950	7,931	5,658	9,159	19,31,738	200
	(b) ..	..	74	58	..	2,604	47	825	788	..	1,20,116	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or Inheritance. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which unlitigated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
JHELUM ..	(a) ..	258	2,115	293	687	2,504	3,580	3,003	3,380	4,42,808
	(b) ..	17	40	19	20	294	379	261		46,217
	(c) ..									
RAWALPINDI ..	(a) ..	343	864	654	681	2,767	2,761	2,406	2,308	5,17,566
	(b) ..	33	97	58	59	555	465	401		93,008
	(c) ..									
ASTROOK ..	(a) ..	251	3,069	333	1,035	2,468	9,263	6,755	4,801	6,87,151
	(b) ..	43	91	22	40	748	970	893		1,28,521
	(c) ..									
IANWALI ..	(a) ..	7	204	7	313	40	1,710	522	30	43,570
	(b) ..	73	1,017	316	1,043	2,721	13,182	10,078	5,403	8,93,725
	(c) ..	23	60	17	42	209	596	501		36,654

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) <i>Signifies</i> — Superior ownership or <i>malukdari</i> . (b) <i>Signifies</i> — Ownership. (c) <i>Signifies</i> — Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money dis- charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
JHELUM	(a)	1,808	2,270	1,810	2,197	3,03,139	4,042	5,189	3,545	3,815	13,34,239	350
	(b)	156	154	149	..	27,385	491	294	271	..	95,520	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAWALPINDI	(a)	713	1,825	1,571	1,883	2,25,759	8,082	7,308	5,236	6,323	31,58,181	504
	(b)	298	230	209	..	31,635	863	692	595	..	2,12,077	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ATTOCK	(a)	1,359	5,775	3,952	2,764	2,15,696	3,915	11,573	6,943	4,538	14,54,883	321
	(b)	348	374	347	..	55,139	642	968	752	..	1,71,960	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MIANWALI	(a)	27	1,285	215	13	4,380	140	7,362	4,293	64	86,077	..
	(b)	1,341	6,048	3,890	2,193	2,53,463	2,705	14,524	5,906	2,861	11,34,223	396
	(c)	107	327	228	..	10,269	160	372	372	..	24,809	..

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STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONTINUED.

District.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or sharehold. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIFTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in respect.	Mortgage-money paid.
							Total.	Of which culti- vated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
MONTGOMERY ..	(a) ..	65	1,400	101	2,305	722	12,001	8,207	11,539	5,94,240
	(b) ..	11	180	30	424	35	726	652		38,406
	(c) ..									
LAKSHMIPUR ..	(a) ..	394	4,067	166	2,101	2,292	23,256	22,218	30,385	27,30,301
	(b) ..	1	14	14	57	26	482	473		20,662
	(c) ..									
JHANG ..	(a) ..	2	1	1	14	2	44	37	12	249
	(b) ..	76	2,987	248	1,552	1,879	22,215	18,007	24,107	14,57,111
	(c) ..	2	52			22	252	162		5,748
MULTAH ..	(a) ..	16	2,601	2	75	9	151	55	160	4,120
	(b) ..	314	7,752	422	5,491	1,621	24,051	18,404	40,212	15,72,735
	(c) ..	8	224	14	192	15	162	102		10,590

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STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
MONTGOMERY ..	(a) ..	482	5,895	4,041	6,115	2,43,067	1,042	18,034	9,570	17,164	19,49,290	113
	(b) ..	13	123	112	..	9,145	48	704	539	..	55,946	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LYALLPUR ..	(a) ..	1,010	12,018	11,422	47,786	13,36,302	1,633	3,415	6,952	29,947	32,33,971	108
	(b) ..	4	69	66	..	2,171	1	28	28	..	16,000	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JHANG ..	(a) ..	5	31	17	26	223	4	16	11	16	273	..
	(b) ..	1,038	12,573	7,559	10,991	1,83,244	1,412	6,950	3,648	5,618	13,90,647	246
	(c) ..	9	74	62	..	..	6	16	11	..	2,751	..
MULHAN ..	(a) ..	12	3,482	2,553	3,574	1,566	26	488	351	598	1,169	..
	(b) ..	1,369	14,923	10,132	22,584	4,05,922	3,629	15,291	9,427	19,277	31,06,352	161
	(c) ..	8	67	55	..	500	67	1,108	967	..	44,031	..

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STATEMENT NO. XXIV—CONTINUED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or Mulkdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	GIRTS.		EXCHANGES.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
		Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of transactions.	Total area transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.
							Total.	Of which culti- vated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
MURAHARGARH	(a) ..	8	1,240	8	74	5	433	128	12	222
	(b) ..	272	7,617	332	2,276	2,495	14,325	7,465	9,791	7,95,152
	(c) ..	11	85	5	21	70	221	214	..	19,368
D. G. KHAN ..	(a) ..	3	8	..	..	5	227	68	17	796
	(b) ..	761	7,680	243	3,168	3,354	12,866	6,004	5,433	6,47,098
	(c) ..	11	181	9	54	53	317	178	..	7,917
PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	(a) ..	22	4,146	18	476	74	2,957	900	400	51,422
	(b) ..	8,640	96,544	14,771	41,759	1,33,065	350,654	194,595	5,11,308	4,16,59,413
	(c) ..	594	2,910	606	2,281	14,598	24,465	23,084	..	27,04,459
GRAND TOTAL		9,278	103,600	15,395	45,516	1,47,637	384,076	318,639	5,11,774	4,44,15,994

STATEMENT no. XXIV—CONCLUDED.

DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred— (a) Signifies— Superior ownership or talukdari. (b) Signifies— Ownership. (c) Signifies— Right of occupancy.	REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money charged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Multiple of revenue.
			Total.	Of which culti- vated.				Total.	Of which culti- vated.			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.			
MUZAFFARGARH	(a) ..	11	291	98	18	570	64	1,796	621	255	3,663	..
	(b) ..	1,936	9,001	4,208	5,631	3,37,788	3,615	18,938	5,611	6,517	11,31,196	172
	(c) ..	70	244	168	..	11,533	91	206	129	..	11,111	..
D. G. KHAN	(a) ..	4	8	6	1	..	15	207	54	23	..	..
	(b) ..	1,645	7,749	3,645	2,825	2,68,816	3,985	16,195	6,002	4,415	8,31,015	188
	(c) ..	21	173	117	..	1,420	70	306	206	..	7,615	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL.	(a) ..	64	8,128	4,077	6,490	6,964	392	10,564	5,766	1,731	75,987	..
	(b) ..	55,914	176,834	137,579	2,39,627	2,11,79,993	78,601	218,246	134,663	2,16,937	5,94,34,117	243
	(c) ..	5,167	9,602	8,941	..	7,86,533	4,206	9,243	7,932	..	13,93,377	..
GRAND TOTAL		61,145	194,574	150,597	2,46,117	2,10,73,489	83,009	238,058	148,411	2,16,688	5,89,08,481	..

**STATEMENT**  
(Vide paragraphs 29 and 31)  
**ABSTRACT OF MORTGAGES, SALES AND REDEMPTIONS**

1	DIVISION.	2	MORTGAGES BY			
			Agricultural tribes		Others to	
			Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
AMBALA	Hissar .. .. .	21,844	2,788	1,342	3,291	
	Rohtak .. .. .	9,051	856	211	384	
	Gurgaon .. .. .	9,833	1,521	138	628	
	Karnal .. .. .	5,579	2,823	282	794	
	Ambala .. .. .	5,713	2,225	190	741	
	Simla .. .. .	12	..	..	110	
JULIANP- DAB	Kangra .. .. .	6,114	363	364	543	
	Hoshiarpur .. .. .	7,967	514	171	644	
	Jullundur .. .. .	6,255	313	167	624	
	Ludhiana .. .. .	8,506	1,009	147	526	
	Ferozapore .. .. .	22,528	3,513	704	2,376	
LABORE	Lahore .. .. .	13,022	920	430	1,816	
	Amritsar .. .. .	2,143	580	126	751	
	Gurdaspur .. .. .	9,570	819	178	1,359	
	Sialkot .. .. .	8,812	518	140	602	
	Gujranwala .. .. .	9,411	5,546	91	1,171	
	Sheikhpura .. .. .	7,276	2,924	234	2,788	
RAWALPINDI	Gujrat .. .. .	6,942	4,284	322	1,113	
	Shahpur .. .. .	5,617	4,916	127	1,568	
	Jhelum .. .. .	2,735	627	95	351	
	Rawalpindi .. .. .	2,037	408	69	627	
	Attock .. .. .	7,369	1,811	346	697	
	Mianwali .. .. .	10,326	3,854	91	1,217	
MULTAN	Montgomery .. .. .	6,003	4,258	306	2,670	
	Lyalpur .. .. .	10,827	11,677	476	859	
	Jhang .. .. .	3,376	16,588	376	2,271	
	Multan .. .. .	2,889	15,883	66	7,546	
	Muzaffargarh .. .. .	2,980	8,340	148	3,581	
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	5,447	4,858	122	2,993	
	<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>227,284</b>	<b>104,816</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>44,536</b>	

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of the text.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15TH JUNE, 1935.

SALES BY				REDEMPTIONS BY			
Agricultural tribes to		Others to		Agricultural tribes from		Others from	
Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.	Agricultural tribes.	Others.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7,848	280	2,090	16,498	6,880	2,000	2,084	2,259
2,069	48	280	293	4,024	217	368	188
2,653	88	1,481	363	5,917	208	1,150	208
5,130	59	411	1,720	3,132	357	1,254	488
2,255	117	616	1,121	2,118	252	1,665	244
14	..	..	114	3	..	..	76
3,155	34	317	860	2,330	376	400	287
2,262	91	126	566	6,027	632	139	201
3,186	323	327	435	2,667	68	262	206
2,494	29	230	367	3,999	237	117	266
6,286	686	771	1,933	7,971	423	679	1,564
3,346	378	245	926	5,010	425	421	1,016
946	131	93	510	2,324	114	14	212
2,522	224	147	686	3,325	760	..	672
2,671	124	122	269	4,259	395	279	238
3,580	390	336	1,903	5,033	128	2,094	82
2,048	87	543	820	3,729	1,885	56	729
3,374	158	275	556	2,601	2,933	..	29
5,495	146	701	2,314	4,229	804	723	1,292
4,394	122	298	669	1,670	14	514	226
5,960	92	473	1,470	1,315	181	360	199
11,386	181	253	769	4,564	255	1,144	186
17,621	246	437	4,054	5,545	59	1,590	466
5,640	446	3,362	4,290	1,789	2,167	1,610	452
4,898	674	1,261	1,764	3,638	2,406	4,647	1,396
2,613	580	970	2,820	3,496	5,292	2,476	1,424
8,343	827	913	6,804	2,120	11,700	60	4,592
14,957	375	615	5,090	2,412	532	4,900	1,692
13,141	400	737	2,430	2,600	226	4,051	1,052
150,168	7,253	16,290	62,412	104,637	34,941	32,087	21,909



**STATEMENT**  
(Vide paragraphs 30  
SALES OF LAND

YEAR.	Number of trans- fers.	AREA TRANS- FERRED.		Price.	PRICE PER ACRE.	
		Total.	Of which cultivat- ed.		Total.	Culti- vated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1896-97	45,691	Acres. 266,767	Acres. 148,535	Rs. 1,16,35,853	Rs. 43	Rs. 78
1897-98	49,343	305,362	168,018	1,35,49,377	44	81
1898-99	46,462	277,931	155,408	1,29,01,236	46	83
1899-1900	48,665	275,413	159,943	1,29,49,047	47	81
1900-01	55,298	323,353	180,963	1,50,08,486	46	83
Average of 5 years ending 1901	49,096	289,765	162,573	1,31,88,900	46	81
1901-02	42,135	248,701	142,982	1,01,18,814	41	71
1902-03	36,322	232,539	138,870	96,63,775	41	71
1903-04	38,804	224,385	132,324	1,12,94,774	50	85
1904-05	38,644	201,608	123,287	1,06,46,997	53	86
1905-06	42,507	232,333	142,386	1,20,34,917	52	85
Average of 5 years ending 1906	39,682	227,752	135,570	1,07,51,849	47	79
1906-07	37,809	202,232	114,003	1,17,98,959	58	103
1907-08	41,717	209,622	120,685	1,21,53,089	58	101
1908-09	45,996	231,163	123,459	1,40,66,608	61	114
1909-10	47,837	228,633	126,191	1,52,83,910	67	121
1910-11	44,093	211,376	123,287	1,56,66,592	75	129
Average of 5 years ending 1911	43,430	216,605	121,506	1,38,31,832	64	114
1911-12	50,747	245,203	151,664	1,86,99,737	76	123
1912-13	53,074	279,222	164,755	1,96,94,495	71	107
1913-14	53,913	209,605	121,880	3,02,81,206	144	249
1914-15	52,027	220,623	133,938	2,41,30,637	109	180
1915-16	50,627	233,499	106,799	2,30,15,279	99	216
Average of 5 years ending 1916	52,078	237,030	139,792	2,31,64,201	97	166

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IN THE PUNJAB.

Revenue in rupees.	Price per rupee of land revenue.	Sales by agricultural tribes.	Sales to agricultural tribes.	Sales by others.	Sales to others.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,74,819	66	..	..	..	..
1,82,984	74	..	..	..	..
1,70,600	76	..	..	..	..
1,55,183	83	..	..	..	..
1,58,662	95	..	..	..	..
1,69,414	78	..	..	..	..
1,35,604	75	..	..	..	..
1,23,062	79	132,310	138,290	59,606	58,705
1,16,923	97	153,396	141,722	54,476	60,067
1,14,949	93	151,041	152,061	58,387	55,142
1,14,086	106	163,209	163,699	70,207	53,561
1,20,913	89	*149,969	148,948	60,938	59,624
1,13,694	104	152,445	156,445	67,819	63,819
1,10,348	110	158,492	168,562	75,282	63,215
1,13,483	124	181,499	187,280	74,852	69,071
1,15,430	132	193,083	198,927	63,703	57,850
1,28,905	123	166,785	181,005	64,267	50,047
1,16,350	119	170,061	178,444	69,185	60,802
1,67,944	111	183,901	214,438	68,977	53,440
2,12,429	93	182,941	253,556	123,757	53,142
1,49,314	202	193,082	207,097	57,159	43,144
1,78,668	134	173,300	181,798	59,486	60,988
1,52,570	151	206,629	226,226	62,452	42,755
1,72,185	135	187,951	216,623	79,266	50,694

\*This and the following averages are for four years only.

STATEMENT  
(Vide paragraphs 80

## SALES OF LAND

YEAR.	Number of transfers.	AREA TRANSFERRED.		Price.	PRICE PER ACRE.	
		Total	Of which cultivated.		Total	Cultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916-17 .. ..	50,447	219,541	107,227	2,43,43,372	111	227
1917-18 .. ..	51,899	172,453	100,650	2,53,89,337	147	252
1918-19 .. ..	47,620	213,965	142,169	2,61,50,374	122	184
1919-20 .. ..	54,902	223,049	142,823	3,92,62,470	176	275
1920-21 .. ..	51,577	215,536	137,824	4,75,51,824	221	345
Average of 5 years ending 1921	51,289	208,909	126,139	3,25,39,476	156	258
1921-22 .. ..	57,497	227,583	134,955	5,20,00,773	222	385
1922-23 .. ..	51,749	206,846	125,745	3,35,23,469	191	314
1923-24 .. ..	52,331	194,290	118,714	4,54,76,205	234	383
1924-25 .. ..	60,692	215,487	123,724	5,41,81,533	251	438
1925-26 .. ..	63,432	219,902	131,502	6,27,64,099	286	477
Average of 5 years ending 1926	57,140	212,821	126,928	5,07,90,216	238	400
1926-27 .. ..	62,974	228,988	151,712	6,58,66,444	244	368
1927-28 .. ..	67,790	224,905	146,232	5,87,71,137	261	402
1928-29 .. ..	63,949	228,370	147,564	5,49,07,896	241	372
1929-30 .. ..	64,680	199,625	127,632	5,17,67,014	260	406
1930-31 .. ..	60,855	182,389	116,509	4,89,79,548	263	420
Average of 5 years ending 1931	64,649	212,835	137,934	5,40,58,409	254	392
1931-32 .. ..	62,363	183,529	110,008	4,53,50,061	247	412
1932-33 .. ..	73,180	193,132	141,077	5,24,22,289	271	372
1933-34 .. ..	76,524	191,203	118,500	5,65,07,706	296	477
1934-35 .. ..	78,401	218,246	134,663	5,24,34,117	240	389

NO. XXVI—CONCLUDED.

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IN THE PUNJAB—CONCLUDED.

