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## FINAL REP

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## SECOND REVISED SETTLEMENT

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# DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT, 

BY<br>W.R. WILSON, I.C.S.,<br>Settlement Officer,



Lahore:
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Memorandim No. 53';R.
The 19th February 1926.

## Orders of-Government on the Final Settle ment Report of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

2. Special interest attaches to the Settlement of the, Dera Ghazi Khan District as the only Trans-Indua area that remains to the Punjab. It stretches from the border of the Dera Ismail Kban District in the north to Kashmor in the Jacobabad. District on the south, and is bounded on the east partly by toe Punjab District of Muzaffargarh and below the confluence of the Indus and the Panjnad by the State of Babswalpur. Cn the west it adjoins the Loralai and Sibi agencies of Baluchistan, or rather-as the District with which the Settlement is concerned does cot include the tribal territory within the Political charge of the Deputy Commissioner - a strip of Baluch hills that intervene between the Iidus plain and the hinterland of Baluchistan. Projecting thusinto alien territory and even along its line of contact with the Punjah out off for half the year by a flooded river, the district naturally presents special features of cits own. It possesses the distinction of not having a mile of railway, and hardly any metalled roads. Its trade, such as it is, is mainly carried by boat to Sukkur. Ihough the Indus riverain is inhabited by Jats akin to those of the rest of the Multan Division the dominant tribe is the Haluch, alien in origin, distinct in speech and social organization and connected through the strip of hill territory which it justly regards as "its real home with kindred tribes in Baluchistan rather than with those of the Province to which for administrative purposes it belongs. The Baluch tuman aystem, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ which comprises the whole of the hill tract and large areas adjoining ${ }^{\prime}$ it within the district boundary, sets the social standard for the district. Economic developments are thus behind. those of other districts of the Punjab.
3. The climate of the District is arid in the extreme. Rainfall which in the Sanghar Tahsil averages 8 inches per annum diminishes stea dily further south, and is less than 4 inches at Rajanpur and still smaller at Rojhan. In these circunstances barani cultivation is out of the question, and agricultural conditions depend entirely on the ceears of irrigation locally available. In a tract 230 miles in length and never more than 40 and not infrequently only 20 miles in breadth no great bomogeneity in this respect can be expected, But the siope of the country from hills to river prodaces through the length of the District a three-fold division whick forms the basis of assessment circles in each of the four tahsils and produces conditions roughly similar in them all. The largest of these divisions and the most characteristic of the District is the rachahd, a broad strip of naked sun-baked waste or drifting sand adjoining the hills, where the subsoil water is too deep for well irrigation, and cultivation is only possible with the help of hill torrent water carefully distributed by an elaborate system of bands, or in a few. favoured places with the water of perennial springs. On the other side cultipation in the riverain is practically confined to sailab crops in the rizer bed, and depends on the vagaries of the ever-shifting Indis and the silt or sand which its floods deposit. Intervening between the Pachahd and the riverain for the greater part of the district's length is a strip of land which has well cultivation supple.sented as a rule. by inundation canals from the Indus. These latter, however, in addition to the uncertainties characteristic of their kind, are exposed to damage from violent spates in the hill torrents. The outstanding feature of the local agriculture is thus its extreme uncortainty which engenders and excussas the careless husbandry to which the rural classes of this District are unfortunately prone. The Baluch, a shepherd and a grazier in his native hills, and only a halftime farmer on the precarious Rodkohi cultivation of the Pachahd retains everywhere the traditions and outlook of his ancestral calling and cares more
for his flocks and herds than for his plough. The Jat equally devotes much of his attention to his cattie and finds in the large waste spaces snd clanging creeks of the riverain an irresistible temptation to cattle theft. In these circumstances the assessing officer is faced at every turn with the necessity of devising an elastic land ievenue system and at the same timg of encouraging im. provid agricultural methods, and has also to give due weight to factura not purely agricultural and to social and political considerations which do not present themselves elsenthere.

## 3. Under Sikh rule no attempt was made even by Diwani Sawan Mal

 to impose a cash assessment and the femand was recovered in kind, generally at the rate of one-quarter of the total produce. This though possessipg the merit of elasticity must have spelt a heavy assessment, for it was farmed for a tiue to the Nawab of Bohawalpar for four lakhs, with an addition of one lakh as Nazarana, or about the same as the demand of the First Revised Settlement. Early British Sottlements were too summary and inelastic and required constant ervision and it was not till the regular settlement of 1872-76 that the revenue administration uas prit on a sound footing and even then the prin: ciple of fixed assessments bad to be rubsequently wodified by the introduction of a fluctuating scliedule of crop rates in the rivarain. The demard was, however, purpowely pitchrd low. The First Revised Settlenent was undertaken in 1843 by which dime the District bad ceased to be a - border tract proper and bad enjoyed the blessings of tranquility far a number of years. It was then found posible to take an enhancement of 27 . per cent, and thus to bring the incidence of the assessment into line with that of neighhouring Cis-Indus Districts. At the same time the opportunity was taken to extend the system of fluctuating assessments to the canal irrigated eircles. In the Dera and Jampur; Tahsils it was eombined with fixed assessntents on well lands, while in Rajanpur the fixed eystem was only retained for special reasons in one circle and. a portion of a second. In spite of the fact that the new assessment amounted to between 75 and 82 per cent. of the estimated halfonet assets in the varions tahsils, it turned out to be light. Suspensions and remissions were confined to the Pachahd aid even there were of rare occurrence. The total demand as it eaisted in 1916-17 amounted to lis. 5,14,000.4. When the Second Revised Sctilement started in October 1916, it was sufficiently evident that radical alterations in the cystem of ansessment would not be necessary, but the variety and complexity of agricultural conditions left ample scope for minor alteraticns. As regards the amount of the arsersment, the developments since Settlement had almost all been in favour of the proprietary body who nere in a considerably stronger position than they were 20 years ago. In spite of its remote situgtion and relatively backward economic development the district bad shared in the general rise in the prices of agricultural produce which as calculated separately for each tahsil amounted to between 40 and 45 per cent. The sale value of land had trebied or quadrcpled, the area under mortgage had fallen from 175,331 to 140,837 acres, end aliecations to non-agriculturists which were proceeding apace at the provious settlenient had been arrested by the Alienation of Land Act. A fatisfactory sign of local agricultural improvement was an increase in the number of wells of 21 per cent., largely in the lajanpur Tahsil, while canal irrigation had been in proved and extended by the construction of the Talai .Band and the extension of the Qadra Canal, the amalgamation of the Nur and Dlundi heads and the remodelling of the Manka. These developmente would - appear to account for a recorded increase in cultivated area of 17 por eent.; but the Settlement Offcer has corrertly emphasized the greater inportance of matured area figures, which indicate on the statistics of the selected years ! an increase of only 3 per cent. Owing to the difficulty of comparing one cycle of selected years with another of tweny years ago, eapecially in view of the violent fuctuations of Rodkohi cultivation, it is difficult to regard even this latter figure as a correct measure of agricultural changes. The solid facts are that canal irrigation is more extensive and that well irrigation has increascd. Against these satisfactory developments has to be set the westward trend of the river. This has caused considerable erosion in the northern tahsile
and has swept away the old town of Dera Ghazi Khan with ifs valuable riverside mart, for which the new town 8 miles inland is but a podr subatitute. Further south the construction of railways to Chachran and Kashmor has made the District more accessible but internal communications have not improved and methods of transport remain as primitive as ever.
b. In so backward a district and with suoh variable agricultural conditions it is not surprising to find an almost complete absence of cash rents, and indeed of any data likely to serve as guides to assessment other than the produce estimate. Even the produce estimate illustrates in a marked degree the manifold uncertainties to which such estimates are liable. Where variations in cropped area are so great from year to year, averages have little value, and the selection of a normal cycle of years is therafore particularly difficult. In effect care was taken to omit years which would be unduly favourable to the Pachahd, and yet the Settlement Offer regards the result as slightly erring in that direction. Outturns again are more than usually difficult to estimate, for quite apart from actual variations in yields the admittedly high percentage of failed crops makes the accuracy or otherwise of recorded figures ppecially important. Here again a eautious policy has been inevitable. The Financial Conmissioner regarded the assumptions made as fair and certainly not erring on the side of excess. But the greatest difficulty in the produce estimates relates to the share of the produce taken by the landiord. Batai in the Dera Ghazi Kban District is a phenomenally complioated process, which has merited the detailed account given it by the Settlement: Officer, atd the 'survival of lichh representing the landlord's share (usually $i^{\frac{1}{7}}$ th as against $\frac{4}{\text { th }}$ or $f$ th maihsul due to the State) is an illustration of primitive conditions and bears eloquent testimony to the comparative worthlessness of proprietary rights in pre-British times.. In spite of (or bedause of) the strength of local custom, there is considerable variation in rents and in fodder deductions and menials' dues. It is satisfactory that rents have shown a slight tendency to rise, indieating an improvement in the landlord's position in a District where land is ample and tenants none too many.

Finally in calculating the money value of the landlord's share a low scale of prices has been nsed that gives full allowauce for the lack of communications and the backward condition of the bulk of the land-owners. Sanctioned in 1917 before the full effect of, the War could be foreseen, it valued rice at 25 annas, cotton at 85 annas and wheat at 36 annas; prices reminiscent of a preWar age to which there is little prospect of return. The theoretical Government share at the balf nett-assets standard amounts to Ks. 12, 61,700 for the district and is a cautious estimate in any case; particularly so in view of the high prices that have ruled since 1017.
6. Though the previous assessment had worked well the twenty years of its currenoy again illustrated the importance of elasticity and careful consideration had therefore to be given at re-assessment to the comparative merits of the fixed and fluctuating systems. This question did not arise in the riverain circles where the demand was already completely fluctuating, and all that was done there was to raise and adjust the schedules of crop rates, which now provide for four classes of crops in the Sanghar and Rajanpur Tahsils and three in Dera and Jampur, the highest rate being Rs. 2-2-0 per acre matured and the lowest 9 annas. In the Pachahd a fluctuating assessment is in theory demanded by the violence of seasonal variations, but in view of the popularity of the present fixed system and the difficulty of supervising anything else in so remote and inhospitable a tract, it was deoided to make no general ohange, and though fluctuating rates were offered to few tail villages they were in fact only accepted in two instances. In the canal circles the fized and fluctuating systems have again been combined, but with some extension of the latter. In the greater part of the district fixed assessments have been retained on well lands ouly but in the Jampur Tahsil and the Qutb Circle of Rajanpur a light fixed nahri parta has been retained in addition to fluotuating nahri rates. These fuotuating nahri rates vary elightly from Tahsil to Tahsil and provide generally for two classes of orops, but though the resulting system lacks the merit of simplicity its complications have been demanded by local exigencics, and the useful summary
contained in Appendix $A$ to the Report should obviate any difficulty in working the system. The new demand works out as follows :-


Government has thus taken little over a quarter of the net assets as cautiously estimated, and the new demand is certainly lenient and pitched considerably lower than the previous assessment was at the time of its imposition. An enhancement of between 25 and 30 per cent. Was originally anticipated. This was based on an assumed rise in prices of 30 per cent. The estimated rise based on actuals amounted to 40 or 45 per cent., so that the final enhancement of 34 per cent. is not surprising. Where assessments are fluctuating the concessions which the rates give to less valuable crops will make the burden fall lightly on the area harvested, and in the case of fixed jamas progressive assessments have broken the shock of enhancements exceeding 33 per cent. In the Pachahd suspensions and remissions must contiaue to figure prominently in any fixed system, but the laniency of the new demand is well illustiated by the fact that from the date of the i:nposition of the new assessment in kharif 1919 up to rabi 1925, the district needed no remission whatever.
7. In spite of the large area under fluctuating assessments Rs. 4,10,724 or 60 per cent. of the new demand is fixed, and the work of distribution over estates and holdings was therfore considerable. In the Pachahd the marked difference in the quality of Rodkohi cultivation on different torrents and indeed on the higher and lower villages on the same torrent made distribution particularly diffieult, and the Settlement Officer exercised a wise discretion in going considerably above or below the sanctioned average rates in individual cases. In point of fact, however, the local agricultural unit is here the band, and it is not surprising to find that even within the estate the distribution of the jama over holdings involved an elaborate grading of bands. Well assessments being more uniform called for less violent departures from average rates, but the distribution over holdings was hardly less intricate and the diversity of local opinion on the proper method to be adopted striking. It is characteristic of the conservatism of the District that in spite of the abolition of the fixed nahri parta in the Dera Tahsil, it was as a matter of fact imported into the bachh by local option. In fact the work of distribation needed special patience and discretion, and the small number of objections shows that it was carried out with eminent success.
8. It is difficult for any system of records to cope with the violent fluctuations of cropping in the Dexa Ghazi Khan District, the vagaries of the river and the hill torrents, the slovenly. cultivation involving the application
of canal water first here then there, and constant changes in the shape of fields. Further difficulties are introduced by the intricate nature of tenures, the minute ehares in-which proprietary holdings are owned, the complicated rents, the elaborate rights in bill torrent jrrigation. Chapter III of the Report is a valuable record of the way in whish the Settlement Officer has grappled'with these prablems In the riverain complete remeasurement has been carrit out with the help of trayerses loid down by the Survey, of 1ndia. Elsewhere map correctionsbas heea the rule, but even-tnis' has been no light task as it has.besn necessary to modify the previous practice of giving one field number to a well and to sab-divide large fields wherever any permanent marks make such a course possible. Speciat jnterest attaches to the revision of the hill torrent "record of rights "which was left untouched at last Settlement, and the fact: that this arduous task has been success, fully completed despite the fears that were largely estertained of its disturbing effect, testifies to the tact and industry of the Seitlement stafi.
9. With Crown land in the Dera Ghazi Khan District totalling nearly 300,000 acres questions connected with its management gnd disposal form no inconsiderable addition to the work of Settlement, and the compretiensive Rakh Report which Mr. Wilson has coinpiled should be of the greatest assistanoe in dealing with this intricate question in the future. Agricultural development here still needs every encotragement, and 'the grant of long leases on favourable terms has long been the settled policy of Governmant. Unfortunately the number of prospective lessoes is limited, and the strict fulfilment of conditions all too rare, so that the whole question has needed and received a oareful overhaul at' Settlemgat. For the future additional encouragement has been given to the sinking of wells in leased lands by the decision to grant them the same immunity from land revenue as wellis sunk in proprietary estates, and the area àvailablis for such leases has bren increased by the relegation of single, harvest leases to. riverain areas. Action is being taken to indrease the number of long leases on the lines approved by Government, and the eupervision of this branch of revenue administration is likely to need the carefulattention of District Offcers for some time.
10. Other thorny questions which came under review at Settlement were connected with date palms, camel tirni and annual grazing contracts. The first relates ohiefly to the Dera Tabsil where Government previously maintained a claim to ownership in the ciees, but the administrative diffioulties which the claim involved justified Government is abandoning it to the owners of the fields in which the treed stand, and as in the neighbouting District of Muzaffargarh there is now only a low-land revenue assessment on female trees. Questions connected with grazing which here touph the tural classes and particularly the .Baluch quite as much as land revenue do not admit of so easy a solation. For camel tirni the previous system by which a contract was granted to a syndicate of the leading men of the district has worked well enough, though not quite as its authors originally contemplated, anci it has now been continued in the form which in practice it assumed. In spite of the rise in the value of cameld the traditionsl rate of Re. 1 per full grown camel has not been enhanced, and the contracts have been based on a rough estimate of numbers which, however, are all too difficuit to appraise. The system is typical of the District where acouracy is unattainable and reverue arrangements wist be adapted to the tuman system. Cattle grazing fees present a less unusual problem. They relate prinoipally to the Crown land in the Rajunpur Tahsi! where the former practioe of auctioning all the non-tuman rakhs together, has been abandoned in favour of two soparate contracts. Reoent reports, inowever, indioate that this results in an undesirable competition between the contractors and the arrangement may need modification.
11. Another feature of the revenue syat m of the district is the extent of assignments which account for $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the new demand. With -the exception of the ancient Rajanour jagir held by the Mian Sahib Sarai and of the Vahos jagir of Hafia Mussuddin, Khakwani, the principal assignees are all tumandars, and six of them have what is now the unique distinotion
of collecting their assignments in kind. A useful summary of the position of these batai-jagirs as well as of the connected question of the Mazari Kasurs in both of which the complexity of local conditions appears in its most pronounced form, is contsined in paragraphs 72 to 75 of the report, and it is here only necessary to say that in continaing the system, stripped indeed of its nost objectionable features, Government reserved the right of terminating it at any time, and it bas now declared its intention of discontinuing it within the next'5 years. With it will pass away a :urvival of pre-British timos, purposely adopted and extended in laud revenue arrangements for political reasons at the time of first reyular settlement. That it served a useful purpose in the peculiar semi-frontier conditions of the district cannot be denied, but it is not in accord with modern developments and its continuance would not be in the interests either of the proprietors or of the assignces themselves;
12. Previous Settlements in the Dera Ghazi Khsu District have run for 20 years. For the new assessment the Settlement Oificor proposes a torm of 30 years, and in dealing with Assessment Reports of Sanghar and Dera, the Financial Commissioner expressed approval. of this suggestion. Fluctuating rassessments will of course provide automatically for any ordinary extonsion of canal irrigation and no great accricultural development is probable in the Pachahd except possibly by the construction of tube wells. On the other band the probabjily of clanges in the relative revenue paying capacity of Pachand estates is an afgument aquanst too long a terin, and the low pitoh of the assossment even calculated on a scale of prices at present conspicuously at variance with facts makes it unnecyssary to give further conocessions. On .the whole a term bf 30 years is suitable and for this period the assessment is confirmed. In the batai jagir estates referred to in paragrapı 89 of the repo rt the fised assessment may be converted into a fuctuating one on the aboition of batai-jayir, and in the, Pashahd the fixed assessment will be convertible into a fluctuating assessment when the means of obtaining or retaining water for ịrrigation hạve been ruined béyond repair.
13. The vaciety and complexity of the work combined: with extent and difficult nature of the country made the settlement a particularly ariluous one, dèmanding considerable physical endurance and providing few opportunities for relaxation. Nevertheless save for a short extension in which the Settlement Officer initiated Settlement operations in Mizaffargarh in additpon to his own duties, it was carried out punctoally, and though there has been an interval between the completion of operations and the submission of th: yoport, this has had the adrantage of eabling the Settlement Officer to inc:ude in it orders on questions which liad not been decided when operations closod, and bs to avoid omissions which detracted from the value of the report in the previous Settlement. The district was fortunate in having in Mr. Wilson, an officer already acquainted with its peculiarities who by the time he left it had made himself an acknowledged expert on its iutricate problens. His conduct of the Settlement was characterised by an ability and devotion to duty which Government is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging, and his coarprehensive Final Keport is a fittiug ending to bis long connection with the district. He was ably seconded by Sheikh Khurshed Muhammad, whose excellent work won him the title of Khan Sahib and subsequently the charge of the Settlement operations in the Gujranwala District which be is now conducting. Ihe Governer in Opuncil has read with pleasure Mr. Wilson's commendati $n$ of the other members of his staff, who laboured in a distinctly unpopular district and contributed to the successful completion of the Settloment.

By order of the Governor in Council,

## C. M. KING,

Financial Commissioner and Seoretary to
Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.

# FINAL REPORT 

OF THE

## SECOND REVISED SETTLEMENT (1916—1920)

OF THE

## DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

CHAPIER I.--The District.


#### Abstract

Tar Dera Ghazi Khan district is now the only distrist in the Punjab west of the Indus. The creation of the NorthBoondaries and dimarsions.


 West Frontier Province has left it the solitary Punjal trans-Indus district, geographically remote, peninsular like in its relation to the rest of the province, distinctive in race, language, and customs,with affinities to Baluchistan on the west, and the set of its trade to Sind. The district is encompassed by provinces and states, the Dera Ismail Khan district of the North-West Frontier Province on the north, the hill area on the west within which the dependent Baluch tribes resident between the foothills of the Sulemans and the borders of Baluchistan are under the politioal control of the Deputy Commissioner, on the south the Jacobabad district of the province of Sind, the native state of Bahawalpur at the southern end of the eastern boundary and elsewhere on the eastern boundary the l'unjab district of Muzaffar. garh with which the joint boundary (fixed) roughly correspoads with the course of the Indus. Since the first revised settlement, the Vahoa tract on the northern border consisting of 32 villages with an area of 405 square miles and formerly forming a part of the Dera Ismail Khan district, has been added to the district in 1906. With these Pathans in the north, with the Baluch tongue spoken in the hill torrent area adjacent to the skirts of the Sulemans, and elsewhere the Lahnda speech universal along the canals and the riverain and with the sundering flood of the Indus in the summer, the district still regards the Punjab proper as a kind of terra incognita, and the Punjab to some extent returns the compliment.

Internally too, the district is unique. It is so long and narrow-230 miles in length from north to south with an average widt hof about 35 milesthat its northern portion has no dealings with or knowledge of the southern tracts. The total number of estates is 847, including 112 Government estates. The total area of the district is 5,426 square miles, of which 1,936 square miles are oultivated. Out of this area 000 square miles, including 109 square miles of oultivation, belong to Government.
2. There are four tahsils in the district-Sanghar, Dera Ghazi Khan,
 (iow.
Tudinally in the matter of communications and
intercourse the district splits up into
canal tracts throughout the district are studded with wells, which aro osnspiouous by their absence in the hill torrent country. All the thrse typus of oulti-vation-rodkohi, chahi-nahri, and riverain are of almost equal moment in the rural economy of the district. Sanghar is pre-eminently the rodk, hi tahsil, हs Rajanpur is the riverain tahsil. In Dera Ghazi Khan the ozaals are of prime importance while in Jampur the fortunes of the tahsil depend mainly oa tse hill torrents, as the canal area; though comparatively good, is confined.
3. In the norih of the district the elevation of the Pachahd noar the Hill torrente. hills is over 700 feet above sea-level. The Indus to the east is lower by more than 200 feet. Ths corresponding levels at the extreme south of the district are 480 and 250 feet. The slope of the terrain is then south-east, and all the hill torrents have a natural tendency to break away in that direction through the dams constructed to hold them. The flood season is from May to September, and is generally at its full in the month of Sawan. A desoription of the system of irrigating the bands as the big embanked fields are called, is given in paragraph $3 \geqslant$ of the Sanehar Assessment Report. The major torrents were scleduled in 1908 under Schedule I of the Minor Canals Act. They are noted below in tho margin opposite their respective tahsils. In addition to them are numeroua smaller torrents, churhs or larihs issaing from the hills and irrigating thoir attached areas in rather erratic fashion. The smaller torrents have been subsequently (in 1923) notified under Schedule I of the Minor Canals Act.

The Sanghar tahsil had originally seven scheduled torrents. For sheer volume of water the Sanghar torrent is easily the first in the district. As the map shows, its bod drives right across the tahsil

Kave.
Waner,
Litra,
Kanyen,
Sangea,
Eanghar
Mehoi. to the Indus which is only 20 miles distant from the pass or darra in the hills. The terrain south of the Sanghar bed drops 16 feet on the average in every mile, and the annual kamira on the various embankments is arduous and needs careful supervision and attention on the part of the Banghar Tahsildar, who is in charge of all the torrents in his tabsil.

In the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil, the Sori and Mithawan torrents irrigate the Sori Lund and Leghari tuman country and their management is partly in tho hands of the chiefs themselves. The Vador is jointly shared by Legharis and Khosas, lut the conflict in their

Sori.
Vador.
Galibisarwer.
Mithaway.
interests and the threat to the new town caused by the scouring of the phenomenal floods of 1917 make it desirable that the management of this torrent should be promptly and regalarly supervised by the executive authorities of the tahsil.

The main Jampur torrent is the Kaha, second only to the Sanghar in point of discharge, but perhaps a sore valuahle torrent, with its greater scope for deploy and easier gradient, abating as it does the rigours of the Sanghar saropa paina system (paragraph 32, Sanghar Assessment Report).
The Rajanpur torrents are inferior, with the exception of the southern Sori and Zangi, which, like the other Mazari torrents, are managed by the Mazari Chief.

Chetgi,
Pitol.
Northera Sori,
Sonthem Sori.

The fortunes of these Pachahd circles depend entirely on the anount of rainfall in the hills and the nature of its distribution. The Sangaar torrent alone bas a catchment area of 1,900 square miles. Aucording to the local calculation, two harvests out of five can be depended upon as a rale, and a good harvest in the Pachahd spells peace and prosperity for the district at large. But the vagaries of cropping are extreme, as the following masims
ard minima cropped areas during the years of the expired settlement show (annual matured unirrigated acreage in thousands of acres).


Three of the torrents-Vahoa, Sanghar and Kaha-have perennial flow as well. This flow is called kalapani on account of the absence of silt. It is the silt or mat that is brought down by the turgid torrents which makes rodkohi crops so prolific. In the Vahoa stream the distribution of the Kalapani water is peculiar and troublesome (paragraph 34, Sanghar Report).
.4. Mention of the protective embankments has beer made in paragraph 3. Without this costly chain of elaborate earth-
works, always being added to, much of the canal tract would be flooded, and the canals would be impossible to work. There are two grave danger points-one in the neighbourhood of the Manka Canal head in the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil (threatening the new town and actually sending a flood down to the protective embankment rcund the town in 1819) and the other in the Jampur tahsil (where breaches in the defence system as in 1909, have sent floods careering over the canal tracts, as far south as Rojhan). All the canals are inundation catals, generally with alternative heads to be opened ns the set of the river may make desirable. The use of groynes in the river (i) for water control, (ii) for silt exclusion, (iii) for reclamation of foreshores, is a problem that will, probably, increasingly attract the attention of the canal staff. The eanals are usually opened about the middle of May, and flow till September, with a dininishing flow in that month. A prompt survey when the river is subsiding will often secure a cold weather supply on one or two canals when the river conditions are favourable for tapping a supply irfa dhand or creek. The Dhundi and Qadra canals bave had more than one valuable winter flow in the last decade. The kharif is the vital harvest in the chahi-nahri tracts. Wells are everywhere, but they are hardly worked in the summer, and not worked at all fully in the rinter if the canal kharif has be en poor, as fodder then becomes inadequate. In addition to the vagaries of the river and the varying luck of the heads, the vagaries of internal distribation (Dera, paragraph 19, Kajanpur, paragraph 21) make canal cultivation a fair gamble magnified by the inveterate habit the district people, particularly Baluchis, have of sowing as a rule far more than they can reasonably hope to reap. A fluctuating assessment on canal crops is then a necessity, but it mokes a heavy percentage of kharaba generally inevitable in the circumstances.

The noteworthy extensions daring the expired settlement have been the remodelling of the Manka in the Dera Ghazi Khan tabsil to the great benefit of the Leghari Chief and tuman, the amalgamation of the Nur and Dhundi heads to form the Nur Dhurdi in the Jampur tabsil to the great detriment (now being romedied) of the supply to the Dhundi eftate on the tail of the remodelled canal, and in Rajanpur the construction of the Talai embankment and the consequent remodeling and extension of the Qadra oanal, which is now no longer the miserable canalized creek of settlement but one of the best eanals in the district and is worked very largely for the benefit of the Mazari and Drishak Chiefs.
5. In the Pachahd the water level is deep, and wells are few and far Welle between and have no agricultural importanoe.
There are also few wells in the riverain, but in the canal tract the well is the unit for residential and cultivating purposes. Harvests depend mainly on the working of the canal, but the well is the
homestead. It is only the bigger villages that have a regular "abadi deh ". The well ares is usually divided into kharif (canal) and rahi (well) aethas, the limits of which are regularly changed. The number of wells in u9e is now 10,527, of which six-seventhe are in the canal circles as the figures in the

| Wille. | Suphar. | Ders. | Jstipur. |  | District, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In use | 790 | 6, 16 | 1,774 | 1,487 | 10,k27 |
| In ate In canal traets | 985 | E.945 | 1,647 | 1,140 | 0,87 |
| Incresse since settlement. | 298 | 972 | 435 | 464 | 2,169 | margin thow. Since settlement there has been an inorease of 21 per cent. in the number of wells in the district, the increase being most marked in the Rajanpur tabsil, which is still less developed than the others and is still eminently the nahri. just as Dera Ghazi Khan is the chahinahrs talsil, with Jampur as a half way house between the two. The proportions of chahi, chahi-nahri, and nahri soils are


|  |  | Chahi. | Chahi. <br> nehi. | Nahri. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sanghar | $\ldots$ | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Ders | $\ldots$ | 6 | 64 | 13 |
| Jampur | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 29 | 19 |
| Rejappat | $\ldots$ | 6 | 16 | 64 |

cropping obtained is nahri cropping pu

|  |  | Average colti- <br> vated area per <br> well (acres). | Averape area <br> irigated by <br> the well. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sanghar | $\cdots$ | 26 | 10 |
| Ders | $\cdots$ | 29 | 18 |
| Jempur | $\cdots$ | 24 | 10 |
| Rajanpur | $\cdots$ | 12 | 6 | shown in the margin in terms of percentage of the cultivated ares of the tahsils. The scanty population of the Rajanpur tahsil and the pastoral proclivities of its inhabitants combine to make wells in that tahsil relatively unimportant, but in spite of chahi $\cdot$ nahri soil being the prevaleut olass in the two important central tahsils over half the re and simple. On the average the well only irrigales about $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the area attached to it, and that of course in the winter. Thef rest of the area is devoted to canal cropping in the summer, or is kept fallow.

The water level in the canal tracts is quite near the surface (feet in the
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jempar } \\ & \text { Rajanpur } \\ & \text {.... }\end{aligned} \quad . . . \quad \begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12\end{aligned}$ hire of gear is about Rs, 20 annually.