Revenue in rupees.	Price per rupee of land revenue.	Sales by agricultural tribes.	Sales to agricultural tribes.	Sales by others.	Sales to others.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,54,921	157	182,718	203,451	58,670	37,937
1,48,575	171	146,771	154,836	42,923	33,846
2,05,625	127	163,660	194,687	78,435	37,432
1,97,788	199	166,044	191,968	76,580	50,652
1,94,237	245	154,270	181,011	81,860	55,119
1,80,229	181	160,497	185,195	67,696	42,997
1,77,859	292	193,944	205,650	69,288	57,582
1,73,491	228	153,945	181,125	69,656	42,476
1,66,711	273	163,321	169,335	57,327	51,413
1,80,269	300	182,662	188,717	59,015	52,960
2,08,047	301	172,894	190,848	68,949	51,195
1,81,275	280	173,353	187,075	64,847	51,125
2,09,624	287	168,495	182,393	83,383	69,485
2,15,541	273	167,992	181,142	75,970	62,820
2,24,368	245	167,177	181,315	83,601	69,463
1,98,161	281	166,956	170,027	60,120	50,049
1,91,922	255	138,061	144,002	64,045	58,104
2,07,927	260	160,336	171,776	73,424	61,984
1,73,661	281	136,192	139,075	60,059	59,176
2,05,796	255	142,513	145,746	66,547	63,314
1,81,883	311	143,465	142,324	63,376	64,409
2,16,937	241	157,411	163,388	80,642	69,665

STATEMENT no. XXVII.

(Vide paragraph 29 of the text.)

MORTGAGES OF LAND IN THE PUNJAB.

YEAR.	Total cultivated area under usufructuary mortgage.	Percentage of cultivated area under usufructuary mortgage.	Cultivated area redeemed.	Cultivated area mortgaged.	Mortgage money per rupee of revenue of area mortgaged.	Total area redeemed by agricultural tribes.	Total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes.	Total area mortgaged to agricultural tribes.	Total area mortgaged to others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97 .. .. .	..	..	218,181	351,612	49	..	..	..	..
1897-98 .. .. .	..	..	293,655	411,805	53	..	..	..	..
1898-99 .. .. .	..	..	241,842	349,971	46	..	..	..	..
1899-1900 .. .. .	..	..	189,352	312,724	55	..	..	..	..
1900-01 .. .. .	..	..	176,595	270,880	55	..	..	..	..
Average of 5 years .. .. .	..	..	233,925	330,393	..	..	..	..	..
1901-02 .. .. .	3,287,937	12.3	167,432	184,263	53	..	..	..	..
1902-03 .. .. .	3,231,303	12.1	148,932	175,532	57	124,679	109,656	132,440	72,345
1903-04 .. .. .	3,433,477	12.9	164,885	180,170	61	162,929	133,640	153,192	80,769
1904-05 .. .. .	3,323,619	12.1	194,232	173,042	63	190,179	194,149	176,675	60,137
1905-06 .. .. .	3,402,633	12.2	220,596	183,303	67	225,118	261,595	186,113	60,630
Average of 5 years .. .. .	3,367,693	..	173,773	173,842	..	*177,051	189,910	162,142	66,743
1906-07 .. .. .	3,375,873	12.01	279,793	199,932	75	301,073	216,954	206,429	59,047
1907-08 .. .. .	3,235,237	10.4	282,255	212,596	80	293,256	232,065	213,178	63,615
1908-09 .. .. .	3,182,258	11.1	262,192	232,723	86	310,732	254,076	230,632	31,432

1909-10	..	..	..	3,352,685	12-4	278,019	224,841	85	301,878	268,437	233,008	77,108
1910-11	..	..	..	3,551,862	11-9	348,003	184,930	87	384,085	236,510	210,686	68,488
Average of 5 years			..	3,299,743	..	274,226	211,415	..	306,305	239,608	218,958	70,981
1911-12	..	..	..	3,366,456	12-0	252,836	206,387	89	342,794	237,446	214,460	68,571
1912-13	..	..	..	3,266,781	11-7	268,688	219,672	74	307,045	257,822	230,005	74,162
1913-14	..	..	..	3,202,707	11-5	232,200	245,651	89	304,397	283,318	254,507	83,745
1914-15	..	..	..	3,176,497	11-6	239,644	228,688	88	272,264	266,383	238,118	73,852
1915-16	..	..	..	3,183,980	11-5	210,067	227,396	88	225,344	276,405	251,188	77,768
Average of 5 years			..	3,239,384	..	250,717	225,551	..	270,889	265,274	237,775	75,640
1916-17	..	..	..	3,200,040	11-5	187,407	219,712	85	199,455	246,176	220,272	76,150
1917-18	..	..	..	3,143,163	10-9	200,865	199,779	91	217,037	223,531	204,611	87,090
1918-19	..	..	..	3,119,242	10-9	261,920	210,513	97	253,156	234,302	212,473	65,033
1919-20	..	..	..	3,116,749	10-8	349,398	260,811	131	348,037	284,464	267,576	65,257
1920-21	..	..	..	3,016,684	10-5	333,154	272,808	136	382,053	310,655	239,000	73,482
Average of 5 years			..	3,130,953	..	276,547	232,691	..	279,948	259,826	238,786	67,002
1921-22	..	..	..	3,930,306	10-2	271,932	259,651	122	271,563	288,455	269,056	71,987
1922-23	..	..	..	3,901,158	10-0	223,608	248,527	136	223,760	287,480	269,018	67,168
1923-24	..	..	..	3,892,538	10-0	189,681	243,875	127	195,567	280,827	256,870	75,343
1924-25	..	..	..	3,925,046	9-9	195,410	261,400	127	198,945	297,178	269,053	78,869
1925-26	..	..	..	3,977,075	9-9	210,619	280,385	127	205,218	318,349	285,835	92,069
Average of 5 years			..	3,925,945	..	218,250	258,868	..	219,010	294,458	269,766	77,085
1926-27	..	..	..	3,051,841	10-12	192,388	267,439	129	193,834	298,053	266,441	80,776
1927-28	..	..	..	3,141,608	10-6	182,759	284,880	115	173,732	313,565	277,524	92,682
1928-29	..	..	..	3,178,843	10-7	165,386	370,616	119	165,159	307,898	282,523	86,666
1929-30	..	..	..	3,218,820	10-8	151,943	369,269	113	146,440	297,683	261,819	85,633
1930-31	..	..	..	3,481,633	11-5	125,922	265,542	105	118,506	288,066	248,613	95,783
Average of 5 years			..	3,214,449	..	168,660	271,549	..	159,534	298,013	263,384	86,308
1931-32	..	..	..	3,432,189	11-9	113,613	293,790	83	102,607	315,062	253,637	121,688
1932-33	..	..	..	3,547,970	11-6	123,218	325,784	88	110,557	357,743	273,008	147,637
1933-34	..	..	..	3,710,134	12-1	121,385	288,991	89	102,011	323,463	288,049	139,362
1934-35	..	..	..	3,867,603	12-5	176,834	356,654	81	139,578	332,100	271,820	149,352

\*This and the following averages are for four years only.

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STATEMENT no. XXVIII.

(Vide paragraph 32 of the text.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY REVENUE OFFICERS (ORIGINAL CASES ONLY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.

District.	REVENUE CASES (INCLUDING EXECUTION OF DECREES).								
	Number of Revenue Officers employed.	Revenue Court cases under the Tenancy Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Tenancy Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Land Revenue Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Land Allotment Act.	Cases under the Redemption of Mortgages Act.	Miscellaneous Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Number of cases pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Provincial total ..	401	24,206	30,063	113,285	4,133	1,248	23,830	176,815	23,768

## STATEMENT no. XXIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING LOSSES BY AND GAINS TO AGRICULTURAL TRIBES BY SALES AND MORTGAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JUNE, 1935.

Divisions.	District.	Tribe.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
AUSAVAL.	Hissar.	Ahir ..	18	..	..	7	28	..	..	7	
		Arain ..	..	99	..	71	..	78	..	71	
		Bishnoi ..	295	..	740	..	299	..	580	..	46
		Dogar ..	..	13	..	46	3	..	..	..	
		Gujar ..	..	60	57	..	..	22	57	..	
		Jat ..	789	..	1,239	..	961	..	694	..	
		Mali ..	..	194	110	..	4	..	11	..	
		Moghal ..	..	178	..	144	..	194	..	127	
		Pathan ..	..	107	..	163	..	107	..	171	
		Rajput ..	..	1,982	..	39	..	1,078	..	1,011	
		Salyad ..	..	68	..	10	..	8	..	10	
		Koreshi ..	194	..	125	..	172	..	125	..	
		Gaur Brahman ..	44	..	39	..	17	..	..	24	
		Net gain or loss ..	..	1,441	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	
		AUSAVAL.	Rohtak.	Ahir ..	91	..	78	..	93	..	76
Arain ..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Biloch ..	..			7	5	..	..	7	6	..	
Chanhan ..	..			10	..	..	..	5	..	..	
Gujar ..	..			30	19	..	..	1	11	..	
Jat ..	491			..	208	..	..	40	76	..	
Mali ..	..			8	9	..	..	1	4	..	
Moghal ..	..			9	..	11	..	9	..	11	
Pathan ..	84			..	..	45	85	..	..	61	
Rajput ..	..			198	..	50	..	171	..	80	
Ror ..	..			13	..	..	..	7	..	..	
Sini ..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salyad ..	..			20	..	23	..	7	..	17	
Taga ..	..			17	..	24	..	19	..	8	
Koreshi ..	..			20	7	..	..	17	..	6	
Gaur Brahman ..	1	..	11	..	108	..	4	..			
Net gain or loss ..	..	645	184	..	..	..	..	..			



STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribo.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AUNDA—continued.	Gurgaon.	Ahir	268		302		444		307	
		Biloh		34		45		25		45
		Gujar	88		39		153		29	
		Jat		413		49		78		73
		Khanwada		90		17		26		17
		Koresbi				10		4		10
		Mali		16		3		10		3
		Meo		355		26		96		26
		Moghal		22		25		22		25
		Pathan		22		4		9		4
		Rajput		712		308		557		805
		Saiyad		25	1,226			4		36
		Taga		23		48				18
		Gaur Brahman		24	103			34		61
									17	
		Net gain or loss	..	1,833	1,343	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnal.	Ahir	2			8		3		8
		Ansari	10			19		10		19
		Arain	19		71		33		43	
		Dogar		8	23			4	23	
		Gadi		53	32			17		1
		Gujar		316		234		50		260
		Jat		1,193		21		79		101
		Kamboh		52		5		12		6
		Mali	89		117		113		55	
		Moghal	4			81		4		
		Pathan	51		134		95		156	77
		Koresbi		56	39				14	44
		Rajput		568	117			134	74	
		Ror		166		31		27		23
Saiyad		20	109			6		97		
Taga		75	14			3		5		
Usmani		7		26			6			
Brahman		203	69			34		27		
Saini		1				1				
		Net gain or loss	..	2,541	352	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AMBALA—continued.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AMBALA.	Abbasi	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	3
	Ansari	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2
	Arain	..	..	44	..	61	..	6	..	57
	Gujar	..	..	239	..	..	..	24	..	19
	Jat	..	..	152	..	435	..	365	..	67
	Kambohi	..	..	45	..	29	..	27	..	18
	Kanot	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1
	Koreahi	..	..	4	..	43	..	..	..	57
	Labana	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	6
	Magh	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Mali	..	..	15	..	43	..	63	..	39
	Mughal	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Rajput	..	..	1,631	..	..	..	237	..	614
	Pathan	..	..	4	..	2	..	9	..	3
	Saini	..	..	84	..	55	..	102	..	45
Saiyad	..	..	..	..	10	..	51	..	6	
Taga	..	..	54	..	130	..	58	..	130	
Gaur Brahman	..	..	..	..	50	..	49	..	19	
			Net gain or loss	..	2,035	499	..	..	..	..
SIMLA.	Kanot	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Koli	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Net gain or loss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
JULYANDRA.	Kangra.	Arañ	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	
		Rathi	..	391	..	48	..	307	..	83	
		Gadi	..	28	..	5	..	19	..	4	
		Ghirath	..	..	49	138	..	..	13	124	..
		Jat	..	..	53	..	4	..	45	..	4
		Rajput	..	258	..	..	8	238	..	..	63
		Saini	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	2
		Gujar	..	..	165	17	..	..	139	14	..
		Kanet	..	102	..	40	..	78	..	..	..
		Koli	..	..	14	4	..	..	11	..	11
	Thakur	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	1	..	
	Dagi	..	..	..	55	..	8	..	54	10	
	Chhang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Brahman	..	336	..	145	..	226	..	29	..	
			Net gain or loss	..	9	283	..	..	..	..	..
	Hemchangan.	Rajput	..	..	1,323	..	338	..	1,143	..	392
		Jat	..	215	..	137	..	223	..	118	..
		Saini	..	256	..	84	..	253	..	82	..
		Arañ	..	58	..	30	..	67	..	23	..
		Pathan	..	..	32	..	25	..	23	..	1
Safyat		..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	7	
Koreshi		..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Bahti		..	35	..	17	..	35	..	15	..	
Gujar		..	307	..	99	..	351	..	123	..	
Mahton		..	82	..	33	..	68	..	28	..	
Moghal	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	1		
Awan	..	..	49	2	..	..	7	..	2		
Chhang	..	..	1	..	15	76	..	..	15		
Labana	..	38	..	4	..	49	..	7	..		
Dogar	..	43	..	2	..	39	..	3	..		
Brahman	..	137	..	14	..	107	..	10	..		
Kanet	..	..	103	1	..	..	100	1	..		
		Net gain or loss	..	343	35	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jullundur.	Jat	370	..	309	..	397	..	361	..	
	Rajput	..	783	..	519	..	699	..	173	
	Pathan	15	..	..	113	..	..	..	119	
	Awan	..	35	11	..	..	10	11	..	
	Saiyad	4	..	..	20	10	..	..	23	
	Dogar	9	..	..	25	9	..	..	25	
	Gujar	..	50	..	8	..	48	..	22	
	Saini	129	..	69	..	123	..	61	..	
	Arain	185	..	300	..	199	..	244	..	
	Kamboh	..	29	17	..	..	36	..	..	
	Labana	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	
	Mahtam	48	..	25	..	46	..	25	..	
Koreahi	..	4	..	43	..	4	..	49		
Not gain or loss		..	146	5	..	..	..	..	..	
Ludhiana.	Arain	..	1	30	..	..	13	..	5	
	Awan	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	
	Dogar	..	17	..	4	..	10	..	14	
	Gujar	..	85	31	..	79	4	..	..	
	Jat	198	..	287	..	441	168	..	..	
	Kamboh	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	
	Labana	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	1	
	Pathan	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	8	
	Rajput	..	926	..	109	..	323	..	140	
	Saini	2	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	
	Saiyad	..	17	2	..	..	16	..	..	
Koreahi	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Net gain or loss		..	862	201	..	..	..	..	1	

JULLANDHUR—continued.