In 1920 Lala Dharam Chand of Mana (Dera) and Lala Bodh Raj of Shikarpur (Rajanpur) have sunk tube wells with a steam engine for their extensive proprietary lands, and the Mana well ia proving a profitable investment.
6. 'There is no barani cultivation proper in the district. Barani locally

## Raidfall,

warning has been inserted in

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sisnghar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8.1 |
| D.F8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| Jimpur | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47 |
| Rajsmpur | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8. | is the term applied to crop obtained from drainage from sandy hillocks in the Pachahd, and a the Dastur-ul-Amal againat any other barani entry. As the figures in the margin show the average rainfall is more in the north than in the south of the district, but it is nowhere of any great importance, though February and March rains for the rabi are really prized. The Pachahd sowings depend on the rainfall in the bills, and a full river in the summer gives not only a good lharif, but ensures good sailab winter cropping. The maximum rainfall in any one year has been $20 \frac{1}{4}$ inches (in Sanghar), but blank periods are frequent enough.

7. The only metalled road in the district is the road leading from the Commonications and Marrete. old Civil Station to the ney town, and the same road--with interruptions-in its continuation to Sakhi Sarwar (Peshin Road). Thé new town is no longer the river entrepotfor trade as the old town used to be. The district high road is the road travers-
ing the district from north to south leading to Dera Ismail Khan and Jacobr abad, and passing through the head-quarters of all four tahsils, Except for the stretch from the town of Dera Ghazi Khan to Kotehutta, where metaling is in progress, it is unmetalled and is liable to be flooded at places in the summer. It is fit for wheeled traffic from the Sanghar to Rojban, and is rsed for motor vehicles as well. There is a parallel road traversing the Pachahd and linking up the line of frontier posts, but this road is little more than a camel track. Vahoa, Mangrotha, and Dajal are centres for the marketing of the produce of the Pacbahd, transport being by camels. Mithankot (in Rajanpur) and other riverain places have a good deal of business with Sukkur, country boats taking grain, cotton, etc., down and bringing back cloth, oil and the like on the return journoy. The railway heads for the district are Ghazi Ghat, connected with the old town by a bridee of boats in the winter and a ferry in the summer, and Chachran (in Babawalpur). There are few ballock carts and the roads generally are not suitable for wheeled goods traffic. The main exports are assun, rice, cotton, wheat, wool, and hides by rail and river, and there is a fair trade in foodstuffs and raw materials with Barkhan and neighbourhood in Baluchistan.
8. There has been a steady increase in the population since 1881, Popaiation.


Sangbar and Jampur are pre-eminently the Pachahd tahsils and witb their extensive rodkohi areas the pressure is naturally lighter. The Dera and Jam pur tabsils have suffered a good deal from erosion, The population in Rajanpur is genuinely light, as the Pachahd cultivation is of so little account and extent. There is never likely to be any congestion in the district and indeed the recent ravages of influenza have made the problem of obtaining cultivators very dificult in parts of the pastoral Rajanpur tahsil.
9. The following abstract gives a comparison (in thousands) of the

Live itack. live stock of the district with that of the last settlement :-


In bovine stock the inorease in Rajanpur has been counterbalanced by the decline in the north of the district, and the notable increase in the number of ovines has been mainly in the two southern tahsils. Rajanpur again is responsible for the big iucrease in the number of camels, and in this tahsil the number of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats is roughly double the number per
head of population in the rest of the district. In recent years there has been a considerable drain in bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels for military operations on the frontier and for the new canal colonies. The tuman tracts abound in camels and wage, but their enumeration is notoriously dificult.

According to the calculations in the assessment reports, the income from live stock in the district comes to about 8 lacs annually-Sanghar $1 \frac{1}{6}$, Dera 21 , Jampur 2, Rajanpur 3. This income exceeds the new assessments.
10. The following table gives a comparison of the cultivated area as measured at the present settlement with the area returned at last settlement (in terms of thousands of aeres) :-

| Tahuiln | Detaits. | Propbiftary layne. |  |  |  | Covanminer kandi. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cultivated. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 㤟 } \\ \hline \mathbf{y y} \end{gathered}$ |  | Ositivated |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{x} \\ \frac{x}{z} \end{gathered}$ | $$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eanghar | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Settlement } \\ \text { Now } & \text {... } \\ \end{array}$ | 81 | 198 | 403 | 682 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 49 |
|  |  | 86 | 232 | 985 | 693 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 48 |
| Ders ... | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Settlement } & . . . \\ \text { Now } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 2}$ | 135 | 437 | 814 | 4 | 2 | 114 | 120 |
|  |  | 2.38 | 162 | 484 | 814 | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | 108 | 117 |
| Jampur | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Settlement } \\ \text { Som } & \text {... } \\ \text { Sow } \\ \end{array}$ | 70 | 178 | 278 | 521 | 5 | 1 | 48 | 48 |
|  |  | 76 | 241 | 205 | 522 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 48 |
| Rajoupar | Settlement <br> Now <br>  | 28 | 125 | 964 | 1,115 | 19 | 18 | 141 | 175 |
|  |  | 67 | 128 | 018 | 1,121 | 26 | 21 | 129 | 169 |
| Dintrict ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Settlement } \\ \text { Now } & \text {.. } \\ \text { N }\end{array}$ | 889 | 636 | 2,077 | 8,082 | 19 | 10 | 845 | 898 |
|  |  | 417 | 783 | 1,920 | 8,090 | 42 | 27 | 911 | 880 |

Further detail of the caltivated area will be found in Statement I.
The cultivated proprietary area which is nearly 35 per cent. of the total area, shows an ostsnsible increase of 5 per cent. which would be considerable, were it not largely fictilipus. The main increase is under the hrad unirrigated and is chiefly to be found in the rodkohi tnhsils of Sanghar and Jampar where, as noted in the assessment reports (Sanghar, paragraph 11, Jampur, paragraph 16), the fact that measurements followed good and bumper years led to a great expansion of recorded rodkohi and barani areas owing to the thin partition dividing cultivated from banjar land in the Pachahd. On the other hand, the execution of the Talai project in Ranjanpur has led to a notable increase in canal irrigation, though elsewhere in the diatrict the jrrigated area has remained fairly constant except in the Government rakhs which have been greatly developed since settlement, azain mainly in the Rajanpur tabsil. But as the Financial Commissioner noted in paragraph 19 of his review of the Rajanpur tahsil, recorded increases in the cultivatod area are deceptive ingauging the progress made by the district unless checked by crop returns. As noted in the Rajanpur Assessment -Report annus producht non ager is particularly true of this district. Apart from the vigaries of the Pachahd, the volume and action of the river leat to many soil changes in riverain tracts, and tven in canal circles the extent of commanded land cultivated and reaped in any year depends on what is generally an ureven and capricious supply. The irrigated area in Dera and Jampur has suffered severely from
erosion, and in Dera even the remodelling and extension of the Manka canal has not counterbalanced this loss.

Except in Sanghar, the seleoted year's cycle shows little increase in the oropping as compared with settlement. : The following abstract (in thousands of acres) gives the comparison :-

|  | Tnbuli, |  | Proprimaty maxdg. |  | $\qquad$ <br> Area matared. | Masubed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Arem wown. | Area matared. |  | Now. | Settlement. |
| Sanghar | ... | ... | 149 | 122 | 1 | 123 | 108 |
| Der* | $\bullet$. | .. | 245 | 205 | 5 | 210 | 207 |
| Jampur | ... | $\cdots$ | 176 | 148 | 5 | 154 | 135 |
| Rajanpar | -* | $\cdots$ | 110. | 88 | 18 | 10 ) | 97 |
| District | ..' | .." | 686 | 564 | 89 | 587 | ${ }^{665}$ |

i.e., whereas the cultivated area now recorded shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the area of last settlement, the actual increase in cropping is only 3 per cent., all in the rodkohi tahsil of Sanghar. A further comment on the slovenly nature of cultivation in the district is furnished by the kharaba percentages:-

| Sanghar. | Dera, | Jampar, | Rajanpor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 18 | 16 | 24 |

The inclusion of cropping on Government lands sends up the Rajanpur percentage to 28 . The proportion of failed is actually greater than maturings on the Dhundi Canal estate managed directly by Governceent. Abundance of land, oapricious rainfall, and the uncertainties of the canal and river bave fostered a habit of sowing far too extensively (drighi kasht, as it is called locally) which inevitably results in heavy kharaba.
11. The relative importance of the staple crops is shown in the Croppling. following abstract :-

| i |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 4 | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Czops. |  |  |  | Sangbar. | Ders, | Jampar. | Rajappar. |
| Rioe |  |  |  | -6 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 8.7 | 12 |
| Jownr ... ..t . ... |  |  |  | 25.8 | 16.8 | $30 \cdot 8$ | 14 |
| Bajrm ... ... ... |  | ** | $\cdots$ | 17.3 | 8.8 | 5-1 | 3 |
| Colton ... ... ... | ** | ... | ** | 88 | 91. | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1 |
| Fodder and othera |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 87 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Total Kharif |  |  | ... | 59.2 | 51.4 | 51. | 85 |
| Whant | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | $26 \cdot 2$ | 33. | 20.7 | 45 |
| Grwis | ..' | $m$ | ... | 4 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 8.4 | 8 |
| Olleenif | $\ldots$ | - ... | ... | 11.8 | 47 | 20.2 | 8 |
| Fodder and others |  | ..* | $\cdots$ | 6 | 74 | 6.7 | 14 |
|  |  | Total Rabi |  | 47.8 | 486 | 40. | 65 |

The rodkshi tabsils, Sanghar and Jampur, are noted for their jowar. and the oilseeds (taramira) so extensively sown in Jampur are a Pachahd crop. The inferior Pachabd and the big sailab area in llajanpur account for the comparative noverty of the kharif and the predominance of wheat and riverain green fodder. Gram has grown in popularity in the. Pachahd. There is a good deal of indigo ( 1 per cent.) in the Dera tahsil, and an appreciable amount of tobacco in the Dera and Ra janpur tahsils. The indigo and poppy of Rajanpur have gone. Cotton has still to make its way in Rajanpur where the proportion of rice is really higher, as about a third of the cropping obtained in Government rakhs consists of rice.
12. Proprietorship is so soattered and loose, partioularly in the Pachahd, that pluralism in reckoning the number of proprietors conld not be eliminated.

Holding and tenamoles.
Hence the figures as worked o

|  |  | Culţivated. | Matared. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sanghar | .** | 6 | 31 |
| Dera | -* | 6 | a |
| Jaimpor | ** | 6 | 4 |
| Rajanpue | $\cdots$ | 18 | 5 | acreame of shajra nasbs giving the average acreage of cultivated land and oropping per co-pharer are vitiated by this flaw of double or multiple reckoning and are quite misleading. A better idea of the estent of land iadividually owned is furnished by the excerpts made for the purpose of the franchise. The percentages of land revenue paid by big and small proprietors are as follows :-


|  |  |  | Under Ra, 10. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. } 10 \text { to } \\ & \text { Rs. } 90 . \end{aligned}$ | Rs, 20 to 78. 80. | Rs. 60 to R. 100. | Over Ra, 100. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eanghar ... | ** | ... |  |  | 16 | 7 | 10 |
| Ders ...0. | - | ... | 25 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 28 |
| Jampur $\quad$.0 | .** | ** | 45 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| Risjanpur., | ... | ** |  |  | 9 | 10 | 41 |

While the largest class of proprietors is easily that of those paying under Rs. 10 revenue, aboat twi-fifths of the revenue of the district is paid by or assigned to substantial proprietors, who are expunding thair holdings at the expense of the smaller peasant. Hindus are strongest in the Dera tahsil where they own about 15 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the other tahsils they own only about half that proportion. The Pachahd is overwhelmingly Baluch, and nearly all the Ohiefs are large landed proprietors.

In spite of the ostensible extent of the numbir of small holdings in the district, the real weakness in the district husbandey is disclosed by the low percentage of khsdkashi The percentages in the various tahsils are as follows : $:$ :


The proportion of khudkasht is everywhere highest in Pachahd circles, where once the bands have been filled Baluches have only to consider the crops how they grow. The real weakness of the Rajanpur tahail is the extensive area cultivated by tensats-at-will, and tenants nearly everywhere pay in
kind except in the Dera tahsil where Hindus bave introduced cash-rents, and also mula contracts with the tenant also responsible for land revenue. Elsewhere oash-rents are usually taken on special crops-notably mattar in the riverain, or garden produce.
13. With the esception of Rajanpur, the grazing tahsil in which twofifths the cultivation is owned by the Mazari and Drishak Chiefs and other big landed proAllenatione and walne of land. cultivated area at settlement was under mortgage, prietors, over a fifth of the cultivated area at settlement was ander mortgage, The Land Alienation Act came just in time. Redemptions have made fair if unèven progress, and though there is still a large area (nearly one-tenth of the cultivation) under mortgage to non-agriculturalists, the bulk of these mortgages consist of mortgages entered into before the Act, and these mertgages prior to the Act cover only one-third of the cultivated area held under mortgage at the last settlement. The cultivated area under mortgage is now 140,827 acres as compared with $17 \overline{5}, 331$ at settlement, and though agrioulturalists hold nearly half, the proportion of mortgages to non-agriculturists in which redemption will be automatic is small except in the Dera tahsil. The following abstract gives a comparison of the percentages of the cultivated area sold and held under mortgage at settlement and now-

|  |  |  | Sbttlampit. |  | Now. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Salou, | Mortgages, | Sales, |  | Mortanges. |  |
|  |  |  | To Agricelturalists. |  | To Non-Agricolturiats. | To Agrical. taralinte. | To Noni-Agri* cultaraliste. |
| Stanghar | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 10 | 23 | 9 (2) | 2(1) | 7 (8) | 7 (6) |
| Derm | * | $\bullet$ | 11 | 24 | 10 (2) | 52 | 8 (3) | 10 (8). |
| Jampar | '** | ** | 18 | 20 | 8 (1) | 8 (8) | 5 (1) | 8 (6) |
| Rajanpar | ..* | ... | 7 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

(Figares in bracteta chow the percontages of anles and mortgagea prior to 1901 etill sabisting.)
Money-lenders have acquired little interest in the Pachahd circles. Sale transactions have been brisk enough between agriculturalists, the bigger landlords enlarging their estates. The increase in the value of land has been general, and the following table shows the attractions of sequiring interest in land whether outright or in mortgage :-


It was in the second decade that the adrance became pronounced in sale prices.

In the course of the present settlement proceedings a beginining was made with Co-pperative Credit Societies, badly needrd by the indebted and thriftless peasantry.

## CHAPTER II.-Fiscal History*

14. A full account of the early history of the district will be found in paragraph 10 of the Final Report of last settlement. According to tradition the Baluch tribes worked their way from Aleppo through Scistan and began to enter the district at the end of thy 16 th century when Ghazi Khan liirrani founded the town named after him. The Mirranis ruled for 3 centuries in the centre of the district. In the scuth the Mazaris expelled the Nahrs, a Lodi tribe who had their head-quarters at Sitpur and whose representatives the Makhdum of Sitpur governed the northern part of Rajanpur, till he was expelled by the Mirranis, who in their turn surrendered control to the Kalhoras of Sind when Timur Shah Durani conf erred the Rajanpur jagir on the hoad of the Kalhora family. The Rajanpur jagir is still enjoyed by the Mian Sahib Serai of Hajipur, and the Sitpur Makhdum has a proprietary or superior proprietary share in many Rajanpur villages. The Mazaris in the south of the district only recognized the authority of the Amirs of Sind, receiving a kasur of half the revenue. Ranjit Singh on annexing the distriot farmed it to the Nawab of Bahawalpur for a tribute of 4 lacs, and a nazrans of 1 lac, or about the revenue before the present settlement. Then Diwan Sawan Mull took over the administration of the district, forced the Mazaris into sind, but restored their kasurs to them in 1833.
15. Under Sikh rule, the revenue was collected in kind, the GovernSitmmary seltlementa. ment share or "mahsul" being as a rule $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. The Sikh assessments had the one merit of being fluctuating. The first summary settlement was mado in 1849-60 (Van Oortlandt) based on the full share taken by the Sikhs, but in casb, giving a demand of Rs. $4,38,970$. This fixed demand naturally proved too heavy, and land-owners began to

|  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sangar | $\cdots$ | 67,771 |
| Dera | $\cdots$ | 1,95,775 |
| Jempar | ... | 86,888 |
| Rajanpar | ... | 89,086 | desert their lands, opening the way for the subsequent formation of rakhs, from which buried wells are even now-a-days unearthed. At the instance of Sir John Lawrence who toured throngh the district the demand was reduced to Rs. $3,48,815$ at the second


| Sanghay | . | $\begin{array}{r} R_{s} \\ 40,449 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dara | $\cdots$ | 1,66,77u |
| Jempur | ** | 75,797 |
| Rajanpar | - | 65,799 |
| Eanghar | *s | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Re} \\ 88,686 \end{gathered}$ |
| Dera | *** | 3,56,105 |
| Janpor | ** | 71,064 |
| Rejanpor | ** | 65,208 | summary sottlement ( 1854 ). A third summary settlement was however found neoessary in 1859-60 (Pollock), and the demand was further reduced to Ks. 3,18,(61. In Rajanpur all these demands were exclusive of (a) the revenue in kind on the Rajanpur jagir collected by the Jagirdar (on which a nominal assessment of Rs. 11,425 was put in 1863) and (b) the Mazari kasurs estimated as being equivalent to Rs. 6,150 annually. In 1866 the Vahoa ilaga, paying a revenue of Rs. 7,812, was transferred from the Sanghar tahsil to the Dera Ismail Klıan district. In 1869 some Kaisrani villages on the border of Vahoa tract, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,495, were transferred to the Sanghar tahsil from Leiab. The demand for 1872-73, the year preceding the introduction of the demand imposed at the Regular Settlement, was


|  |  | Rs, | Rs. 3,32,661 including jagirs and kasurs. In |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sangbar | $*$ | 87,055 | addition Government recovered a fixed sum on |
| Dera | ** | 1,58.118 | addion Governnent recovered a fxedsum on |
| Jampuy | ... | 70,245 | account of the annual clearance of the canals. | Ranpur 1857 , the rate being 4 sum had been converted into a half clearance righ for 4 annas per bigha raised in 1870 to 5 annas per bigha flow.

16. At the Regular Settlement ( $1872-76$ ) the demand was inoreased

Firet Regular Settlement.

| Sanghar | $\ldots$ | Rg. |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Dorm | $\ldots 9,118$ |  |
| Jampur | $\ldots$ | $2,08,100$ |
| Rajanpur | $\ldots=$ | $98,9 a 1$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | 84,654 | to Rs. $4,35,853$, representing ah enbancement of 31 per cent. In the Dera tahsil date palms were in addition leased for Rs, 15,596 annually. The Dhundi circle in Rajanpur was assessed for the first time. The half clearance caval rate was again reconverted into a half clearance charge (1873), and was fixed at Rs. 45,000 for the whole district, subject to quinquennial revision. The Baluch Ohiefs wera made Jazirdars instead of farmers of Government revenue,

collecting the major part of their iname, fixed in 1874, in kind. The Rajanpur jagir was converte. ${ }^{3}$ frcm kind into a carh jagir, while 6 of its estates were abstracted to form the kird jagir of the Dribhak Chief, the nazrana hitherto paid by the Jagirdar (Rs. 2,932 ) beirg remitted by way of compensation. The whole revenue of the Mazari ilaqa was naw assigned, balf in inam (addition) and half in kasur (criginal). Eighty rakhe were demarcated, 36 of them being in Rajanpur.
17. The assessment was everywhere fixed, but it was found necessary during the course of the settlement to transform the annual assessments under dialluvion rules on the river into fluctuating assessments with a crop scliedule, first devised in 1882, amended in 1886, and again revised in j891, when a grazing rate on waste lands was added to the differentiall crop rates. The half clearance charge was raised in 1880 to Rs. $5 \mathbf{5}, 0.0$, the incidence being just under 6 annas per acre of irrigated crops. In the same year Government acquired the Fazl-wal Dhori cansl in the Dera tahsil for Rs. 10,000 and imposed a canal rate of Re. 1 per acre flow and 12 annas lift. The Massuwah canal in the Sanghar tahsil had been purohased from Massu Khan, Nutkani, who excavated the canal in 1862, but had found difficulty in realizing his charges for the use of water. The system of collection in kind was followed, Government taking two-ninth of the produce as land revenue and abiana. In 1878 the extension of the Dhundi canal in the south of the Jampur and north of the Rajanpur tabsil which had been effeoted by private enterprise encouraged by a grant of the waste land covered by the extension, was acquired by Government from the promoters for Rs. 1,11,336, and the Dhundi pattis were taken under direct management, the tenants paying rent in kind to Government at various rates. In the Qutb circle in Rajanpur, comprising the estates of the Rajanpur jagir, the cash assessment had been made at four-fifths of the average value of the colleotions in kind, but, with the canal doing badly, this was found to be heavy, with the result that in 1894, 14 out of the 19 villages concerned reverted by agreement with the jagirdar to the old aystem of collections. in kind. In addition an arrears sum of Rs. 1,545 was remitted. In 1889 the big estate of Kot Khewali at the extreme south of the district which had been transferred to Sind in 1865 was retransferred to the Punjab, and the fised land revenue demanded was further increased by Rs. $\overline{0}, 015$, being the rent of land leased from Government rakhs.

With the relief afforded by the application of differential crop rates to riverain tracts, the Regular Settlement worked well. The Pachahd had been carefully assessed, and only about Rs. 8.000 had to be suspended during settlement and of this sum less than Rs. 1,200 had ultimately to be remitted. The canal traots were strengthened by extensive well-sinking during the course of settlement. In the Gharqab and Qadra circles of Rajanpur the inroads of the river and poor canal working made it necessary to remit Rs. 1,618 and in the canal irrigated tracts of the Dera and Jaupur tahsils the disastrous river flood of 1878, when the embanhments at Kala were breached, was responsible for remission of Rs. 5,667 out of the sum of R. 8,983 remitted during the term of settlement.

At the close of the settlement the demand was Rs. 4,06,238-Sanghar 50,593, Dera 1,85,553, Jampur 86,408, Rajanpur 83,684.
18. At the first revised settlement (1593-1897) the assessment in the Pachahd was after careful consideration kept fixed, though the offer of a fluctuating assessment was made to some paina or tail villages. The system of collections in kind on the Massuwah canal was abolished, and fluctuating owners and ocoupiers' rates weré introduced, both being Re. 0-8-0 per acre matured. The half clearance charge elsewhere was abolished, and an abiana rate of Re. 0-9-0 per matured acre kharif flow was introduced. In the Dera and Jampur tabsils, the canal assessments were made partly fixed, and partly fuctuating. A fixed assessment was put on chahi and chahi-nabri soil, and in addition to a uniform fluctuating rate of hs. 10 per matured acre imposed on all canal cro pping, nahri soil was lightly assessed to fixed land revenue, the fixed rates being 2 annas and 4 annas per nahri acre in the two respective tahsils. The grazing assessment in the riverain was
abolished, and the crop sohedule revised. In the Rajanpur tahsil, the revenue on the Qutb circle was reduced temporarily, it was intended, pending the improvement of the canal and made fixed "as a concession to the Drishab proprietors," while in the Qadra circle a fixed assessment was put on seven jagir estates and elsewhere a fluctuating assessment at the rates for the sailab oircle, nahri crops to be assessed ns saiab. The Ghargab cirole was also puy under a similar fluctuating assessment. In the Mazari jagir all the estates, whether Pachahd or sailah, were assessed to fixed land revenue, with ths exception of the group of estates in the north of the tuman in which kasurs werd held by Mistakanis and Gulsberanis. In Rajanpur then it was mainly jagir considerations that determined the system of assessment.

A fixed assessment of Rs. 5,000 was put on the Dhurdi cirole, and a similar assessment of Rs. 3,600 was put on the Dhundi rakhs in Jampur, the amount being paid by the Irrigation Department by book transfer. 'The Baluth Chiefs were allowed to continue to collect their jagirs in kind, with the exception of the Khosa Chief, whose jagir was converted into cash. The Majanpur jagir was again commuted into cash.

The following table summarizes the results of the reassessment:-

(1) Figara in brackets lepresent the foolusting revenae inciadod.
(2) The demand on State laud is ficladed in the body of the statement whese lands were not diatlagrinhod In the sancment statistice.
19. The Vahoa tract was added to the Sanghar tahsil during the course of the revised settlement of Dera Ismail Khan (1902-1906), the assessment being Rs. 30,506 . The assessment on the Daman portion corresponding to the Dera Pachabd was made fixed except in two villages where it was made fluctuating by request. The boundary of the Babawalpur state and the Rajanpur tahsil was fixed in 1901 after professional survey. ElseWhere the boundary along the line of the Indus had been fixed before or during the first revised settlement, and the subsequant adjustments made during the course of the first revised settlement of Muzaffargarh were not extensive, though a good desl of difficulty was experienced in oorrecting the -boundary on these extensive Indus wastes

The inroads of the river which were responsible for a reduction of nearly Rs. 33,000 in the revenue of the Dera and Jampur tahsils during the course of the regular settlement have been nearly as violent during the past settlement. The decrease in the fised revenue alone in the Dera tahsil due to erosion has been nearly Rs. 13,0 0 and in Jampur over Rs. $\mathbf{0}, 000$. The undertaking of the Talai project in Rajanpur, designed to extend southwards the chain of protective embankments with the twofold object of safeguard-
ing the Rajanpur cansl tract from river floods and of remodelling and extending the Qadra canal was sanctioned in 1902 when the Mazari-Drishak Chiefs consented to pay a consolidated rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-2 per matured acre on the canal cropping to be obtained from the new project. When the Qadra canal was opened in 1910, an abiana of Re. 1-8-2 was ultimately imposed on all cropping to be obtained from the remodelled canal. Eleewhere in the district the abiana rates were first enhanced in 1904, and again in 1912.
20. With nearly half the assessment in the canal tracts fluctuating
*Working of the Firat Revised Settlement. and with a purely fluotuating assessment on the riverain, no suapensions or remissions have been required in the canal tracts and with con--tinued developments in the way of well sinking, the assessment has pressed lightly. It has only been in the Qutb circle of Rajanpur that the unsuitability of a fixed assessment in a canal traot has led to crop incidences in the component villayes, ranging from Rs. 2.7-0 to 6 annas. The execution of the Talai project raised many complicated jagir questions in the Mazari tuman, the solution of which was postponed till settlement.

The distribution of a fixed assossment in the Pachahd is always attended with considerable risk, but, with the demand intrinsically light, the amount suspended during settlement has been on the whole little except in. Jampur where cultivators appear to bo more ready to ask for and take suspensions than in the Sanghar Pachahd. As anticipated, remissions, have been quite

|  |  | Amonnt. meponaed. | Amount remitted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R: | R. |
| Banghar | $\cdots$ | 80,109 | 8,450 |
| Dera | $\cdots$ | 99,216 | 600 |
| Jampur | .. | 81,780 | $\cdots$ |
| ka jappur | ... | 49 | ..' | infrequent and have been mainly confined to the obstreperous Sanghar torrent. Two villages on the tail of this torrent have been ruined by losing control of supplies and it was found necessary to remit further amounts outstanding against them (Rs. 2,035) on the introstanding against them (Rs. 2,08ts, and provision

duction of the new assessments, has now been made for converting a fixed assessment into a fluctuating one where special circumstances demand a ohange of system.

Generally there is a certain periodicity in the working of hill torrent whioh helps to make suspensions comparatively light.

The demand throughont the district has been on the whole paid easily everywhere, and the large number of coersive prosesses issued is only due to the unbusiaess-like habits of lambardars and assessees.
21. In all the assessment reports of the present settlement, the statistics for Orown lands, except the Dhandi circle which forms a separate entity in the
excluded to avoid the confusion which would Vemand exintiog prior to Bettiement. Rajanpur tahsil, have been exoluded to avoid the confusion whioh would
otherwise have been imported by nominal assessments on estates under otherwise have been imported by nominal assessments on estates under The demand on proprietary lands prior to the present settlement was as follows (1916-17) : -


The pomparison with the settlement demand is as follows :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revised settlement demand. | Sanghar. | Dera. | Jampur. | Rajanpar. | Toral. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The extension of canals in the Dera and Jampur tahsils has not counterbalanced the loss of revenue due to erosion:- .