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jalandhar—continued.	Ferozepore.	Rajput ..	..	1,679	..	104	..	615	..	347
		Saiyad ..	12	..	..	12	..	18	..	12
		Dogar ..	..	254	..	335	..	240	..	317
		Arain ..	..	15	37	..	31	..	30	..
		Mahtam ..	29	..	66	..	69	..	72	..
		Koroshi ..	..	..	26	..	1	..	89	..
		Kamboh ..	42	..	16	..	45	..	..	8
		Pathan ..	55	..	3	..	35	..	9	..
		Baloch ..	..	129	7	..	..	45	3	..
		Mussalman Jat ..	..	224	..	43	..	88	..	13
		Gujar ..	..	18	..	9	..	13	..	8
		Moghal ..	124	..	30	181	..	..	..	30
		Bodla ..	..	268	106	..	..	86	63	..
		Saini ..	12	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
		Sothar Bagri ..	..	7	..	30	7	..	..	..
		Kumhar Bagri ..	..	88	..	69	..	13	..	68
		Labana ..	..	122	..	51	..	123	..	53
Other Jat ..	..	179	506	..	796	..	590	..		
		Net gain or loss	..	2,809	85	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore.	Lahore.	Jat ..	22	..	196	..	532	..	175	..
		Arain ..	324	..	32	..	357	..	126	..
		Rajput ..	..	313	..	135	..	365	..	141
		Kamboh ..	106	..	..	60	115	..	..	23
		Saiyad ..	..	2	..	7	..	7	1	..
		Koroshi ..	..	25	..	3	..	20	..	3
		Awan ..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	3
		Labana ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		Pathan ..	41	..	..	73	41	..	..	67
		Mahtam ..	5	..	..	20	5	..	..	20
		Baloch ..	24	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Moghal ..	..	319	23	..	..	318	37	..		
Dogar ..	..	351	..	82	..	352	..	82		
		Net gain or loss	..	490	..	128	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lakshmi—continued.	Amritsar.	Jat .. .. .	..	468	..	49	..	85	28	..	53
		Rajput .. .. .	..	110	..	49	..	80	..	..	..
		Arain .. .. .	124	..	53	..	140	..	52	..	..
		Saiyad .. .. .	24	..	5	..	22	..	4	..	..
		Mughal .. .. .	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
		Pathan .. .. .	..	37	..	12	..	..	30	..	..
		Dogar .. .. .	..	40	..	7	..	..	26	..	7
		Kamboh .. .. .	64	..	..	12	..	62	..	..	10
		Awan .. .. .	..	13	..	2	..	..	7	..	11
		Gujar .. .. .	6	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	1
	Koreshi .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	
	Labana .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Not gain or loss		..	454	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Gurdaspur.	Jat .. .. .	..	32	479	..	102	..	542	..	150
		Rajput .. .. .	..	269	..	120	..	495	..	..	..
Saiyad .. .. .		..	19	3	..	11	..	8	..	..	
Mughal .. .. .		..	10	..	530	..	10	..	..	534	
Pathan .. .. .		..	26	11	..	..	25	..	..	..	
Arain .. .. .		206	..	121	..	205	..	125	..	..	
Labana .. .. .		34	..	9	..	22	..	8	..	..	
Saini .. .. .		203	..	81	..	189	..	75	..	..	
Gujar .. .. .		5	..	..	64	..	2	..	..	22	
Dogar .. .. .		..	22	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	
Kamboh .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Chhang .. .. .	..	17	..	3	..	..	17	..	3		
Koreshi .. .. .	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	2		
Not gain or loss		..	641	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lahore—continued.	Sialkot.	Jat .. .. .	..	623	214	..	..	304	214	..
		Rajput .. .. .	..	217	..	216	..	90	..	21
		Awan .. .. .	..	45	..	36	..	45	..	3
		Saiyad .. .. .	100	..	8	..	108	..	9	..
		Arairi .. .. .	246	..	57	..	250	..	50	..
		Dogar .. .. .	8	..	..	18	8	..	..	1
		Moghal .. .. .	31	..	..	6	31	..	..	..
		Gujar .. .. .	61	..	5	..	9	..	8	..
		Pathan .. .. .	4	..	8	..	4	..	10	..
		Korechi .. .. .	..	4	..	7	..	3	..	..
		Sahi .. .. .	11	..	4	..	11	..	4	..
		Labana .. .. .	16	..	..	15	16	..	4	..
		Kamboh .. .. .	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		Net gain or loss	..	378	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lahore—continued.	Gujranwala.	Rajput .. .. .	..	281	..	700	..	5	..	51
		Jat .. .. .	..	5,242	633	..	104	548	..	
		Labana .. .. .	22	..	1	..	22	..	1	
		Gujar .. .. .	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	
		Arairi .. .. .	..	63	66	..	62	42	..	
		Saiyad .. .. .	74	..	..	..	97	..	16	
		Moghal .. .. .	..	11	9	..	11	9	..	
		Korechi .. .. .	27	..	..	47	27	..	..	
		Awan .. .. .	10	..	..	16	16	..	..	
		Pathan .. .. .	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	
Baloch .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..			
Dogar .. .. .	4	..	..	..	4	..	..			
Net gain or loss	..	5,455	..	54	..	..	..	..		

## STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LAWSON—continued.	Sheikhpura.	Jat .. .. .	..	1,417	293	..	107	..	..	58
		Rajput .. .. .	..	564	..	23	..	160	..	18
		Araia .. .. .	..	123	130	..	..	2	113	..
		Machabi .. .. .	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kamboh .. .. .	16	..	28	..	25	..	..	32
		Labana .. .. .	..	38	83	..	25	..	..	17
		Awan .. .. .	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
		Pathan .. .. .	..	141	..	10	..	42	..	..
		Saiyad .. .. .	..	103	3	..	40	..	3	..
		Dogar .. .. .	..	15	6	..	..	10	6	..
		Gujar .. .. .	14	..	..	40	20	..	..	41
		Moghal .. .. .	..	51	..	31	..	52	..	31
		Mahtam .. .. .	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Kharal .. .. .	..	172	12	..	14	..	28	..
		Korechi .. .. .	..	10	3	..	8	..	..	1
Bloch .. .. .	..	2	..	17	22	..	..	17		
Christian .. .. .	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Saini .. .. .	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	..		
Net gain or loss			..	2,690	456	..	..	..	..	..
RAWALPIND.	Gujrat.	Jat .. .. .	..	3,416	60	..	76	..	..	9
		Gujar .. .. .	..	452	..	154	..	325	..	176
		Awan .. .. .	9	..	2	..	10	..	12	..
		Korechi .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	5
		Moghal .. .. .	..	27	8	..	..	21	..	6
		Araia .. .. .	100	..	30	..	104	..	25	..
		Pathan .. .. .	13	..	8	..	9	..	5	..
		Saiyad .. .. .	..	48	36	..	49	..	30	..
		Rajput .. .. .	..	295	40	..	..	53	..	39
		Labana .. .. .	165	..	100	..	158	..	74	..
		Behrupia .. .. .	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
		Maliar .. .. .	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Baloch .. .. .	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Muhiyal .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Net gain or loss			..	3,962	122	..	..	..	..	..



STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

1	Division.	2	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
					Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
					+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Shahpurr.	Ahir ..	..	11	..	2	14	..	..	2	..	..
		Arafn ..	..	1	..	21	..	4	..	19	..	..
		Avan ..	..	161	..	127	57	..	..	166	..	..
		Baloch ..	..	377	..	36	..	25	..	36	..	..
		Pathan ..	..	48	..	32	..	49	..	32	..	..
		Jat ..	..	2,607	..	467	..	144	..	50	..	..
		Rajput ..	..	650	..	173	..	..	179	107	..	..
		Saiyad ..	..	128	..	110	..	64	..	97	..	..
		Koreahi ..	..	100	..	29	..	44	..	20	..	..
		Kamboh ..	..	39	..	..	34	..	16	..	34	..
		Khokhar ..	..	564	..	..	78	..	58	..	77	..
		Gujar ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..
		Moghal ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Maliar ..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
		Net gain or loss ..	..	4,789	..	555	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhalum.	Avan ..	..	130	..	137	..	..	19	30	..	..
		Biloch ..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rhatti ..	..	26	..	..	31	..	9	..	49	..
		Chauhan ..	..	2	..	23	..	1	..	23	..	..
		Gakhar ..	..	2	..	..	20	..	10	..	49	..
		Gujar ..	..	16	..	..	10	..	16	..	..	..
		Janjua ..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..
		Jat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kahut ..	..	99	..	89	..	20	..	67	..	..
		Kasur ..	..	53	..	..	15	..	21	..	16	..
		Kasar ..	..	11	..	25	..	65	..	15	..	..
		Khandoya ..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..
		Khokhar ..	..	1	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..
		Koreahi ..	..	10	..	..	13	..	10	..	16	..
		Lilla ..	..	11	..	3	..	11	..	6	..	..
		Mair and Manhasa ..	..	152	..	..	14	..	126	..	26	..
		Maliar ..	..	30	..	71	..	44	..	60	..	..
		Moghal ..	..	..	15	26	..	..	3	17	..	..
		Pathan ..	..	7	..	9	..	7	..	9	..	..
	Rajput ..	..	..	131	..	134	..	62	..	140	..	
	Saiyad ..	..	57	..	..	10	..	88	..	19	..	
	Muhial ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
	Gadhok Kanungos ..	..	..	5	..	13	..	5	..	18	..	
	Kakezai ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
		Net gain or loss ..	..	531	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..

RAWALPINDI—continued.

STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
RAWALPINDI—continued.	Rawalpindi.	Awan	..	34	..	48	6	..	..	57	
		Daniel	..	4	..	55	..	4	..	35	
		Dhund	..	9	..	29	9	..	..	35	
		Gakhar	..	27	..	149	..	3	..	18	
		Gujar	..	172	..	116	..	40	..	120	
		Jat	..	7	..	40	..	7	..	40	
		Khethwal	2	..	27	..	3	..	..	31	
		Khattar	..	18	..	26	..	17	..	26	
		Koroohi	..	7	..	44	..	8	..	44	
		Maliar	..	17	..	52	..	38	..	45	
		Mughal	..	..	26	..	30	..	1	..	22
		Pathan	2	..	..	99	..	2	..	..	107
		Rajput	..	146	..	264	..	..	21	..	121
		Satti	..	3	..	72	..	7	..	..	66
		Saiyad	..	..	20	..	60	..	6	..	60
Brakman	..	22	..	7	..	11	..	1	..		
Net gain or loss			..	424	..	381	..	..	..	..	
	Attock.	Pathan	..	44	..	48	..	33	..	48	
		Awan	..	217	..	253	..	511	..	139	
		Gujar	..	189	..	31	..	124	..	54	
		Rajput	..	504	..	169	..	290	..	163	
		Khattar	..	602	..	356	..	364	..	274	
		Mughal	..	40	..	203	..	132	..	203	
		Maliar	..	120	..	180	..	128	..	195	
		Saiyad	..	..	92	..	527	..	7	..	526
		Gakhar	..	..	3	..	12	..	3	..	12
		Sadiqi Shakh	..	..	11	..	21	..	10	..	22
		Koroohi	..	..	29	..	20	..	4	..	23
		Bati Shaikh	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
		Jat	..	7	..	..	20	..	5	..	20
		Janjua	..	..	3	..	20	..	3	..	15
		Bhati	..	9	..	..	26	..	8	..	25
Biloch	..	62	..	6	..	55	..	6	..		
Kahut	..	..	6	..	4	..	6	..	4		
Muhiyal	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..		
Jodhra	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..		
Shaikh Bati	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..		
Net gain or loss			..	1,435	..	122	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT no. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribe.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAWALPINDI—continued.		Mianwali.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		Biloch	..	611	..	249	..	244	..	267
		Jat	..	1,778	3,240	..	668	..	3,332	..
		Saiyad	..	1,524	..	306	..	1,235	..	263
		Korechi	68	..	115	..	72	..	..	21
		Pathan	..	62	..	3,097	..	351	..	3,112
		Arain	..	50	..	25	..	53	..	24
		Awan	..	63	..	455	..	102	..	307
		Rajput	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..
		Net gain or loss	..	3,763	191	..	..	..	..	..
MUZAFFAR.		Montgomery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Arain	..	88	..	141	..	106	..	328
		Bhatti	69	..	7	..	82	..	7	..
		Biloch	..	128	..	61	..	95	..	112
		Bodla	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	47
		Jat	..	490	1,945	..	..	98	..	215
		Kamboh	..	470	663	..	109	..	..	378
		Khagga	..	24	1	..	..	24	..	1
		Kharral	..	93	281	..	78	..	..	185
		Korechi	..	725	5	..	..	662	..	29
		Mahram	..	648	..	20	..	30	..	20
		Pathan	..	53	..	190	..	43	..	190
		Rajput	..	1,149	307	..	533	..	..	137
		Saiyad	..	63	..	41	..	47	..	45
		Mughal	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	6
		Awan	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	26
		Net gain or loss	..	3,662	2,916	..	..	..	..	..

LXXIII

## STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Muzran—continued.	Lyallpur.	Arañ	2,006	..	109	..	255	..	143	..
		Bhatti	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Biloch	679	90	..	26	..	..	..	36
		Gujar	246	28	..	5	..	..	7	..
		Jat	6,222	680	..	438	..	205	..	..
		Kamboh	582	16	..	4	..	..	..	34
		Khaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kharral	183	78	..	36	..	..	..	7
		Kokara	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Koreshi	61	8	..	14	..	80	..	..
		Pathan	86	..	101	..	49	..	..	17
		Rajput	913	..	36	..	213	..	..	141
		Saini	21	28	..	..	18	..	..	8
		Saiyad	123	..	93	18	..	119	..	..
		Awan	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Gakhar	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		
Christian	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Net gain or loss	..	11,201	537	..	..	..	..	
Jhang.		Biloch	1,129	..	403	109	..	..	159	..
		Jat	6,023	432	..	63	77	..	86	..
		Koreshi	584	..	4	..	..	84	..	
		Nekokara	327	..	35	..	3	..	36	..
		Rajput	5,791	272	..	..	193	129	..	..
		Arañ	107	..	4	..	15	..	37	..
		Saiyad	2,256	144	..	116	..	78	..	..
		Pathan	16	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Gujar	51	..	14	..	..	..	14	..
		Christian	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Net gain or loss	..	16,312	390	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT NO. XXXI—CONTINUED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.				
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Muzaffargarh.	Multan.	Arañ	1,621	19	..	68	..	3	..	..	
		Awan	133	..	..	13	..	18	..	19	
		Biloch	320	258	..	..	..	2	..	217	
		Gujar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Jat	8,581	68	..	..	..	109	..	368	
		Kamboh	386	..	..	20	..	14	..	20	
		Kharral	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Khokhar	51	..	..	6	..	14	..	6	
		Koreshi	186	..	..	833	..	18	..	824	
		Mahtam	236	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	
		Moghal	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	
		Od	225	37	..	..	..	153	..	37	
		Pathan	2,042	315	..	..	..	9	..	300	
		Rajput	1,179	242	..	..	..	..	..	123	
		Saiyad	445	56	..	..	..	174	..	81	
Saini	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Ahir	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Net gain or loss			..	15,817	86	..	..	..	..	..	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh.	Arañ	..	341	..	..	14	..	12	..	..
		Awan	..	31	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
		Biloch	..	1,163	856	..	..	179	..	750	..
		Jat	..	5,076	..	..	628	..	110	..	634
		Mahtam	..	10	30	..	..	4	..	30	..
		Koreshi	..	943	112	..	..	..	48	105	..
		Pathan	..	90	..	..	61	..	10	..	67
		Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Saiyad	..	540	..	..	155	..	8	..	189		
Net gain or loss			..	8,192	140	..	..	..	..	..	

Muzaffargarh—continued.

lxv

STATEMENT NO. XXIX—CONCLUDED.

Division.	District.	Tribes.	IN ALL TRANSACTIONS.				IN TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES ONLY.			
			Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.	
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Muzan—concluded.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Biloch .. .. .	..	2,241	761	..	46	..	492	..
		Jat .. .. .	..	2,230	..	216	..	48	..	281
		Saiyad .. .. .	..	138	220	..	43	..	206	..
		Peshan .. .. .	..	77	..	137	..	1	..	116
		Koreshi .. .. .	..	6	..	236	..	28	..	236
		Araia .. .. .	..	30	14	..	5	..	6	..
		Machhi .. .. .	..	56	..	26	..	14	..	26
		Mujawar .. .. .	..	8	..	6	..	8	..	6
		Rajput .. .. .	..	60	..	37	..	..	..	37
				Net gain or loss	..	4,736	337	..	..	..
		PROVINCIAL RE-SULT.	..	97,376	10,977	..	..	..	..	..

# REPORT

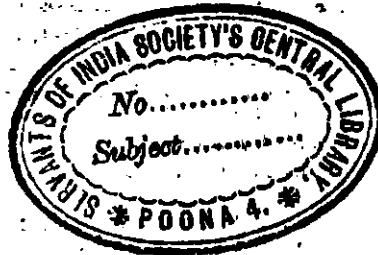
ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

## LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1934.



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1935.

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**Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab in the Revenue Department No. 2257-E., dated the 22nd June, 1935.**

**READ —**

The report on the operations of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 30th September, 1934.

THE Director of Land Records was on tour for 195 days and his Personal Assistant for 172 during the year under review. The total number of tahsil and head-quarters offices inspected by both the officers is 57 against 66 last year. In addition to this the Director conducted special inspections of the records and maps of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts and of the urban areas of the Lahore district in connection with the proposals for their resettlement. He also inspected work in the Lyallpur settlement and in the Nili Bar Colony and that connected with the revision of the records of the Pakka circle of the Mianwali district.

2. It is gratifying that the improvement in the educational qualifications of patwari candidates is maintained and also that the percentage of candidates who have passed the patwar examination has risen from 83 in 1931-32 to 85 in the year under review. The Director points out that under the present system a candidate has to wait for a long time before he can hope even to officiate as a patwari and he suggests that the system needs to be revised in order to ensure the continued employment of candidates after passing the patwar examination. The Governor in Council will be glad to consider proposals in this regard.

3. It is a matter for regret that during the year under report the work of only 47 per cent. of patwaris was subjected to a complete inspection by the tahsil revenue officers, in spite of the rule that enjoins such an inspection at least once a year. The tahsil revenue officers of the Lahore division and of the Gujrat and Rawalpindi districts appear to be the worst offenders in this regard. Such inspections are more than ever necessary now that the period of settlement is being extended everywhere; and the Governor in Council trusts that the Financial Commissioner will take effective measures for the exercise by the revenue officials of that unremitting supervision over patwaris and kannungos both in the

office and in the field without which the land records cannot but deteriorate.