## CHAPIER 11I.-Revision of thée Record.

22. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Khan Sahib Sheikh Khurshaid Muhammad, joined the district as Revenue Assistant in April 1810. The Settlement Commencemont of Work. Officer and the staff required for the two northern tahsils joined in October.
Sanghar was given 3, and Dera 4 Naib-Tahsildars. Each of the two southern Sanghar was given 3, and Dera 4 Naib-Labsildars. Each of the two southern
tahsils obtained a staff of 3 Naib-Tahsildars in the next year. This establishment assigned acourding to rule on the basis of the strength of the district staff was little more than balf that assigned subsequently to Muzaffargarh. Talimi patris were started as soon as the kharif girdawari was over, but the harvest inspection work is so heavy, the preparation of fluctuating assessment files so laborious and the stafif so weak that actual measurements did not get under way till January 1917. Harvest conditions were favourable in the Pachahd in both tahsils, and it was decided, fortunately, to concentrate, as much as possible, on work in the Pachahd during the first winter.
23. In paragraph 33 of the forecast report the Deputy Conmissioner had recommended a complete remeasurement of the district, the chief reason being an objection to the system adoptel at the first re. vised settlement of giving in many places a single field number to a well. To recommend was easy; to carry out the recommendation with the etaff available was impossible, even if desirable. The Director of Land Records questioned the necessity for complete remeasurement and thought that the system adopted at settlement was not unsuited to the agricultural onnditions of the district, estimating at the same time that the number of villages requiring, remeasurement would probably be only a third of the total number, The Financial Commissioner is paragraph 14 of his letter No. 353, dated 8th April 1916 , agreed with the Director of Land Record but left it to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to retain one field number of the well estate,' or to break it up into smaller numbers. In paragraph 76 of the Final Report of the last settlement, a brief reference was mado to the system then adopted, the result of which was a considerable reduction in the number of fields. With these large fields, harvest inspection work had been difficult, how difficult needs to be realized by actual experience. Cultivating boundaries within a well cstate changed with a change of tenant, crop, or canal supply, and patwaris were generally foroed to zake a new sketch of the internal cultivating distribution of the well every second or third year. These cultivation sub-divisions within the well area were frequently over a score in number, and both the plotting of them and its check were not easy. However the guides prescribed in Appendix XXI 2 (2) and 3 of the Settlement Manual showed that the external boundaries of the well estates were not at all inaocurate, though internal caanges in cultivating ridges, eto., were widespread. Map correction was then possible in most cases, as it was also desirable if the work was to be done in time.
24. Instructions were early issued with the object of splitting up big Map correction, single fields into as many smaller fields as practicable. In addition to the incorporation of permanent or tèmporary partitions, co-sharers' cultivating possession which had lasted for over two years or seemed designed to last for over 2 years, any substantial ridge or natural division of the weli estate by distributaries, nater-courses, roads, etc., kusbandry sub-divisions into aithias, etc., were ordered to be distinguished on the shajra . The separate poscesssion of co-sbarers and tenanta who were in the habit of changing their cultivating holdings every year or so (paragrapt 34, Dera Assessment Report), was ignored, and a single number was given to the whole plot covered by a mokhlut or mixed khatanni It was found however that these single field number well estates were more common in the western portions of the canal tracts. In the older and eastern parts of the chahi-nahri circles holdings were more permanent and were incorporated in the shajraf.

In obedience to the order of the Financial Commissioner contained in his letter No. 91-762-1, dated 19th Februsry 1917, urging the importance of taking advaptage of any permanent marks, such as irrigation ridges; eto., which might exist• for constituting smaller fields, even though these marks are not limits of tenure, whether proprietary or cultivating, fresh instructions were issued to discontinue the making of makhlut khataunis and to seize every opportunity of sub-dividing, where possible. Generally speaking except in parts of Rajanpur where felds were nost unwieldy owing to the very slovenly way in which Baluchis and particularly Mazaris cultivate, the khasra numbers have been satisfactorily broken up; to the estent feasible.

In the Pachahd no question about remeasurement or the size of fields arose. The big lathbast field is a unit not liable to change, except in special ciroumstance. Exoluding the Pachahd, where the fields are of necessity big the average size of field numbers plotted hy map correction is now 8.3 actes or about a tenth of the average acreage of a well. The extensive ase of map correction made in this settlement his rot then resulted in any legaey of cumbrous fields. As compared with last settlement, the total field numbers in the district have inereased from 188,586 to 185,088 .

Qilabandi is needed on the Dhundi estate, but there was not time for it at settlement.
25. Except in the riversin, which was entirely remeasured with the Remeararewento.
aid of traverses laid down by the Survey Department, little remeasurement was found to : be necessary. The following table givee a grouping of villages according to the systems employed in measuring them :-

|  |  |  | RTETAgUERD, |  | Pagris Reitagumisi, |  | Corrected, | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | With Eurrey Department tid. | By laying squares. | Filh Sarrey Departinont aid. | By laying squmen. |  |  |
| Banghar | ** | ** | 68 | 2 | 84 | ** | , 107 | 106: |
| Date ..- | ** | ** | 80 | 8 | 40 | '.* | 161 | 288 |
| Jampur | *** | - | 17 | 8 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 143 | 17i |
| Rojnmpur | ** | ... | 98 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 30 | 210. |
| Ditiriat | ** | .. | 891 | 80 | 摬 | 4 | 501 | $8{ }^{\text {8 }}$ |

The score of estates remeasured by laying down squares are situated in the ohahi-nahri tracta and are estateg which had been greatly developed during the expired settlement. The partly rem easured villages in the above table are those villages which have both pakka and kacha portions, remeasurementa being oonfined to the kacha portions.

The Survey, Department had a riverain stretch of about 24 miles to cover in a 3 years' programme, out of which the first year was given to the Sanghar niverain, leaving a heavy programme for the next two years. The
result was that the rapping sheets with survey points (chandas) marked on them were not received till towards the end of the winter, and it then became a race against time to measure up all cultivation on the apot befors the river rose and obliterated many of the chandas. This meant that the kasht khataunis prepared on the spot had to be eked out in the summer by zaimana kat in order to complete the maps and measurement papers and most of the summer was devoted to the work of ploting by scale boundaries of villages and proprietary boldings which did not exist on the spot. In a tract like the Indus riverain the limita of proprietary holdings are frequently not known. The average size of remeasured field numbers work out at 44 acres.
26. The scale employed in the last settlement was usually 40 karame Soele of mops. to the inch, though in Pachahd villages containing a lot of banjar the scale was smaller, and occasionally different soales were used for the canal and hill torrent portions of some big villager. The scale adopted at the last settlement was almost everywhere retained, with estates grouping as follows :-


The haram is every where $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.
27. As compared with the adjacent and somuwhat similar district of Progrese of work. Muzaffargarh, this disirict Las always had an inadequate mahal staff. With the strength of the mahal staff, the sanctioned establishment was certainls not excessive for the amount of work to be done, particularly as few outsiders joined the settlement for employment on the temporary staff. It has been noted in paragraph 22 that work in the Dera and Sanghar Pachahd was taken up in earnest in the first winter. The remeasurement of the Sanghar riverain and map correction work in the Pachahd of the two tahsils were completed in the summer of 1917. The heaviest year of measurements commenced with October 1917 when the two southern tahsils were slso taken in hand. In the winter of 1917-18 the Survey Department undertook to traverse the whole of riverain of the Ders and Jampur tabsils and also the northern half of Rajanpur. The programme was very heavy and the plotted sheets were received rather late from the Survey Department, and all the staff available had to be drafted to the river to complete the sheets before the river rose. The records of the Dera and Sanghar tahsils were filed at the end of the year (1918). The Jampur tahsil was filed at the end of 1919, but the Rajanpur records were not completed till the end of Maroh 1920, partly owing to the big size of the tahsil and its srall staff, and partly owing to delay in the remeasurement of the big kacha villages in the south of the tahsil. It was found necessary to retain the Taksildar and his office establishment for the second half of the 4th year of settlement in Rajanpur.

The fields in the district are of course big, but the outturn daily per chain was low, about 15 fields in remeasurement, and about 25 for map correction. The kanungo and patwari staff was weak and practically the only eattlement patwaris obtainable were local candidates who had to be trained in the two patwari schools opened daring the course of settlement. Harvest inspection work and the preparation of luctuating revenue and abiana files swallowed a lot of time-15th September to 15th Decembor, 15 th

February to 31st Mry, and Ift $A^{\circ} \mathrm{g}$ ast to 15th Angust. In the summer field Fork wes guite imposrible in the Pachabd, and difficult elsewhere. Proprietsry shares in the Pachahd are bewildering, and cultivation entries anything but essy in most chahi-nahri tracts.

Mutations had been very badly neglected in the Pachahd. Riverain remeasurements caused a complete dislocation of ourrent work, and when field work had been completed in a hurry in the riverain, scores of disorepant boundary files had to be decided before the records could be proceeded with. The year 1919 in addition was notable for the number of special enumerations that took place. Patwaris had a lot to do, and as a body, they worked hard throughout the settlement.
28. The mapping sheets supplied by the Mufid-i-Am Press at the heginning of settlement were of very poor quality. As a result of the wear and tear of map
al maps in the Sanghar tahsil are not very preThe fold map. correction, some of the original maps ind and will require careful handling. The Mufid-i-Am supply improved slightly, but later on very much better sheets were obtained from the Central Jail, Lahore.

For the parpose of map correction, copies of the settlement maps were made on the mapping sheets by means of an intermediate tracing transferred to the sheets with the aid of carbon paper. This was done by a specially trained staff at headquarters and the sheets, after check, were sent out into the field for correction and inking in. For riverain remeasurements, the mapping sheets with survey points ichandas) received from the Survey Department for detailed plotting were invaluable.

The colouring of the maps was edone by a specially trained staff or colourists who did their work very natly. After filing, the masavis were dressed by bookbinders, equipped with rings on the upper right hand corner, and the sheets for every village have been laced together.

The original or sadr copies have been deposited in racks built for the purpose in the Revenue record room at head-quarters, except the Rajanpur maps, which are in the Sub-Division Office's record room. The tahsil copies of the maps, also on mapping sheets of the same quality as the originals, and dressed, coloured, and laced in the same way are in the various tabsil offices in similar almirahs. The patwari's copy is on latha and is kept by him for his field work, but for big demarcations access to the masavis will be necessary.

Tracings as required by the rules were supplied to the Irrigation and other departments and to local bodies.
29. Besides the index maps which have been attached to the bundle of field maps for each estate after being ohecked and inked in by the mapper, the following small scale maps have been prepared :-
(1) Village index maps used for the purpore of village inspections. These maps are to be found with notes on Soil, Irrigation, etc., in the bound volumes of Assessment Statements filed in the Revenue record room.
(2) A fair copy of the above (ooloured) in the new abstract village note books.
(3) Zail maps in the new Zail note books.
(4) The maps for this report, the assessmeat reports, and the new edition of the Gazetteer.
(5) District mujmili map, on the scale of 4 miles to the inch sent to Caloutta for reproduction on paper.
(6) Tahsil mujnili maps, on the seale of 2 miles to the inch.

District handkerchief map oria scale of 8 miles to the inch, sent to the Mufid-i-Am press for reproduction on cloth. This map contains statistical tables and local information printed on the margin.
Two hundred copies of each of the maps mentioned in (5), (6) and (7) have been requisitioned and received from Calcutta or Labore. The scales adopted as noted above for the grouped district and fahsil maps and for the district handkerchief map are the only suitable soales for a district the size and shape of Dera Ghazi Khan.

In 1908 the Survey of India surveyed the north of the district, and in 1922-23 the southern part of the aistrict from Dera to lajanpur was survey ed, though the maps bave not yet been published.
30. The record of righte for each estate is bound in one or more The record of righte, volumes, and contains the following documents :-
(1) Robkar-ibtadai or the preliminary proceedinge, stating the suthority under which the record was prepared, and the date of commencement and completion, with a list of contents.
(2) Shajra Kishtwar or the field maps.-These maps are kept in separate almirahs.
(3) Shajra Nasab or the genealogical tree of proprietors generally prepared up to four generations. - The old arrangement of Khandans has been followed. In small villages the Shajra Nasab has been placed in a pocket of the cover, elsewhere it is in a separately bound portfolio.
(4) Index Radifwar or chahwar or bandwar, or index to the names of proprietors, wells, or Pachahd fields, showing the khatauni numbers of each.-The first named has been used for riverain villages, the second for chahi-nahri tracts, and the third for Pachahd villages.
(5) Index Number Khasra or list.showing the khatanni number of each field.
(6) Dotailed Jamabandi.
(7) Fehrist Mafiat or list of assignments and pensions.
(8) Naqgha Haquq Chahat or a statement of rights in wells.
(9) Wajibularz or village administration paper.
(10) Copy of the order of the Collector determining the assessment.
(11) Copy of the order of the Collector distributing the assessment.
(12) Mutation forms containing orders incorporated in the Jamabandi.
Proprietary shares are very complicated in this distriet, particularly in the Pachahd where some of the entries are so involved as to be almost unintelligible. Some Sanghar illustrations are given in paragraph 21 of the Sanghar Assessment Report. The jamabandi in many of the Pachahd villages is a prodigious document. Partition is agriculturally undesirable or impracticable, or uneconomic, families from the beginning have whares in all the good and bad land not only of a villago but of a tract, and inheritance rules go on complicating the involutions. All attempts made to induce joint proprietors to agree to having the record simplified failed, and the only in--provements made in the record, apart from making it up to date and therewith yet more complicated after the neglect of two decades, have been the abolition of aharak and pao entries, the preparation of a proprietary conspectus stretching across the whole page or pages of the jamabandi, and the conversion of a atring of fractions into a definite share.

The old sub-divisions of the shajra nasab into khandans was retained. It was found useful in the Pachahd, bat it might have been abandoned with profit elsewhere.

The index classification is by wells or bands as required both by the nature of holdings, and of the agricultural unit.

The wajibulurz is a comparatively simple dooument. There is no village common, and no joint income. The few disputes were always concerned with the village malba, which lambardaris onnaider as a supplement to the pachotra, or with the karawa's chung. This chung is everywhere paid by zemindars for the entertainment of the lambardar's factor.

The order giving the distribution of the revenue over holdings gives a comprehensive reaume of the mode of distribution, with assessment rates.

All these records are in duplioate, one copy in the district Reverine record room, and the other copy in the various tahsil offices.

The record of rights in hill torrent streams will be noticed elsewhere.
A date tree jamabandi was also prepared in consequence of the decision of Government arrived at during the proceedings of the present settlement to abandon its proprietary right in the palms.
31. In the Pachahd circle the maps requived little editing, and their accuracy is not to be impugned. On the other hand, the Paohahd record of rights had become
Acourroy of the new reconds and maps. exceedingly out of date. The Pachahd people migrate a good deal to the
canals, and as they take a faint, if any, interest in the record, and as when dividing the mahsul they abide by their rough and ready working sharss instead of troubling about the complicated official ontries, special attention will be needed to sse that the record does not get out of date again. The riverain has now, thanks to the work of the Survey Department, been equipped with a continuous series of masavis linked up with one another and. with none of the gaps that characterized the old maps prepared on a multiplicity of base lines having no connexion one with the other. A series of base line pillars has now been laid down at a distance of about one mile apart, on the nearest pakka land. In the canal tracts the maps and records were conourrently prepared and checked; and were found satisfactory by the Director of Land Records and his Assistants on inspection,

The records are believed to be aocurate and detailed within the limits possible, but two words of warning may perhaps be profitably recordel. The oareless habits of Mazaris and others in the purely canal tracts of the Rajanpur tahsil made it impossible to prepare a satisfactory hishfwar shajra. There was nothing permanent or substantial on the ground to map. With regard to the record it has been noted in paragraph 41 of the Rajanpur Assessment Report that the existence of certain butemari and anwahnda rights in some villages in the Mazari batai jagir has never been properly recognized. The mutation work has always been done by the Chief, who himself has hitherto been the main repository of proprietary lore and custom. It was also disoovered that the record of proprietary rights was inaccurate in certain ancestral Mazari estates, and the Mazari Chief towards the close of settlement undertook to sorutinize the aocuracy of proprietary rights as recorded in the records of Mat, Kin and Rojhan. These sehal proseedings have however made only slow and haphazard progress, mainly in the estate of Kin, and the lamented death of Nawab Sir Bahram Khan will now make it necessary to oarry out some kind of summary enquiry into the facts which have been obsoured since the regular settlement, though the Chiefs account books will show who got the liohh from his storeroom. It should be added that the tribes-peopla refused to consent to any agency other than their own Nawab for correotion of the record.
32. New village note books have been compiled for sla estates contain ing, for the initial entry, the relevant settlement
containing : (i) a small scole coloured map, (ii) the relevant settlement entries in red for the first entry on the blank statement, and (iii) a typed copy of the village inspection note, with the order determining the assessment, and a sofficient number of blank pages for any subsequent entry.

In the actual assessment work vernaoular assessment statements were nsed. These got overbauled in the course of inspections, and a fair transoript was made at the end of the settlement on English forms. These fair copiea in English have now been bound in circle volumes, with the map used at inspections, and with the manuscript inspection notes, and have been sent for resord to the district Revenue record room.
83. In addition to the mapping sheets, the Survey Department supplied enlarged boundary masavis showiug disorepant or identical boundaries for adjoining riverain villages or for the two adjoining districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. The result of the Survey Department's scrutiny of the existing maps showed plainly that the correspondence in the boundaries of the two districts noted as having been attained at the revised settloments of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh was frequently illusory. With a string of separate base lines on either

## Paragraph 78, Dare Ghaci Khan Final

 Report.Paragraph 86, Musalfargarh Yinal Report. side of the river, having no connexion with one another, many areas in the river were found to have escaped measurement, or to have been measured in both districts. The length of the various stretches of the boundary for the two districts always corresponded sccording to the two sets of maps, but with the angles at the bends on the boundary not quite corresponding, complicated puzzles were presented by the enlarged boundary masavis. Under Panjab Government notifoation No. 16312, dated 22nd August 1917, the Settlement Officer was invested with the powers of a Collector for the disposal of those cases in which the Muzaffargarh District wan concerned. Separate files were prepared for ezoh disorepant boundary and after the accuracy of the survey trace had been verifled by comparison with the district maps, the case was disposed of on the evidence of possession, parties' statements, previous reoords including those of the files prepared at the last two settlements, olaes from the adjoining villages, and any testimony or calculation that seemed relevant. It was some times found that a satisfactory solution of the tangle in one group of villages helped to solve other criss-crossings to the north and south.

114 discrepant boundary files had to be prepared for villages adjoin-

| $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Sanghar } & \ldots . & \mathbf{3 5} \\ \text { Dhers Ohasi Kbma } & . . & 45 \\ \text { Jampar } & \ldots . & 11 \\ \text { Rajaopar } & \text {... } 28 \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | ing the Muzaffargarh district and the decisions arrived at have not baen disputed except in two files, one in the Ders and the other in Rajanpur. The boundaries adopted have been shown on the enlarged boundary masavis and the Muzaffargarh authorities were supplied with a compiled map of the boundary showing the parts of the boundary found to correspond by the Survey Departmont's plotting, any discrepancy as shown by that Department and the boundary eventually adopted. The "thakbast" masavis were also sent across to Muzaffargarh to facilitate the incorporation of the district boundary, as now linked up and adjusted.

The discrepancies in the boundary with the Dahawalpur State were few, as a permanent boundary was demarcated after profesional survey in 1901 and was incorporated in the district maps in 190 k . Moreover, in the south of the district, there is in the extensive area flung upon on the east of the river, a well defned trench or charri denoting the boundary. It was only in eroded and reclaimed riverain areas that the evidence of possession conflicted with the boundary as shown by the maps. The Bahawalpur authorities were reluctant to produce their maps for comparison, and the boundary, as now shown on the new maps, was picked dp where there was no evidence on the spot by the aid of reduced maps embodying the decisions of 1901 and the enlargements made in 19 J 4 on the maps of this district signed by representatives of both parties. Until the boundary eases had beea decided, it wpa impossible to proceed with the internal painana kat, and it wa impose
sible to hold up decisions or rather adjustments in the incorporation of the accepted boundary, pending the consent of the State authorities. Seventeen files were prepared in connexion with the Rajanpur-Bahawalpur boundary, but in no case, however, are the discrepancies of any moment, and the State boundary as now shown on the new maps should bear any comparison the State authorities c3n or may be pleased to make. A compiled map of the boundary similar to that supplied to Muzafiargarh was also despatched to the State.

Many discrepancies were also broaght to light in the boundaries of

| Sanghar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dere | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 108 |
| Jatupur | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 |
| Rajappar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 85 | riverain villages within the district. As will be gathered from the number of cases noted in the margin, the preparation and disposal of these boundary cases files often on the flimsiest evidence in river-swept tracts took up a considerable amount of time. The riverain boundaries as now adjusted have been shown in the village maps and also marked on the "enlarged boundary" masavis supplied by the Survey Department which have been placed in the district Revenue record room for fature reference, if needed.

Besides riverain discrepancies, there were some discrepant boundaries

34. A description of the registers of irrigation rights in hill torrents Rerthion of hill tornent record of right. will be found in paragraph 285 of the Final Report of the Regular Settlement. No attempt was made to revise these registers at the revised settlement for the reasons given in paragraph 8 j of Sir A. Diack's final re-port- " the revision is certain, when commenced, to revive old disputes and to give rise to new ones ". In paragraph 15 of the Financial Commissioner's order on the forecast report it was prescribed that the records of rights in hill torrents irrigation should be brought under revision. The records had become undoubtedly obsolete, and were difficult to understand, besides being unwieldly. -In spite of some opposition from executive officers who looked askance at the prospect of having Balucbes upset by the contemplated revision, sanction was accorded to the revision of the records under section 28 (1) of the Minor Canals Act. It was decided to revise the records on the lines of the Vahoa records prepared in 1905, and to exolude the Vahos records themselves from revision. A schedule of the torrents, major and minor, for which irrigation records have been prepared in this settlement will be found in Appendix $\mathbf{C}$ to this report. The revision was undertaken by a selected staff of kanungos and moharrirs under the supervision of the settlement tahsildars. The newly propared shajras disclosed the existing net work of the irrigation system. With the aid of these shajras the old records were brought up to date, and were attested on the spot by the tahsildars in the presence of the irrigatora whose interest in the proceedings was as lively as their indifference to measurement work had been complete. Decisions during the course of the two previous settlements were incorporated, physical changes noted, conficts between existing practice and the antiquated haquq recorded, and the record signed by the parties interested therein, with a certificate to the effect that the description accurately pictured the existing state of things, which however was always liable to be adjusted by competent orders of the executive authorities of the district. The Extra Assistant Settlement Offioer then personally cheoked the record for every torrent or churh in the district locally in the presenne of the irrigators. Special maps showing the torrents and their major and minor branches were prepared and attested and now form part of the record:

Thé method adopted in revising can perhapa be best indicated by describing in serial order the various parts of the new record.

Part I: Sention I. - A quneral description of the torrent, and of the major $\$ a d s$ or dams, which regulate the flow of water, with the kiamara appertaining to them.

Se:t.0: II. - A description of the major bravoles of the torrent, with a list only of the smaller wahe that take off from them.

Section III.-A detaled description of the mode and extent of the irrigation done trom the major and winor branches. The description is in the form of a narrative, under branch heads. The mods of the flow of the branch is noted, and an estimate given, where known or recognized, of the amount or share of water taken by the brach. Frequently the rule is soropa paina in all its rigour. The extent of the irrigation done, or area commanded (mutaliga), has been denoted by mentioning the first and last felds watered by each brancla and by noting that on each branch the rule for bands is etrictly saropa paina.

Section 1V.-A description of trors and spill or surplus water, if any.
Section V.-A description of the general management of the torrent with respect to kamara (iu theory and practice), the imposition of nagha fines, erection of dams, partition of water, etc.

Part 11.-A statement in tabular form showing the existing state of irrigation by villages. The columns show the locality where a branch takes off or ends, the mode of its supply, priority or season of flow, the shares in the kamara, etc. This statement has been designed for ready reference within a village. Part I deals more particularly with the interlocking interests of two or more villages.

Fart 11I.-The Riwaj-i.am for every torrent in the form of question and answers (in number) deseribing the general customs, usages, and prescriptions in irrigation.

Part IV.-A map of the torrent and its branches and the boundaries of villages irrigated in illustration of Parts I and II.

The record for each torrent is bound in one or more volumes, and the maps are lept in pockets or separate portfolios. In the case of the smaller torrents-churhs ard larihs-the records of more than one torrent bave been bound in a single volume. The records have been prepared induplicate in all cases with one copy in the Sadr Kanungo's office and the other in the various tahsil offices. Lala Mahesh Das, Tahsildar, Sanghar, and M. Mir Muhammad Khan, Tahsildar, Jampur, deserve every commendation for having achieved this difficult revision without any disturbances or heartburnings. Sneikh Khurshaid Muhammad, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, had a very laborious task in the complete second reading undertaken by him. The Jampur records are a finishid document. The attestation of the Sangbar torrent was a most exacting business, beiug compiled when radical changes were in progress in parts of the area. The Dera tahsil attestation is a useful piece of work, but is a little sketchy in places.
35. At the Regular Settlement Sir F. Fryer prepared a record of Reviiion of Castomary Lam. tribal custom which was revised at the firat revised settlement. This record was found to be fairly completeand trustworthy; but its-defects were that it contained hardly any instances in support of the recorded custom, and further did not sufficiently distinguish between the answers of the various tumans and tribes. Banction was therefore obtained for its revision. The new record retains the serial order of the old questions, but 12 new questions have been added in the form of riders and the answers hava been illustrated by some 968 instances collected from the people, mutations, local decisions and judgments of the Chief Court. Sheikh Khurshaid Muhammad carefully supervised the preparation of the vernacular volumes and prepared the Euglish abstract (Volume XVI, 1922), the preface to which explains the scope and result of the work. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer deserves much credit for the pains taken over the compilation.

## CHAPTER IV.-Revision of the Assessment.

36. A revision of the assessment for the whole district was sanctioned by Government notification No. 9 ?:-Revenue, dated.26th June 1916. An enhancement of 25 per cent: was anticipated.
37. The general likeness between all the four tahsils bas been noted netument Cirolen $\quad$ in paragraph 2 and all the tahsils have their

Pachahd (hill torrgnt), Chahi. Nahri and riverain areas. In Sangbar the Daman portion of the Vahoa tract was added to the Paohahd circle, and the Kachbi portion included in the Sindh circle. The Dera tahsil has two circles-Pachahd and Chahi-Nahri. The ChahiNahri circle in this tahsil also embraces the riverain. The Dera canal tract is protected throughout by an elaborate system of protective embankments. The practice of the revised settlement was followed in including both the pakka (canal) and kacha (riverain) tracts in one and the same circie-ChahiNahri, though the circle now includes the old Danda circle if the two previous settlements. The Donda was a small well circle in this north of the tahsil, which now gets a good deal of canal irrigation. In the Jampur tahail the Sindh circle exactly corresponds to the Dera Chahi-Nabri, including as it does the protected (canal) and unprotected (riverain) tracts. The name Sindh was retained out of defence to the old nomenclature. In addition to the Pachahd circle, Jampur has also adjoining the foothills a small Kalapani circle which is irrigated by the perennial waters of the Kaha torrent. In the Sanghar tahsil, the Sanghar and Vahoa hill torrents have some perennial flow (kalapani) but the villages irrigated by this flow have been included in the Pachabd circle. The main Rajanpur circle is the Sailab, which covers the extensive riverain. The Rajanpur Pachahd, though decidedly inferior, corresponds to the other Pachald circles in the northern tahsils but the canal tract hay been assessed under three circles-Dhundi, Qutb and Qadra. At the first revised settlement, the Rajanpur canal tract was unprotected. The construction ruring the period of that settlement of the Talai embankment in continuation of the Dera-Jampur chain of embankments has transformed the tract west of the embankment, and has made it possible to abolish the old Gbarqab circle. which had been iatersected by depressions bringing in spill water from the Indus. The estates in the olr Gharqab circle have been now split up into the present Qutb, Qadra and Sailab circles.

The circles as now ounstituted are-

| Sanghar | $\ldots$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dera Pachahd, Chabi-Nahri, Sindh. |  |
| Jampur | $\ldots$ |
| Rajanpar Pachahd, Chahi.Nahri. |  |
|  | $\ldots$ |

38. The selected years approved by the Financial Commissioner were as follows:Selested years,

| Sanghar | $\ldots$ | $1811-12$ | to 1916-17. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dera | $\ldots$ | $1911-12$ | to $1916 \cdot 17$, exoluding 1914-15. |  |
| Jampar | $\ldots$ | $1011-12$ | to | 1916-17, excluding 1918.14. |
| Rajanpar | $\ldots$ | $1911-12$ | to $1916-17$, exclading 1914-15. |  |

The inclusion of the years excluded would have given unduly favourable cropping in the Pachahd, a circle where the revenue is fixed. The cyole chosen was as representative as could be obtained, though still slightly favourable for the Pachahd circles.
39. No attempt was made to distinguish soils by their physical

The sanotioned classifioation is-

| Rodkohi | ... | Land irrigated by hill torn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barani |  | Land irrigated by drainage from hillocks or slopes. |
| Chabi | ... | Land irrigated by wells. |
| Nahri | ... | Lañ irrigated bv canals. |
| Cbahi-pabri | ... | Lend irrigated both by well and canal. |
| Cbahi-sailab | ... | Land irrigated by welle and aloo kept permanently mo by the Indue. |
| Sailab |  | Land flooded, or kept permanently meiat by the Iodus. |
| Abi | $\cdots$ | Land watered by jhallars fmni ponds or crceke. |

It was not coosidered necessary to introduce any Nahri-jhallari class. The ariana half rate for lift provides in itself sufficient differentiation and Shallars on canals are comparatively few, except orf the Dhundi estate and in the Leghari tuman.
40. As at the previous settlement it was found necessary to adopt separate scales of commutation prices for all four tabsils. The following statement gives the prices for the principal crops (in annas per maund):-

| - |  | Rice. | Jowar. | Bnjes. | Citor. | Wheat. | Gram. | Ussun, | Teas. | Tobseco. | R1解 ${ }^{\text {pmp }}$ eent, over pievione wettlement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ganghar |  | 28 | 26 | 80 | 78 | 84 | 87 | 84 | 21 | 4 | 43 |
| Dera | ... | 25 | 88 | 11 | 85 | 86 | 80 | 88 | 22 | 86 | 45 |
| Jempar | $\cdots$ | 24 | 27 | 29 | 85 | 88 | 30 | 87 | 21 | 60 | 48 |
| Rijanpur | ** | 99 | 27 | 28 | 77 | 87 | 29 | 86 | 21 | 50 | 40 |

The Financial Commissioner made a few minor enhancements in the soale recommended, but the prices as finally sanotioned were advisedly lenient, and, when the assessments were announced, were greatly under the mark, and even now (1924) in spite of a marked decline, are safe. No such appreciable rise was found in expenses, and with the general rise as noted in the above statement, the effective rise was put at 40 per cent. in all the four tahsils.
41. In addition to the experiments conduoted during settlement, the Oatoun. returns of the Government estates in Rajanpur under direct management, and also notes taken from time to time of the weighmont of the heap at zemindari batai were brought into service. The yields were considered fnir by the Financial Commissioner who thought that if they erred at all it was in the direction of leniency. The yields assumed for the princi pal crops are noted below (in seers per acre matured) :-


The yields-assumed were cautiqus enough, yet reasonably full for the quality of cultivation in this district.
42. In paragraph 38 of the Sangber Assessment Report a description is (Kind rents-mode of Collcotion. given of the mode of division of the crops in that tabsil. The late Financial Commissioser (Sir Patrick Fagan) was however explicit and emphatic in requiring the insertion of a special paragraph in the Final Repert explaining the theory and practice of kind rent collections.
(a) 'Mahsul' was originally the Government share of the produce, when the revenue was collected 'in kind, lichh being the landlord's share. From the tenant's point of view, rent in the past was the sum total of the two fractions representing mahsul and lichh. The tendency since the regular settlement bas heen towardg the consolidation of mahsul and lichh into one simple share With the spread of this tendency the word 'muhsul' has acquired a different meaning from its original significance of 'Government share' and is now commonly used as meaning "rent." There is no other word for "rent" in the Labuda speech. The word "lagan" is not known in rural circles, and "wand" means rate of rent rather than rent in the abstract. In the absence of an appropriate word the term mahsu' which covered the major part of the portion of the produce taken from the tenunt came to mean "rent" in the common acceptance of that word. Even in localities, mainly tuman, where rent is still taken in tro fractions of mahsul and 'lichh' an enquiry about the rate of 'mahsul' will elicit a reply that the rate is so much mahsul plus so much lichh. This explanation is submitted in view of the Financial Commissioner's comments on ' $m a h \mathrm{ul}$ ' and rents in paragraphs 13 of bis Sangbar and Dera reviews, et passim.
(b) Division of produce is always a complicated process, though much simpler whet the rent is a consolidated rent. It is always carried ont by a local Hindu, generally the proprietor's banker, who gets his commission from the common heap This dhanwai, as he is called, makes as a rule a rough estimate of what the total produce, when weighed, will be, and approximately how much the proprietor and tenant should respectiveiy get. He then measures out to the landlord and tenant their respective shares, faking care to leave a serviceable modicum left on the threshing floor as a tallah. Out of this tallah, the menials are paid at the customary rates calculated on the total amount already paid to the landlord ard tenant (though the calculations ought strictly to be on the gross produce). If the dhanwai's estinate is appreciably at fault, and a considerable quantity of grain is consequently left over on the threshing floor after the above payments; a second division of the balance on the lines mentioned above is carried out till the superfluous grain is disposed of.

Sir Patrick Fagan sought after some algobraic reprosentation of this process. Sheikh Khurshaid Muhammad and I considered and submit the appended formulas as being the nearest obtainable.

Let $x$ represent the total heap, let the rate of rent be $\frac{1}{4}$ and the menials' share in $^{1}$ of the whole, then $S$, the owner's share, is -

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 S=x-\frac{x}{12}=\frac{11}{12} x \text { or } \\
& S=\frac{11}{48} x=\frac{143}{624} x
\end{aligned}
$$

but as in actual practice and, to be atrictiy correct, the menials are given a share calculated on the sum of the owners' and tenants' shares and not on the gross produce, the equation resolves itself as follows :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 S=x-\frac{4 S}{12} \text { or } \frac{13}{3} S=x \text { or } \\
& S=\frac{3}{13} x=\frac{144}{624} x .
\end{aligned}
$$

In the assessment reports the owner's share has been calculated at the former or lower fraction.
(c) Where the custom prevails of taking both maheul and lichh by way of rent, the division becomes complicated. The lichh, or proprietor's share,
is calculated some times on the total produce minus the fallah (or more correctly on the mahsul (Goverament share'. plus rahlinm (terants' share), and taken out of the talloh, and sometimes calculated on the mhkam and taken out of it. In the first case lichh would amount to one. seventeenth of the gross produce minus the kamins $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ dues (the mahsul share being $\frac{1}{4}$ ) and in the second case one-sixteenth. This is the most common, or soih satari rate of lichh. The rate of lichh varies as well as the mode of calculating its amount. The calculations and weighments are usually made in the manner described in ( $b$ ) above.

If S denote the mansul or Government share at a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$, and the menials' dues total $1^{1}$, and $i^{1}$ is the rate of licht, ani $x$ is the gross produce, the nearest formula is -

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{S}+3 \mathrm{~S}+\frac{1}{17}\left(x-\frac{x}{12}\right)=x-\frac{x}{12} \\
& \text { or } 4 \mathrm{~S}=\frac{16}{17}\left(x-\frac{x}{12}\right) \\
& \text { or } \mathrm{S}=\frac{4}{17} \times \frac{11}{12} x=\frac{11}{51} x
\end{aligned}
$$

The rent would then be -

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{11}{51} x+\frac{11}{12 \times} x \\
& =\frac{11}{51} x \times \frac{5}{4}=\frac{55}{204} x
\end{aligned}
$$

## Batai.

(d) Tuman ilagas have their own customs, and the oll prantica of taking mahsul and lichi separately is more conmon in the fumin; tian elsewhere. In view of the Mazari Chief's death, it will be perhops convenient to state the Mazari practice briefly.

In the batai jagir villages the lichh is calculated on the rahkam plus maksul and is also collected by the Chief's kardars and then paid to the proprietors from the Chief's storeroom. The mode of division on the important sailab lands will illustrate the practice. The total produce is divided into 18 parts-1 part is set aside for kharch or tallah, 1 for liehh, and 4 for mahsul and the remaining 12 form the rahkan. The chief's hurdars take 6 out of the 18 shares, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. If there are proprietors other than the Mazari family these proprietors apply for their lichh. Similarly, if the kapur is not a Mazari family kasur, the kasur-khwar applies to the Chief for his kasur thalf the mahsul), but he gets only $\frac{6}{6}$ of the mahsul, as 2 annas from this half -share are deducted for expenses, after the high Mazari fashion. The menialg' dues here are paid by the tenant.

> 43. The method of taking kind rents having heen explaized, it is necessary now to note that the rates of kind nandord, share. numerous. Moreover cross classification in some of the canal tracts was prevalent and laborious, exceptings were required to obtain true crop rents from the recorded soil rents in the khataunis. Rents varied according to the means of irrigation and the same rate did not always hold good for both harvests. The percentages of the divisible crop taken as the landlord'a share, as portrayed in the assessment reports were very varinus, but on the averige well rents were found to range in the neighbourbood of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{{ }^{8}}{6}$. . . ekri rents are commonly $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ or slightly over $\frac{1}{3}$, sailab rents range from $\frac{5}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$, and rodkohi rents are about $\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{5}$ on the averaze.

As a general rule, the batai jajir estates' rents were excluded from the rent account.

As compared with settlement, rents show a slight tendency to rise. Abiana is every where paid by the tenant except in a few villages at the head
of the Manka (Dera, paragraph 44). and in the Sanghar Chahi-Nahri circle, where the common nahrs rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ puts the proprietor ander obligation to pay the abiana.
44. No specific deduction was made for the maintenance of wells, and in the Pacbahd the bill toreent kamara falls upon the tenact.
The straw and fodder account was somewhat complicated. At the previous settlement, both jowar tanda and lhusa were entirely excluded from the produce estimate, but landlords generally take scme straw now, though the practice varies a good aeal. Briefly about half the owner's share of jovar Ianda was excluded from the produce account. Comparatively little straw is taken in Jampur and Fajanpur except in the riverain. In riverain areas most of the bhusa taken by the landlord was included ir, the account, though a fuller concession was made in Chahi-Nabri circles. The owners' rate for straw was found usually less than the grain rate. All chara crops have been excluded from the produce estimates, and the bulk of the tuynips on well estates. In Jampur and Rajnnpur $\frac{1}{4}$ of the matter was excluded (Rajanpur uahri only). For greea wheat fed off to bullocks, $\frac{1}{8}$ was deducted in sanchar on well estates, and ${ }_{1}{ }^{1}$ in in Dera, though no deductions were found neeessary in Jampur or Rajanpur.

It is only in the Rajanpur tabsil that the agricultural craftsmen-blacksmitb, carpenter and potter, are paid by the tenant, and the allowance for meniala' durs was put at 4 per cent. only. Elsewhere these artizans have to be added to the harvest employees-chhaii, dhanwai, rakha and the karawa-who get their dues from the joint heap. The miscellaneous group of hangers-on that infest every threshing floor was ignored, and the deductions in the other tahsils averaged a: follows (percentages)-Sanghar $7 \frac{1}{2}$ except nahri (51 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \text { ) and }}$ sailab ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ), Dera $8 \frac{1}{3}$ exoept, nahri and sailab ( $6 \frac{2}{3}$ ), Jampar wells $8 \frac{1}{3}$, nahri and sailab $5 \frac{1}{2}$, rodkohi 3 . On cotton a deduction of 4 per cent. was made throughout the district except in Dera where the percentage was 8 . These deductions may seem inalequate, but according to the facts ascortained from batai gecounts, rent returns, and general enquiries, they are not underestimates. On the other hand no allowance was made to cover leakages sustained by miscellaneous pilferings on the part of the tenants, and in a tahsil like Rajanpur where so much of the cultivation is in the hands of tenants, landlords are apt to lose a good deal this way.
45. Little, if any, use could be made of the few existing cash rents, ex-

Rutalting lalf-not nsota by prodece entimate. cept in distributing the demand and the lalf-net assets based on sale and mortgage values only served the purpose of demonstrating that the produce estimates were by no means excessive.

In framing the "true" half-net assets little departure was made from the results of the produce estimate. It was the one guide, and it had been framed with considerable oare. Some reductions were made in the Pachabd to allow for the slightly favourable oropping in the two northern tahsils. The true half-ntt assets approved by the financial Commissioner were as follows:-

(a) An modiced and anhanced by the Pluanolal Comminionet.

With the exception of the separale entity of the Dhundi sircle these estimates are based on the er pping on proprietary land in the district. The statistics and calculations in the assessment reports exclude Crown lands.

No reckoning in these estimates was taken of profts accruing from waste lands, though these profits were borne in mind in determining the actual assessment of the various circles.

The demand prior to the ,present settlement was $5 . \frac{1}{2}$ lace, and it was obvious that with the "true" half-ret assets amounting to over $12 \frac{1}{2}$ lacs a substantial enkancement was possible. The Pachahd circles had been lightly assessed at the first revised settlement, and in the canal traots increased seourity had been afforded by the sinking of wells and several canals had beer remodelled, bringing areas largely waste at settlement under canal eropping. Cash rents had risen, and the rates of kind rent were higher, yet the assessment owing to erosion in the Dera and Jampur tahsils had actually declined from $5 \frac{1}{3}$ lacs imposed at settlement to $5_{2}{ }^{\frac{1}{6}}$ lacs. The assessinent on wells being fixed and the canal fluctuating rate not being a full one, developments made during settlement had not come under automatic assessment except to the extent that the canal assessments were fluctuating.
46. The Pachahd assessments were everywhere fixed at the first revised

## Tbe pretent agotem of areesmest.

 settlement. The merits and demerits of a fluctuating assessment in the Pachahd have been disoussed in paragraph 20 of Sir A. Diack's Settlement Report, and paragraph 64 in the present assessment reports of the Sanghar and Jampur tahsile contain a further discussion. It was found that the fixed revenue on the Pachahd had during the ecurse of settlement resulted in a very uneven distribution on the estates in the circle, and the theoretical desirability of a fluctuating assessment became more and more apparent, as noted by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 25 of his review of the Jampur Report. But the Pachaid is the Baluch tract proper, harvest inspection work is both difficult in itself and difficult to supervise, the fixed system was popular and had worked fairly well since the regular settlement and it was decided to retain it, and to make the suspension scheme as elastic as possible. A further consideration urging the retention of a flxed system on the Pachahd was that the batai jagir estates of the Baluoh Chiefs are located in the main in the Pachahd.There were no difficulties in the riverain or kacha areas, exoept the diff. culty of defining the kacha-pakka boundary on a river like the Indus. In kacha area, it was only necessary to revise the fluctuatiog crop schedule. The assessment was retained as entirely fluctuating, except in four Mazari batai-jagir villages, and the kacha chak of Sbadan Lund, which were assessed to fixed revenue as before out of jagir considerations.

The main question which came under discussion at the present settlement was the same question which had engaged attention at the first revised setulement, viz., whether the land revenue assessment on account of aseets due to canal irrigation should be fluctuating or fixed, or what compromise was desirable. In Sanghar the canal assessment on the Massuwah was retained as entirely fluctuating, and in the Dera tahsit too an entirely fluctuating assessment was put on assets due to canal irrigation. The settlement light rate for nahri soil in this tahsil which averaged slightly more than 2 annas per acre was abolished (though in the bachh many estates chose to put a very light rate on nabri and even banjar soil) and the fluctuating rate of 10 annas per matured crop receiving canal water was enhanced into two diferential crop rates on matured canal irrigated crops. Fixed assessments were as before put on all chabi and chahi-nahri soils in the protected areas behind the river pmbankments. The fluctuating canal assessment was designed to cover fully the assets obtainsd from the canals, while the fixed assessment was calculated to represent the revenue due on the presence of wells. With the Indus tending to thrust westwards, the working of inundation canals is very uncortain, and the internal distribution of supplies is still too haphazard. Any ponderable measure of fixity had to be abandoned as impolitic in itself, calculated to tie the hands of canal officers, and likely to bring about inequalities such as had been found so noticeably in Qutb circle in Rajanpur.

In the Jampur tabsil however the ild system was adhered to. Out of the total canal irrigated area nearly 40 per cent. was found to be nahri soil, puprotected ly wells, os distinguished from the comparatively small area of nahri anil in Lera. Consequently the existing rate of 4 unnas nahri soil was eventually relained, and the fluctrating assesement on canal crops while differentiated into twe classes instead of the settlement uniform rate of annas 10 at the previous settlement, was correspondingly lighter than in the Dera tahsil. Chahi and chahi-hahri soil was also assessed to fixed land revenue as in Dera. In Rajanpur the new Qutb circle (consisting partly of estates urder fixed assessment and partly of estates under fluct uating assessment), was brought into line with the Jampur Assessment, with however a lower rate of 2 instead of 4 annas on nahri seil. In the Qadra circle (previously fluctuating, with the exception of 3 old Qutb estates and the Drishak batai-jagir estates) an element of fixity was imported, aud the wells, i.e., chahi and chahi-nahri soil, were put under fixed assessment, and the canal assessment was made eatirely fluçtuating as in Dera.

There was considerable discussion during the course of settloment regarding the treatment of canal irrigated crops in the kacha, when intermixed with river spill, the trealment of intermixed canal and river croppicg and intermixed canal snd rodkehi cropping within the protected canal iract. jhallars on the kacha pakha bnundary, soma, and the problem of extraordinary or occasional saslab or rodkohi cropping when and if obtained within the protec. tive embankments, or outside the hill torrent country. It is unnecessary here to recapitulare the correspondence on whicn orders were eventually passed by the Financial Commissiouer in his letters No. 101-23-B-1, dated 14th april 1920, and No. 101-23-B-3, dated 24th January 1921. The rules as finally devised sind approved have been corgregated in Appendir-A attashed to this report. This appendix forms the basis of the vernacular Dastur-ulAmal which was prepared for the first time at the close of the proceedings of the present settleurent. There is nothing, in the rules that requires any comment here, but it ought to be stated that in a disirict like this with bill torrects occasicnally makicg viulent incursions into the canal irrigated tracta and the unpredictable and immense river occasionally bursting through the protective embanknents, the Financial Commissioner's refusal to agree to a proposal making some provision for fluctuating assessments on incidental sailab or rodkohi cropping when obtained in the canal tracts on land not under fixed assessment, i.e., banjar, or (in places) nahri soil, has resulted in some loss of revenue in 1919 and 1921, when the embankments burst.

In accordance with instructions issued, maps have been attached to this report showing the system of assessment approved for the various localities of the distriot.
47. To proceed pith the circles seriatim. Statements 1 (area) and 2 satighay Picluehd. (ussessment) appended to this report give the result of remeasurements, and show the financial effect of the reassessmenc. The assessment statistics are confined to proprietary lands. The proper comparison is with the average demand of the selected years, the last year of the expired settlement being a year desidedly below average.

In the Sanghar Pachabd the existing demand was found to be very unevenly distributed (paragraph 6'), assesment report). The Vahoa estates had been assessed iu 1906 , but the pitch of the demand was not higher than in Sarghar proper, but orders limited the enhancement to 25 per cent. in the Vahoa estates, while an increase of 31 per cent. Was sanctioned for the old circle. The demand was everywhere fued, inclurling the small sailab chak in the éstate of Makwal Kalan. It was found necessary, however, to put a fluctuating assessment at the radkohi rates given in paragraph 57 of the assessment report on a tail estate on the Sanghar bed, Lalu, which had been
ruined by ravinus. Elsewhere the proprietors accepted the fixed assessments. The result of the reassessment was as follows :-


[^0]An assessment of Rs. 200 in addition was put on the date palms in Vahoa.

Throughout the district enhancements in the fixed demand of over 33 per cent. were made progressive.
48. The Massuwah irrigation is so slovenly and precarious that it was decided to keep the canal asseasment entirely fluctuating, raising the rate from 88
Watured acre of nahri cropping. Wers Chab-Nabri annas to 12 annas per matured acre of nahri cropping. Wells were to fixed land revenue. Some of the eastern estates of the circles have kacha chaks. These chaks were put under fuctuating assessment at rirerain rates. But the kacha-pakka bouudary is the low line of erosion and a high river is apt to spill over low-lying parts of the pakka. It was therefore proposed to put all $a b i$ ( $\mathbf{w h t}$ ther from jhallars or chambs), chahi-sailab, and sailab cropping when ocoasionally and incidentally obtained on the pakka from lands not under fixed assessment (i.e., on land other than settlement chahi, chahinahri or rodkohi land) under a fluctuating assessment at riverain rates, but the Financial Commissioner ordered a fixed assessment on abi and chahisailab areas, and limited the fluctuating assessment at riverain rates to sailab oropping obtained on lands classed as nahri at settlement (Part, IV A of Appendix A). There is no justification for limiting this fluotuating sailab assessment to nahri lands only and excluding the more extensive and exposed banjar lands of settlement, but these are the orders, derived from Appondix A, Part III-B, of the final report of last settlement. The resulting assessment was as follows :-


The proprietors of paina rodkohi land in this circle accepted the fixed assessments offered, and did not ask for any fluctuating assessment.

The kacha－pakka boundary in the centre of this circle should be adjusted from time to time as riverain conditions may dictate．

49．The Sindh circle has some high up－land chahi and rodkohi soil on which a fixed asetssment was put，with stadh．．the exception of one ruined estate（Bodo Mahian）on the tail of the Sanghar torrent．In the riverain the assessment is fuct uating with differential crop rates as tabulated in Appendix A，Pert II． The Fiuancial Commissioner＇s proposals which were in effect the Settlement Officer＇s recommendations，were approved，giving an enhancement of 19 per cent．

The resulting assessment was as follows：－

（a）At proposed by the Financial Commiturioner．
（b）Bullab cropping wae above averugs in 1910－20．
Jhallars on the high bank were brought within the kacha chak－hence the fixed demand imposed did not include the fixed assessment（Rs．800）esti－ mated for the ghallurs．

For the whole tahsil the finaneial effect was as follows：－

| 1 | $\mathbf{2}$ | 8 | － | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Damaxd asyo－ TIOXBD． |  |  | Damam impobsd． |  |  | Ificemats pBb CBMr． |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\dot{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | ค ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 萢 | 寧 |  | 啇 | 恶 |  | $\frac{\stackrel{0}{8}}{\frac{1}{8}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{8} \end{aligned}$ | 煲 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rz. } \\ 94, \mathbf{0 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ 90,481 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ra. } \\ \text { 08,975 } \end{gathered}$ | R2． 1，16，806 | 46 | Re． | Re： | Re． | 80 | 81 | 83 | Re a． <br> 0 7 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Re．} 4 . & \\ 0 . \\ 0.16 & 8\end{array}$ |

50．The Dera chahi－wahri circle embraces，like the Jampur Sindh， both the riverain and canal traots．It has also a little paina rodkohi land on Dist Cham－nabri． its western fringe．The riverain is separated from the canal tract by a system
of protective embankments，which are being gradually thrust weatwards． of protective embankments，which are being gradually thrust weatwards．
The riverain area was sept noder an entirely fuctuating gystem as elsewhere at the rates given in Appendix II，Part A，with nahri and chahi－nahri oropping in the kacha assessable at sailab and chahi．sailab fluctuating rates．In the canal tract，as explained in paragraph 46，the old light fixed assessment on nahri soil was abolished，and only chahi and ofiahi－nahri soil assessed to fised land revenue．The half－net asse＇s of the circle bad been worked nut at Rs． $3,81,000$ ， of which it was calculated that a sum of Rs．1，64，600 was direotly due to the presence of canal supplies．It was proposed to take all revenue due to the existence of the canals in the form of a fluctuating assessment with a superior and an inferior rate，instead of the eottlement uniform fluctuating rate of

Re． $0.10-0$ per matured acre of canal irrigated cropping．The rates proposed were Te．1－4－n for superior and Re．0．14－0．fur inferier crope as tabulated in Appendix A，Part III．＇Each of these rates was enhanced ty 2 annas by the Fin nicial Co mmissioner who，however，r－dused the fixed assessment proposed for chahi－nahr $i$ soil from Rs．1，15，250 to Rs．1，10，750．with a soil rate of 11 annas． The comparatively insignificant ohahi and rodkohi a il lyought the fised assessment up to Re． $1,21,350$ ．The resulting assessment was as follows ：－

| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | － | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Demayd tuengro． |  |  |  |  | Imotbzoor pae Aont． |  |
|  |  |  |  | Tticter |  |  | 8 | ： |  |  |
|  | 室 | 長 |  | 㝘 | 岩 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { 总 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 要 | caut | Watore |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R. } \\ 1,92,348 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { E. } \\ \text { Re, } 21.350 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Re} \\ 244,600 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{66}$ | Re： |  | $\underset{\text { Re86，}}{\text { R }}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{80}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { Re. } & \text { P. } & \text {. } \\ 110 & \end{array}$ |

The final fixed demand is less than that sanctioned as some estates or parts of estates had been converted into kacha aress during the course of settlement operatious．

An assessment in addition of Rs．27，710 was put on date palms．
In 1919 and 1921 the river burst through the protective embankments and flooded lorge areas throughout the canal tract．In $19: 3$ a like disaster was only just averted．Sailab cropping（i．e．，gram，fodder，oilveeds）obtained from this saturation is not assessable to fluctuating revenue in this circle west of the kacha paikka bourdary，or indeed elsewhere with the two exceptions given in $\Delta$ ppendix A，Part IV－$\Lambda(i)$ and（ii）．

51．Just as the Dera chahi－nahri has its rodkohi fringe so the Pachabd Pachahd． circle is skirted on the east by some chahi－ nahri cultivation．The system of fised assessment was retained for bill torrent and well land，but it was found that the Leghari jagir batai estates had been very lightly asse sed at settlement． A full assessment was sanctioned，giving an enhancement of no lere than 66 per cent．The canal fluctualing revenue rates are of course the eame as in the chahi－nahri circle，and no fixed asse－sment was put on nahri soil．The result of the new assessment was as follows ：－


In sipite of the enhancement the incidence per matured acre is less than in the sanghar Paehalid which of course is a much finer cirole as far as the rodkohi comparison goes．

All the rodkohi estates accepted the fixed assessweat．
An assessment of Rs，1，180 was put on date palms in addition．

The finapcial effect for the whole tahsil was as follows ：－


52．The Jampur tahsil was assessed by Sheikh Khurghaid Muham－ mad，Extra Assistant Settlement Officer．The Kalapani circle is a small circle adjoining the Jampar Kalapan！． Lills cultivated mainly from the perennial flow of the Kaba bill torrent，but aloo containing some rodkohi．The demand is fised ：－


53．The Jampur Pachahd consists almost entirely of rodkohi soil．The insignificant chahi and chahi－nahri soil was put under a fised assessment，and a uniform fluctuating rate of 10 annas put on all canal irrigated crops．No fixed assessment was put on the tiny nahri area．Ths fixed aesessment on the circle was sanctioned at $\mathrm{Ro} .60,000$ with a soil rate of Re． $0-4-8$ ， and a crop rste of Re．0－11－10．The corresponding rates in Sanghar and Dera are Re．0．6－10 and Re．0－15－3（Sarghar）and Re．0－b．4 and Re．0－14．7（Dera）． The assessment gave an adequate enhancement（ 39 per cent．）and absorbed 46 per cent．of the half－net assets or just over the Sanghar and Dera percent－ Age，hut the orop rate is low for a circle like the Jampur Pachald which with ${ }_{5}^{2}$ th of its cropping obtained from the Kaha，a notoriously fine torrent，is hard－ ly inferior to Sanghar and is certainly in its main rodkohi element，much suporior to Dera，though the Dera Paobahd has more ohahi nahri celtivation

The resulting assessment was as follows：－

| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Demakd bafon } \\ & \text { flomid } \end{aligned}$ |  | 咅 <br>  | Dskand impoesp． |  |  | Ixomabil pas oser F ． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | ¢ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Initiat | Final． | 晋淢总 |  | $\frac{y_{0}^{\circ}}{\circ}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ke} \\ \mathbf{8 9 , 0 0 9} \end{gathered}$ | A：${ }^{\text {B6，}}$ | Re． <br> 80,000 | 638 | Ra． 60，838 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ra } \\ \text { e0,645 } \end{gathered}$ | Re． 00,688 | 4 | 83 | Ru．4．P． 0 0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Re. 4. } \mathbf{~ P . ~} \\ 0.1110 \end{array}$ |

All the estates accepted the fixed assessment and the fluotuating rates approved as for Sanghar Pachahd were not required.
54. The Jampur Sindh circle resembles the Dera chani-mahri in all but name. It is divided into a riverain (kucha) portion, and the proteoted area of the canal tract
ankments. Much erosion had taken place sinou Bind. behind the protective embankments. Much erosion had taken place sinou
settlement, and the embankment system had been thrust back. The Nur and settlement, and the embankment system had been thrust back. The Nur and
Dhundi canals have been amalgamated during the course of the expired settlement, and with the head and middle reaches of the amalgansted NurDhundi giving ample supplies, and with a large proportion of nahri moil in the circle it was decided to retain the light nahri soil parta which the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer proposed raising to 5 annas but which was eventually retained at the old rate 4 annas. There is very little ohahi soil in the circle. The fixed soil rate approved for chabi-nahri soil Re. 0-11-8 was only slightly higher than the corresponding rate in the Dera circle (Re. 0.11.0), while the fuctuating assessment on all canal irrigated crops in two classes, superior and id ferior, as tabulated in Appendix A, Part III, was pitched 4 annas lower than in Dera, the rates being Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 0-10.0 as compared with Re. 1-6 0 and Re. $0.14-0$ per matured canal irrigated acre. For riverain areas the fluctuating crop schedule is given in Appendix A, Part II. Nahri and chahi-nahri crops in the kacha are to be assessed at riverain rates as in Dera.

The resulting assessment was as follows :-

| 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $9 *$ | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DIFAFD EAYO FIOKID. |  |  | Dematio tapossd. |  |  | 17conane pat cervis. |  | Isatberon pri kosi, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $d$. |  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | Fixed. | Total. |  | Initisl. | Finsi. |  | $\infty$ 咅 8 | * | Cultivited. | Matared. |
| RE, | $3{ }^{3}$ | R. |  | Re. | Be. | E. |  |  | Ra, 4, $\mathbf{F}_{\text {. }}$ | Br. 4 \% |
| 68,168 | 86,000 | 86,000 | 65.6 | 81,885 | 88,880 | 81,481 | 20 | 86 | 1011 | 18 |

In addition the assessment on the four Dhundi Rakhs a book debit against the Irrigation Department was echanced from Rs. $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 J}$ to Rs. $5,40 \mathrm{~J}$ fised.