4. It is unfortunate that in 14 out of the 20 districts of the province, the sadr kanungo's office was not even inspected by the Collectors. The sadr kanungo performs important functions in the land records system, and in this connection it is of interest to note the plan adopted by Lala Nathu Lal Puri, the Revenue Assistant of Hissar, who drew up a skeleton tour programme for the whole year in order to guide the sadr kanungo, thus ensuring the inspection of distant patwaris' circles which had so far been neglected.

5. Of no less importance is the checking of jamabandis, and the Governor in Council notes with appreciation that S. Dhian Singh, Revenue Assistant of Jhang, was able to attest as many as 151. He also appreciates the efforts of Lalas Mulk Raj and Om Parkash, Revenue Assistants of the Hoshiarpur district, who made an intermediate check of 172 jamabandis and thus helped their correct preparation before they were filed. He agrees with the Director that this is a good plan which could be followed with advantage in other districts.

6. It is unfortunate that partition work has not received the attention it deserves in most districts, the pending files in the Multan, Mianwali, Gujranwala and Hoshiarpur districts being unusually heavy. It gives the Governor in Council special pleasure, therefore, to note that Lala Diwan Chand, Marwaha Revenue Assistant, Kangra, again heads the list with 588 decided cases.

7. It is satisfactory that Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, was able to record observations in the note books of as many as 52 villages of the district and that the Revenue Assistants of Hissar (L. Nathu Lal Puri) and Jhelum (S. Said Zaman Khan) also kept up a high standard. The Governor in Council trusts that the example of these officers will be followed by others. Meanwhile he would like the Financial Commissioner to enquire why the district note book of Sialkot and the village note books of the Jhang district were not completed by the due date.

8. During the year under review 7,46,978 mutations were decided out of a total of 8,84,079, leaving a balance of 1,37,101 at the close of the year. The

number of mutations pending for two years or more, which in the previous year stood at 2,619, rose to 3,006 during the year under review. It is satisfactory that Collectors and their Assistants are taking greater interest in the examination of mutations, Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, standing easily first with 2,067.

9. The Director refers to the great difficulty in the disposal of mutations relating to the larger urban areas, where transactions for small residential sites are frequent, and the parties, being mostly residents of other districts, are difficult to collect. The Governor in Council trusts that efforts will be made to solve this difficulty in the course of the forthcoming settlement of the Lahore district.

10. It is a matter for concern that the provisions of part F of Standing Order, no. 16 regarding the preparation of *tatima shajras* have not been working satisfactorily in practice. It is hoped that the Financial Commissioner will take up its revision in due course in consultation with the Commissioners. In particular the Financial Commissioner should consider whether the preparation of *tatimas* for mortgages and *hissadari kash*t could not be omitted with advantage.

11. The Governor in Council is in accord with the Financial Commissioner's view that the efficiency of the land records is being maintained, and is pleased to concur with him in giving thanks to Khan Sahib Malik Abdul Haq for his able conduct of the department during the year under review.

*Order.*—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for information.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and be circulated with the report and copies be sent to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. LATIFI,

*Financial Commissioner and Secretary  
to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.*

## Annual Report on the Operations of the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1934.

I. The post of the Director of Land Records was held by me throughout the year under report with Khan Bahadur Sarbuland Khan as my Personal Assistant, who also acted as Waterlogging Assistant to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab. The year was a strenuous one for the Director as in addition to his other duties, he remained occupied in conducting special inspections of records and maps of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts and the urban areas of the Lahore district in connection with the proposals to start settlement operations in these places. Besides, he examined the work in progress in the Lyallpur settlement and the Nili Bar colony and the revision of records of the Pakka circle of the Mianwali district. A special report based on his examination on the spot of 89 villages of the Palwal sub-division of the Gurgaon district, subject to alluvion and diluvion rules, was also submitted to the Financial Commissioner, Revenue. All this work kept him engaged for 80 days spread over the inspection of 81 villages on the spot. In addition to the above, he was also able to make the usual inspections of land records offices as shown in the sub-joined table, which also gives the number of inspections made by his Personal Assistant:—

Year.	OFFICES INSPECTED BY DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.				OFFICES INSPECTED BY PERSONAL ASSISTANT.			
	Days on tour.	Headquarter offices.	Tahsil offices.	Petwaris.	Days on tour.	Headquarter offices.	Tahsil offices.	Petwaris.
1933-34	195	4	25	2	172	2	26	

As desired in the review on the last year's report, instructions have been issued by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, to ensure prompt and careful attention on the part of district authorities to the removal of defects brought to light by the inspecting officers. These instructions, which are now being incorporated in the Land Records Manual will, it is hoped, have the desired effect.

2. The examination for Naib-Tahsildar candidates was held in August 1934 at Lahore. Thirty-eight candidates including 28 from the Indian states appeared in the examination. Of these 10 came out successful, 24 passed partially and 4 failed altogether. The kanungo examinations were held at the headquarters of the divisions except Ambala the candidates of which division appeared in the examination held at Delhi. Altogether 89 candidates, including 19 from the Indian States appeared, of whom 19 passed completely, 2 partially and the rest failed in all the subjects. This gives a pass percentage of 54 which is an improvement on the previous year.

3. At the commencement of the year under report, the total number of candidates on roll was 1,820 which fell to 1,799 at its close, 226 new candidates having been accepted against 247 whose names were struck off the register. This gives a provincial percentage of 20 candidates on the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris (9,084) which is just equal to the prescribed limit. There are, however, some districts (Hissar, Gurgaon, Simla, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan) where the number of candidates is slightly in excess of 20 per cent. The excess in the Simla district is attributed to the great demand of the Simla hill states. The Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, accepted as many as 43 new candidates, bringing the total number of his district to 74, which is in excess of the prescribed limit. The recruitment of such a large number of candidates at one time is undesirable, but in his opinion the excess in number will be absorbed by filling up the existing vacancies among patwaris in the Hafizabad tahsil and by suspending the liens of patwaris who have since long been working as Sub-Inspectors of consolidation of holdings in the co-operative department. In the remaining districts the number in excess has not yet been absorbed.

The denominational qualifications of the candidates are as under:—

Community.	AGRICULTURISTS.			NON-AGRICULTURISTS.		
	Graduates, under-Graduates and Matriculates.	Middle passed.	Lower educational qualifications.	Graduates, under-Graduates and Matriculates.	Middle passed.	Lower educational qualifications.
Muhammedans ..	196	524	53	32	106	5
Hindus ..	102	137	12	161	246	3
Sikhs ..	57	108	..	23	28	3
Others ..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	355	769	65	218	382	10

The percentage of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes has risen from 65 in the preceding year to 66 in the year under report. The number of such candidates is nowhere below the prescribed limit except in Gujrat, where action is being taken to enlist suitable candidates belonging to agricultural classes. The standard of education is on the increase, for it will be seen that out of 1,799 candidates, 1,724 have passed the middle school or higher examination.

Of 1,799 candidates in the province, as many as 1,528 have passed the patwari examination. In the Shahpur and Attock districts 8 unqualified candidates had to be appointed temporarily for want of qualified men. In some districts the senior qualified candidates are attached with patwaris in charge of heavy circles in order to give them practical training before their appointment as patwaris or assistant patwaris. The practice followed is not based on any authority, but is likely to improve the efficiency of the candidates and I am obtaining the views of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the subject so as to consider the advisability of having a provision to this effect made in the rules.

Candidates have to wait for an indefinitely long period before being able to get officiating chances and this results in the wastage of the energies of some of the most promising

youth, who having no incentive in the line, are obliged to resort to other callings in life, and by the time they are confirmed as patwaris, they are as imperfect in work as their colleagues who do not possess good talents. To obviate this difficulty, I am inclined to think that the whole system of recruitment should be so overhauled as to ensure the continued employment of candidates after passing the patwar examination.

A patwar school was opened at Jullundur and about 1,000 candidates were admitted, of whom there were some who were not accepted candidates. The admittance of such a large number, which is a record, is attributable to the fact that no patwari school having been opened in any other district, candidates from all parts of the province took the opportunity to receive the necessary training.

The revision of the curriculum of the patwari school is under consideration and the proposal will be submitted shortly for Financials Commissioner's orders.

4. The total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 9,084, the addition of one assistant patwari in the Rawalpindi district having been counterbalanced by the reduction of one patwari in the Simla district. The number of appointments held by agriculturists was 59 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris, the same as last year. However, the number belonging to this class is below the prescribed limit in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Shahpur and Jhang, and the Deputy Commissioners are taking steps to bring it up to the standard. Two hundred and eight vacancies that occurred in the year, were filled by qualified patwar candidates and assistant patwaris, who were on compulsory leave. The Deputy Commissioners of Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan have represented that reduction in the cadre of assistant patwaris is adversely affecting the efficiency of land records work owing to the special conditions of their districts, and have recommended for the revival of these posts. These proposals are under consideration.

Forty-one patwaris were dismissed during the year for serious offences, *viz.*, bribery, tampering with records, misconduct, etc., as against 29 last year. The number of patwaris punished for offences such as neglect of duty, bad

work, late filing of jinswar statements and other petty offences was 2,688 against 2,504 in the preceding year, which shows that the revenue officers have been more strict in taking disciplinary action against the patwaris at fault. Some of the district reports reveal that patwaris are still in the habit of running to their homes during the night. To put a stop to this practice it has now been ruled that except with the Commissioner's sanction, no patwari should be so posted as to give him a chance of spending the night at home, and it is hoped this will improve the situation to a great extent.

The patwaris rendered valuable services in connection with the work relating to rural reconstruction which was a new feature of the year and also in the preparation of electoral rolls of the central legislature. The tendency to throw upon patwaris additional work, much of which is remotely connected with their duties, is, I fear, likely to impair the efficiency of the land records work. There must be a limit to the extra work required of this busy class of officials who are apt to develop perfunctory habits under stress of work.

5. The veterinary department distributed an amount of Rs. 970 among 66 patwaris who were prompt in reporting contagious diseases among cattle. A sum of Rs. 129 was paid to 5 patwaris of the Sialkot, Jhelum and Attock districts in recognition of their services rendered to the co-operative societies. Three patwaris of the Hoshiarpur district also got the reward of Rs. 24 for doing good work in connection with *watbandi* operations.

6. Forty-four patwaris were promoted during the year to higher posts. Of these 16 were taken on the district establishment as *siah nawis*, *tahsil wasil baqi nawis* and leave reserve clerks, while the remaining 28 were appointed either as kanungos or as sub-inspectors of consolidation of holdings. The proposals of the Director for reservation of posts of assistant *sadr wasil baqi nawis*, *tahsil wasil baqi nawis*, *siah nawis*, judicial moharrirs to tahsildars and naib-tahsildars for patwaris, have not been accepted. It has, however, been laid down in rule 10 of the Punjab district subordinate service rules that the claims of patwaris for these posts should be specially considered by the district authorities and if this rule is observed in practice, it will remove, to a great extent, the block in the promotion of patwaris.



7. Gurgaon is the only district in the province where the scheme of special provident fund for patwaris has gained popularity. Out of Special Provident Fund for patwaris. 357 patwaris in this district, 318 have joined the fund. In all other districts the old patwaris who are not bound by the rules to join the fund, are not showing their willingness to subscribe towards it. This is mainly attributable to the fact that the share contributed by government is not so attractive as to induce old patwaris to join the fund and they still prefer to get gratuity to which they are entitled under the rules.

The registers relating to the fund are now being regularly checked by the accounts clerks of Deputy Commissioners' offices and the irregularities brought to light are set right by the persons concerned.

8. Out of the total number of 9,084 patwaris and assistant patwaris, the work of as many as 4,311 Check of patwaris' work. was subjected to thorough inspection by the tahsil revenue officers, giving an average of about 47 per cent. As a rule, however, the work of each patwari should be scrutinised at least once a year. The revenue officers of Gurgaon, Kangra and Multan were able to inspect nearly all the patwaris in their charge. On the other hand, the revenue officers of the Lahore division and those of the Gujrat and Rawalpindi districts showed a poor outturn in this respect. The recent policy of extension of the period of settlements implies increased efficiency in the patwaris' work and this can only be achieved if proper and vigilant control is exercised on their work. I have been constantly drawing the special attention of the district authorities to the regular check of patwaris' work and it is hoped the next year will show a good deal of improvement in this direction.

9. The sites of patwarkhanas which were reported Patwarkhanas to be in dilapidated condition were not, as in the past, handed over to the village communities for the reason that these might be required again in view of the policy adopted by Government to provide patwarkhanas gradually in all patwari circles. The number of patwarkhanas to be maintained by Government remained nearly the same, viz., 2,318, the addition of 7 patwarkhanas to the previous number (2,311) being due to the construction of new patwarkhanas at places where they were urgently needed. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned during 1934-35, of which Rs. 18,884 were allotted up to

the end of September 1934 for the repairs of 148 patwarkhanas. The demands of the district authorities being rather heavy, the remaining amount of Rs. 1,116 will not be sufficient to meet them and the repairs of several patwarkhanas will have to be postponed till the grant for the next financial year (1935-36) is sanctioned by government. The patwarkhanas in the province are mostly *kacha* and the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which rainfall is heavy, have represented that the condition of patwarkhanas is becoming worse day by day. Expenditure to be incurred on their repairs is very heavy and it is therefore worth consideration whether the erection of *pacca* buildings would not prove economical in the long run. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala states that the existing approved plan of patwarkhanas and the sites selected are not suitable for the present day patwari and this is the main reason why the patwaris do not reside in the patwarkhanas and prefer to keep their families in the zamindars' houses even in villages where patwarkhanas have been provided. Complaints are received from many of the districts that new patwarkhanas are urgently needed at places where none at present exists. All these questions will be taken into consideration when the finances of the province are restored to a normal state. The rules regarding the residence of patwaris with their families in their circles and their responsibility for the upkeep of patwarkhanas where they exist, are generally being observed. There are, however, a number of circles in which there are neither patwarkhanas nor suitable houses to accommodate them and they are living in adjacent villages.

10. There was an increase of Rs. 14,194 in the total expenditure on the patwari establishment, which rose from Rs. 24,61,941 last year to Rs. 24,76,135. during the year under report. The cost of salaries which forms the main item of expenditure, was Rs. 24,09,488 as compared with Rs. 23,97,868 in the preceding year. The variations in the above figures are partly due to the grant of furlough to a comparatively large number of patwaris (518) who enjoyed this concession at a cost of Rs. 18,069 as compared with Rs. 10,050 distributed over 220 patwaris in the previous year. Another factor which contributed to the increase in the cost is the payment of arrears due to patwaris on account of pay and travelling allowance. The amount paid as gratuity during the year was Rs. 11,869 as compared with Rs. 10,524 in the last year.

It may be added that the cost of patwari agency has a further tendency to rise, for I find that in most of the districts patwaris are poorly equipped with survey implements, the provision of which is highly essential in the interest of revenue administration. However, on account of financial stringency, their demands could not be met during the year under report and the matter will receive due attention during the next year.

11. The Director of Land Records is now the head of department as regards the income derived from copying and inspection of patwaris' records. The district reports reveal that some patwaris fail to make over in time the money realised by them to the lambardars for deposit into the treasury, while others with a view to embezzle government share of fee, do not make true entries about inspections and copies of extracts in their registers. As the scheme is yet in its early stages, some loopholes are sure to be noticed in its working, but it is hoped that with lapse of time, these defects will be remedied as they come to light.

The district reports divulge a difference of opinion concerning the results of the scheme. A few Deputy Commissioners state that it has hard hit the zemindars, but majority of them consider that it has proved beneficial to the interests of zemindars who have been saved from the illegal exaction of the patwaris as was the case under the old system.

12. The names of 17 candidates were enrolled and of a like number removed from the register during the year and thus the total number of candidates remained the same as last year, viz., 289. The excess in percentage of candidates still obtains in all the districts except Ambala, Kangra, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Shahpur and is mainly due to the fact that the number in excess of the prescribed limit of 33 per cent. has not yet been absorbed. It is, however, surprising to note that in the Sheikhpura district where there were already 3 candidates in excess of the prescribed limit, 5 more were accepted during the year, raising the percentage to 78. No explanation has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner for this irregularity.

The denominational qualifications of the candidates are given below :—

Community.	AGRICULTURISTS.			NON-AGRICULTURISTS.		
	Graduates, under-Graduates and Matriculates.	Middle passed.	Lower educational qualifications.	Graduates, under-Graduates and Matriculates.	Middle passed.	Lower educational qualifications.
Muhammadians ..	86	86	..	5	7	..
Hindus ..	25	9	1	40	23	..
Sikhs ..	15	5	..	3	2	..
Others ..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Total ..	125	81	1	50	32	..