The financial effect for the whole tahsil was as follows :-

55. The Rajanpur Pachahd circle includes some sailab land in the

Bajapar Pachahd. southern Mazari jayir villages, but with the exception of a few estates in the north of the circle, all the revenue is assigned, and the assessment everywhere was made fixed as before, exceptfor the canal assessment which is entirely fluctuating
on canal cropping wherever obtained. This caval cropping is onffined to the Mazari jagir eitates on the tail of the remodelled Qadra. The fluctuating canal revenue rates sanotioned are Re. 1-e-0 and Re. 0-14.0 or the same rates as in the Dera tahsil. The new demand absorbed 45 per cent. of the halfnet assets, or about the same perceniace as taken in the other Pachabd circles, but the enhancentnt was very heavy, being 16 b per cent., due to the very light assessment put on the jagir estates at the last settlement, and to the advent of canal cropping, which had not been previously assessed to land revenue, except in so far as the "abiana" paid by the Mazari Chief included fyrd of the amount as the land revenue element in what was really a consolidated rate. The sailab areas were retained under fixed assessment on account of the Mazari Chief's balai jagir. The resulting assessment was as follows :-


In the estates of which the land revenue is assigned, progressive assessments are not required. The southern Mazari jagir estates, which have kacha chaks, bave had their pakka (rodkohi) and kacha (sailab) chaks assessed separately, to facilitate the imposition of a fluctuating assessment on the kacha, when the batai jagir is converted into a cash jagir and the assessments on the batai jagir villages beoome more than a matter of academio interest.
56. With the exception of the tail patti, which is owned by the Dband. Drishak Chief and was assessed as before at Rs. 10 fixed, the whole circle is Government property and, with the exception of a lease, again held by the Drishak Chief is under direct Government manggement, batai rents being taken. The assessment then is nominal, and is a book debit against the Irrigation Department whioh gets the net income lrom the listate. The settlernent assessment was Rs. 5,000 fixed. The Financial Commissioner and Settlement Officer proposed a 50 per cent. enhance nent, absorbing 43 per cent. of the half-net assets, but Government orders doubled the assessment as follows :-

| Settlement and previous demand. | Demand proposed. | Inoidence pra acber |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Caltivated. | Matared. |
| Re. | Ra. | R. . A. P. | Re, 4. P. |
| 5,000 | 10,010 | 060 | 230 |

The lease lands held by the Drishat Chief are excluded from the above figures.
57. The construction of the Talai embankment, begun in 1904 and Quth completed in 1909, with the new Qadra canal. from its regulator at Naushahra, operating as a continuation of the embankment down to the neighbourhood of Rakh Daman had transformed the area weet of the embankment and the upper
teaches of the Qadra canal，into a protected chahi－nahri tract not dissimilar tó the pakka portion of the Dera chahi－nahri and the Jampur Sindh．It would have been possible to have created a Rajanpur chaha－nnhri circle confined to the protectel area for all the Qutb and a gond deal of the Qadra irrigation，but for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of the Majanpur Astess－ ment Report，it was decided to reconstitute the Qutb and Qadra circles，and absorb the old Ghargab circle in the present Qutb and Sailab circles．The Qutb circle now consists of all estates west of the Talai embankment and the Qadra canal，which are irrigated by the Qutb canal，including 22 of the old Gharqab estates．In these Gharqat，estates the revenue was fluctuating at riverain rates，as before the construction of the Talai embankment and the remodelling of the Qadra canal the estates used to get spill from the river down the numerous shallow depressions in the circle．There was also a light fixed assessment on the waste，as in the Qadra circle．The Quib estates on the contrary were under a fixed assessment which was meant to be＂merely temporary＂when imposed by Mr．Diack，but which held good for the term of settlement．In assessing the circle it was decided to follow the same system as adopted in the Jampur Sindh circle，i．e．，to assess chahi，chabi－nahri， and also nahri soil to fixed land revenue，with quite a light parfa of 2 annas on rahri soil，and to impose a fluctrating assessment on a！l canal irrigated crops，at the differential crop rates given in Appendix A，Part III．There are also small kacha areas east of the embankment，aud these areas have been put under an entirely fluctuating assessment at the rates for the Sailab circle，any nahri cropping to be assessed at sailab rates．The Financial Com－ missioner while approving the proposed fixed assessment with soil rates（not crop ratees as noted in the Government orders）as follows ：－chahi Re． 0 －14．6， cha，hi－nahri Re．0－13－6 and nahri Re．©－1－10，increased the proposed fluctuat－ ing canal rates from 15， 12 and 10 annas to Re．1－4－0 and Re．0－12－0．The resulting assessment was as follows：－

|  | ${ }^{8}$ | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Degand pamamonem． |  |  | DEYAKD IMPOBED． |  |  | Imorzagy fig cant． |  | InCinewob pre Acmin， |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fic |  | 穴言示 | F | $\dot{\sim}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Iaitisl． | Binsl． |  |  | 8 8 8 8 8 | 哭 | 雨 |
| Rat | 國， |  |  | H． |  |  |  |  | Est． $\mathbf{4}$ ． | Re．4．P． |
| 18，749 | 9，750 | 28，870 | 65 | 8274 | 0，243 | 24，785 | 84 | 19 | 01210 | 1010 |

The estimated fluctuating demand saaciioned was composed of Rs．9，400 （canal）and Rs．3，26（riverain）．Canal cropping whs extensive in 1919－20．

A premium of Rs． 230 was put on the gardens in the circle．It will be noted that the incidence is higher in this circle than in any otwer pro－ prietary circle in the district，yet the Qutb like the rest of Rajanpur suffers from lack of tenants and the competition of the Dhundi and Dhundi rakhs． The circle contains 7 rakhs，including the big rakh of Fazilpur under Dhundi direct management．

58．The Qadrà circle which contains 3 old Qutb， 3 old Gharqab，and 3 old Sailab（Mazari tuman）estates is to be Gedre． distinguished from the other canal circles in not being protected by embankments．The canal was only opened in 1910 and is still in process of development．The old Qadra circle grouped about the old primitive and unsatisfastory canal had been assessed to fluctuating revenue at riverain rates with the exception of the 5 Drishak jagir estates which had a fixed assessment．The new canal has shut off one or two depressions，and the bulk of the circle is sale from spili，thouvh south of Kot Mithan parts of the low uplands（i．e．，uneroded pakka）between the ruad from Kot Mithan to Rojbian and the river bank are liable to get river spill with a high river．Yet this area has three branchés of the Qadra irrigatíng it．With canal irrigation stall under derelopment，mad with the possibilities of seasonal river spill in the
the south eesst part of the circle, it was decided to restrict the fixed assessment to well areas and to assess canal irrigation entirely to fluotuating revenue at differential crop rates. As in the Qutb circle the Financial Commissioner again enhanced the fluotuating oanal rates from'Re. 1.4.0 and Re. 0-14-0 proposed to Re. 1-8.0 and Re. 1 which are high compared with Dera or Jampur. The fixed assessments proposed for land irrigated by wells were approved soil rates, chahi Re. 1, chahi-nahri Re. 0-10-8. A fluctuating assessment at Sailab circle rates was put on the comparatively small sailab and abi cropping. "This cropping, however, was not obtained mainly on land which had been eroded and again ibrown up. It was principally obtained in the neighbourhood of depressions running through the pakka west of the line of erosion. A rule was proposed (assessment report, paragraph 63) to impose a fluctuating assessment at riverain rates on such sanlab (and also abi) cropping when obtained on land not under fixed assessment, and though at first rejected, the proposal, as far as sailab oropping is concerned, was ultimately accepted and is embodied as rule A-2 of Part IV of appendir IX-A. The resulting demand was as follows :-


The deficiency in the fixed demand as imposed is explained by the froi that at the time of announcoments it was found necessary owing to continued erosion to put two estates and the dhora chak of another estate into a kacha aroa under entirely fluotuating assessment. This proceeding reduced the fixed assessment by about Rs. 500 . There was also a high river in 1919. 20 which sent a good deal of spill over parts of the oircle above the line of erosion, thereby increasing the fluotuacing sailab assessment. The Drishak jagir estates have now been assessed like the rest of the circle. These estates had improved a good deal and their inolusion partly explains the comparatively heavy enhancement.

The Qadra circle contains 5 rakhs, and 5 small estates shared jointly by Government and zenindars. The rakhs as elsewhere have been exoluded from the above figures, but the whole of the joint estates are included.
59. With the exception of the four Mazari batai jagir estates in the Sallab. south of the circle, and the small area in Wang (north of Kot Mithan) lying to the west of the Qadra oanal, the assessment in the Suilab circle is everywhere fluctuating. The previous practice of aisessing nahri cropping at sailab rates was maintained. An attempt was made to align the sailab rates for crops whioh are mainly nahri with the nahri rates proposed for eanal cropping in the Qadra and Pachahd ciroles, but the Financial Comnissionse in raising the new demand from Rs. 59,400 as proposed to Rs. 65,600 as sanctioned, made several alterations in the sohodule of fluctuatin 5 rates, and assessed all orops exoept fodder erops a goos deal higher than furiher up the river, as will be ssen from the rates given iu appeadix A, Part II. For eximple, the main riveraia crop, whert, nuw pays in this tahsil Re. 1-12-0 as coiapsred with Re. 1-8-0
elsewhere A fixed assessment on the four Mazari jagir estates was sanotioned at Rs．18， 600 ．The resulting demand was as follows：－


The Sailab circle contains 2ld rakhs，including the Bruceabad estate， whioh＇is under the sime direct manigement as the Dhandi estate．

The financial effect for the tahsil was as follows ：－

| 1 | 2 | 8 － | 5 5 6 | 7 | 8 | 01 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Disand } \\ \text { :AYOTIOMBD. } \end{gathered}$ |  | D IYPO | 83D． |  | OEIM |  | Inordexos |  |
|  |  | 家 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 㮫 | \％ |
| Rg． 98,085 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bs. } \\ 88,784 \end{gathered}$ | Rs． R6． <br> 60，400 $1,28,870$ |  | B6． | 8． | 101 | 68 | 4 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 85．A．5．} \\ 1 & \text { \％}\end{array}$ |

－60．On proprietary lands the new demand as imposed in 1919．20， Fiuancial effect of reassammoit． when compared with the laat year of the old demand showed an increase of 50 per cent．As compared with the averago demand of the selected years，the new demand gave an enhancement of 34 per cent．But this oomparison too is somewhat mis－ leading．＇With so large a fluctuating element in the assessment，the real comparison lies betweon the ayerage demand of the selected years，and the sanotioned demand calculated on those years．The two comparisons，with a comparison also with the settlement demand are given below ：－

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䓂 } \\ & \text { 弟 } \end{aligned}$ | Drmayd naxutioned． |  | 曾 | Dikhed ixporsd． |  |  | Inoszase pasecant． |  |  | Imoiduran man homi． |  |
|  | 营 | T |  | A |  | －${ }^{\circ}$ | 宣安家 | － | ¢ | － |  |  |
|  |  | 䓵 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{\mathbf{i}} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 寠哥 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 悪 } \\ & \hline \mathbf{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 旨 <br> 8 | 曾 | 䂞 | E | 部 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ba} \text {. } \\ 5,58,061 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Bs．} \\ \text { 5，09，271 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Rs， | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Bb．} \\ 6,98,635\end{gathered}\right.$ | 58.8 | Re． | $*-10$. <br> $4,10,74$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { R．} \\ \text { 8，88，125 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 129 | 847 | 88 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|}\text { E．} & 4 & \text { P．} \\ 0 & 9 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { B4．4．} & \text { P，} \\ 1 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ |

The total enhancement exceeds 33 per cent．owing to the additions made by the Financial Commissioner to the assessment roconneaded for the three southern tahsil．

61．The incidences per aore on the anotioned demand for each circle Comparicoz of rates． compare as follows：－

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 \& \％ \& 8 \& 4 \& $\delta$ \& 6 \& .7 \& 8 \& 9 \& 10. <br>
\hline Tabsila． \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 亲 } \\
& \text { 呙 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& E \& -震 \& 莒 \& 咢 \& 咅 \& 嗄 \& 妾 \& 咅 <br>
\hline Errghar ．．．$\{$ \& Crop
Suil

．．． \&  \&  \&  \&  \& lo．A． P ．
$\cdots$
．．． \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Re．A．P．} \\ \cdots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots\end{gathered}\right.$ \&  \& Ra．A． $\mathbf{P}$
$\cdots$
$\vdots$
$\ddots$ <br>
\hline Jere $\quad . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { a }\end{array}\right.$ \& Crop．．．． \& $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 10 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ \& ＊＊ \&  \& ＊＊＊ \& ．．． \& ．．． \& $\cdots$
$\cdots$ <br>
\hline Jampor ，\｛ \& crop
Soil
Sol \& $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ \& ．$\quad$. \& $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ \& $\cdots$ \& ．．．

．． \& | ．．． |
| :--- |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | \& ．$\quad$. <br>

\hline Rajnapar ．．．$\{$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Crop } & . \\ \text { soil } \\ & . .\end{array}$ \& 01010

0.20 \& \begin{tabular}{l|}
$\cdots$ <br>
$\cdots$ <br>
$\cdots$

 \& $\cdots$ \& ．． \& $\begin{array}{rrr}2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ \& 

1 \& 8 \& 11 <br>
0 \& 11 \& 4
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

The soil and orop assessment rates（fixed demand）for the main soils in each circle compare as follows：－


62．Over Estates．－－（a）In the Pachahd circle particular reference had
Distribatiou over entacetasd holdfoge． been made in paragraph 65 of the Sanghar Assess－ ment Report and in paragraph 54 of the Jampur Assessment Reporit to the very uneven distribution of the existing demand over estates，the erop incidences for the selected years ranging from under 2 annas to over Re．1－8－0．Batai－jagir and tuman estates had been deliberately assessed at a low or a very low figure in the regular and revised settlements．At the present settlement the Pachahd estates were all assessed irrespective of any jagir considerations and at their real value as far as that could be ascertained or foreoasted from hill torrent conditions．Soil rates were of little value，and the main guide was the crop rates，though the girdawari returns for a fract like the Pachahd are notoriously unreliable．Rates were varied by torrents as circum－ stances dictated，and marked differences were made in the pitch of the assess－ ment on saropa and paina estates．In Sanghar the pitch of the new demand varied from Re．1－11－0 per acre of cultivation in the finest Sanghar estate to Re．0－1－3 on a tail Mahoi estate．In the Leghari jagir estates，the demad was enhanced from Rs． 4,295 to Rs． 12,680 ．The distribution of the riverain assessment being autamatic．and the canal assessment－largely automatic too， the main concern in the canal tracts was the appraisement of the wells with reference t）the chahi and chahi－nahri oropping figures，the rent rates，the circumstances of the owners，and also the quality and quantity of the canal yrigation，directly in circles where a light nahri parta bad been approved，and incidentally elsewhere．The main guides were the crop rales worked out fo the fired assessment in the assessment orders．In the Dera chahi－nahr
teparate harvest rates were used for rabi and kharif chahi-nahri crops. In the Bajanpur caval circles comparatively little regard was paid to soil rates, as the distinguishing of chahi-nahri and nahri soils was not easy with cultivation so slovenly as it is. Thee fixed assessments in the canal-x ell areas were kept much closer to rates than in the Pachahd.

There were 33 revision petifions, as a result of which the assessment was slightly reduced in 6 estates only. On appeal the Commissioner made a small reduction in the fixed assessment of one small Qadra estate.
(b) Over Holdings.- In the bulk of the Pachahd estates, the bands, or embanked fields, were graded, often elaborately, with reference to saropa paina and security considerations. In Sanghar the classification was very largely a new classification, and was ouly arrived at after much discussion. In Dera, the grading was in the main new, but in Jampur, the majority of the estates were content to distribute the revenue over holdings in accordance with the old grading at a uniform rate of increase or decrease. A few oi the Dera estates adopted an all-round rate on the cultivated area and some Jampur estates assembled cultivated and banjar areas under one rate. In the canal well tracts, nearly all the Dera estates after deciding whether a very light nahri parta should be put on nahri or nahrs and banjar lands-it was repeatedly explained that no fixed assessment had been put on nahri lands-graded their wells into various classes and fixed the ratio between the classes, and the fixed assessment was then distributod over the wells on the basis of the soil rates so obtained for each class of well applied to the well irrigated area. This was also a common prictice in. Jampur where the fixed assessment distributed on nahri soil varied little, if at all, from the sanctioned rate of 4 annas. But as compared with Dera and Sanghar, a good many of the Jampur Sindh villages, which did not require to make any particular differentiation between their wells devised ratios for chahi, chahi-nabri, nahri and banjar soils, and distribated the assessment in accordance with those ration on the basis of the recorded areas, and in the Rajanpur Qutb, and some of the adjoining Qadra estates the same method was commonly adopted, though wells were sometimes graded. Some Dera estates and several Qutb and Qadra estates albo put an all round rate on cultivation. The fixed assessment on 30 kind jagir estates in the Ders tahsil and on 16 like estates in the Rajanpur tahsil was, following the previous practice, not distributed. (In 1922 the 29 Leghari estates were bachhed for the first time, in consequence of the abandonment by the Leghari Chief of his kind jagir. Lala Chhajju Ram, Naib-Tabsildar, did this work very oreditably imposing lump "abiana" sums (graded) on the wells.)

The method adopted in distributing the revenue over holdings was to explain the system of assessment to the zemindars, who were invited or helped to devise their soil ratios, or grade their wells, and were given such crop excerpts as they required. The proposals were then brought under review, and returned for revision, if revision seemed prima facie desirable. The Pachahd distribution involved a lot of work.

An analysis of the various modes adopted is as follows:-

63. Owing to a poor barvest in 1918, the dew arsersuent Fas not inIntroduction of the new demand. troduced in the fargtar ord Iers tohsils till 1819, and throughout the district the new assessments took effect from kharif 1919.
64. The fluctuating portion of the demand is realizable in the barvest Inatalments on which it "js asefssed. In the Pachahd the kharif is the main harvest, and the kharif instal. ment of the fixed demand was generally put at double the rati instalment. But there is no such uniformity in the proportions fixed for each harvest and in Jampar many Pachahd estates as at the previous settlement, elected to pay the whole revenue at the kharif instalment. But generally speaking owing to the market for oil-seeds and the extent of wheat, the rali instaiment at this settlement is more substantial than in the previous settlement. In the canal tracts the distribution of the fixed demand varies a good deal, the usual division being half and half. Zemindars reckoning as they do the kharif to be all important, were a little too prone to put a too heary burden on the kharif from whioh harvest the bulk of the fluctuating canal revenue is derived, and this tendency was discouraged and cheoked when necessary.

During the expired settlement the kharif and rabi demand had each been payable in two instalments-January 1st and February 1st, and June 15th and July 15th. In practice the demand was never paid till the second instalment and at the present sett lement, a single instalment for each harvest was approved, the sanotioned dates being 10 th February and 20th July, with a roster of villages made out.
65. With the Pachahd tracts under fixed assessment; it is most important that prompt and adequate attention is paid to the working of suspensions and recoveries. The seasonal riverain changes will probably necessitate some annual adjustment of the kacha pakika boundary. Harvest inspection work is heavy and frequently difficult. Above all, the Revenue Assistant needs to keep a watchful eye on the hill torrents, and their regular winter and incidental summer kamara.

## OHAPTER V.-Mischllangots.

60. An elaborate report (Rakh Report) on the administration of the Crown lands in this district was submitted in Settlement Officer's letter No. 564, dated 2nd
unjab Government proceedings, Forest Department, Crown landa. October 1920 (printed in Punjab Government proceedings, Forest Department,
October 1921). Statistics of the area of the lands are given in statement No. 1 attached to this report. Crown lands in this district may be classified as follows :-
(i) Estates under direct Government management in kind, i.e., the Dhundi estate, Dhundi pattis in Rajanpur, two rakhs in Jampur (Mohammadpur and Nurpur), two rakhs in Rajanpur (Fazilpur and Daman), and the Bruceabad estate in Rajanpur, comprising the estates of Bruceabad and Pabarpur (Sailab) and the Ghaunspur and Sohanra rakhs (Pachabd), all under Dhundi management.
(ii) Rakh areas on long lease (mainly in protected areas).
(iii) Rakh areas on kankut (mainly in the riverain).
(iv) Protected rakhs.
(v) Pachaid rakhs.

The history of the rakhe, the various policies pursued in connection with them, their description, possibilities and proposels for their future management, with the orders thereon are given in detail in the Rakh Report which was designed as a tade mecum for the quidance of district officers. The total aren of Crown land in the distriot is 294,73.1 acres, of which 23 per cent. is cultivated, as follows-Dhundi management 15, long leases 5 , kankut 8.

Stven Rajanpur rakbs (area 6,474 acres) were notified for proteotion under obapter IV of Act VII of 1875 . A felling and coppicing scheme was drawn up and will be found in paragraph 13 and appendir $B$ of the Rakh Report.

In accordance with the proposals in a report requisitioned from the Deputy Commissioner soon after the conclusion of the revised settlement operations, most of the balance of culturable area in the Dera rakhs protected by the embankments and a part of the Kajanpur area bad been distributed on long leases during the expired settlement on the lines of the proposals contained in the Deputy Commissioner's (Mr. Fenton's) letter No. 243 , dates 6th June 1900, which also laid down the policy to be followed in kankut leases, kankut in this district signifying a harvest lease in which differential ratts are paid in cash according to the crops grown with a malikana of 100 per cent. The long leases in existence, settlement and post-settlement, wire brought under revision at the present settlenient, and the kankut system was definitely relegated to riverain areas. The approved proposals for the improvement of the kankut leases will be found in paragraph 20 and 21 of the Rakh Report, and paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the Commissioner's review. Proposals approved for the treatment of the remaining areas suitable for long leases are given in appendix $\mathbf{D}$ to the Rakh Report.

Long lannen.
67. The number of long leases that came undar revision was as follows:-

| Sanghar. | Dera. | Jampur. | Rajanpur. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S2 | 2 i 6 | 4 | 78 |

The main references to the correspondence of this settlement have been tabulated in appendix E. In connection with the Sanghar leases, which first came under discussion, it was held eventually that a promise of the grant of occupancy right had been made in Punjab Government letter No. 1, dated 2nd January 1900, which dealt with the settlement leases in all the tahails of the distriot, and occupancy rights were accordingly given where earned, with a malikana rate of 12 annas. Rents on leased lands were brought into line with the land revenue assessed on adjacent areas in proprietary villages with a malikana of 12 annas, to be enhanced to 16 annas on the expiry of 10 years. In sailab rakhs, the malikana was fixed at 16 annas from the outset. On rodkohi leases a fluctuating rental was imposed. It had been found by experience that the old obligation to cultivate a certain proportion of the leased land had become a dead letter and was unsuited to the conditions obtaining in the district, and it was agreed that a well sinking condition should be imposed, fixing the land revenue at once on the wells required to be sunk but deferring its imposition for suitable periods, pending the sinking of the wells. The Finaucial Commissioner thought there was no vecessity to grant any protective leases to wells to be thus constructed as a condition of the retention of the lease. It was discovered however by Sir Patrick Fagan in the course of his investigation of the Dera leases that the settlement leases in the standard form (appendix III, Land Administration Manual) bad to be distinguished from the leases subsequently granted in pursusnce of Mr. Fenton's system (Punjab Government Revenue Proceedings, January 1901) in that the settlement leases contained a renewal clause. It was held that in these standard leases of settlement conditions of the lease could not be varitd, and the right policy was to renew but only for a limited term. Occupancy right was granted in all leases in which such right had been appsrently earned. The Financial Commissioner reoommended the insertion of a promise of occupancy right in the new leases, but Government rejected that proposal except for settlement leases containing a promise of renewal. At the same time orders were passed applicable throughout the district ordaining that in sll leases wells sunk since the previous settlement should be given the protection sancioned for proprietary wells for 20 years from the date of their being brought into use, and new wells sunk hereafter should be given the ame
protection as that asactioned for proprietary wells, the remissions not to extend to the malikana, which was fixed at the Sanghar rate to be increased after 10 years. In the Dera tahsil as elsewhere the new rents consist of land revenue (fixed and fluctuating) assessed in the manner and at the rates on similar areas in proprietary villages, with malikana.

In Jampur there were only four leases. In Rajanpur, owing to the bulk of the long leases (frequently situated in the riverain in this tahsil) having been granted at settlement, it beoame pecessary, as in Sanghar and Dera, to revise the recommendations in the registers in view of the renewal clause. The malikana on 5 estates held jointly by Government and proprietors was raised to 8 annes. The Mazari Chief had an assignment of half the land revenue on five rakhs (Qidra, Miranpur-Badli, Kacha Chohan, Parewar and Shahivali) in his tuman. Proprietary rights in these rakhs had been claimed by Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan but under the orders contained in Punjab Government's letter No. 313. dated 3rd May 1902, Government had asserted its title to the rakhs, but at the same time recognised an assigomeat of half the land revenue to the Chief as a kasur. This hasur has now been converted into an inam of half the land revenue of the rakhs for the life-time of Nawab Sir Bahram Khan (now deceased).

The presoribed registers in English and vernaoular have been prepared.
68. The income from long leases and

Finaboial resulta for Crown land collipation. kankut, including malikana, prior to settlement was as follows:-

|  | Long ltases. Rs. | Kankut. Rs, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Averate reatal for quinquendiam | ... 12,804 | 7,821 |
| Rental last year expired settlement | ... 10,838 | 7,02s |

Taking the year 1922-23 when full effeci was given to the orders in the lease correspondence and registers, the reatal was enhanced as below:-


The kankut rent (of which half is malikana) is entirely fluotuating. Th e enhanoement taken on the long leases works out at 40 per oent.

In addition to the Dhundi circle assessment given in Ohapter IV，the following nominal assessments were sanctioned for estates nader dirsot Govern－ ment management in Kajanpur ：－

| Sathab． | Pageati． | Qutb． | ${ }^{1}$ ADEA． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brweeabad and Paharpur． | Rakhe Ghaumaur and Sohanra（Bruceabad）． | Rakh Fazilpar （Dhandi）． | Rath Daman （Dhumde）． |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{2}, 000 \end{gathered}$ | Re． 100 | $\begin{gathered} R_{8} \\ 2.500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} ⿻ 土 丷 . \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |

69．The discussion in paragraphs $22-26$ of the Rakh Report on posaible improvements in the Dhundi and Brucesbad estates under direct kind management of Govern－
（Mr．Abbott）to recommend that all the villages Dhasdi and Braceabad Estatea． ment，led the Oommissiouer（Mr．Abbott）to recommend that all the villages
in both estates should be treated on uniform lines，that the eristing anomalous and dual financial managemente should be terminated and that all income should be credited to the land revenue head，and all expenditure budgetted for under the same head of expenditure．A convenient resume of the history of the Dhundi estate and the financial and administrative arrangements of both estates hitherto obtaining will be found in Financial Commissioner＇s letter No．301－1274－6，dated 7th April 1921．Government has now（memo．No． 27362 Rev．－L．－Admn．，dated 7th November 1922）sanctioned the Commissioner＇s pro－ posals for all the four component parts，namely，the Dhundi pattis，the original rakhs，the added rakhs，and the Bruceabad farms．The nett annual profits of management are to be calculated and given as an indirect oredit to the Irri－ gation head．These orders will modify the canal oredits noted in paragraph 82 of the present report．

70．Till the present settlement the date trees in the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil belonged to Government，and no jamabandi
existed．Enumerations had been carried out at

## The date assesment．

 the two previous settlements，and a complicated system of annual auctionleases，farms，and leases to the land owners was in vogue，as described in para－ graphs 94 and 95 of the Final Report of 1893－1897．Proposals were submitted in 1918 that Government should abandon its proprietary rigats in the trees in favour of the owners of the land on which they stood，and the proposals were sanctioned in Panjab Governm fat＇s letter No．1963－S．（Rev．\＆Agri，－Rev．）， dated 7th August 1919.

An enumeration was made in the summer of 1917．A jamabandi has been compiled for all estates in the Chahi－Nahri circle of the Dera tahsil，and for the Chahi－Nahri chaks（separate mahals）of the village of Batil in the Pachahd circle．The ownership of the trees has been recorded in the names of the proprietors of the land on which the trees stand except in a few oases where the owners of a well have arreed to have the palms entered as joint property．Mortgages of the right to take the fruit wore not recognized in the jamabandi unless the proprietor assented．

The assessment rates sanctioned wers Re，0－1．8，Re，0．1．0 and Re．0．0．9 per female tree．The number of females was found to have inoreased since settlement from 298,738 to 403,441 ．The incons bufore the present settle－ ment was Rs．12，289，as follows ：－Farms and leases Rs．7，159；Auction leases Rs． 4,600 ；Miscollaneous Rs．50）．The result of the substitution of assessment for the old hotch－potch arrangements，was as follows ：－

| Dera Tahsil． |  | No．of females． | Sanoticned de－ mand． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pachahd（Batil）． |  | Chahi－Nithri． |
|  |  |  |  | Rs． | B． | L |
| 1st Class Estates | ．．． | 101，793 | 10，631 | ）1，184 |  |
| 2nd Class Estater | ．．． | 292，503 | 17，988 | \} 1,184 | 27，710 |
| 3rd Claga Estates | － | 8，055 | 381 | 1 ） |  |
| Total | $\cdots$ | 408，441 | 28，000 | 1，180 | 27，710 |

with an average incidence of Re. 0-1-1 per female paim, a light enough assessment in spite of the income being more than doubled. In the rest of the district, excepting the Kalapani estate of Vahoa, scattered date trees were taken into account in determining the land revenue, and on the Dera leased lands a suitable addition was made on account of the date tres and included in the fired land revenue for the lease.
71. There is no tirni in the district exaept on camels. The system adopted at the revised settlement was to grant

Camol Trai and manal grasing oontracts.
Camel tirai a contract to a syndicate of the leading men of the district, the syndicate being responsible both for the distribution of the demand over the tuman and non-tuman circles and for the collection of the amount. It took two years to get the amount assessed (Rs, 6,511) distributed into daqs, and though under the orders the contrast sum for each daq was to be annually revised by the Tumandars' jirga, no redistribution was ever carried out in practice. The daqdar collected the fized traditional rate of Re. 1 plus a ama!l extra charge for cesses and cost of collection per full grown camel wichin the limits of his daq and paid the fixed sum distributed on the daq annually into the treasury. The daq were as follows:-

| - |  | Sanghar. | Dern. | Jampur* | Rajanpur. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tuman daqg | * | Kaigranie, Bazdar. | Sori I Lund, Khose, Lighari. | Garohani, Tibbi Land. | Mazari, Drishak. |
| Non-tuman daqa | -•• | 7 | 1 | 3. | Nit. |

In 1907 the non-tuman Dera daqdar asked to be relieved of his contract, and the amount due, Rs. B16, had to be collected by the lambardars of the villages within the daq at a rate oalculaied annually on the number of camels within the daq. Tuman daqdars are apt to encroaoh on the preserves of non-tuman daqs.