It is satisfactory to note that out of 175 candidates possessing higher educational qualifications than the middle standard, 8 are graduates and 18 are under-graduates. Experience will, however, show how far men of higher education will be able to bear the brunt of the difficult job of the field kanungo. Of the total number of candidates, 174 belong to patwar class and the remaining 115 are direct candidates, which shows that the share allotted to the candidates of the former class falls short of the prescribed proportion. It is hoped that due regard will, in future, be paid to the claims of patwaris in districts where the proportion is below the scale.

13. The number of kanungos at the end of the previous year was 683 and is still the same. One permanent clerk at Rs. 25 per mensem was, however, sanctioned to work as an assistant to the sadr kanungo of Simla and his pay is debitable to head '5-D—Land Revenue—Land Records.' There occurred 38 vacancies among the kanungo staff during the year and all of them were filled by the transfer of basic kanungos to the mahal staff. Eight kanungos were promoted to the post of naib-tahsildar or other higher appointments, but taking into consideration the large number of these officials, the number of promotions is not very encouraging. The proposal of the Director of

Land Records that the posts of readers to revenue assistants or sub-divisional officers and *sadr wasil bagi nawis* should be exclusively reserved for the members of *kanungo cadre*, has not been accepted, though it has been laid down in the classification rules for district establishment that the claims of *kanungos* should be considered for these posts.

This year one *kanungo* in the Hoshiarpur district and one in the Jhelum district were dismissed, the former for misappropriation of government money and the latter for indebtedness and personal bad record. In no other district any *kanungo* was punished for serious offence and this indicates that the conduct of the *kanungo* staff has generally been satisfactory.

The stock of old and experienced *kanungos* is being gradually replaced by new hands who have very little experience of revenue work for want of training in settlements and are thus not as efficient as they should be. In order to keep them up to the former standard of efficiency, it is highly essential that revenue assistants and *tahsil* officers should take keen interest in giving them proper guidance in revenue work.

14. With the exception of 53, the work of all the field *kanungos* (504) in the province was thoroughly tested by assistant collectors, 1st grade. This shows an improvement over the figures of the last year (498 out of 504) and it is hoped that the standard now reached will be maintained. I must, however, impress the necessity of inspecting the work of all the field *kanungos* in districts where the full number was not checked during the year, as thorough and regular inspection of these officials' work goes a long way to produce a wholesome effect on them. Under the revised rules the inspection of the work of field *kanungos* by assistant collectors, 1st grade must not be regarded as relieving *tahsildars* and *naib-tahsildars* of their duty in this respect and it is hoped that the latter will also take keen interest in it.

15. The total number of days spent on tour by the district *kanungos* during the year was 8,984 as compared with 4,058 last year. The touring done by the district *kanungos* of Simla, Ludhiana, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and

District *Kanun-*  
gos, Office *gos*  
and *Patwari*  
Moharria.

Shahpur was below the prescribed standard. It is interesting to note that in the Hissar district a skeleton tour programme for the whole year was chalked out by the revenue assistant for the guidance of the sadr kanungo, which was followed to a great extent, with the result that distant circles of patwaris which had been neglected in the past, came under inspection. This is a good plan, and may, with advantage, be followed in other districts also. Except in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Simla, Lahore, Gujrat and Shahpur, the district kanungos were able to inspect the tahsil offices twice. The records of 6,170 villages, as against 6,881 in the previous year, were checked by them. It is satisfactory to note that they were able to test the work of 498 field kanungos out of 504. The deficiency in touring, inspections of tahsil offices and checking of village records is due mainly to the fact that owing to the huge volume of office work, which these officials have to perform, they cannot get sufficient time to display their activities in the field for which they are primarily meant. It has been recognised that the efficiency of the patwari and kanungo staff depends a good deal upon the supervision exercised by the sadr kanungo, and this cannot be properly achieved unless this official is sufficiently relieved of the office work to be able to move freely among patwaris and kanungos with a view to guide them in their work and keep them up to the mark. In 14 out of 29 districts in the province, the sadr kanungo's office was not inspected twice by the Collector or his assistants in spite of repeated mention of this omission in the previous reports. The inspection of this office gives sufficient insight into the activities of the superior as well as inferior revenue staff of the district, and it is essential that district officers should pay due attention to this important work in future.

The work of office kanungos is steadily increasing in some tahsils, and relief, where necessary, was given by the appointment of patwaris or assistant patwaris to assist them.

The patwari moharrirs who were appointed to replace special kanungos in some districts, are carrying on their duties satisfactorily in spite of the fact that the work relating to the special provident fund of patwaris has also been entrusted to them.

16. The opening of Lyallpur settlement eased the situation to some extent with regard to settlement kanungos for whom the chances for employment had been few and far between after the

termination of settlement operations in the lower bari doab canal colony. Besides 44 kanungos who remained employed in the Nili Bar and Lyallpur colonies throughout the year, 19 more were deputed to the new settlement of Lyallpur in October 1984 and are still working there. This settlement has also opened an avenue for the training of kanungo candidates, where 18 candidates have been sent for receiving settlement training. Though the work in this settlement is confined to *tarmim killabandi* and the kanungo candidates will not be in a position to learn the principles of remeasurement, yet it is hoped, the mill of settlement will turn out men better equipped with rudiments of revenue work than those receiving training in districts not under settlement.

17. It is satisfactory to note that serious efforts made practically in all the districts to expose the records to sunshine and to dust and air them at intervals resulted in checking any further damage to old records which had suffered a good deal in the past. White-ants, however, appeared in the record rooms of Amritsar, Sialkot and Montgomery districts and attacked the records, but prompt action taken by the district authorities checked their ravages. Steps have been taken to prepare fresh copies in places where the old records have been seriously damaged. In Rohtak fresh tracings of worn-out musavis pertaining to the settlements of 1879 and 1909 were completed during the year and the recopying of the records of the Rohtak tahsil, damaged by the heavy floods of 1933, is still in progress. The mending of damaged records by means of wax-paper as suggested by Mr. Salusbury is being carried on successfully in the Karnal district, and about half of the work has been completed. In Hoshiarpur the retracing of rotten maps, which was started in the previous year continued. The question of replacing the settlement maps relating to the 1900 settlement of the Jhelum district is still under consideration pending decision to start settlement operations there. Sanction for the employment of extra staff for preparing musavis relating to the 1st and 2nd regular settlements of the Mianwali district has been obtained, and the work will be taken in hand on receipt of tracing cloth. The Deputy Commissioners of Hissar and Multan report that some of the settlement musavis have become unserviceable owing to constant use and the question of their replacement is engaging attention.

The revision of records of the Jaranwala and Lyallpur tahsils of the Lyallpur district and rakh branch of the Sheikhu-

pura district was started in the beginning of the year and is still in progress. The records of rights of villages Sahnu and Rakh Sahnu in the Shahpur tahsil were prepared and filed during the year and those of 7 more estates are under preparation. The mistakes discovered in the standing records of rights of the Mianwali tahsil prepared during the recent settlement have been rectified and completion report is awaited. The remeasurement and *tarmim* work in the Pacca circle of the Isakhel tahsil of this district has practically finished and the jamabandis of the villages concerned are being prepared. In the Attock district the special measures suggested by the Director of Land Records for the removal of defects found by the special staff in 1929 in the records revised at the recent settlement, have duly been taken and the work completed.

The situation with regard to record rooms remained the same as in the previous year. The necessity of effecting improvements in the congested record rooms has constantly been emphasised by the Director of Land Records, but unfortunately the financial stringency stood in the way and nothing tangible could be done in this direction. The preservation of land records, which are of supreme value both to public and government, is a matter of the first importance and it is hoped that the work will be taken in hand in the case of at least those record rooms for which administrative approval has already been obtained.

18. The number of jamabandis to be prepared each year varies according to the number of villages coming for quadrennial attestation. This year the total number of jamabandis prepared was 10,477 as compared with 10,218 last year. Out of these only 111 could not be filed in time in the tahsil. In the Muzaffargarh district 16 jamabandis were filed without final attestation by the field kanungos and this omission is attributed to heavy floods which prevented access to the area. The revenue officers attested all the jamabandis as required by the rules, though there were few who could not complete the attestation within the prescribed dates. The Collectors and their assistants were able to attest 2,307 jamabandis out of 10,218, i.e., 22.5 per cent. as compared with 2,109 out of 10,542 last year with a percentage of 20. The Revenue Assistant of the Jhang district did exceedingly well in this respect, being able to attest as many as 151 jamabandis. The revenue assistants of Hoshiarpur made intermediate check of 172



jamabandis relating to 1933-34, which helped the correct preparation of the jamabandis before they were filed. This is an admirable plan and may, with advantage, be followed in other districts of the province. The final attestation certificate is proving of great use to the revenue officers.

The alluvion and diluvion work seems generally to have been properly looked after both by the Revenue Assistants and tahsil revenue officers. This work was, however, found to be defective by the Commissioner, Ambala, in the Patwal sub-division of the Gurgaon district and as a result a special report based on my personal examination was submitted to the Financial Commissioner, Revenue. It has now been decided that the records of the villages in question should be subjected to a special revision.

The proper preparation of *tatimma shajras* helps in the correct maintenance of records-of-rights and the Commissioners and the Director of Land Records have constantly been impressing on the revenue officers the necessity of adequate attention to this important work. This has resulted in the checking of as many as 87,954 *tatimma shajras* as compared with 22,681, 29,053 and 81,675 in the preceding three years. It may, however, be remarked that in some districts the number checked was very small. The correct incorporation of *tatimma shajras* in the *parat* tahsil maps leaves much to be desired. I have noticed at my tahsil inspections that this work is not being carefully attended to and the supervision exercised by the field kanungos over the patwaris in this behalf has been nominal, with the result that the amendments carried out in the tahsil maps do not correspond with the *tatimma shajras* attached to the jamabandis. Experience has shown that this work has not been carried out with the required standard of accuracy and the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur is right in thinking that the preparation of *tatimmas* for mortgages and *hissadari kasht*, which are far too large in number than other kinds of *tatimmas* for incorporation in the field maps, causes a good deal of inconvenience and spoils the *shajra*. The incorporation of *tatimmas* in the *parat* tahsil maps was prescribed mainly with the idea of doing away with the costly and cumbersome process of preparing fresh maps at the time of settlement by having recourse to remeasurement. However, as this work is not being carried out correctly and up-to-date, the object aimed at cannot be achieved and it is time that the question of revision of part F of Standing Order No. 16 should be taken up.

The number of crop inspections made by the Collectors and their assistants was 9,769 as compared with 8,419 during the previous year. The tahsil revenue officers were able to attend to this work in 29,760 villages against 31,214 last year. Though the decrease in the number of inspections made by revenue officers has, to some extent, been counterbalanced by an increase in such inspections made by the Collectors and their assistants, yet it is, in no way, desirable that the revenue officers should relax interest in this work. The accuracy of the annual records of rights depends a great deal on careful inspection of crops and it is, therefore, highly essential that this work should be carried out in a large number of villages.

19. The number of mutations pending at the commencement of the year under report was 189,102; 744,977 new institutions were made bringing the total for disposal to 884,079 against 872,728 of the previous year. Of the pending file, 746,978 mutations were disposed of leaving a balance of 187,101 at the close of the year. Though the number for disposal was comparatively large, yet the number disposed of was also proportionately high. Keeping in view the multifarious duties which the tahsil revenue officers have to perform, the attestation work has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The number of unattested mutations at the close of the year was very large in the districts of Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. The number of mutations pending for two years or more, which stood at 2,619 at the close of the previous year, rose to 3,006. Dera Ghazi Khan district is responsible for the largest number (622) and the delay in their disposal is attributed to the fact that people of Pachahd generally migrate to political area or Sindh tract at different seasons and their attendance cannot be secured promptly. The number of these mutations is also heavy in Amritsar (464), Gurdaspur (414) and Gujranwala (359) and special efforts are being made by the district authorities to reduce it. The importance of disposing of old mutations is repeatedly brought to the notice of the Collectors in the quarterly revenue business statements. They and their assistants scrutinised, as usual, the mutation work of the revenue officers in the course of their tahsil inspections and the number checked by them was adequate. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, deserves special mention having examined

2,067 mutations. Considering the heavy amount of mutation work which the revenue officers have to do, the quality of the work may be considered as fairly good.

Three mutations in which the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act were violated, came to light in the Shahpur district. To meet the situation the Deputy Commissioner is taking action to file necessary applications in the court of District Judge, Sargodha, under section 21-A of the Act.

The revenue officers took keen interest in the prompt disposal of mutations relating to consolidation of holdings. The number of such mutations was the largest in the Hoshiarpur district, where out of 26 mutations, 11 have been disposed of and the remaining are being dealt with.

Great difficulty is being experienced in the disposal of mutations relating to urban areas of large towns and cities, where transactions for small residential sites are frequent and the parties being mostly residents of other districts, their presence cannot be secured promptly with the result that mutations linger on for years. At my special inspection of the records of the Lahore urban area in August last, I came across mutations entered just after the close of settlement (1927) which had not seen their end, though intermediate jamabandis had been prepared and filed. This difficulty is a real one and some sort of action is needed in the matter.

20. The number of partition cases for disposal at the close of the preceding year was 2,821. Fresh institutions amounted to 5,805, bringing the total to 8,126, of which 5,768 were disposed of during the year as against 6,090 last year, leaving a balance of 2,868. The pending file is heavy in Hissar (102), Hoshiarpur (125), Lahore (119), Gujranwala (184), Attock (101), Mianwali (167), Multan (206), Muzaffargarh (121) and Dera Ghazi Khan (104). The Deputy Commissioners of these districts should make special efforts to clear off the arrears. The Revenue Assistant of Kangra district again tops the list of disposals, being able to decide 588 cases. At my inspections of the land records offices, I have noticed that partition cases have been lingering on for years for want of proper attention on the part of the revenue officers and revenue assistants, and I have constantly drawn their attention to the necessity of dealing with complicated cases on the spot in the very beginning so as to

avoid unnecessary adjournments later. It is to be hoped that the revenue officers will benefit by these instructions and will show better results next year.

21. The village, circle, tahsil and district note books are up-to-date except in the case of district note book of Sialkot in which the totals for the year 1932-33 have not yet been struck. In the Jhang district statement No. X of certain village note books is yet to be filled in. Tahsil officers have generally been recording remarks in the note books as required by the rules. Observations were recorded in the abstract village note books by Collectors and their assistants in all the districts except Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Jhang. Special mention may in this connection be made of the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak who was able to record observations in as many as 52 villages and of the revenue assistants of Hissar and Jhelum who could write remarks in the note books of 57 and 50 villages respectively. It is needless to emphasise the value and importance of these remarks and I hope the Collectors and their assistants who failed to record remarks in the note books will pay due attention to this part of their duty.

22. Three hundred and ten trijunction pillars, 127 trigonometrical survey stations and 8 squares survey marks were repaired during the year. Jhelum and Multan are the only two districts where Rs. 397 and Rs. 546, respectively, were spent on the erection and repairs of trijunction pillars, the amounts spent in other districts being insignificant. In Ferozepore, steps are being taken to construct boundary pillars on the Bahawalpur State boundary. Great trigonometrical and other survey marks were generally inspected by the tahsil revenue officers. In this respect the revenue officers of the Ambala district deserve credit, for they were able to inspect as many as 710 base-line marks and trijunction pillars during their crop inspections. The question regarding the proper preservation of survey marks erected by the Survey Department and sub-rectangulation establishment in the Thal tracts of Shahpur, Mianwali, Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts is receiving attention by the district authorities and special instructions have been issued to the zaildars, lambardars and patwaris for their protection. Action for the restoration of the missing marks is also being taken separately.

As regards the base-line marks embedded by the Survey of India during the course of their operations in the last thirty years on either sides of all the rivers in the province, the Deputy Commissioners have submitted lists of those marks that have been found in existence on the spot. In the absence of index maps which are not forthcoming in most of the districts, it is not possible to ascertain how many of these are missing. Action is being taken in consultation with the Survey Department for the supply of index maps showing the position of these marks. The Survey Department will then be approached to relay them on the spot. Meanwhile the importance of the preservation of the marks which have been found in existence is being emphasised on all concerned.

23. The gazetteers of 15 districts (Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Simla, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan) and two States (Patiala and Sirmoor) were sent to the press for printing during the year under report. None of these has been finally printed. Of the gazetteers sent to press for final strike off during the previous year, those of Attock, Sheikhpura and Amritsar districts and Jind, Kapurthala, Chamba and Suket States have been printed and issued, while the proofs of Gujrat, Kangra, Ludhiana and Jhang districts and Bahawalpur, Kalsia, Bilaspur and Faridkot states are under check with the authorities concerned. The remaining (Karnal, Lyallpur, Gurdaspur and Nabha) are still under print with the press. The gazetteers of 4 districts (Rohtak, Lahore, Sialkot and Montgomery) and of 5 States (Loharu, Malerkotla, Pataudi, Dujana and Mandi) are still under preparation with the authorities concerned who have been asked to expedite their completion. It is hoped that the new edition of all the gazetteers will be out before the end of the current financial year.

24. The surveys and settlements of the land and the preparation and revision from time to time of the records-of-rights have afforded guarantees of security to the vast agricultural population of the province. The department of land records has ever been endeavouring to keep intact these guarantees by maintaining the records-of-rights to a high level of accuracy. Though the present are the years of economic depression and the revenue staff have to divert their attention to other work

remotely connected with their primary function, yet the land records work was performed during the year with a reasonable degree of efficiency by the revenue officers of all grades. The patwari, who is the basic member of the department, did particularly well in helping the other departments by supplying to them statistical information in his possession.

LAHORE :

ABDUL HAQ,

Dated 17th December 1934.

} Director of Land Records,

Punjab.

### FORM I.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KANUNGOS, PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS AND THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1934.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Divisions.	District.	Number of Kanungos.	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.				Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Patwari or other higher appointments.	Number of patwaris promoted to Kanungship or other higher appointments.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT.						REMARKS.
			Total number.	Belonging to agri-cultural tribes.	Patwaris who have passed.				Salaries of Patwaris.	Patwari Schools.	Survey Equipments.	Grants.	Other charges.	Total cost.	
					Matriculation or School Final Examination.	Primary Examina-tions.									
AMARA.	Hissar ..	28	309	178	135	174	..	1	81,409	20	..	..	1,178	92,606	
	Rohtak ..	23	341	243	206	135	..	1	90,714	..	..	..	2,496	93,210	
	Gurgaon ..	27	362	278	227	135	..	1	95,434	..	670	..	1,895	99,877	
	Karnal ..	24	350	205	236	114	..	2	93,034	..	210	..	1,729	94,973	
	Ambala ..	26	383	199	294	88	..	2	1,02,007	..	147	..	3,708	1,06,187	
	Simla ..	3	8	8	1	7	..	1	2,460	..	..	..	565	3,025	
JUSSARMOOR.	Kangra ..	30	354	295	219	135	..	1	94,399	..	143	..	3,598	99,039	
	Hoshiarpur ..	31	492	362	398	96	..	4	1,32,588	..	..	..	976	1,36,877	
	Jullundur ..	25	416	266	273	143	..	1	1,10,251	1,173	..	..	1,372	1,12,916	
	Ludhiana ..	29	302	151	232	70	..	2	80,201	..	..	..	1,801	82,102	
	Ferozepore ..	28	404	243	248	158	..	1	1,05,850	..	..	..	2,495	1,09,845	

LABORE.	Lahore ..	20	263	87	172	91	..	..	68,628	..	..	800	778	70,206
	Amritsar ..	20	313	150	186	127	..	2	85,370	..	..	..	1,946	87,316
	Gurdaspur ..	28	452	234	308	144	..	1	1,23,323	..	11	575	2,544	1,26,453
	Sialkot ..	23	355	195	183	173	..	2	93,773	..	..	200	1,085	95,068
	Gujranwala ..	23	286	105	164	122	..	4	76,393	..	..	1,325	2,155	79,822
	Sheikhpura ..	18	246	135	135	111	..	..	64,909	..	..	..	64	64,964
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat ..	20	266	140	174	91	..	2	70,695	..	..	..	1,185	71,880
	Shahpur. ..	23	285	137	159	126	..	4	76,805	..	..	1,030	2,544	80,379
	Jhelum ..	16	210	141	113	97	..	..	54,721	..	..	200	1,283	56,204
	Rawalpindi ..	16	221	184	78	143	1	..	58,432	..	..	300	743	59,525
	Attock ..	20	240	143	111	129	..	1	69,299	..	..	120	814	70,223
	Mianwali ..	24	208	129	111	97	..	1	57,659	..	175	..	1,758	59,591
MUTTER.	Montgomery ..	26	406	238	285	121	..	1	1,08,153	..	398	780	2,578	1,11,907
	Lyalpur ..	21	253	131	210	48	..	1	67,532	..	..	320	866	68,718
	Jhang ..	22	278	105	198	80	..	1	73,311	..	13	160	2,217	76,203
	Multan ..	42	484	231	366	118	..	4	1,25,469	..	..	1,600	2,011	1,30,080
	Muzaffargarh ..	33	334	219	174	160	..	2	88,879	..	..	400	1,762	91,041
	Dera Ghazi Khan.	22	210	147	78	132	..	1	54,562	..	..	560	817	55,939
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24,09,433</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>11,869</b>	<b>51,616</b>



## FORM II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF LAND RECORDS AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
30th SEPTEMBER 1934.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division	District	Number of villages.	MUTATIONS.		PARTITIONS.		JAMABANDIS.		CROP INSPECTIONS.		DISTRICT KARUNGO'S WORK.			REMARKS.
			Number for disposal.	Number attended.	Number for disposal.	Number decided.	Number prepared.	Number checked by Collector or Assistant Collector, 1st grade.	Number of villages checked by tahsil officers.	Number of villages checked by Collector or Assistant Collector, 1st grade.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of field Karungo-go circle inspected.	Number of tahsil officers inspected.	
Agnala.	Hisar	1,008	19,046	16,796	183	81	231	48	878	238	132	17	5	
	Rohatak	773	19,378	17,045	198	111	188	54	778	540	122	17	5	
	Gurgaon	1,462	35,267	30,104	122	62	323	107	1,004	1,216	137	19	12	5
	Karnal	1,466	17,893	15,368	142	85	402	80	1,104	729	143	17	10	
	Ambala	1,801	27,899	26,096	219	172	460	158	897	203	148	18	10	
	Simla	231	932	895	29	16	57	4	179	90	23	1	1	
Jalandhar.	Kangra	718	23,107	20,820	704	649	1,245	104	1,293	216	187	21	24	
	Hoshiarpur	2,179	64,578	52,783	452	227	421	279	1,443	908	125	24	8	
	Jalandhar	1,215	53,459	44,944	507	412	252	26	887	68	147	18	8	
	Ludhiana	900	33,023	29,879	252	227	222	87	637	285	98	15	8	
	Ferozapore	1,596	62,324	48,837	340	256	469	68	947	151	156	20	10	

LAHORE.	Lahore ..	1,199	31,308	34,865	223	104	206	48	669	317	53	15	5
	Amritsar ..	1,079	42,298	29,690	219	167	307	66	692	214	147	15	6
	Gurdaspur ..	2,363	49,537	39,098	261	156	548	95	1,090	123	137	20	6
	Sialkot ..	2,245	38,544	32,848	254	180	600	68	1,582	817	158	17	6
	Gujranwala ..	1,258	20,101	14,573	298	164	306	50	852	81	91	17	6
	Sheikhpura ..	1,107	11,467	9,028	140	98	252	40	780	55	95	13	6
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat ..	1,532	43,484	36,806	256	180	386	79	974	220	169	15	3
	Shahpur ..	1,069	17,761	16,019	240	196	248	62	975	328	97	17	6
	Jhelum ..	954	23,687	21,243	262	104	239	157	496	285	141	11	6
	Rawalpindi ..	1,174	35,792	30,255	230	167	275	54	612	189	224	12	6
	Attock ..	678	57,164	53,750	370	269	179	47	497	162	147	14	6
	Mianwali ..	441	24,852	20,132	469	302	104	48	607	160	155	16	6
MUTTAN.	Montgomery ..	2,131	14,599	13,871	134	123	467	120	1,240	363	183	22	6
	Lyalpur ..	1,374	18,005	14,698	150	63	363	1	1,244	568	115	14	6
	Jhang ..	1,017	15,058	13,444	234	162	241	151	1,017	236	161	17	6
	Multan ..	2,362	25,998	23,709	490	274	485	74	1,901	310	170	31	12
	Muzaffargarh ..	644	27,071	22,008	397	276	291	78	2,642	363	158	27	6
	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	841	30,063	24,594	401	297	215	66	1,958	426	152	16	6
	GRAND TOTAL..	37,113	884,079	7,46,978	8,126	5,763	10,477	2,307	29,760	9,763	3,984	498	213

**Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab in the Revenue Department No. 2057-E, dated the 21st May, 1936.**

**READ :—**

The report on the operations of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 30th September, 1935.

Khan Sahib Malik Abdul Haq held charge of the Department of Land Records up to 8th May, 1935, when he was succeeded by Khan Sahib Khawaja Mohammad Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E. Similarly Khan Bahadur Sarhuland Khan acted as Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records up to 10th May, 1935, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by Pandit Karta Kishen. In all 38 tahsil and headquarter offices were inspected during the year under review against 57 in 1934. Besides, special inspections were made in connection with the Lyallpur and Lahore settlements and revision of record of rights in the Pacca circle of the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district.

2. The number of patwari candidates at the close of the year under report was 1,696 against 1,799 previously. It was suggested last year by the Director of Land Records that the system of recruitment of these candidates needed overhauling so as to ensure their continued employment after passing the patwari examination. Nothing tangible seems to have been done so far in this behalf, and the Governor in Council would be glad if some plan is proposed as soon as possible to remove this congestion. The qualifications of these candidates show an improvement, so that of the 1,696 now on the waiting list 559 have qualifications above the middle standard, 10 being under graduates and 6 graduates. The Governor in Council agrees, however, with the Director that too high an academical qualification is ordinarily not desirable in a patwari; and certainly no University distinctions can make up for the lack of a good knowledge of the vernacular and particularly of the ability to write well and legibly in it, and he trusts that candidates who do not possess this essential qualification will be removed from the waiting list so as to make room for others more suitable.

3. In view no doubt of the fact that 88 per cent. of patwari candidates against 85 per cent. in the preceding year have already passed the patwari examination, no patwari school was opened in any district during the year. The Governor in Council notes with regret that in contravention of the rules persons other than candidates were admitted into the patwar schools in previous years. He trusts that this will not be repeated.

4. It is a matter for grave concern that the accounts of the Patwari Special Provident fund have been found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The Director of Land Records should issue, as soon as possible, the proposed instructions for the guidance of the officials entrusted with the maintenance of these accounts. It is also unfortunate that the older patwaris, for whom this fund is optional, have so far not appreciated its benefits.

5. The work of 51 per cent. of the patwaris was inspected by the tahsil revenue officers against 47 per cent last year. This is good so far as it goes, but not enough, seeing that the rules require the inspection of every patwari at least once every year. The districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Muzaffargarh have been specially backward in this important branch of the record work. It gives the Governor in Council special pleasure, therefore, to commend the zeal of the revenue officers of the Dera Ghazi Khan district who inspected nearly all the patwaris in their charge.

6. During the year the work of 417 kanungos against 451 last year out of the total of 505 field kanungos was inspected by an Assistant Collector, first grade. It is hoped that here as in the case of patwaris the district officers will take steps to ensure systematic inspections in accordance with the rules. The inspections were particularly low in the Sheikhpura, Sialkot and Multan districts during the year under report.

7. The Governor in Council had occasion to notice in last year's report that in a number of districts the sadr kanungo's office was not inspected by Collectors. He regrets to find that the complaint still remains.

Further, the touring done by district kanungos continues to be inadequate. He hopes that the Deputy Commissioners will realise that the efficiency of the field staff as also the accuracy of the land records very largely depend on the regular check exercised by the district kanungo, and trusts that he will be given facilities for going out on tour as much as possible.

8. Special instructions for the maintenance of riverain base line marks have been framed—paragraph 47 of the Land Records Manual—in view of their disappearance at a number of points. The preservation of these marks is essential for the accurate remeasurement of riverain tracts and the settlement there of boundary disputes. In some districts even the index maps showing the riverain base line marks are not now forthcoming. This is very unsatisfactory. Arrangements are being made to get fresh copies of these maps from the Survey of India and it is hoped that district officers will realise the importance of these documents and take adequate measures for their preservation in the future.

9. *Jamabandis* to the extent of 10,429 were prepared during the year under review. Of these 850 could not be filed in time owing to the pre-occupation of patwaris in the preparation of electoral rolls. It is satisfactory that about 24 per cent. of the *jamabandis* prepared were attested by Collectors and their assistants. The preparation of correct *talima shajras* is essential for the progressive amendment of the field map and it is desirable that revenue officers should verify them when attending to mutation work. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of commending the zeal of Lala Om Parkash and Raja Gulab Khan, Revenue Assistants, Hoshiarpur, and Lala Diwan Chand Marwaha, Revenue Assistant, Kangra, for checking *jamabandis* on the spot while under preparation.

10. The number of mutations attested fell from 746,698 last year to 696,704 during the year under review, leaving a balance of 140,155. Thanks to the personal interest taken by Mr. P. K. Kaul, I.C.S., the Collector, Mianwali, in scrutinizing this work while on tour, the number of mutations pending over two years or more in the district has come down from 240

to 10 at the close of the year. Oral sales of land within municipal and notified areas ceased during the year under review owing to the application to them of sections of the Transfer of Property Act. One result of this change is that patwaris are now in a better position to enter up mutations of such transactions promptly on receipt of information from the registration office.

11. Partition cases disposed of during the year show a slight increase to 5,997 against 5,763 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory that in the Hoshiarpur district both the Revenue Assistants are themselves deciding questions of title without putting the parties to the trouble of going to the civil courts. The Governor in Council also commends the outturn of Lala Dewan Ohand Marwaha, Revenue Assistant of Kangra, who decided 610 partition cases and thus topped the provincial list for the third time in succession. It is satisfactory that village note books are being duly written up in all the districts, but the Financial Commissioner should enquire why the abstract village note books were not attended to in the Lahore and Sialkot districts.

12. The Governor in Council agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the efficiency of the land records is being maintained and is pleased to concur with him in giving thanks to Khan Sahib Malik Abdul Haq as well as to his successor Khan Sahib Khawaja Mohammad Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E., for their able conduct of the department during the year under review.

*Order.*— Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for information.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and be circulated with the report and copies be sent to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. LATIFI,

*Financial Commissioner and Secretary to  
Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.*

## Report on the Operations of the Department of Land Records, Punjab; for the year ending 30th September, 1935.

1, Khan Sahib Malik Abdul Haq held charge of the department upto the 8th of May, 1935, when I took over from him and remained in office for the rest of the year. A change also occurred in the post of Personal Assistant. Khan Bahadur Khan Sarbuland Khan proceeded on leave, preparatory to retirement, on the 10th May, 1935, and Pandit Karta Kishen succeeded him on the 31st of May 1935, the post having remained vacant for 21 days (10th May, 1935, to 30th May, 1935).

The number of offices inspected and days spent on tour by each incumbent during the year are shown in the sub-joined table :—

Post held.	Occupant.	Days on tour.	Head-quarter offices.	Tahsil offices.	Patwaris.
Director of Land Records.	K. S. Malik Abdul Haq.	101	3	3	1
Director of Land Records.	K. S. Khwaja Abdul Majid.	75	4	6	..
Personal Assistant	K. B. Sarbuland Khan.	84	4	8	..
Personal Assistant	Pt. Karta Kishen	48	1	10	..

Besides, special inspections were made in connection with the Lyallpur and Lahore settlements and the revision of records of rights in Mianwali district.

2. Kanungo examinations were held as usual at Lahore, Jullundur, Multan, Rawalpindi and Delhi. Fifty-nine candidates, including 18 from the Indian states, appeared in the examinations. Of these, 87 passed completely, 5 partially and the remaining 17 failed in all subjects.

The examination of naib-tahsildar candidates was held at Lahore in August, 1935. Fifty-six candidates, of whom the majority (51) belonged to the Indian states, appeared. Of them, 15 passed completely, 35 partially and the remaining 6 failed altogether. The candidates generally exhibited poor ability and indifferent preparation for a qualifying test.

3. The number of patwari candidates at the close of 1933-34 was 1,799. One hundred and sixty-six candidates were enlisted and 296 were removed. The number of the candidates at the end of 1934-35 stood at 1,696, which is nearly 19 per cent. of the total number of patwaris and assistant patwaris.

Of 1,696 candidates, 890 were Muslims, 598 Hindus, 207 Sikhs and one Christian. The candidates belonging to agricultural tribes were 66 per cent of the total as last year. Of the candidates, 559 possessed educational qualifications above the middle standard. Six of them were graduates, 10 under-graduates and the rest matriculates.

The number of candidates, who have passed the patwari examination, stands at 1,495.