The existing system was maintained at the present settlement. The Vahoa ilaqa was exempted from tirni assessment as far as home camols are concerned, though Powindah camels pay as before on entering the distriot. The Sanghar non-tuman daqs were reduced in number from 7 to 4 . The territorial limits of the tuman daqs were defined.

Enumerations of camels in a district like this are notoriously diffioult. The enumeration in 1596 at the time of the revised settlement gave only 8,667 camels. In 191: the figures had gone up to 30,889 . The enumeration of 1920 gave a return of 18,833 . A full deduction of $\frac{1}{+}$ was made on account of young stock, and, excluding Vahoa, the camels sssessable to tirni were ussumed to be tuman daqs 10,939 , non-tuman daqs, 2,539 . The tuman daqs, other than the Mazari, were assessed at Rs. 4,700 per annum, after allowing for cortain preseriptive exemptions noted in paragraph 11 of Settlement Officer's letter No. 548, dated 28th Soptember 1920. In the Mazari daq the assessable camels were put at 4,000 , and the original orders were that the assessment should be Rs. $\mathbf{2}, 000$, of which half should be assigned to the Cbief as inam but subsequently on a petition from the Mazari Chief, the khalsa amount was reduced to Rs. 800 or the amount of the old oontract, leaving the balance Rs, 2,200 to be considered as Sir Bahram Khan's inam for his life-time only. The non-tuman dags were assessed at Rs. 1,735. The total assessment was then Rs. 9,485. It was also ordered that the poriod for this assessment should be 10 years, after the erpiry of which it shall be subject to revision. No surcharge is now allowed. When the proposals were under discussion the tumandars were requested to make any modifications in the distribution of the sum proposed for the tuman daqs but they simply questioned the accuracy of the enumeration and objected to the proposed increases in the contracts. It would appear that the syndicate, in 1901 , made the distribution on the basis of camel bivousos reoognised as belonging to tumans under the old patti systepm whereby tumandars were
required to maintain in return a patijof camels at headquarters for Govern* ment purposes. That system has ceased to exist, and the daqs have now territorial linits, and the daqdar is entitled to charge a camel solely with reference to the estate in which ita owner resides.

The system of annual grazing contracts is deseribed in paragraph 16 of the Rakh Report. Seven liajanpur rakhe were closed to browsers except for a. limited period Annual grasing contracta. from 15th May to 15th August, the coppiced areas always remaining closed. The Rejanpur grazing contract was split up into two eeparate contracts for the northern and southern rakhs for horned cattle and browsers. In the Dera tahsil 6 small contracts for horned cattle and browsers were approved. In Rajanjur; the Dhandi and Bruceabad estates manage their grazing collections direct.

The scale of fees for grazing was also enhanced and the following schedule was approved (in annas per head)-

| Buffaloes.' | Kine. | Sheep and Goate. |  | Ponies. | Donkeys. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 5 |  |  | 8 | 1 |
| The financial effect of the new . arrangements was as follows - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average income before settlement. | Inсомв, 1922-23. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sakghar | Dera. | Jampo | Rajanpur. | Total. |
| Rs. | Bs, | Rs. | Re. | Rs. | R. |
| 2,7ti | 907 | 1,580 | 82 | 1,477 | 3,904 |

72. A brief bistory of the origin of the batai jagir system is given in Batal Jagire paragraph 98 of the Final Report of last eettlement. The correspondence is very voluminous. The leading references up to the present settlement hare been indexed in the Financial Commissioner's confidential note of 12th April 1920, and for facility of referense an index to the sorrespondence of this settlement is given in Appendix D.

The batal jagir system obtains in the following six tumans-


[^1]In 1922, the Leghari Chief abandoned his batai jagir and is now colleoting his jagir in cash, but orders are still awaited on the eash amount to be subatituted for the abandoned batai jagir.

It was decided at the present settlement (i) to retain the balai jagir system ; (ii) to maintain the jagir batai share as fixed by Sir F. Fryer nader Regulation VII of 1874 ; (iii) to give the jagirdars the full benefit of the kam-o-besh rule, with certain esceptions relating to the increase of fluctuating revenue due to canal improvements and extensions in the batai jagir villages, but (iv) to abolish all the unauthorized forms of extortion known as ohungs which as collected had the effect of giving the jagirdar a very substantial addition to the jagir-batai share (mahsul) as fixed by Sir F. Fryer, and to limit the chungs to the amount fairly chargeable to the expenses of colleoting grain and converting it into eash. This amount was fixed at 8 topas per path $\left(s_{s}^{2}\right)$ recoverable from the tallah, bat to be caloulated on the gross heap less by the tallah. In fixing his batai jagir share (usually $\frac{1}{8}$ ) Sir F. Fryer had; however, made an allowance for the expenses of colleotion and onversion. The resulting nominal cash value of the batai jagirs worked out as follows:-

Sori Lund.- The assessment of the estate of Shadan Lund was increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,(100. This onhanodment was considered sufficient and the cash addition from other estates (previously is. 1,595) was abolished.

Leghari.-The assessment on the Leghari estates at the revised settlement was Rs. 22,345 , but the Leghari Chief was then required to pay into the treasury a sum of Re. 6,970, representing the estimated assessment on his own lands, Rs. 15,375 being the nominsl cash value of his jagir. At the present settlement the assessment on the jagir estates was enhanced to Rs. 22,775 fixed plus Rs. 16,288 fluctuating estimate. The jagirdar was given the beneft of the enhancement, but is still required to pay to the treasury : - $(i)$ a sum of Rs. 9,500, being the estimated assessment on his own lands in the jagir estates, and (i2) a sum Rs. 2,175 (to be revised quinquennially), being half the revenue assessable on account of canal improvements. On the first revision (1922) this canal oontribution was decreased to Re. 150.

Gurohani--In the Gurchani estates, with one exception, only half the mahsul is assigned in kind to the jagirdar. The assessment is fixed, and the nominal value of the batai jagir was enhanced from Rs. 3,120 to Rs. 4,767.

Tilbi Lund. - There is only one batai jagir estate in one patti, of which there is a jagir over the whole of the mahsul (here fixed at ${ }^{\frac{1}{6} \text { th) and in the }}$ other two pattis the kind jagir covers only half the mahoul, the other half of the revenue being the Chief's cash assignment. The value of the jagir was increased at the present settlement from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600, of which Rs. 1,050 is in kind.

Drishak-At the revised settlement the nominal value of the batai jagir was Rs. 1,963, being the assessment of 6 estates subject to a deduction of a sum of Rs. 505 on account of kasurs. The assessment on these estates was inoreased at the present settlement to Rs. 1,220 fixed plus Rs, 3,762 fluctuating nahri estimate. Half of the canal fluctuating revenue of Rs. 1,880 was estimated as obtainable from extensions of canal cultivation due to the new Qadra canal, and following the rule ordained for the Leghari jagir, balf the canal land revenue, or Rs. 940 (fized, but subject to quinquennial revision) and reduced to Rs. 960 on the first revision (1922), was made recoverable in cash from the jagirdar. As the batai jagir had then increased in value from Rs. $\mathbf{1 , 9 6 3}$ to an estimated amount of Rs. 4,042 minus kasurs, the onsh addition, proviously paid from other eatates, of Rs. 1,909, which was purely compensatory, was abolished. Several of the kasurs had been merged in the jagir in the course of the expired settlement, but some 13 kasurs still exist, with an estimated value of Re. 682 as calculated on the revenue of the first year of the prosent settlement incloding kasurs worth Rs. 1.0 held by the Chief himself and kasurs worth Rs. 291 held jointly by the family.
73. The Mazari batai jagir, with ita interlacing kasurs is very comManari betal jagiv. plicated, and needs a separate paragraph. Liko everything in this tuman, it is easy enough to define but very difficult to evaluate. There are 9 estates in which the Mazari family jointly owns 82 per cent. of the cultivation, in which the jagirdar takes the whole of the mahsul in kind. Halt
 the mahsul is assigned to the jagirdar, and the other half to the kasur khwars. The Mazari family holds lasurs orer its own proprietary land and the kasurs over the land not belonging to the family are held either (i) by the Mazari family or (ii) by (a) other Balachanis, or (b) certain septe of Mazaris over their own proprietary lands.
There is another group of 11 villages in which the Chief holds an assignment of half the land revenue as his jagir, partly in kind and partly in cash. The other half of the revenue is assigned to the Mistakanis and Gulsheranis of these villages by way of kasur

Qadre Oirole

1. Miranpur.
2. Beali.
3. Sainb Oirole.
4. Mnd yobd, 8heb.
5. Coskarwall
6. Psrewar.
f. Thul Nanir.
7. Kache Chohar.
8. Dera Dilder.
9. Mobri.
10. Dabrwali.

1i. Ders Jivan partly in kind and partly in cash. The Mazari family bave no joint lands in these estates. The Gulsheranis and Mistakanis, who are branobes of the Balachanis, take the whole of the mahsul on proprietary lands belonging to them, and pay half the land revenue to the Chief as his cash jagir. The Chief likewise takes the whole of the nabsul on the other lands not held in proprietary right by the Guleheranis or Mistakanis, but pays balf the land revenue assessable on these lands to the Mistakanis and Gulsheranis as their cash kasur, which they enjoy in accordance with their ancestral shares in the villages concerned. The adjustment of accounts is done privately by the Chief himself. Thus all the revenue of these 20 estates is assigned half in jagir and half in kasur, with the exception of canal fluctuating land revenue from the new Qadra Canal, which will be diseussed in a later paragraph. In the first four villages noted in the margin, the Mistakanis and Gulskeranis only own a part of the villages : in the other 7 they are the sole proprietors. The Chief's batai jagir, then, extends only to the non-Balachani lands in the first four villages.

This system was maintained intact at the present settlement, and the jagirdar's batai jagir was also extended to canal cultivation obtained on lands under his batai. The numinal value of the jagir (half the land revenue assessment) at the first revised settlement is estimated as follows :-

| Group 1. | Groop 2. |  | Fixed cash grant (other villages). | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 villagen. | 4 villages. | 7 villages. |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { b, } 848}{\text { (kind) }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1,855 }}^{\text {Rash }}$ cat | $\underset{492}{R_{8}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & 10,605 \end{aligned}$ |

(c) Caph sed kind.

The nominal talue as calculated at the present setilement on the selected years cropping is-

| Group 1 (fixed). |  | Gronp 2 (fucinating). |  | + Cansl (fixed). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { B. } \\ 12,450 \text { (kind) } \end{gathered}$ | ... | R8. <br> F97 kind, 2,475 cash | * | Rs. 1,500 kind. |
| Total $=$ Re. 14,547 (kind) + 2,475 (oash) $=$ Res 17,022 |  |  |  | '. |

It is important to note that with the exception of canal land revenue all the component parts of this jagir have their complement in kasurs of equal value to the jagir. A ppendix $F$ has been inserted to make this clearer.

The revenue (fixed) is not bachhed in group I.
The fixed cash grants of the provious settlement were brought under deduction.
74. From the inception of the Talsi Embankment Froject it bad been laid down that the two jagirdars (Drishak and Mazari) were not entitled to enjoy any nahri land Qadra Camal anigament. revenue due to the extension of canal irrigation, but a decision was reached in 1905, and reaffirmed in 1907, that the rates to be assessed on orops irrigated from the new Qadra canal were to be wholly occupiers' rates, and that the Mazari and Drishak tumandars should collect these rates and pay them to Government, but that they should make their own arrangements with the irrigators for collection of the rates in the form of a share of the produce or otherwise. In the Drishak batai jagir estates, the jagirdar mide no use of this concession. The tenants simply found that they had heavier occupiers' rates to pay. The Mazari Ohief on the other hand was faced with the problem of canal cultivation of the first time in estates both under his batai, and not under his batai. He insisted on his right to control supplies in his tuman, and (i) imposed an abians share of $\frac{1 \frac{1}{2}}{13 \frac{1}{2}}$ on cadal cropping, paying the "ocoupiers' " rate himself to the treasury and (ii) refased supplies to the Mistakanis and Gulsheranis in consequence of their refusal to allow him to take this quasicontractor's batai for abiana payments. At the present settlement, the assessment on the Qadra canal was regularised, and the Chief was allowed to colleot in kind on the canal as well as elsewhere on the condition that he pays to Government one-half the estimated fluctuating canal revenue in his jagir villages calculated at Rs. 1,50C, to be revised quinquennially. At the first revision (1922) this amount was enhanced to Rs, 2,050. Also "the existing practice by which the Nawab recovers the obiana in kind at $1 / 9$ in virtue of his contract with Government will continue." The Mazari Chief thus obtained a jagir as elsewhere over canal cultivation.

## 75. It has been noted in paragraph 74 that half the land revenue in Mazari jagir estates has ever been alienated by way of knsur, with the exception of canal

 revenue. It follows then that the value of the kasurs is really equivalent to the value of the jagir minus half the canal revenue, or Rs. 15,522 on the showing of the present settlement. Sir F. Fryer after the regular settlement had tabulated certain kasur grants of which the value had been put at Rs. 2,492. In paragraph 102 of the final report of last settlmert Sir A. Diack noted that 248 additional kasur grants of a (fictitious) aggrega'e value of Rs. 601 had been ascertained during the course of the regular settlement. It is there stated that many of these small kasurs had been consolidated into 8 inams (cash) to leading members of the tribe, but the fixed revenue at the last settlement was not bachhed, and the inams were not paid from the treasury. The Mazari Chief continued to distribute all the kasurs from his storeroom after his timehonoured fashion. The settlement substitution of 8 oash inams for a medley of kasurs simply served the purpose of reducing the size of the unmanageable registers and of preventing any revenue from becoming khalsa. In accordance with the instructions of the Financial Commissioner, elaborate registers dealing with $17 \times$ Mazari kasurs were prepared at the present settlement on the basis of the old registers, and orders passed which have been provisionally approved (1922). Effect has not been given to those ordersas yet, inasmuch as the old registers were quite out of date, and had never been properly maintained. It was difficult to maintain them and the entries in them were quite ineffectual. The Mazari Chief controlled all kasurs, and he aimply ignored the limping official entries in maintaining what Sir Y. Fagan called "his onofficial and indiq enous method "under which the kasurs were enjoyed in practioe, "which bears no olose relation to official theory." The Financial Commiasioner Fias unwilling to recognize officially these "hotoh-potoh" arrangementaIt has to be noted which have held good sinoe the British Raj. For these arrangements are based on recognized principles, whereas the offoial registers, even when revised at this settlement with all the facts given for each entry as ordered, only import confusion. There are really only 3 kinds of kasurs-(1) the Mazari joint family kasurs in group 1, which are simple enough, (2) the Gulsheranis and Mistakani kasurs extending over all the estates ingroup 2 as explained in paragraph 73, and being the only kasurs in that group, and (3) the remaining kasurs not held by the Mazari family in group 1 estates. It is this last class that has caused most of the confusion, but at the rend of the present settlement the Mazari Chief consented to give the clue to this bewildering congeries of kasurs (paragraph 5, Settlement Officer's letter No. 649, dated 3rd Decemher 1920). These kasurs simply consist of an assignment of half the revenue (not distributed) on all ancestral lands held in proprietary right by (a) all-Balachanis and (b) four sections of Mazaris, i.e., Shaikhs; Sailatanis, Bannus (Kabirwanis only) 3nd Sarganis (Mangananis). These Balachanis and Mazaries have always received $6 / 16$ of the mabsul in addition to the lichb from the Chief's storeroom. The reoord of milkiat is however imperfect in some of these villages' (paragraph 31), and the rectification of the milkiat entries is a necessary condition precedent for proper orders on many of the small kasurs.
76. Khetran. The allowanoe of Re. 600 per annum was continued to Cent jagire of the Chiefs. the Khetran Ohief, and his uncle was granted a life grant of Rs. 600 per annum.
Kaisrani.-The Kaisrani Chief holds a cash jagir over 8 estates in his tuman, of which the assessment has been onhanced from Rs. 2,175 to 3,76e, and the jagirdar was given the benefit of the enhancement.

Buzdar. - The Buzdar inam was raised from Ra. 1,000 to 2,000 .
Khosa.-The Khoss inam was maintained as before at Bs. 6,000 including sub-assignments amounting to Rs. 500 . The Khosa batai jagir was abolished at the first revised settlement.
77. the large assignment known as the Rajanpur jagir consisting of

Rajanpar jagir. the revenue of 27 estates in the Qutb, Qadra and Pachahd circles was continued in cash to the Mian Sahib Serai of Hajipur. The jagir had been previously fixed. It now consists of a fixed sum of Rs. b, 740 plus an estimated fluctuating (canal) revenue of Rs. 5,900 but subject ( $i$ ) to a charge of $\frac{7}{} \mathrm{r}$ for the maintenance of relatives of the jagirdar and (ii) to sub-assignments which are now 28 in number, and are held mainly in kind by Drishaks. The value of these subassignments as calculated in the first year of the new demand was Rs. 1,044-4-3. The Nazrana of Rs. 348-8-0 payable by the kind sub-assignees to the jagirdar was abolished, and as regards the sub-assignments it was ruled that (i) future successions should be dealt with on the lines of paragraph 174, Land Administration Manual, and (ii) where assignees living at the time of last settlement have died, a cash assignment fhould be substituted for batai, and in other cases batai should cease as soon es a future death opens up succession.

The Misn Sahib also holds the Hajipur kasurs which consist of $\begin{aligned} & \text { grd } \\ & \text { of }\end{aligned}$ the fixed revenue of seven Pachahd estates in Jampur. These kasurs are held in cash and are worth Rs. 2,417.
78. The Lishari assignments in three villages of the Jampur tahsil made in 1868 to induce hill Lisharis to take up agrioultural pursuits. Jats, Drishaks and others claimed the land, and a compromise was sanctioned onder which the Lisharis agreed to take erds of the mabsul, and fth liobh, and the original proprietors got the remainipg share of the mahsul and lichh. But the Lisharis remained in cultivating possession and the proprietors only got what was allowed them by the Gurchani Chief who took the division of the produce into his own hands. It was ordered at the last settlement that $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the assignment should be confiscated, but no confiscation was ever made. At the present settlement the Government of India agreed to give possession of stbs of the land to the original proprietors, who have been out of possession for decades, and the other ${ }_{5}$ ths to the Lisharis in full proprietorship, revenue free. The Lisharis accepted the solution, bat the proprietors objected. The decision was therefore ratified by a jirga in 1924. The fand has now to be partitioned.

Hafiz Muazuddin, Khakwani, holds an assignment of the revenue of it villages (Rs. 11,150) in Vahoa.

The Sakhi Sarwar shrine assignment from the village of that name was enhanced to Rs. 1,400 and it was pointed out that the revenue of another village assigned to the shrine was not for "feeding pigeons" as recorded since the Regalar Settlement, but for "feeding pilgrims".
79. At the last settlement, the number of sails was reduced from 74 to taildar snd ontaidpotion. 46 . compensatory inams were given to the reduced zaildars, and the graded system was introduced except in tuman zails. But these arrangements caused muoh dissatisfaction, and in 1901, $8 \pm$ graded zails and 13 tuman zails were formed and 7 zails retained for the life-time of the zaildars holding office at settlement.

The district has now been divided into 50 zails of which 8 are tuman zails, I official zail (Dhundi) and 41 graded zails with 42 zaildars. In the Vahos tract incorporated in the district after the revised settlement, only one zaildar for the riverain was appointed. The tract has now been given 3 zaildars. The tumandars are zaildars for their tumans, and now receive a sum of Rs. 993 from some village in their zail out of non-assigned revenue. An additionsl sum of Rs. 815 calculated on tumandars' assigned land revenue, is not distributed. The graded zails have a scale of Rs. 150, Rs. 120 and Rs. 100 , the number being 11, 15, 16, absorbing Rs. 6,050.

The inamdars in existence at the present settlement were drawing items to the value of Rs. 1,275. Many of these are Vahoa inams. It was decided that there should be eventually one sufaidposh for each graded zail, 1 appointments on Rs. 60,8 on Rs, 50 , and 29 on Rs. 40 , absorbing Rs. 1,800 per annum, and the Deputy Commissioner was authorized to allot the balance amount either by bringing up some of the existing inams to the grade rates or by appointing new inamdars within the scale, and to proceed to utilize the amounts of the existing inams in the same way as they fell in till each zail has a sufaidposh. A sufaidposh amount of Rs. 248 was made available for tumandars in tuman zails out of non-assigned land revenue.

A soheme for the reduction of lambardars was prepared and after approval bas been filed in the district office.
Amount of reveny asilgned,
80. The number of grants continued at
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Sangbar. } \\ 24 & \text { Dera. }\end{array}$
the present settlement is as
Jampar.
Rajanpur.

| ampur. | Rajappur. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 258 |  |

Total.
881

The Rajanpur figure includes all the kasur grants, the provisional orders on which are susceptible of some revision. In the event of the abolition of batai, the kasurs will inevitably oome under a farther review.

The following statement shows the proportion of the revenue assigued, facluding life inams for reerriting services. Tha kiad jagirs have been inaluded at their nominal value as calculated at the present settlement:--

|  | Sanghar. | Dera. | Jampur. | Rajanpur. | District. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. New demand ... | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{R E}_{4} \\ 1,1 y, 505 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rs}_{3} \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 2 , 0 1 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1,54,183}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rs. } \\ 1,20,559}}{\text {. }}$ | $\underset{6,76,125}{\mathrm{Rg}_{0}}$ |
| 2. Assigned revenne- <br> (a) Baluch ohiefs' jagir snd jasme. | 7,610 | 38,136 | 6,617 | 21,004 | 72,667 |
| (b) Kagurs $\quad \cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 18,204 | 18,404 |
| (c) Rajanpur jagir | $\cdots$ | ** | 2,417 | 11,840 | 14,057. |
| mente. <br> (d) Other sasignments | 11,818 | 74 | - 988 | 327 | 18,157 |
| to individuala, <br> (c) Assignmente to | 10 | 1,875 | 143 | .** | 2.028 |
| Total | 18,488 | 40,085 | 10,115 | 49,175 | (4) $1,18,813$ |
| ... Zaildari and sufaidpresi allowanoe. | 2,486 | 8,638 | 1,680 | 8,07i | 8,856 |

(a) Inoluding 81,438 (fictanting).

The percentage of land revenue assigned is thus 171. In Rajanpar; over 7/12 of the revenue on proprietary land is khalsa.
81. Four sets of occupiers' rates were approved at the revised settlo-

Revinion af cocupions' nten ment, the important rate being kharif 9 annas, rabi 41 annas, with half rates for lift. The income in the first year of imposition came to Rs. 68,184 . Tho rates were made sabject to quinquennial revision, and at the present settlement the rates in force imposed in 1912 were kharif Re. 1, rabi 8 annas, with a special rate on rice of Re: 1-4-0 in the Durs and Jampur tabsils, with half rates for lift, except on the Qadra canal, where the rates were kharif Re. 1-9-0, rabi 14 annas, with half rates for lift. Since the imposition of the 1912 rates, collections on account of abiana bad varied from Rs. $1,11,464$ to Rs. $1,92,034$ per annum.

In 1920 it was recommended that the octupiers' rates on all cansla in the district should be as follows-Rice Re. 1-8.0, other kharif crops and nahri wheat, Re. 1-4-0, other rabi crops 10 annas per acre, with half rates for lift. The rate for nahri wheat was assimilated to the kbarif rate, as oceasionally one or two of the inundation canals flow in the winter and then nahri wheat is obtained without the aid of wells. These proposals were not sanctioned till 1923, and on the Financial Commissioner's recommendation a special rate of Re.1-12-0 was put on rice on the Qadra canal. The notification is given in Appendix $G$ and the new rates oame into effect from rabi 1922-23. The proposals were calculated to bring in an income of Rs. $1,85,000$. The inoome from the revised occupiers' rate for the first year of imposition was Ra, 2,03,769'
82. The canal credits sanctioned for the period of the expired settleCansl creallta. ment are given in paragraph 90 of the final report of the last settlement. In addition to the fluctuating canal assessment, the greater part of the fixed assessment in canal and well tracts was credited to the departmento on the ground that well cultivation depends very largely for its existence on the canale and on the proteotive embankments along the Indus constructed and maintained by the Irrigation Department. The indirect land revenue oredit was then estimated at Rs. $2,63,480$. In 1903 the Indus canal system was brought under the category of Productive Public Worke, but the Talai project in Rajanpur proved very expensive, and has not been a productive scheme on any showing. The eanal system hardly pays its way. The chain of protective embankments, which is always being adjusted, involves heavy expenditure. In accordance with the system sanctioned at last settlement, the land revenue credits now sanctioned are (i) all fluctuating sanal revenue throughout the district and (ii) a fixed credit on socount of weils regarded as owing their existence to the canals and embankments in the Chabi-Nahri circle of Sanghar, the Dera Chahi-Nahri circle. the Jampur Sindh, and the Qutb and Qadra circles of Rajanpur. This fixed credit after including the land revenue enjored by jagirdars and zaildars has been reokoned at hs $1,70,000$, and inoluding fluctuating land revenue, the annual indirect oredit to the Irrigation Department will be approximately Rs. 3,43,000.
83. All the hill torrents, great and small, have now been notifed under schedules of Act III of 1905. A uniform cess of 3 pies per rapee of land revenue waa
ttlement to apply throughout the district. This Hill torrent ceas and ettablibhment. sanctioned in the present settlement to apply thronghout the district. This
vess and the proceeds of the recoveries made under section 27 (c) of the above Act known as nagha fines, are credited into a personal ledger account for the entertainment of the special hill torrent establishment employed. The nagha penalty wis increased to Re. 0-8-0 per labourer and Re. 1 per yoke of bullocks. It should be explained that for every important embankment or dam, the haquq. abpashi prescribes thy kamara duties of the villages irrigating therefrom. These liabilities reside in the supply of labour for maintenance and repairs of embankments. The shares are either plain shares, or are deflned in terms of joras. The object of the nagha fine is provided against defaulters, as co-operation among the villages is vital if the work, frequently heavy, is to be done. The hill torrrat establishment was increased by the addition of a moharrir fos the Dera tahsil, and the pay was brought under revision. There are now embankment moharrirs (Vahoa, Sanghar, Dera and Jampur) and 2 nagha
moharrire, with 6 permanent chaprassis. The income from the cess amounts to Rs. 8,048 which is all absorbed in the pay of the establishment. The functions of a Collector ucder the Act are performed by the Revenue Assistant, and the Tahsildars of Rajanpur, Jampur and Sanghar have the powers of a Collector under sections 22 and 27 of the Act. These powers were also conferred on the Naib-Tahsildars of Sanghar and Jampur at the eed of the prisent settlement. The Collector has the appellate powers of a Commissioner. Particularly under a fixed assessment systed; the management of this important and intricate rodkohi system should be the first concern of the Revenue Assistant, and it is hoped that the officers of the Irrigation Department in the district will be given the liberty to give professional guilance when required in the way of levelling, the use of groynes, silt and scour control, fascine work; stone crates, ete. I draw partioular attention to the preservation of the Leghari pal in Vahoa.
84. Patuaris. - In the second year of the present settlement (1918) Revision of Revenue Entabliement. the number of patwaris was increased by 26, bringing the establishment to the following strength :-

1st grade. 2nd grade. .3rd grade. Assistants. Total.
76
76
35
31
221
but under later orders for the provincs as a whole, the proportion is now 1:2:2.

Kanungos.-An additional kanuago has bean posted to both the Jampur and Rajanpur tahsils. There are now 15 field kanungos.

Naib-Tahsildars.-Under the arrange nents made at the last settlement the Dera and Jampur tahsils already shared the services of an Extra NaibTahsildar, who for four months in the year was posted to the Jampur tahsil for rodiohi work. This offcial now relieves the Jampur Naib-Tahsildar for one month in the winter and 8 months in the summor, and sets the Jampur Naib-Tahsildar free for rodkohi work with hesdquarters at Dajal. A recommendation was made for the appointment of two further Extra Naib-Tahsildars for the district in view of the complex revenue system and the extent of fluctuating assessment, but sanction was conveyed to the appointment of one extra Naib-Tahsildar in Rajanpur from 1st Maroh to 1st May and 15th September to 15 th November annually and one extra Naib-Tahsildar in Sanghar from 1st February to 1st May for rodkohi and girdawari work.

Additional staff will be needed in Rajanpur in the event of the abolition of batai jagirs.
85. The scheme for the working of suspensions and recoveries of fixed land revenue in the district will be found in Appendix B, with an introduction attached.

## Staporion Boheme.

 The working of suspensions and recoveries in the Pachahd oircles under Assistant. It is not intended that the work of suspension should be left to a purely mechanical operation of the scheme. Every harvest the wishes of the villagers concerned need to be consulted, and the land revenue payers will frequently be found resdy to dispense with the rigours of the sclseme and to accept a suspension proportionately distributed over all the khewats of the estate, in spite of the uneven distribution of cropping. Rule 6 which is quite new, should be noted. Some provision for converting fixed assessment into fluctuating was considered imperative.86. At the last settlement no rules were framed for remitting the Protective loases nad remision of fixed assessments on wolls in oanal tracts, Axed esemenent on welts. When the well falls in, or is put out of action for no fault on the owner's part. The rules now approved are given in Appendix A. (part VI) which also contains rules for the grant of protective leases for new wells.
87. The programme for harvest inspection work occupies a great part Hervent fapections. of the year-


Tos rice girdurari is hoavy and revenue officers shnuld make regular dispositions every harfest for all their patwaris with a view to getting the work done and checkel within a reisonable period. The Canal Department's rabi raunishudiars should be obtained as early as possible in Uctober.