The duties of a patwari, which are neither hard nor complex, are of an intermittent and mechanical character. They do not involve so much originality and learning as application and ability to write a good hand in vernacular and make entries in the smallest available space. High educational qualifications are not needed for this kind of work. They do not, in the majority of cases, go hand in hand with the ability to meet the fundamental requirements of the patwari's work, nor do they predicate a superior moral stamina. The vernacular calligraphy of young men, educated in urban schools, is, in 9 cases out of 10, indifferent. The rest spoil it in the upper classes by getting out of touch with the vernacular. High educational qualifications demand a standard of living and environments, which are not available to a patwari, and carry with them expectations, as to pay and promotion, which are not easily satisfied. A pretentious young man finds himself incongruous in these environments and is easily disgusted. He is no acquisition to the Department and may prove a source of inconvenience in the absence of additional outlets for promotion. It is, therefore, necessary to



Consider if it would not be more in the interests of efficiency to cease laying stress on qualifications other than vernacular and, instead, to insist on the ability to write a good and legible hand, and make intelligible entries in the patwari's papers.

In the course of my inspections, I have found that the candidates have sometimes to wait for as many as 14 years before they are confirmed as patwaris. The rule that no patwari is liable to be retired, unless he becomes unfit for the performance of his duties, is mainly responsible for this impasse, and should be worked strictly, as cases are not altogether absent in which it is got round by patwaris, whose efficiency has been materially impaired. Unless vigilance is exercised by higher officers on the work of the former, there is a danger that those past usefulness will block the appointment of candidates indefinitely. The rule should not, in any case, be allowed to operate in such a way as to provide a feint for unaccepted candidates being employed as unofficial assistants by inefficient patwaris.

No patwari school was opened in any district. Recent enquiries have shown that persons other than candidates were not refused admission into the patwari schools in previous years. This is not only contrary to the orders on the subject, but also expensive to Government and inconvenient for administrative purposes. It is hoped that the portals of the school will, in future, not be opened except to *bona fide* candidates. It has been decided to initiate the candidates, while in the school, in the principles of rural reconstruction and also to instruct them in the matter of crop pests and crop diseases so that they may be able on the one hand to help in carrying out the rural reconstruction programme and on the other, to report the appearance of abnormal conditions among crops before it is too late. The departments of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction have undertaken to depute their officers for delivering lectures to the students.

4. The total strength of patwaris and assistant patwaris stood at 9,035, as against 9,034, reported in 1933-34, the increase being due to the addition of an assistant patwari in Kangra district. The members of agricultural tribes held 59 per cent. of the appointments as in 1933-34 and have, generally speaking, absorbed a larger percentage than the prescribed minimum.

There were 196 vacancies during the year and they were filled up by the assistant patwaris on the active list as well as those on compulsory leave, the patwari candidates and the direct kanungo candidates, not in Government service.

Thirty-four patwaris were dismissed during the year as against 41 in 1933-34 for serious offences. The number of patwaris, punished for minor lapses, came down to 2,590 from 2,688 during the preceding year. A typical case has recently come to notice, in which a patwari misappropriated land revenue by falsifying the records, forming the basis of fluctuating assessment. This was done by recovering the true amount of land revenue assessable with reference to the crops grown, but pocketing a part of it by registering inferior crops. This is an instance of the improper association of patwaris in the realization of Government dues. Their duty of preparing *arz irsal* does not extend to the recovery of land revenue and the combination of the two functions must naturally lead to evil results. The desirability of putting a stop to this practice cannot be over-stressed.

As far as the statistics go, there is some improvement in the morale of the patwaris, though it is difficult to form any conclusion on the basis of the statistics alone. While the need for constant and vigilant supervision on the part of the revenue officers cannot be overlooked, it is also necessary to bear in mind that the inability to forgive minor lapses destroys self-respect and encourages callousness.

There is a tendency to add to the patwari's work from the preparation of electoral rolls to the reporting of illicit cultivation of tea under the Indian Control of Cultivation of Tea Act. Their engagements are thus liable to become so multifarious as to interfere with the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. The danger is all the more real when the additional work happens to clash with the latter and ignores their seasonal engagements. Some of the district reports show that the preparation of the electoral rolls of the legislative and other bodies caused a serious dislocation of the land records work this year. Already, there is a demand for increasing the patwari circles, by curtailing the number of villages in each circle in the Shahpur district, so as to

admit of fresh additions to their work. As long as land revenue is the basis of franchise, it is inconceivable that patwaris can be relieved of their part in the preparation of electoral rolls, but their identification with the remaining stages of elections can well be dispensed with.

5. The rewards, paid by the Veterinary department to patwaris, for promptness in reporting contagious diseases among cattle, amounted to Rs. 778. In Gujrat, a Silver Jubilee medal and a commendatory letter were conferred on a patwari by His Excellency the Governor for good work in connection with rural uplift programme and for long and meritorious services.

Rewards to patwaris.

6. Sixty patwaris were promoted to higher posts as against 44 in 1933-34. Of these, 24 were taken on the district establishment as judicial moharrirs, inspection moharrirs and *siah nawis*, and the remaining 36 were appointed as kanungos and sub-inspectors of consolidation of holdings. The recognition of the patwaris' fitness for posts for which they are qualified, by reason of their experience in the land records work, however tardy, is welcome. This is all the more necessary, because there is now a fair proportion of well educated young men among them.

Promotion of patwaris.

7. The lapse of another year has brought the scheme of the Patwari's Special Provident Fund no nearer to its proper appreciation by the old patwaris, for whom it is optional to join it. My inspections of the district kanungos' offices have shown that all is not well with the fund accounts, which have been entrusted to persons lacking the rudimentary qualifications of an accountant. It is feared that, in the absence of some sort of training in accounts, the increase in the number of subscribers would lead to confusion. The test audit, conducted by the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, in a few selected districts, has confirmed these fears by laying a finger on the existence of serious irregularities in these registers. I intend to issue, for the guidance of the officials concerned, a set of instructions in consultation with the Accountant-General, Punjab, after the audit is complete.

Special Provident Fund for patwaris.

8. The work of 4,627 out of 9,035 patwaris was inspected this year as compared with 3,931 in 1931-32, 4,197 in 1932-33 and 4,311 in 1933-34. The improvement is welcome, but still leaves much to be desired. The prescribed standard insists on the inspection of every individual patwari yearly, which is indispensable, considering that these inspections, if directed against the soft spots in the patwaris' work, have a great educative value. The revenue officers of the Dera Ghazi Khan district deserve credit for having been able to inspect nearly all the patwaris in their charge. The districts of Jhelum, Kangra, Multan and Montgomery come next with 91, 90, 81 and 80 per cent., respectively, of the patwaris inspected. The attention paid to this branch of the record work, in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Muzaffargarh may be truly described as meagre in spite of the comments now regularly made in the "Quarterly Business Returns".

9. The total number of patwarkhanas, maintained by Government, is 2,335 as against 2,318 in 1933-34. The grant for the construction and repairs of patwarkhanas was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 during the financial year 1935-36. The demand for new patwarkhanas is growing in numbers and importance under modern conditions. A sum of Rs. 21,000 out of the grant was ear-marked before the end of September, 1935.

The obligation to maintain patwarkhanas in a state of good repair is being brought home to the patwaris. It is satisfactory that the rule insisting on the occupation of patwarkhanas by the patwaris and their residence with their families in their circles is generally observed. In one case, however, it has been found that the annual reports to this effect were either unreliable or their significance was overlooked by the authorities. The patwarkhana, which was on the list of those in good condition, was taken possession of by trespassers. Civil litigation ensued between them and the lambardar of the village. The former insisted that they had been in possession of the house and it belonged to them. The case was decreed in their favour. Further enquiries into the case have elicited the fact that the building had never been formally taken over as a patwarkhana. It, however, remains a

mystery as to how it was brought on the list of patwar-khanas and continued to be shown as in good condition on that list, when the patwari remained out of possession for a long time. The fact remains that effective measures are much more necessary to prevent the un-occupied sites of dilapidated patwarkhanas from passing into the adverse possession of private individuals.

10. The cost of the patwari establishment during the year under report was Rs. 24,68,897 as against Rs. 24,76,135 during the preceding year. 'Salaries' constituted the major portion of the expenditure under this head. They dropped to Rs. 23,97,579 during the year from Rs. 24,09,488 in 1933-34. This was due notably to the fact that the officiating patwaris, entertained in place of those who went on leave or on deputation, were paid at lower rates. The expenditure on account of the furlough allowance, paid to 665 patwaris, amounted to Rs. 21,194 as against Rs. 18,069 in 1933-34. The amount spent for the supply of survey equipments during the year was Rs. 2,967. The reports received from the districts show that most of them are in need of being replaced. The available funds were placed at the disposal of some of the districts for this purpose. This, however, raises the question of better care being taken of the articles supplied to the patwaris, and the enforcement of their responsibility to replace those lost or damaged by their neglect. As long as the patwaris are not made to feel that this responsibility would be enforced against them, the demand for replacement would never come to its normal end.

11. The Government's share of the income under this head rose from Rs. 1,18,386 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,22,929 in 1934-35. This may be due as well to an increase in the number of inspections had and extracts issued as to their more precise registration, as a result of better check and control on the patwaris' fee registers. The need for this cannot be over-emphasised for the reason that there is a considerable scope for the misappropriation of Government's share, pending the provision of additional safeguards. The issue of copies from, and the inspection of records in, district offices are hedged round with precautions as to the receipt, registration and audit of regular applications, and, where inspections are concerned, also in the form of payment in court-fee

Cost of patwari establishment

Copying and inspection fee of patwaris' records

stamps. Most of these safeguards are inapplicable to the conditions in which a patwari issues extracts and allows inspections. Two other points, which also call for attention, are the retention by the patwari of Government's share, in some cases indeed for six months, and the intercession of the *lambardar* for its payment into the treasury. The former is open to the grave objection that Government money is kept out of account for a long time and stands the risk of loss in the event of patwari's death or dismissal before he has parted with it. The latter divides responsibility between the patwari and *lambardar*, who, in the majority of cases, is an illiterate individual. In the event of delay in payment into the treasury, it is not unusual to find the one blaming the other. Naturally, it is difficult to allocate responsibility for delay when one insists and the other denies that the money was handed over to the latter. The risks peculiar to this procedure may be considerably reduced by requiring the patwari to furnish cash security of suitable value, varying according to the local conditions, for accounting for the fees received by him on behalf of Government. The removal of these defects, natural enough to a new system, is under consideration.

Some of the district reports have once more dwelt on the harmful effects of the increase in the rates of fees. The criticisms, however, ignore the educative value of the scheme, based on the registration of inspections and extracts and the issue of receipts for the fee paid on a certain basis. This will reduce the possibilities for illegal exactions on this account.

12. The total number of kanungo candidates at the close of the year was 261 or 38 per cent. of the total number of kanungos in the province, as against the prescribed limit of 33 per cent. There is excess in 17 districts.

Of 261 candidates, 146 were Muslims, 85 Hindus, 27 Sikhs and 3 others. One hundred and eighty-five candidates belonged to agricultural tribes.

Of the new candidates, 3 were graduates, one an M.A., one an M.Sc., and one a B.Sc. This brings the total number of graduates among the candidates to 11. There are, besides, 15 under-graduates. The case of kanungos, as regards educational qualifications, stands on a different plane from that of the patwaris, as the former are a supervising agency and are better paid.

The tendency to give preference to high educational qualifications in the case of direct candidates may well be accentuated for obvious reasons.

The proportion of the candidates recruited from among the patwaris is short of the prescribed limit in some districts. Attempts are needed to make good the deficiency in the districts concerned.

In addition to the 17 candidates, already under training in the Lyallpur settlement, 5 were sent there during the year. It is hoped that the candidates will spend most of their time in the field, and not be entrusted with office work.

13. The number of kanungos stood at 681 at the end of 1934-35 as against 683 at the end of 1933-34. One post was brought under reduction in Hissar, as a result of the transfer of the control of the Ghaggar canals to the irrigation department and one had been shown wrongly in excess in Mianwali. Fifty-two vacancies on the kanungos staff were filled up with the basic kanungos. Four kanungos were dismissed—2 for illegal gratification and 2 for conviction of criminal offences, of whom one was dismissed for perjury and one for theft. In some cases, fines were inflicted on kanungos for disciplinary reasons, contrary to the kanungos service rules, under which fine, as a form of punishment, has been abolished.

Six kanungos only were promoted to the posts of naib-tahsildar or otherwise, as compared with 8 last year. This gives a percentage of less than 1 on the total number of kanungos and shows that there is no improvement in the opportunities for the recognition of good work for them. The question of opening more avenues for their promotion deserves consideration. Other things being equal, the kanungos of the requisite qualifications can do much better as naib-tahsildars than the direct candidates without experience. Their knowledge of the conditions governing the assessment and remission of land revenue, can prove an invaluable asset in the Irrigation department, which is now responsible for the assessment of land revenue in the canal irrigated tracts.

14. Of the total number of 505 field kanungos, the work of 417 was inspected by Assistant Collectors of the 1st grade, as compared with 451 last year. Kangra, Hoshiarpur,

Field kanungos' inspections.

Jullundur, Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali stand out for the inspection of the entire number of their field kanungos. The proportion of inspections varied in the remaining districts, but was extremely low in the case of Sheikhpura, Sialkot and Multan, where only 3, 6 and 15 out of 13, 17 and 33 kanungos, respectively, came under inspection. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this work in view of the necessity to maintain the land records on a high level of efficiency during the period, intervening between settlements, which has been greatly lengthened under the new scheme, introduced by the Land Revenue Act of 1928. It is hoped that steps would be taken to ensure the systematic inspection of kanungos in future.

15. There was a slight increase in the aggregate period, spent by the district kanungos on tour, as compared with 1933-34. Attention was called to the deficiency in touring on the part of the district kanungos of Simla, Ludhiana, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Shahpur, in the last report, but none of them tried to make up the deficiency during the year under report. The list has indeed grown by the addition of the district kanungos of Gurdaspur and Multan to it. The touring of the district kanungo of Gujranwala was, as a matter of fact, inadequate in 1933-34 also. The district kanungos' inspections of the tahsil offices were inadequate in Simla, Karnal, Gurdaspur and Gujranwala. The work of 479 out of 505 field kanungos and the records of 6,643 villages were checked by them. The efficiency of the field staff and, for that matter, the correctness of the land records, depend on the district kanungos' freedom to move about. A clear perception of this fact is necessary.

In some districts, the tahsil and district land records offices were not subjected to the full number of the prescribed inspections by the Collectors and their assistants.

16. The kanungos working in settlements and in connection with colony operations belong to two categories, viz., basic kanungos and kanungo candidates. The settlement operations in Lyallpur and the rakh branch villages in Sheikhpura and the colony operations in the Nili Bar



colony and parts of the Lyallpur district gave employment to 25 kanungos belonging to the basic list and 46 candidates. Three kanungos were also deputed to do pioneer work for the Lahore settlement and another three to work under the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads).

17. The records of Rakh Branch villages of the Sheikhpura tahsil, the entire Jaranwala tahsil and the majority of villages in the Lyallpur tahsil were filed before the end of the year under report. The work of map amendment and the preparation of revised records is in progress in the Samundri and Toba Tek Singh tahsils (Lyallpur district). The records of rights, as an incident of killabandi operations of 11 villages in the Shahpur and Bhalwal tahsils (Shahpur district), were under preparation during the year. Of these, the records of three villages were filed and of 8 villages were still incomplete by the end of the year. The revised records of the Mianwali tahsil and the Pakka circle of the Isakhel tahsil in that district were completed. Completion report has been received in respect of the Mianwali records, but not in the case of those of the Pakka circle. The preparation of records of rights, in respect of the kothis Kohar and Sowar of the Palampur tahsil of the Kangra district, was taken in hand during the year.

Funds were provided for the rebinding of records-of-rights.

The tahsil copies of the field maps of the Sutille villages of the Montgomery district, prepared during the settlement of 1918-22, were subjected to emendation during the subsequent killabandi operations, and were filed in the district office as *parat sarkar*, which was not expressly prepared. I found them at my inspection of the district office to be in a very advanced stage of deterioration. I am looking into the whole question separately.

Reference was made in the last year's report to the records, damaged in Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Mianwali, Rohtak, Jhelum and Multan. The work of recopying of the records is still in progress in the first three districts. The report as to the completion of the copies of the records, damaged by floods in 1933, in Rohtak has not been received. In the case of Jhelum, it has been found that the maps of the settlement of 1900,

were damaged by copyists. The question of the preparation of fresh copies from them is awaiting orders of Government as to the commencement of the settlement operations. It was, however, evidently the duty of the district kanungo to see that the copyists were not allowed to damage the maps. The incident should serve as a warning to the other district kanungos also.

Further damage was discovered during the year at Sonepat (Rohtak district), Amritsar and Jhelum. At Sonepat, the tahsil copies of the maps were found damaged by rust in the tin pipes, which contained them. White-ants were detected in the records of Hamirpur (Kangra district) also. Preventive action was taken both at Hamirpur and Jhelum. In Amritsar, steps are being taken also to re-copy the damaged records. There is need for strict vigilance in all places infested by white-ants.

Complaints as to the inadequacy of accommodation in and dinginess of record rooms, are reported from several districts. The district land records office at Jullundur was extended during the year.

18. Ten thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine jamabandis were prepared during the year, but 10,079 only were filed in time. Annual Records. The districts responsible have ascribed the delay to the patwaris' pre-occupation with the preparation of electoral rolls. Some of the jamabandis of Rawalpindi and Muzaffargarh districts were filed without the attestation of the field kanungos. In the case of Muzaffargarh, this is put down to the inaccessibility of the villages concerned on account of the presence of floods. Credit is due to the Revenue Assistants of Hoshiarpur, Rawalpindi and Kangra for checking the jamabandis, while under preparation, at the spot.

The revenue officers completed their attestation of most of the jamabandis, prepared during 1933-34, within the prescribed period. The tendency to put off the attestation till after the beginning of *rabi girdawari* is to be deprecated as this interferes with other arrangements. Two thousand, three hundred and ninety-one jamabandis were attested by the Collectors and their assistants, the most numerous during the last 4 years, which is very satisfactory. The out-turn, put in by the Revenue Assistants of Kangra,

Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Gujrat, Rawalpindi and Jhang is satisfactory.

The alluvion and diluvion work received proper attention. The proposal for the special revision of the records of rights in the riverain tracts of the Patwal sub-division (Gurgaon district) was, however, dropped pending the verification of the inter-provincial boundary of the United Provinces and the Punjab, which is being done.

The number of *tatimma shajras*, which were checked by the tahsil revenue officers this year, was 41,850 and compared very favourably with the preceding three years. Statistics are no guide to the proportion of the work left undone in any district, as fragmentation of fields is a fortuitous affair. The completeness of the field map between one settlement and another depends upon the careful scrutiny of the supplementary fields. It is, therefore, necessary for the superior revenue officers to maintain a careful check on the quality of the work done by the subordinate officers. Any amendments of the field maps, at variance with the conditions obtaining on the spot, are apt to prove troublesome.

At my inspection of the mutation work in the tahsil and district offices, I have noticed that the *tatimmas* on the mutation sheets are rarely verified by the revenue officers themselves—an obligation expressly cast on them by the rules.

The number of villages in which crops were inspected by the Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the 1st grade, and the tahsil revenue officers, was 8,409 and 30,862, respectively. The statistics of crop inspections cause mixed feelings. In a number of districts, the inspections made by the subordinate revenue officers were very inadequate. In others, notably in Rohtak, Karnal, Kangra, Gujranwala, Mianwali and the districts of the Multan division except Montgomery, they were better. The proper maintenance of crop inspection registers, as the basis for future jamabandis and as furnishing data for assessment purposes, is very important and the necessity for the tahsil revenue officers inspecting at least half of the villages at every harvest is self-evident.

19. The number of mutations, left over for disposal at the end of 1933-34, was 138,533 which, added to 698,326, the new institutions, brought up the total for disposal to 836,859 during

Mutations.

1934-35. Of these, 696,704 were disposed of and 140,155 remained pending at the close of the year. There was a slight decrease in the disposal as compared with the preceding year. The pending file happened to be particularly heavy in Gurgaon, the Jullundur division except Kangra, the Lahore division except Sheikhupura and the Rawalpindi division except Jhelum and Sahapur. The mutations pending for two or more years stood at 3,006 at the end of 1933-34 and were brought down to 2,244 by the close of the year under report. The decrease under this head was remarkable in Mianwali, where the pending file was reduced from 240 to 10 only, as a result of the scrutiny, held by the Collector himself on tour. Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan have much leeway still to make up with 308, 246, 38 and 412 mutations, respectively.

The entry, as well as the disposal of the mutations, relating to urban areas, is causing a good deal of difficulty. The first is due to two causes, *viz.*, unwritten transactions and the want of specifications of the plots, alienated, in the written deeds. The non-resident character of the alienees, the absences of their addresses and the necessity to make an enquiry into their tribe, so as to prevent possible frauds against the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act, with reference to rural areas, are some of the reasons which obstruct the disposal of the mutations after they have been entered. Oral alienations ceased, during the year under report, to carry legal recognition within municipalities and notified areas and should no longer hold up the entry of mutations, which may otherwise be expedited, directly, by an intensive *girdawari* of the urban sites two or three times every year, and, indirectly, by the imposition of a penalty under section 39, Land Revenue Act, in cases of delay and the amendment of section 22 of the Registration Act, making the recital of the field numbers in the deeds, a condition precedent to their registration. As for the remedies for the delay in the disposal of these mutations, the case is under consideration and will be reported for the orders of the Financial Commissioners shortly.

The Collectors and their assistants checked the mutation work of the subordinate revenue officers at their inspections of the tahsil offices. The Collectors of Gurgaon, Hissar, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Ferozpora

and Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Revenue Assistants of Gurgaon and Kangra scrutinised a large number of mutations. Close scrutiny of this work is the essence of tahsil inspections and should improve the quality of the tahsil officers' work in the long run.

Mutations regarding the consolidation of holdings received priority of treatment in districts where that work was in progress.

20. The total number of partition cases for disposal was 8,321, including 2,387 handed down from the previous year. Of these, 5,997 cases were disposed of as against 5,753 cases in 1933-34. The difference for the province as a whole is inconsiderable and calls for no comment. The Revenue Assistants of Kangra and Jullundur, but more especially the former, deserve credit for the large number of cases disposed of by them individually. The former tops the list with 610 cases and has enjoyed this distinction successively for three years. It is satisfactory that in Hoshiarpur, the questions of title are decided by the Revenue Assistants themselves without requiring the parties to go to the civil courts. The most fruitful cause of delay in the disposal of the partition cases is the failure of the Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade to hold the first hearing in important cases at or near the spot and to secure the attendance of the parties by recourse to registered post for service of summons.

21. It is hard to lay too much emphasis on the importance of maintaining the note books of the different types upto date, so as to be of real use at the time of the re-assessment, or, whenever it becomes necessary to study the fiscal history of an estate. The reports show that they are being kept up completely and carefully. In Multan district, however, the entries relating to the new chaks, carved out of the crown waste, have not yet been brought upto date for want of complete data. It is gratifying that remarks were written in the village note books, as usual, and that the Collectors and their Assistants showed an increased interest in recording observations in the abstract village note books also. In Lahore and Sialkot, no observations were recorded in these note books and no explanation has been given in their reports for this omission. The reports of Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sheikhpura, Montgomery, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang and Attock contain no

information as to the number or as in the case of the last two as to the very fact of the abstract note books in which notes were recorded.

The entry of appropriate remarks in a pithy and informative language constitutes a necessary condition of the maintenance of these books. The remarks are not, in a number of cases, especially those recorded by the subordinate Revenue Officers, to the point and have no bearing on the fiscal history of the villages dealt in them. There is, however, no reason to be pessimistic about it. Practice makes perfect, and it is hoped that the underlying idea in making these remarks, to give a certain degree of guidance at the time of remission, suspension and assessment of land revenue, or may be, of the measurement of a village, will be realised fully as time goes on. Detailed instructions are given in paragraph 423 of the Settlement Manual, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon them at length in this report.

22. Survey marks occupy an important place in the working of the land records system. Survey marks. Their proper maintenance should be a foremost concern of the revenue officers. It is best assured by their periodical inspection, which saves them from destruction or dislodgment. It is satisfactory that due interest was taken in this behalf in almost every district not excluding the Thal tract of the Mianwali district, where they were looked after and their disappearance was brought to the notice of the district officers, by the zaildars, lambardars and patwaris. The condition of the great trigonometrical pillars has all along been satisfactory, those requiring repairs having been set right with funds provided by the Survey of India department. Repairs were also duly carried out to the trijunction pillars in the districts of Kangra, Jhelum and Multan.

Arrangements have been made, in the case of districts in which index maps are not available, to obtain copies from the Survey of India department for verification of the base line marks. In the remaining districts steps are being taken to prepare the lists of the missing marks with the aid of the maps immediately. The Survey of India department will be eventually approached to relay the missing marks. The marks in existence have been inspected by the revenue officers.

23. Eleven more volumes of gazetteer B for the districts of Kangra, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum and Jhang and the States of Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Bilaspur and Kalsia, were published during the year. The remaining volumes, except those of Lahore, Loharu, Dujana, Patandi, Patiala, Nabha, Mandi and Malerkotla, are in the different stages of print, and are likely to be published during the current year. The materials for Loharu, Dujana, Patandi, Nabha and Mandi States are being sent to the press. In Lahore and Malerkotla, they are still in the course of compilation and will take sometime to be ready for press.

24. The year was characterised by a great deal of additional work for the land records agency in the way of cattle enumeration and the preparation of electoral rolls for the future Provincial Legislative Assembly, for District Boards, for Sikh Gurdawaras and in one district also for municipal and small town committee. While land revenue forms a basis of franchise, the brunt of the preparation of electoral rolls must continue to fall on the patwaris, till another agency can be evolved to do the work as efficiently. Their association in the subsequent stages of elections and their service in municipal and small town elections at any stage are not however, so necessary. As long as these labours do not interfere with the even tenor of the land records work, there may be no occasion for complaint. But this was, unhappily, not the case during the year under report as they had to attend to electoral rolls at inconvenient times, and, but for the resourcefulness of the supervising officers and the tenacity of the patwaris themselves, the dislocation to the land records work might have been somewhat serious.

The measure of co-operation, extended by the Government Printing Press, under the able guidance of Mr. Davis, in the punctual supply of the Patwari and Kanungo forms, deserves acknowledgment.

ABDUL MAJID,

LAHORE: Director of Land Records, Punjab.

The 20th December, 1935.

### FORM I.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KANUNGOS, PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS AND THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District.	Total number of Kanungos.	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.					Number of Kanungos promoted to Naib-Talaidarship or other higher appointments.	Number of Patwaris promoted to Kanungaship or other higher appointments.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT.						Total cost.	
		Total number.	Belonging to agrestal tribes.	Patwaris who have passed		Number of Patwaris.			Patwari Schools.	Survey Equipment.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total cost.			
				Matriculation or School Final Examination.	Primary Examination.									Rs.		Rs.
Hissar	26	302	175	134	174	1	1	81,568	..	..	..	200	1,140	52,908		
Rohtak	23	341	261	223	118	1	1	91,760	..	..	..	1,160	2,183	85,112		
Gurgaon	27	362	276	227	136	1	1	96,140	..	665	..	200	1,842	98,660		
Karnal	24	350	320	256	92	3	3	92,641	..	..	..	800	6,084	99,526		
Ambala	26	382	308	261	91	3	3	1,02,023	..	..	..	220	3,422	1,05,775		
Simla	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,239	..	..	..	..	372	2,505		
Kangra	30	355	292	221	124	3	3	94,539	..	..	..	400	4,087	99,066		
Hoshiarpur	31	492	368	298	94	11	11	1,32,260	..	..	..	300	3,525	1,36,594		
Jullundur	25	418	245	272	144	..	..	1,08,197	..	..	..	920	1,544	1,10,661		
Ludhiana	26	302	166	225	67	..	..	80,192	..	..	..	280	1,265	82,435		
Farokhpore	22	404	245	245	159	4	4	1,05,774	..	..	..	1,110	2,482	1,09,317		



Lahore.	Lahore ..	20	252	85	174	69	..	3	69,796	..	..	..	..	69,796
	Amritsar ..	20	212	160	170	124	..	1	24,242	..	..	..	..	24,242
	Gurdaspur ..	20	452	222	222	120	..	2	1,19,072	..	..	200	2,429	1,22,501
	Sialkot ..	20	355	205	176	170	..	..	22,797	..	..	600	300	25,227
	Gujranwala ..	23	286	118	104	122	..	..	75,800	..	594	400	2,000	78,911
	Sheikhpura ..	16	245	127	147	90	..	2	65,024	..	812	900	2,197	68,024
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat ..	20	265	141	172	92	..	4	70,618	..	..	400	1,462	72,480
	Shahpur ..	22	225	125	157	122	..	3	75,812	..	..	600	1,277	78,129
	Jhelum ..	16	210	126	126	84	..	..	55,422	..	..	220	1,046	57,698
	Rawalpindi ..	19	221	122	82	120	..	3	59,921	..	..	160	1,214	60,335
	Attock ..	20	240	100	102	127	..	1	84,452	..	..	..	517	84,970
	Mianwali ..	22	202	122	111	97	..	1	59,255	..	59	..	1,725	60,049
MUTTER.	Montgomery ..	22	406	222	247	190	1	1,05,769	..	..	300	1,469	1,07,526	
	Lyalpur ..	21	252	124	210	42	..	2	62,204	..	..	500	672	67,337
	Jhang ..	22	272	105	106	82	..	..	74,212	..	..	400	1,222	76,035
	Multan ..	42	425	202	250	125	..	4	1,22,261	..	..	1,025	1,500	1,23,786
	Muzaffargarh ..	22	224	202	172	161	1	2	22,112	..	..	200	1,222	23,334
	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	22	210	100	90	120	2	1	52,974	..	..	500	572	53,446
GRAND TOTAL ..	681	2,025	2,222	2,072	2,222	6	60	22,97,579	..	2,967	12,265	62,022	24,66,297	

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**FORM II.**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF LAND RECORDS AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
30th SEPTEMBER, 1935.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	District.	Number of villages.	MUTATIONS.		PARTITIONS.		JAWABANDI.		Once Inspections.		DATA ON KANUNGO'S WORK.			REMARKS.
			Number for disposal.	Number attended.	Number for disposal.	Number decided.	Number prepared.	Number checked by Collector or Assistant Collector, Ist grade.	Number of villages checked by taluk officers.	Number of villages checked by Collector or Amils not Collecting 1st grade.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of field kangros circles inspected.	Number of taluk offices inspected.	
AMARA.	Hisar	1,008	20,613	17,471	212	83	245	86	767	307	150	16	10	
	Rohtak	773	20,180	17,303	122	153	199	52	635	455	132	17	8	
	Gurgaon	1,467	33,933	29,847	151	99	255	77	893	675	155	19	12	
	Karnal	1,497	16,314	17,022	130	98	365	123	1,349	525	135	14	11	
	Ambala	1,801	26,735	24,101	124	123	453	54	1,074	324	157	12	10	
	Rohtak	321	900	816	23	10	87	8	157	64	40	2	1	
JULLYANDHRA.	Kangra	718	33,105	30,991	696	643	1,537	131	1,453	122	166	21	14	
	Hoshiarpur	2,179	60,353	48,342	452	350	619	341	1,273	553	307	24	8	
	Jalandhar	1,216	55,339	47,784	596	460	325	194	651	113	151	13	8	
	Ludhiana	960	30,412	24,653	176	122	227	44	604	111	111	15	6	
	Ferozpur	1,286	50,567	35,473	329	232	394	82	906	175	140	20	10	

LABORE.	Lahore ..	1,199	30,868	25,573	265	146	397	61	845	349	109	16	6
	Amritsar ..	1,079	42,510	30,670	215	180	272	45	789	119	146	16	6
	Gurdaspur ..	2,363	48,691	33,021	269	190	635	57	1,393	295	119	20	6
	Sialkot ..	2,245	41,751	34,058	232	130	556	50	1,363	156	148	17	8
	Gujranwala ..	1,258	30,995	14,598	387	245	324	66	1,195	216	75	17	6
	Sheikhpura ..	1,197	11,445	8,326	146	58	241	39	635	59	118	11	6
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrat ..	1,532	45,193	39,381	397	216	232	87	1,041	220	196	15	6
	Shahpur ..	1,069	17,989	16,660	240	156	231	78	665	223	118	17	6
	Jhelum ..	934	25,971	22,651	236	168	223	132	697	209	130	21	6
	Rawalpindi ..	1,174	32,992	28,069	154	124	262	55	481	156	174	12	8
	Attock ..	673	20,220	26,668	326	201	162	31	241	103	146	14	8
	Mianwali ..	441	22,621	19,687	466	370	105	24	769	112	174	30	6
MURREE.	Montgomery ..	2,148	11,904	11,113	156	137	414	118	1,532	730	188	22	8
	Lyalpur ..	1,374	14,791	12,703	296	177	629	15	1,094	295	141	12	6
	Jhang ..	1,017	14,855	12,435	366	176	249	133	1,077	267	166	17	6
	Multan ..	2,282	31,673	19,334	537	285	422	76	2,234	399	118	29	12
	Muzaffargarh ..	644	27,194	23,908	433	311	246	147	2,848	391	131	14	8
	Dera Ghanai Khan ..	84	26,292	22,702	452	297	202	63	2,078	368	145	16	8
GRAND TOTAL ..	37,131	886,859	696,794	6,321	5,997	10,429	2,391	30,868	6,409	4,046	479	221	

23 DLR-200-25-2-35-SGPP Lahore.