Prior to the prosent settlement, pa'toaris granted kharaba in very haphazard fashion. The rules as now approved have been based on the Multan rules, and are $\cdot$ orop under 2 annas $=$ all lharaba, over 2 and under 4 annas $=\frac{8}{4} k h a r a b a$, over 4 and under 8 annas $=\frac{1}{2}$ kharaba, over 8 and under $12=\frac{1}{4} k h a r a b a$, over $1:$ annas $=$ all matured.
88. The settlement commenced on lst October 1916. The period Daration and cost of settlement op. sanctioned for resettlement was four years. erations. The staff entertained was an sanctioned in the forecast schedule, but it was found neorssary to entertain the Rajanpur Tahsildar and 2 Kanungos for an extra period of 6 months from A pril to September 1920, on aucount of the heavy assignment and miscellaneous work in that tahsil. An extension of six months from 1st October 1920 was also given to the Settlement Officer and his office staff, but I was put in charge of the Muzaffargarh settlement when that settlement commenced in October 1920, and 1 held charge of both settlements till January 1421 when I fell sick and proceeded on leave in February 1921, when the remaining office establishment was brought under reduction.

The details of expenditure are shown in Appendix H. The total expen. diture amounts to Rs. 3, 81,421 , against a sanctioned amount of Re. 4,19,765. The reason for the saving is that an Assistant Settlement Officer and his estabhshment was sanctioned for two yerrs, at a cost of Hs. 3 ",792. sir A. Diack noted that " the land revenue assigoments are important and intricate. and there is much other work of miscellaneous nature." Mr. Spence however, after joining in October 1917, relieved the Political Assistant of his duties on the outbreak of the Marri rebelion in March 1918, and did not return to the settlement.

From the total expenditure, an amount of Ry. 12,897 has been recovered from jagirdars.

Adding in the date assessment, the enhancement of land rovenue obtained in the present settlement is. about $\mathrm{I}_{10}^{\mathbf{z}}$ lacs, which means that the cost of settlement will be recuvered in $2 \frac{1}{4}$ years.
89. As far as the canals are concerned, the land revenue system Term of Settlement, .provides for the automatic assessment of im provements effected, if any, and all new wolls are to be given protective leases for 20 years. In the Pachahd it will be a decided strain to have a fixed assessment for 30 years, but provision has been made for conversion into a fluotuating assessmunt when the wait of any estate have been ruined beyond repair. It may bo possiblo, ay it would certainly be most profitable, one day to dam and canalize the big Kaha torrent in Jampur, but that contingency seems remote. A term of 30 years is therefore recommended, with this proviso that in the riverain batai jagir estates in which the nominal assesswent has boen made fised, the fixation shall only hold pending the continuance of the batai-jagir, on the abolition of which the estates will come under fluctuating assessment as elsewhere.
20. Sbeikh Khurshaid Muliammad, who was given the title of Khan Notice of offleers. Sahib during the course of settlement operations served throughont the settlement, and assessed the Jampur tahsil, which according to programme was to have been assessed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. His Jampur report received the commendation of Government, and throughout the settlement he worked devotedly in aupervising and aceelerating measurement and record work. He had a difficult task and a poor staff, but he achieved his task within time, and he got the most out of his staff with whom his relations were always eordial. The revision of the Customary Liw was done by him, and his supervision of the arduous work of revising the hill torrent record of rights deserves special commendation. Much of the heary miscelleneons work in the settlement was done by him, and I could not have had a better Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

Of the Tahsildars, Lala Mahesh Das in Sanghar had an exacting tahsil Mis industry, ability and integrity won him promotion th the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner. M. Ata Jilani Khan in Ders, achieved by his bonhomie great popularity with the staff and the people of the tahsil. M. Mir Muhammad Khan in Jampur deserves special commenilation for his . exoellent work in revising the hill torrent record. M. Sultan Jahan Khan in Rajunpur had a very heavy tahsil and a very poor staff, which he handled well.

The Naib-Tahsildars on the whole were good. Lsla Budhu Ram (since deceased) did a lot of work in Dera, as also did Lala Lal Chand. M. Sajawal Khar did specially well in Jampur. and later as reader to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and M. Wassu Shah worked industriously and carefully in Rajarpur. M. Ghazi Muhrmmed in spite of his inexperience proved a suoress in the difficult Mazari ilaka. M. Habib Alam, ansisted by Lala Khushi Ram, conducted the English Office work, but above all, I record my deht to my reader, Lala Cbhaju Ram, a very able official who worked unremittingly throughout the settlement. After settlement Lala Ohhaju Ram's work in bachhing the Leghari jagir demand over 29 Mabals way admirably done, and 1 make apecial mention of his services. It is also worth recording that with one exception or two who were ejected at the beginning of rettlement the relations of the aib-Tahsildar staff with the people were uniformly good.

The Kanungos were a mixed lot. The distrint kanungos were gener ally weak, but Paras Ram, Muhammad Massu, a id Ghulan Yasin did well, while Takht Ram and Nur Muhammad were selected as Naib-Tahsildar candidates. Service in this district was very unpopular with settlement kanungos. Farid Chand, Nihal Chand, Mobkam Singh, Kahan Chand, Nawab Khan; Kanshi Ram, Ata Muhanmad and Nawab Ali all did well. Hukam Chand made a very elficient Nazir, and Nabi Bakhsh was the neatest of mappers,

Settlement patwaris it was almost impossible to get. Two schools were held during the course of settlement operations, to supnly recruits, and the local patwari generally had little education and less intelligence. But be has a lot to do even in the ordinary routine and in settlement he was generally a galley slave. There were a good many resignations, at the beginnicg of settlement, but I wish to record my appreciation of the way in which the patwaris on the whole rose to the occasion and went through task after task without complaining.

Incidertally, the 240 miles of Indus riverain gave a great deal of work to R.S. Maya Das and the Survey Department whose assistance was invaluable.
Ordes required. 91. Orders are required on the term of settlement (paragraph 69).
92. A few odd draft paragraphs of this report had been written when I had to drop work in Jannary 1921. I had hoped on my return to the district in 1922 to proceed with this report, which if written in-1921, would have been very
incomplete with orders awaited on many miscellaneous references. Sir Patrick Fagan was particularly anxius "in view of the great oomplexity of land revenue arrangements in the Dera Ghazi Khan district" that the enlightenment of officers nnacquainted with the complexities of the district should be kept in rind, and that is my apology for the longth of last two chapters. This report has been written in a special duty period from 15 th April to 5th May 1924.
W. R. WILSON,

Seltlement Officer.

## APPENDICES.

STATEMENT No. I-

（Abra according to bemeasuremeat ）．

| 11 | 12 ／ | 18 |  | 151 | 16 | $17 \quad 1$ | 18 | 12 | 30 | 21 | ss | 23 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4012e． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cutipation． |  |  |
| ad． |  |  | Waieritaked． |  |  |  | Gardens： |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1}{4}$ |  | $\underset{\sum_{i}^{[ }}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蕓 } \\ & \text { 呂 } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { 空 }}{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 葛 } \\ & \text { 邑 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 言 } \\ & \text { 合 } \end{aligned}$ | 豆 昜 E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 表 } \\ & \frac{1}{c} \\ & \frac{5}{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{4}}{\mathbf{7}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| A．aras， | Aores． | Aores， | A0ses， | Acrab， |  | $\Delta$ ¢res． | A0ree． | A0ren． | Aores． | 4 Acrea． |  | Aorus， | Aoral |
| ＂＊ | 11，740 | 16，488 | 168，768 | － 18 | 10，882 | 189，087 | － 10 | ＊＊ | 10 | 188，696 | 105，864 | 87，480 | 10，879 |
| $\cdots$ | 67 | ${ }^{88}$ | 177 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 184 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 203 | $\cdots$ | 87 | ＊＊ |
| 818 | ．．． | 12，988 | 10，719 | 1，325 | 3，204 | 18，292 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 29，201 | 12，809 | 10，580， | 3，46 |
| ．． | ．．＇ | 609 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | ．．＇ | 689 | ＊＊ | 196 | $\cdots$ |
| 1，740 | ．．． | 8， 208 | 14，${ }^{178}$ | 18，077 | 2，188 | \＄8，803 | $\ldots$ | ．＇＊ | ．．． | 41，418 | 28，894 | 29，852 | 4，763 |
| 188 | $\cdots$ | 865 | 668 | 487 | ${ }^{8}$ | 1，180 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，486 | $\cdots$ | 1，027 | ＂ |
| 8.488 | 11，760 | 86，728 | 288，864 | 18，214 | 24，764 | 281，649 | 10 | ．．． | 10 | 200，875 | 140，887 | 121，808 | 97， 8 BE |
| 268 | 67 | 1，153 | 80 | 437 | $\omega$ | 2，313 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2，443 | $\cdots$ | 1，458 | ＊＊ |
| 146 | ＂＇ |  | 103，868 | 869 | 7，978 | 111，046 | 7 | ＊＊ |  | 138，871 | 50，039 | 81，848 | 7，601 |
| －＊ | ．．． |  | 1，008 | ．＊＊ | 4 | 2，653 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，04 | ＂． | 588 | ．＇＇ |
| 1，467 | ＊＊ | 210，001 | 37，860 | 18，809 | 3，848 | 40，474 | 210 | $\cdots$ | 210 | 451，978 | 186，009 | 183，885 | 32，404 |
| 101 | ＇＂ | 7，467 | 7 | 3，775 | 18 | 1，797 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ．．． | 9，256 | $\cdots$ | 4，305 | ．0＊ |
| 1，8is | ．．． | ${ }^{287,010}$ | 150，087 | 14，988 | 11，14 | 162，118 | 817 | ＊＊ | 317 | 880，940 | 245，109 | 204，085 | ＊0，23 |
| 101 | ＂＊ | 7，840 | 1，8．2 | 1，775 | 83 | 3，369 | $\cdots$ | ＂＊ | $\cdots$ | 10，598 | ．＇＊ | 4，678 | ＂ |
| ＊＊ | －＇ | 1，844 | 106，988 | ＇＊ | 16，877 | ＊11，\％30 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 918，804 | 98，288 | 80，052 | 12，808 |
| $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＂＊ | 1，081 | $\cdots$ | ＂ | －1，081 | － | ＊＊ | ．．． | 1，081 |  | 381 | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | 7，729 | 7，858 | 10，805 | $\cdots$ | 3，788 | 10，387 | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | ．．＊ | 27， 明 $_{\text {F }}$ | 18，368 | 13，001 | 1，898 |
| ＂＇ | 11 |  | 125 | ．．． | ．．． | 185 | ＊＊ | ＇＊ | ．．． | 163 |  | 04 | ＂． |
| 818 | ．．． | 60，603 | 3，769 | 1，711 | － | 10，4\％ | 73 | ＊＊ | 75 | 77，10n | 68，858 | 80，755 | 12，803 |
| 99 | ．． | 6，070 | 842 | 998 | $\cdots$ | 1，840 | ＂＊ | ．．． | ．．． | 8，010 | ．．． | 4，118 | ．．． |
| 818 | 7，800 | 76，008 | 813，747 | 7，711 | 28，008 | 841，087 | 3 | ＂＊ | 73 | 817，006 | 176，005 | 100，888 | 80，207 |
| 89 | 11 | 0，05e | 1，648 | 908 | ．．． | 2，548 | ．＂ | ＊＊ | ＊＇ | 0，461 | $\cdots$ | $4_{6817}$ | ＊＊ |
| $\bullet$ | ＇＂ | 10，873 | 37，00s | 7，883 | 18，050 | 4，845 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．．． | 57，817 | 21，405 | －14，780 | 6，760 |
| $\cdots$ | ．＂ | ＂＊ | 4601 | $\cdots$ | ＂ | 4，501 | ．．． | ＊＊ | ．． | 4，501 | 989 | 97 | 100 |
| $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ．．＇ | 203 | 288 | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | 200 | 44 | 11 | 18 |
| ＇＊ | ＊＊ | 18，100 | 8，268 | ．．＇ | \％ | 8，433 |  | $\cdots$ | ．． | 20，06a | 9，074 | 4，800 | 8.109 |
| ＊＊ | ＂ | 27，005 | 9 | 2，884 | 117 | 8，077 | 50 | $\cdots$ | 08 | 80，878 | 28，200 | 18，880 | 4464 |
| ＊＇ | $\cdots$ | 4,016 | 20 | 01 | $\ldots$ | 006 |  | ．．． |  | 6，408 | 4，978 | 1，203 | 1，848 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 20， 0 \％ | 12169 | 1，881 | 4 | 8，806 | 10 | ．＊ | 10 | 35，400 | 14，087 | 10，000 | 4087 |
| 96 | ．．． | 2，411 | ＊＊ | 184 | ．．． | 184 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 2，576 | 1，674 | 1，149 | 4 |
| 2，63 | ＂＊ | 8，007 | ＊＊ | 84，078 | $\cdots$ | 74，079 | 2 | ．．． | 2 | 85，183 | 08，147 | 40，403 | 12，054 |
| 201 | ．．． | 10 | ＊ | E，0\％1 | ＊＊ |  |  | ．＊ | $\ldots$ | 7，851 | B，597 | 4，018 | 1，079 |
| 8，750 | $\cdots$ | 00.054 | 23，970 | 00，411 | 18，049 | 188，767 | 7 | ．．． | 78 | 104．419 | 116，028 | 89，000 | 77，06 |
| 270 | $\cdots$ | 20， 111 | 13，803 | 8，508 | 83 | 50，679 | $\cdots$ | ＂＊ | ＊ | co，nes | $\cdots$ | 15，855 | ＇＊ |
| 6，818 | 10，409 | 016，962 | 157，48 | 120，934 | 68，685 | 962，805 | 87 | ＊＊ | ＊83 | 1，169．808 | 846，983 | 8en，118 | 181，860 |
| $76!$ | \％ | 41， 518 | 10，780 | 10，700 | 330 | 37，901 | $\cdots$ | －．． |  | e9，$x_{0}$ | ．． | 2，019 | $\cdots$ |




Crown lands büt inclididing Defundi Cibcle and Jampur Dhundi Rakis).


## APPENDIX A.

## Pake I.

## Rodkohi, allunim, dilsoion and ravinet.

I. The rodkohi asbessment is evrywhere fixed exoept in two tail eatates of the Sanghar, adjoining the bed of the torrent, Lalu and Bodo Manian, where the havoc oaused by ravines and sosuring of the torrent bed has made a fuctuating system desirable. The rates are por matured acre:-

Re. A. P .
(i) Wheat, melons, vegetables, cotton, snd spices ... $1{ }^{6} 0$
(si) * All other crops except masun and fodder ... 0140
(iii) Uze*n and fodder.
... $0 \quad 10 \quad 0$
II. The fired assessment placed on any rodkohi land at the distribution of the settlement revenue, or imposed eubeequently under these rulee, shali only be remitted if and When such laud is eroded or rendered an\&t for caltivation by the aotion of the hill turrente, or the formation of ravines. It ahall not, however, be remitted is the oase of land which, though assessed, was at settlement unfit for cultivation.

IIC. Land alluviated or reclaimed from the bed of a torrent or reclaimed from a ravive shall be assessed in the first harvest in which it produces a mature crop of average yield under cultivation to a flat rate of fixed assessment of Ke. 1 per acre, on all torrents in the district. This new fixed revenue shall include any revenae which may have been put on the land in the bachh of eettlement.
IV. At every kharif girdawari, the Pafwari shall ascertain and report soy erosion or reclamation necessitating action under the two previous rules, noting the areas ia question in red on bis latha map, and shall also prepare two Shajrae incorporating the changes, and be shall also prepare in duplicate a khasca of the areas affected and noted in his map, with balta numbers where required.
V. The field kanango shall check the Shsjras and sign the khasfa, and the Patwari shall prepare in duplicate froin it a villaye abstract by holdings for incorporation in the thal. One Shajra will be attached to the file, and the duplicate will remaiu with the Patwari for quadrennial incorporation in the Magavis.
VI. The Tahsildar shall check the statements and shall personally check all villagee in which the remission proposed on sccount of dilaviou exceeds Rs 10 and absill submit the statements through the Revenue Agsistant for the sanction of the Collector.
VII. Statemente in the form prescribed shall be prepared for each tahsil by the Wassl Baqi Nawis, and a statement in English shall be prepared for the whole district and submitted for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

## Part II.

## Ruverain Absesements.

1. The assessment in riverain villages is entirely flactuat:ing, except in the kind jagir villages of Shalan Land (Kuohz Chak), Rujhan, Wab Machhea, Kucha Paru Shah and Kacha Buaut in wich the revenue dae from soarces other than asnal irrigation in fixed pending the continuance of the existing kind jugir arr angements.
II. Villages which are partly affected by fluvial action of the Indus, and are partly beyond the influence of the river have been divided into akku and sacha Chaks, as neted in the field map in accordance with the conditions obtaining in the year when the assessments were announced. But the cbanging set of river, erosion, and the modifications made from tine to ti ne in the chain of protective embankmeate will make hike modifications necessary in the limits of the Kacha-Pakka boundary. Rules with the procelure for a chagge of Chat or tabdsl haisiyst are given in part V.
III. The assesement of a village (or Chat) under fluctuating riverain ratem shall be made by harvests on the conslusion of the girdawari, the zaid $5 a / a$ demand being recoverable with the rabi instalment.
IV. The assesment will be made on orops returned as matured, at the rater given below : -

*ii

| Tahsil. | Class. | Description of cropa. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rate por } \\ \text { aores } \\ \text { matared. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dera | I ... | Wheat, tobacco, vegetables, spices, melons, chillies, | R8. A. $\mathbf{p}$. <br> 1180 |
|  |  | sotton and rice -th ithi-saslab and abi. <br> Wheat, tobseco, vegetables, spices, melone, shillies, ootton and rice-sarlab. | 180 |
|  | II $11 .$. | Barley, til and gram ... | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| Jampur ... | I ... | Wheat, tobscco, vegetables, fruit, epioes, melons, chil- | 1120 |
|  |  | lies, cotton and rice. <br> Barley $t i i^{\text {and }}$ gram |  |
|  | III ... | All other crops ... ... ... ... | 0100 |
| Rajanpar ... | 1 ... | Drugs, chillies, cane, vegetables, garden produce, cira, | 220 |
|  |  | apicea, tobacco and irrigated whe | 1120 |
|  | III ... | Mash, til, barley, gram, melons, mattar, jowar, baira | 120 |
|  | IV ... | All other crops ... ... ... ... | 0100 |

The rates for kankut oultivation on Government lands shall be the revenue rate given in the above mohedale increased by 100 per cent. malitana provided permissiou to cultivate shall bave previously been obtained, failing which double rates may be charged.
V. On the conclusion of the girdawari the patwari shall as soon as possible prepare the following statements for kacha villages or kaeka chuks: -
(0) A crop statement showing by wells or holdings the areas of the different crops matured together with the demand (in red ink) due in respect of them, with totals for the village or chak.
(ii) A comparative demand atatement.
(iii) A atatement showing the cropping and demand separately on Government land, whether under long lease or kankut.

## Pant III.

## Fluctwating eanal assesiments.

A. Kacha Chak in Riverain estales-Canal irrigated erops are some times obtained in areas in the kasian ohaks in riverain estates. This irrigation may be either pare canal irngation or canal irrigation intermixed with river flooding. The rulea for ansesement are-
(i) Canal irrigated orops in kacia chaks shall be asseased to fluotuating revenue at riverain rates, with atiana in addition, chaki-nahri cropa being assessable at chati-sailab rates.
(is) Where the canal irrigation is intermixed with river gpill, the orop arall be entered as natri in kharif, assessed at riverain rates and charged with abiana in the rabi the entry shall be sailab and the orops shall be assessed st riverain rates without abiana.
B. 411 lands other than kacha ohaks of riverain villages.-All nakri and chahi-nahri orops shall be oharged wheresoever grown without reference to the sectlement or any subnequent clagaitication of moil with the sanctioned nahrs and ehahi-nahri rates as givan in the following : -
per matured aero.
Rs. 4. ?.
Sanghar.-All annal oropping in the kharif (naler and ehahis
melri) and al l sahic cropping in the raba, and also any 0180
chahtonalici gram, wesun, mattar and masar

Nonn.- With referonce to pargirapb 6 of Panjah Goveroment orders on the Sanghar Amenrmeot lioport,



## Re. 4. 5.



## Pary IV. $^{\text {IV }}$

Sailab eropping on lande other than the Kacha Chake of rinarain axatos and intormizture of canal irrigation with river and rodkohi spill.
(a) Sailab eropping.-No fluotuating assessment at rivarain rates on eailab orops grown in lands other than the kacha ohake of riverain estatea shall be charged except un the two following cases:-
(1) Is the ohahi-mahri circle of the Sanghar tahsil mature sailab orops grown on guch lends, if the latter have been elansed as nahri at wettlenaent, will be charged at flactuating riverain assessment rater for the Sanghas tabsid ghown in Part II, Rule IV, above.
(2) In the Qadra circle of the Rajanpar tahsil matuee sailab crops grown on such lands, proxided that these have not been elasged as chahi, chati-nikri, rodkohi or barani at gettiement, will be charged at the fluetuating riversin sesessment rates for the Rajanpar dahsil ehown is Part II, Rale IV, above.
(b) Canal and river indarmixtere kiarif:-When kherif crops have heen sown with oanal supplies, any subsequent edmixtare of sailab spill whall be ignored in determining the mode of maturing, and the crops shall be entered as aatri or ciani-nairi, as the case may be.

Explanation.-River apill water entering a canal and carried down it should be treated as cansl water and is chargeeble with the nehri fluatuating rates and abiana in the ordinary wey.
(c) Canst and Rodkoki informietwre-Kharif.-When a khavif crop has been sow" with conal aupplies, any anbsequegt. rodkohi flooding shall be ignored in determining the mode of maturing; the classifisation shall be sakri, and abiana will be chargeable in addition.

Rabi.- When rabic aropping in obtained on soil whioh hat reesived oanal irrigstion and rodkohi spill, the assessing oficer, i.e., the Tahsildar or lleveave Assiotwat, ohall decide whether the sowing of the crop concerned hus bean due mainly to the action of canal or to podkohi spill. In the former cass, the sahri fluctuating rates and abiame sbould be charged : in the latter the crops will not be assessed to fluctusting revenue at all.

The assessment on pare rodiohi cropping bëing fixed, no finetuating additional amsegsment is chargeable ou such iropping wherever it may be obtained.
(d) Soma-Sosme cropping shall be classified as astich, it obtained from pereolation from the river, and aesessod as sailad, but shall be classified as ahri and troated monhri, if obtained from water-logging due to the proximity of a canal. Chahi somo crope shall bo olassified as chati if grown on land other than the kacha chakt of riverain eatates.
(a) Jhallars on the kacka-pakika bowndary.-All abi cropping obtaioed from jhallare on the high fank, or on the keeho-pakita bonndary shall be ehargeable with flactuating abi riverain rates, except when anah cropping is obtained on soile nuder fixed acsessment.

In Sanghar such orops shall be subject to fluotuating assessment area even when pbtained on redkoki mil wuder fixed sasesement.

Paby V.

## Ir ansfor to Kaoka Chaz.

I. Tranefers to the kacha chah of lands previously in a pakha ahak will be neceesitated by erosion, or the conversion of lands previonsly beyond the influence of the river into sailat lands. Measurements to secertain the aress actually eroded shall be made during the first rabi (turnipe, pess), girdawari, and to avoid the tendency to retain landa in the pakka chak after their character has been ohanged by river flooding, though actual erosion bas not occurred, the Tahsildar ahall during and at the conclasion of the firal rahi girdavari scratinize all aallab, chahi-sailab, and abi cropping obtained on uneroded wells or lands in the pakie chak and report whether and to what extent a transfer to the katha chak is required, remembering thata transfer from the gakha to the kacka chak should ordinarily be permanent for the term of settlement.
II. On the transfer of ohak being sanctioned by the Collector, the fixed revenue with the eanetion of the Finanoial Commissioner, shall be remitted.
III. On a transfer of chal being sanctioned, the following statements sball be prepared by the Patwari:-
(a) Khasra of area transferred to kecha ohak,
(b) Khatauni of area,
(c) Comparative Demand etatement,
and the Patwari shall keep a register showing the areas and hhasras (whole or part) transferred from year to vear, to the kacha chaik. Alterstions in the kacia-pakka boundary shall be shown by the Patwari from year to year by red-dotted lines in his copy of field map (balaa).

## Pabt Vf.

## Protectino leases and remivion of fixed asecesments an wells,

During the conrse of the present settlement oparations protective leases have been granted for all wells in the district entitled to protection ander the provigion of paragraphs E05 to 508 of the Settlement Mannal. The following rules have been aanctioned respecting (a) the protection of new wells which may hereafter be constructed; (b) the remision of the fixed assessment on wells which may hereafter become noworkable:-
I. The Depaty Commiseioner shall remit so mach of the acsesement on the land irrigated by a masonry well as is based on the profits of irrigation from the well-
(a) When it ceases to be fit for use, or
(b) When owing to the spread of soma the well bas been out of use for four rabi barvests and canoot be worked profitably.
Explanation 1. The Revenue Assistant, after inspection shall satisfy bimself (a) that the well has been permanently out of work owing to a canse beyond the owner's control or (b) that the spread of soma bas been deleterious enough to tbrow the well out of use.

Explanation II.-The revenue hesed on the profits of irrigation from the well ahall ordinarily be aseeseed to be as follows:-
(i) Where a lump som has been imposed at the distribution of the assesement on the well in addition to anowell rate, sucb lump sum (certain welle in Sanghir).
(i) Where a lump sum, inclusive of a non-well rate bas been imposed at the distribation of aseessment, such lump sum after deducting the equivalent of the non-well rate.
(iii) Where the distribution of the assessment bas been by soil rates, the difference between the actual asbeasment of the- area irrigated and the amount which would have been assersed on that area if it had not been irrigated.
Examples.-In the Jampar, Sind and Qutb cirole of Rajanpur the difference will be that between the actual aseeesment of the area irrigated and the amonnt brought out by applying the wahri rate to that area. On other canal ciroles no fixel assessment was put on naifi or waste lands, but at the distribation of the nasessment a light rate on bahri lands frequently and on warte occanionally, was adopted by samindary at the bachh. In the case of chaiti-nairi welle, the difference will be between the aotual absessment on the well and the amonnt brought ont by applying the nairi rate, if any, adopted in the village to the area irrigated by the well and in the case of chahi lands the difference between the actual asseesment and the application of the village bamjar rate, if any, to the well area.

For wells sunk in rodkohi areas, the difference will be that between the chahi and rodkohu rate, if any such distinction has been made in the bach $h$.

Explanation 111.-Matured nehri crope grown on areas of which the assessment bas been remitted ander Rule I, shall daring the period of remission be assessed at the fluctuating matared nahri crop rate of the circle. Matured sallab and abi cropa bimilarly krown ahill during the period of remission be asseesed at the flactuating riverain asseasment rates sanctioned for the riverain circle of the tahail.
II. If a new well is made to irrigate the land attached to a well in reapect of which a remiseion has been granted under Rule I, or if such well is repaired the reimposition of the well assesfment will ordinarily be effected in accordsnce with the rules for the grant of certificates of exemption contained in paragraphs 505 to 505 of the Settlement Manual as they stand at present or as they may be recast hereafter.
III. New wells sunk daring the conrse of settlement other than those mentioned in RuIe II, shall be exempted from any fixed chati asseasment, and in traots ander purely flactuating assessment shall be granted a protective lease exempting the well cropping from any additional chahi assessment in the fluctating rate for a period of 20 yeare. Old dienced welle (not covered by Rule II) which are repaired and aet to work will not be exempted from the atnall sams pat upon them in the bachh, but shall be e:empted from any further fixed chaht rasessment. In tracts under flactuating aseessment they aball be granted a proteutive lease exempting the well cropping from any additional chati assessment for a period nit exceeding ten years, to be fixed with reference to the amount of expenditure incarred in repairing the well.
IV. The Patsari shall maintain a register of wells on which the revenue has been remitted under the above rules-

| Well, | Aren. | Anemment, | Date from which re. veges wat remitted. | Revenus zerit ted. | Dati 03. | Data on which the moant rematted will again fell dae. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Slnking Repair. <br> Dewl. ing <br> woll. otd well. |  |
|  | * |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B.

No. 51-41-K-A, dated 101t Augast 1921.
From-The Sesiot 8 reratary to the Finsacial Crwnistionar; Pltajab, To-The Commlasioser, Malten Divinion.
I $A M$ directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. CL-74-7, dared the 29th July 1921, euclosing a drait scheme for the working of sospensions, etc., in the Dera Glazi Kban Disirict and to say that the rules and the scheme in which they are embodied are approved by the Fiazacial Commissioner. They ahould be ineladed in the Final Settlement Report.

## Scheme for the working of suspensions and recoveries of fixed land revenue in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

## I.-Introductory.

1. The Riverain tract throaghout the district is under a wholly flactuating system of assemsment. The canal tracts are under a aystem partly fixed and partly fluctuating. The canal revenue is nearly everywhere entirely fluctuating, and the fixed aesessment is as a rule only on wells. Rules have been separstely framed providing for the remission. of the fired aneesement on $a$ well when the well falls out of use through no fault of the owner. Canal irrigated villages in the present ccheme have then betn classified as aecure, though certain villages on the fringe of the Pachahd have bad their rodkohi portions noted as ingecure. The present seheme deals only with villages or parts of villages watered by bill torrents or local drainage.
2. The present scheme is modelled on the lines of the scheme approved for and in force during the first revised settlement, given as 4 ppeadix $F$ in the Final Report of the first Reviaed Settlement. Inspite of the warning oontained in paragraph 2 of Senior Secretary to the Financial Commiasionera' letter No. 6789, dated loth December 1897, the working of the "amount per acre" rule bas been so mechanical that whenever a part of the revenue was eanotioned for suspension the sanction has meant a purely fluctuating assessment on the cropping for the barvest at the Re. I per acre rate, involving possibly recoveries of arreare from individuale who had been fortunate enough to secure fairly good cropping in a barvest elsewhere bad. The amount due for suspension when suspensions have been recommended has been worked out in the tabsil by applying the "emonat per aore" rate given in III of Appendix $F$ to the cropping on individual holdings, and then reporting the resultant deficiency as the revenue for suspension. Recoveries were likewise made aramiwar, though the carrent aocounts of individuals were often oarelessly kept, and ocoasioually an order requiring all arrears to be recovered has been complied with by distributing the arrears aniformly over the khewate of the village. To avoid delay in the igsae of orders about saspensi ins or recovery, it bas been found by experience that the tahsil staff need some definite goide to facilitate the making of suitable, fair and level reonmmendations. At the aame time, the Financial Commissioner emphasizes that the work of suspension thould n.t be leit, as generally in the past, to "any purely mechanical operation in the hands of Tahaildars without reference to and full supervision by the Revenue Assistant and Deputy Commissioner."
3. The ordinary rules given in paragraphs 561-563 of the Land Adminietration Manual are unguitable for the neonliar circumstances of rodkohi cropping, particulaly in the big Sangbar and Jampar Rodkohi tracis. A special dhal has always to be prepared in a year of auspension and reoovery, and in the intrrests of equity and economy, an ascasiwar calculstion is required, as then the variona assessees either secure relief or pay ap their arrears according to the defiviency or adequacy of their cropping on their combined intereats in the various $\bar{k}$ hewats of the vilisge. The Tahsildar and his staff in submitting their recommendations shall ordinarily then follow the old practice and report as promptiy as possible the amount due for suspension and ereoovery, as the case may be, by applying the approved suspenvion rate to the cropping as dietributed asammar. The fact of these calculations will enable the Revenue Assistant or the Collector to form a better opinion of the need of individuals for relief or their oapacity to pay ap arresra than sny seruting and comparison of the total agglomerated cropping of the village. But Rule $I$ in the new rules, the proviso to Role 11, the beginning of Rule III and the Note thereto, bave as their object the saving of unnecessary labour in the tahsil, the introduction of some element of elastioity in working the rales, and the provision of snme effective suspension on the part of the Revenne Assistant and Deputy Commissioner.
4. The old amount per aere rate has now been differentiated into four varying "enspension " rates framed after consideration of the character of the cropping. the fertility of the soil, the sccese to supplies, and the market value of orops in each particular village. This differentiation in itself will help to guide the revenue staff and supervising anthorities in a manner impossible with a uniform amount per aore rate in traots where the incidence of the aseessment on the normal settlement oropping ranges in partionlar villages from over Re. 2 to under 4 annas.
5. Under the old scheme neoessitating, as it did, a special aramisar dhal in eeoh harvest of euspension or recovery, the record of settlement ansessment and distribution was entirely ignored in makiog suspensions, and usaally in mating recoveries the anemement was purely fluctuating on the cropping. 56 (2) of tha Land Revenue Act anthorises the Colleotor to revise the record of assessment and distribntion. The rulen now framed in II and III of the scheme effectively maintain the settlement distribation of the revenue with the neoes-cry revision anthorizad in accordance with the cropping zeaured by esch individual agsessee. There is also the additional adrantage of evabling assessees to keep a broad reokoning in annan of the arrears of revenue ontstinding agsinst them, and possibiy with a leas confusing reckoning of arrears outstanding to keep, and with special wassarims to cheok the acooun th, the repugnance to accept suapensions which has charact;rized a tahsil like 8 anghar will disappear, and there will be less abnormality in reoovery proceedings than there bas bsea in some cases in the past.
6. During the expired settlement, no provision existed for the offer of a fluctusting assessment to estates which have been rained by the ingress of the Indus or the final breakdown of rodkohi irrigation arrangements. It is only in the Sanghar tabsil where the Indus may eat into the bigh embanked uplands that any ooncern need be felt. Two estates in the Sanghar tahsil on the edge of the river were in ruined condition when the aseesements were being imposed in the present aettlement. The arrears of revenue had to be remitted, and a fluctuating system adopted. It is highly probable that other adjacent estateg near the oonfluence of the Sanghar (and poasibly in the neighbourhood of the Vahoa high hank) will be likewise affected for the worse within the course of the next 30 years. The rodfohi tract here jnts nver the river, and ravines quickly form. With eare and attantion to the nroblem of rodkohi management; remissions should never be anywhere necessary, except in thene Sanghar estates bordering on the river. For them an additional Rule (V) has been framed, under which the Depaty Commissioner may apply for sanction to the imposition of a fuctuating assessment (and remission of arrears) after be has satisfied himself that nothing oan be done to recover or replace the facilities for irrigation once enjoyed, but subsequently lost or hopelessly damaged.

With the exception of the two estates referred to (Laln and Bodo Manian) the aesess: ment in the Pachahd is everywhere fixed, and no estate acoepted the offer of a flactuatiug assessment which was maie to all estates on the tail of tarreats where suaroe of supply is precarious or haphazard.

## II-Sciekr.

(1) When the cropping irrany village clasyad as insecure is in any harveat 2 annes or under 2 anns 3 in the rupee as compared with the man aettlement cropping as noted in the village note book, the entire demand for the barvest shall ordinarily be enapended zolene the village is averse to its being suspended.

Note.-In those villages in which the whole demand is payable at the RXarit instalment, the cropping of the carrent kharif plus the oropping of the provious rabi shoald be divided into the settlement arerage annal eropping for tho parpose of calculating the proportion.

Proviso: Provided that when the oropping is over but in the near neighbourbood of 2 annas and the village desires a suspension of the whole demand for the harveet the ontires revenue of the harveat should ordinarily be suspended.
(2) When a suspenaion of the ontire revenue is not given noder Rale I, but it appears to the Collector that after due account has been taken of the cropping in the previous harvesta, the cropping of the surrent harvest is sach that some proportion of the revenue of the harvest should be suspended, the portion of the revenve to be easpended shall ordinarily be calculated in the following way, by worsing out and totalling the amounts to be auspended for ench asami.

Suspensian.-If the assesament as distributed at settlement on each individual's combined holding, i. e., asmimar exceeds the amount brsaght ont by applying the saspension rate aranctioned for the village to thy crepping on any such combined ; holding, a suspension of 4 annas of the revenue on sach holding shall ordinarily be given. It such excens is more than 33 per cent. above the result of the ealculation, half the reveate on the holding shall ordinarily be easpended. If the assessment as distribated on the holdiag is doable auch result, the whole revenue asseased on the holding shall ordinarily be suspended.

Proviso : Provided that if the cropped area in the village in the two preceding harvesta has boen 100 per cent. above the mean annual settlement cropping no suspensions shoald ordinarily be granted.

Note, -The approved village "suspenion " rates are given in the schedule atieched.
(3). Recovery : The Collector may slways order the reoovery of the whole amonut suspended in any provious harvest or year after taking into consideration the fact that, unlesy the barvest is a good one, the eropping in a Pachahd village is rarely distributed st all aniformly over the bands in the village. If it is not thought desirable to reeover the suspended revenue, or the suapended revenue of any harvest or year en bloc, the amount to be recovered
shall ordinarily be determined by applying, likewise asamivar as in suspending, the suspention rate approved for the village to the cropping on each individual holding. If the result of the application of the sugpension rate to the cropping on each individual's combined bolding exceeds the revenue distributed on such holding at settlement, a recovery of 4 annas arreasa of that revenue shall ordinarily he made. If such excess is over 83 per cent. of the revenue, 8 znuas shall gimilarly be recovered, and if such exeess is over 68 per cent. the whole revenue of a harvent (or year-Note to Rule I) shall be recovered. The balance, if any, of arreara nnder surpension shall likewise bs recoverod in sucoeeding harvests until the arrears have been realised in fall.

Note.-When as a result of the operation of this rule only a few assegsess are left with comparatively small sume oatatanding against them, the entire amount of the revenue atill under suspenion should ordinarily be recovered.
(4) In submitting recommendations about the amounts to be recovered or suepended, the tahail ataff should ordinarily work oat, by adding ap the asamiwar totala, the amount which should be guspended or recovered under the operation of the rules and rates given in II and III. 1 his should be done as roon as possible on the completion of the girdawori in villages that ask for or seem to require maspenaions, or in villages with suepended revenue outstanding.
(5) When suspensions have been granted, or recoveries made, two oopies of the special dhal sbould be kept-one in the tahill and one with the Patwari-and these copies should be preserved till all the outstanding arreara have been realized. The amount outatanding against each individual asseasee shall be corrected from harvest to harvest, and the corrections, in a year of zaspension or recovery, ahall be duly yerified by the kawngo or misnsarim.
(8) The fixed land revenue ussessed on rodkahi estates is not beavy, and remissions should never become necessary exoept in casee where the ingress of the Indus (eroding Sanghar or Vehoa rodkohi tracta) or the formation of ravines on the Sangbar, or the abandonment of main embankments has ruined the sonrces of eupply or the possibility of retaining supplies in any village. In anch cases the Colleetor alould satiafy himself that attempts 10 restore the old soasail bave been or will be fruitless, and may, partionlarly if the mean oropping of any continuous series of 5 years is less than 50 per cent. of the estilement eropping for the estate, apply for sanotion to the offer to the estate affected of a fluctaating aseessment at the following rater:-

Rs. 4. $\mathbf{p}$.

| Wheat, melons, vegetables, cotton and spices | $\ldots$ | 1140 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| All other orops exoept \&ams | $\ldots$ | 140 |
| Uuwn and fodder | $\ldots$ | 0140 |

## III Scerbdis.

List of In ecure villages whole or in portion in Sanghar Tahsil.


III Scembdiz-continued.
List of Insecure villages whole or in porion in Sanghar Tahsil-concid.


Nock-All the ramaniag Fillaget, with the sxeeption of those ondirely


List of Insecure eillages wholly or parlly in Dera Ghasi Khan Tahsil.

| Serisi <br> No. | Name of village. $\quad$ Normal rate. | Suspension <br> rate. | Ramasxs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Paohatd Cirole.

xivil
List of Insecure villages wholly or partly in Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsiconcluded.


Nors,-All the remaining: villages with the exception of villages ontirely onder factanting. anoanment and, in kind jagir of Leghariand Borl luad Cbiefi; are mecore; the eappention rate for them will be Re. a per acre matured.

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List of Insecurr cillages in Jampur Tahsit.


Paobatid Circle.


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Llsi of Insecure villages in Jampur Tahsil-concluded.


Paghaiad Cirole-concld.


[^2]

List of Inseoure villages in Rajanpur Tahsil.


Nors-All the remaining villegen, nith the axception of viliages entively ander fractasting amenement and is


AYPENDIX C:
List of hill torronts for which recorde have been revised during the present settlement.


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APPENDIX $D$.
 Batal jacing.
Betai Jagirs.
Settlement Offieer's No. 281, dated 24th March 1010.
Settlement Officer's No, 614, dated 24th September 1919.

1919.

Note, dated 25th April 1820, by Mr. Maynard, Financial Commiaioner.
Note, dated 12th April 1920, by Mr. Fagan, Financial Commissioner.
Revenue Secretary's No. s186-C (Rev.-Rev.), dated 20th Jaly 1920.
Confdential.
Commissioner's No. 5 (c), dated 8lat January 1921.
Financial Commissioner's No. 181-1038-G-6, dated 14th September 1922.
Revenue Secretary's No. 1318 (Rev.-Rev.), dated 16th January 1922.
Masari Katurs.
Settlement Officer's No. 81, deted 11th February 1920.
Financial Commissioner's note, dated 14th April 1920.
Settlement Officer's No. 649, dated Srd December 1820.
Settlement Offieer's No. 650, dated Srd December 1820.
Commisgioner's note, dated 2ind January 1921.
Commiagioner's No. CX-1-7, dated 20th January 1921.
Financial Commisaioner's No. 181-20-B-2, dated 14th September 1921.
Finsncial Commissioner's No. 181-1038-G.-5, dated 24th September 1921.
Revenue Secretary's No. 1317 (Rev.-Rev.), dated 18th January 1922.

> Cash Jagirs.

Punjab Government'a No. 832 (Pol.-Genl.), dated 15th March 1021.
Government of Indim's No, R. L.-478-Police, dated 2nd July 1921.

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## APPENDIX E.

Maik ghparnoma to Setthement corbespondenol of Crown hand leagrg.

8anghar.
Bettlement Officer's No. 19, dated 13th January 1920, and No. 161, dated 28sd March 1920.

Commissioner'g letter No, Rev, L.-109 (168)-6, dated 25th February 1920.
Financial Commissioner's No. 301-595-F-1, dated 19th Nuvember 1920.
Punjab Government'a Memo No. 2019 4-R., dated lat August 1921.
Dera Ghass Ghan.
Settlement Officer's No. 987, dated 20th April 1920, and No. 384, dated 17th June 1020.

Commirsioner's No. Rev. 10: (168)-17, dated 2nd June 1920, and No. Rev. 108 168)-20, dated 4th October 1920.

Finanoial Commissioner's No. S01-1314-1, dated 9th December 1920.
Punjab Government's Memo. No. 175-Rev, dated 4th January 1922.
Rajanpur.
Sottlement Offier'I No. 16\%, dated 2Srd March 1920.
Commisaionez's No. Rev.-102 168)-15, dated 14 th May 1920.
Financial Commissioner²s No. 301-1513-1, dated 6th Decomber 1920.
Puajab Government's No. 25944-Rev., dated 84th October 1820.

## Masari Raihon

Commissioner's No. 102 (168)-12, dated Srd May 1920.
Punjab Government's No. 5288-S-Rev., dated 20th September 1021.
Government of Indis's No. 692-201-4, dated 12th July 1924.

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APPENDIX F .
Mazarl jagir calculation.


## APPENDIX G.

## Occupirds' hatrs schedoles. <br> Gazetris motimication. $^{\text {mind }}$ <br> Simia, the 9th Jwly 1923.

No. 0135. R. I.-In exercies of the powris conferred by rection 75 of the Northern India Canal and Prainge Act, 1873 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by the DecentraI/zation Act (IV of 1894) the Governor in Council is pleased to preseribe, with effect from the commencement of the Rali sparon 1929-2.3, the following schrdule of oc, upiers' rates, in supersegion of Irrigation Branch ' hotification NJ. 1:37t-R. I., dated 2ad Octoher i912, for irrigation all lands watered by the Indas Canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan Dirtrict:-

Schedul- of occupiers' sales.


Note,-Lifo irrigntion will pay halt these rateb.
Provided that all lands irrigated from the Massuwah Canal lying in the villages of Rori and Bet Ladis shall be entirely exempted from all occupiers ${ }^{2}$ rates, and thatall lands irrigatpd from the said eanal lying ia the villages of Muri Paohadi and Mari Darmiani chall bs anbject to only hall of the above mentioned occupiers' rates.

Provided also that when irrigation is done by canal and torrent or canal and river flood water mixed, and would have been done in any case without the aid wif the canal, occapiers' rates shall not be charged in respect of euch irrigation. When, however, torrent or river fisod waters are carried by the canal and managed and distribeted as part of the canal supply the sbove-mentioned ocoupiers rate shall be charged in respect of any irrigation done by such watern.

APPENDIX H .


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## APPENDIX I.

## Peinoipal Gazetys Nompicationg.

Notificatione of the present Seltiement.
Notification No. 90, dated 28th June General re-argesement of the land revenue of the 1916.

Dera Ghizi Kban Dietrict.
Notification No. (0), dated 23th Jone Special revision of ihe records of righls of the estates 1916. included in the Dera Ghazi Kban District.

Notification No. $35 \mathrm{tG}-\mathrm{Gaz} . \mathrm{S}$, dated "Appointment of Sbaikh Khnrshaid Mabammod, Extra 181h October 1916. Assistant Settlement Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from let October 1916.
Notification No. 354.Gaz.-4, dated Appointment of Mr. W. R. Wilaon, Assistant Settle18th Uotobtr $1916 . \quad$ ment Officer, Jallandur as Settlement Officer, Dera Ghazi Ktan, with effest from 2nd Octuber 1816.

Notification No. 354.Gaz.5, dated Conferment of powers of Colleotor on Mr. W. R. 2nd October $1916 . \quad$ Wilson, in tbe Dera Gbazi Khan District.
Notification No. 16S12, deted 22nd Conferment of powere of Collector on Mr. W. R. August 1917. Wilson within the Mazaffargarh Distriet for firing the limity of villages adjonngg Dera Ghazi Khan District.
Notification No. 18488, dated 10th Appointment of Mr. G. H. Spence, Asgistant ComOcteber 1917. misbioner as Agsistant Settlement Offeer, Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from list Ootober 1917.
Notification No, 7584, dated 3rd April Mr. G. H. Spence ppointed as Magisirate with
1818. Distret.
Notification No. 7585, dated 3rd April Mr. G. H. Spence appointed Additional District 1918. Magistrate in the Dera Ghazi Khan Distriet ander Section 4 (1) of the F. C. K.
Notification No. $25: 76$, dated 9 th Nov. Shaikh Khurahald Muhummad appointed Subember 1020. Divisional Oficer, Rajanpur, wich effect from 4th No vember 14zu.

Notification No. 27034, dated 20th Conferment of powera of Collector on Mr. W. R. November 1820. the Muzaffargarh and Alipur tahsila of the Muzaffargarh Distriet.

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APPENDIx $J$.
Form No. 1.
Khasra Burdi we Beramadgi.


Fory No. 2.
Tillage obstrael of area and Jama affected ly the astion of hill Torrent.


Form No. 3.
Statement of Financial Result of allwvion and diluoion assesment for the distriot made in 19 for the dgricultwral year (Kharif 19 and Rabi 19 ) and the proposed remission in the Revenue Roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue (standing Order No, 26, paragraph 5).

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FORM No． 4.
Form of Rhasra Girdawari for Rivorain Land．

| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | ${ }^{3}$ | 24 | ${ }^{25}$ |
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| E |  |  |  |  | 宥意 | $\stackrel{\theta}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{g}}{\mathrm{~g}}$ |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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FORM No． 5.
Crop Statement．

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | ${ }^{17}$ |
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|  | 安 | 宮兑 | A． | B． |  |  |  | 亳 | ${ }^{\text {A．}}$ | B， | Class II． | ¿lam III． | Cless IV． | 㤩 | 䐴 |  |

界

Norn．（1）－In the Xacha Chak the casasi－irrigated crope，and in the Pacca Chak sailab cropy will be entered separately，
 marked with a red cir clo．


FORM No. 9.
Comparative Demand statement, Pakka Chak-Reduclion of Fixed Land Revenue.


xxxiii
FORM No． 14.
Form of Crop Khatauni．


Note．－Tho entriet of the zaricue olation will be by orops and clase of with．
FORM No． 15.
Comparatioe Demand statement of fuctuating revesue Pakika Chak．


Norn 1，－Columus 16 to 17 will be flled in during the Rabi wnly．Figures ralating to the current jear will be in black and thone of the past yent in rod ink
8．Fignea relatiag to propriotary holdinga will be antered irat and then thane ralating to lessea of Gove ornment lands，after whieh village total will be atruck．

FORM NO． 16
Form of Fard Kharaba．

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|  |  | 0000000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i } \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & \text { 8, } \\ & \frac{8}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | Patwarite BNTRIE8． |  | Kambsgor＇s Mrtings． |  |  | RIyENE OMTOER＇A BETRIES． |  |  | Rymarege |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 膏 } \\ & \text { 最 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 曹 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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FORM No． 17.
Form of Parcha Girdavari．


Note．一Entrisa in ooluma 7 will ody be mede doring Kharif．



## $\dot{\text { xx }} \mathbf{x i}$

| Sums | ... | $\ldots$ | Sub-soil percolation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tallab | .** | ... | Grain met apart at division of produce to meet meniala' drea, and sometimes lich payment. |
| Tirni | ... | $\cdots$ | Graxing tax on camels. |
| Tops | ... | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A measure of capacity }: 4 \text { gaws }=1 \text { paropi, } 4 \text { paropi } \\ & \text { =1 topa, }+ \text { fopas }=1 \text { pai, } 4 \text { pais }=1 \text { chauth, } 4 \\ & \text { chatht }=1 \text { bora, } 4 \text { boras } 1 \text { path. The topa } \\ & \text { varies from } 4 \text { to } 8 \text { gtandard geer. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ussun | ... | ... | Taramira (brassica eruca). |
| Wag | ... | $\cdots$ | Herd of camels. |
| Wand | ... | ... | Division of produce. |

## MAP

OF
TAHSIL JAMPUR SHOWING SYSTEMS OF ASSESSMENT.

ACALB $\subset$ MILE $=1$ INCR,


Final Report on the Third Revised. Settlement (1919-1922) of the Pak'pattan and Dipalpur Tahsils of the Montgomery District.

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## FINAL REPORT

* ON THE


# 'THIRD' REVISED SETTLEMENT (1919-1922) 

OF TH8

## PAKPATTAN AND DIPALPUR TAHSILS.

OF THE

## MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

BY
Nawas Malle MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, No..., Settlizient Offiozb.


Lahore:
PRINTBD ET THI BUPRRIMTGNDENF, GOTIENEENT PRINTING, PUNJAE. 199s.

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## Lahore, dated 15th July 1925,

## Orders of the Governor in Council on the Final Settle ment Report of the Dipalpur and Pakpattan Tahsils of the Montgomery Distriet.

1. The so-called Sutlej Tahsils of the Montgomery District comprise a strip of land, some 75 miles in length and 25 in breadth, between the riven Sutlej on the south-east ard the old bank of the Beas on the north-west. On the northeast they adjoin the Chunian Tabsil of the Lahore District and: on the south-west the Mailsi Tahsil of Multan, and thus in climate, ethnology and economic development they occupy an intermediate position between the Central Punjab and what was still within recent memory the outlying Province of Multan. The headquarters of both the Dipalpur and Pakpattan Tahsils are located at places of great antiquity and religious associations, but with time and the change in the course of the Beas their importance has diminished, and recent industrial developments have hitherto left them somewhat on one side. They now possess only one river frontage, with its strip of low-lying Bet lands, from which the ground slopes gradually up to the Bar adjoining the border of the Okars and Montgowery l'ahsils. The rainfall, which is seldom more than 10 inches a year and sometimes only one or two, is too precarious to allow extensive barani cultivation, and recourse has to be had to wells and to canals from the river Sutlej. These Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals are indeed, from the point of view of agriculture, the majn feature of the Dipalpur Tahsil, almost all of which receives irrigation from them : but though they extend well into the Pakpattan Tahsil and within the last 50 years have produced the Sohag Para Colony, a large streteh of arid waste land intervenes between the limits of their irrigation and the Mailsi boundary.
2. The fiscal history of the tahsils has been well summarisea by the Settlement Officer in Chapter II of his Report. They have hitherto been assessed with the Ravi Tahsils of the Montgomery District, but owing to the large area of waste Bar land that has till recently separated the Ravi and Sutlej riverains, the assessment of the two areas never had any very close connection with each other, and Settlements were in the nature of artificial combinations of two separate operations. The last Settlement was sanctioned for different terms in the two areas, and the construction of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony having revolutionised conditions in the Ravi Tahsils, there soon remained less reason than ever for assessing them together. While, therefore, the reassessment of the Pavi Tahsils has been, from time to time, pcstponed, and as now arranged will be due in another three or four years, the 20 years' term originally sanctioned for the Sutlej Tahsils from Kharif $18 y 8$ needert no'alteration, and reassessment operations began-not quite punctually it is true-in October 1919, and terminated on the 30th June 1922.
3. The assessment imposed in 1898 worked smoothly and well, and the fact that suspensions and remissions were practically never required argued a considerable leniency in the demand and a system well suited to local agricultural conditions. It was, however, assisted by an all-round advance, the effects of which have had to be carefully considered at the present re-assessment. The most obvions development is the expansion of the area annually matured. This relates primarily to canal-irrigated crops which comprise practically all the Kharif cultivation outside the bet and the major part of the rabi harvest, which is mostly sown with the assistance of canal water and matured with the aid of wells. There has been some slight extension of irrigation from these oanals and a considerable improvement in their working, while in the Pakpattan Tahsil an important local development has been the excavation in 1910 of the Kitohin and Irving inundation channels. It is noty therefore, surprising to find an increase in the area olassed as naliri and chahinahri from 168,591 to 213,833 sores. At the same time the number of wells in use has increased from 7,042 to 8,616 , and the average area matured per well shows a eatisfactory increase. Even the sailab area in the Bet has shown a rise from 29,277 to 43,193 acres which, if due partly to the transfer of a few villages from the Ferozepore District, is also a result of a favourable
turn in the river and consequent extension of cultivation on the Pakpattan side. With this extension of cultivation there has been a rise in prices, which a comparison of actual figares in the 5 years preceding the last and the present Settlements shows to have amounted to no less than 94 per cent., while the price of land has actually trebled. In the same period the population has risen from 301,511 to 340,334 , and must have been con siderably greater, but for emigration to the Lower Bari Doah Caaal Colony, and the ravages of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Economic conditions have been improved by the opening of the Kasur Lodhran Railway in 1910, and mandis sprang up at Pakpattan, Basirpur and Qabula, till the dismantling of the Railway during the war reduced them to what may be hoped is only temporary inanition. A valuable economic stimulus has been provided by the colonization of the Ganji Bar, which, if it had impaired the position of landlords by attracting tenanta to perennially irrigated land, has nevertheless served as a valuable agricultural object lesson and furnished usefal markets at Okara, Montgomery and Chichawatni. The period of Settlement has thus been ene of marked prosperity, and it was somewhat unfortunate that re-assessment came at a time of transition, when the war, the consequent shortage of labour, the influenza epidemic and the rapid development of the Ganji Bar bad all contributed to render conditions in the Sutlej Tahsils unsettled. A new era is now about to open with the inception of the Sutlej Valley Project, which is designed to provide perennial irrigation for the waste Bar area of the Pakpattan rahsil, and to give improved weir-controlled supplies to the existing inundation canals.
4. The satisfactory working of the former Settlement made it sufficiently clear at the outset that radical changes in the fiscal system would not be required, and the Settlement Officer was soon able to proceed with the work of re-assessment. In this it was in many ways convenient that the re-assessment first of the Pakpattan sind then of the Dipalpur Tahsil followed sn closely on that of the Mailsi Tahsil of the Maltan District, where the new demand was imposed in Kharif 1920, and conditions being very similar it was inevitable that the later Settlement should follow in many ways the example of the earlier. In both cases cash rents were too few and unreliable to furuish any basis for assessment, and the produce estimate was complicated by more than the usual number of deduotions and adjustments. In these circumstances a cautious policy naturally suggested itself, and the Settlement Officer's very careful calculations of the half-net assets estimates bave, in fact, left to the revenue payers no ground for complaint that any material consideration has been overlooked. The outturns assumed have been mainly those of last Settlement. and the large deductions allowed on account of fodder cut by tenants and miscellaneous expenditure of landlords have been a feature of the Assessment Reports. Similar caution may be seen in the scale of oommutation prices which exhibit an increase'on those assumed 20 years ago of only 62 per cent. In no respect is it an difficult to break with the Settlement tradition as in the matter of prices, and though this Settlement came at a time when normal prices were particularly difficult to estimate, it was already clear enough that there was no prospect of a return to pre-war figares. Yet even when the Financial Commissioner had discounted the local offeers' inolination to follow the assumptions made in Mailsi, the prices actually sanctioned, which include wheat at 44 annas and cotton at 90 annas per maund, now seem almost unnecessarily low, and hardly consistent with the soale accepted a few months later for Lyallpur. The half-net assets estimates, which Malik Muhammad Hayat has described in great detail, is thus no doubt a low one, and furnishes a lenient basis for the assessment of land revenue.
5. The main charaoteristic of the Settlement of $\mathbf{1 8 9 8}$ was its ingenious amalgamation of the fixed and fluctuating systems. A fixed demand was put on pure chahi and barani cultivation, and fluctuating rates on nahri, abi and sailab crops, while the importsnt chahi-nahri ares paid a combination of the two. This system has been continued with minor modifications such as the substitution of fluctuating for fixed rates on the small ares of barans cultivation, and the abolition of assessment on waste land. A further simplification has been the alteration of canal-advantage rate, which was formerly charged once on areas sown in the year, into an ordinary fluctuating nahri assessment on matured crops, harvest by harvest. The sanctioned rates, carefully differ-
entiated for various classes of cultivation circle by circle, range from 12 annss to Re. 2-4-0 per acre matured, aud produce a total demand of Rs. 2,23,450, or 63 per cent. of half-net assets in the Pakpattan Tahsil, and Rs. 3,22,851, or 62 per cent. of half-net assets in the Dipalpur Tahsil. The actual enhancement on the previous revenue is 47 and 45 per cent., respectively, very moderate figures iri view of the development of the last 20 years: but as the Settlement Officer points out the pitch of assessment may be better gauged by a comparison of the incidence per matured acre of this and the previous demand at the time of imposition and on this basis the enhancement is only 28 por cent. in Dipalpur and 19.7 per cent. in Pakpattan. In the face of a rise in prices of at least 62 per cent., these figures are sufficiently eloquent, and indicate that a part from the fact that the demand in 1898 represented 81 per cent. of half-net assets, and the present demand only 62 per cent., there has probably been an additional leniency in the half-net assets estimate itself. It was no doubt fortunate for zamindars that the Settlement came at a time when it was necessary to make allowance for the effect on the position of the landlord resulting from the migration of tenants to perennially irrigated areas, and from the eheck to economic development osused by the dismantling of the Pakpattan Railway and the shortage of labour, for it is by no means clear that these disadvantages will be lasting. It is of course impossible to foretell with any pretence to accuracy the effect of the Sutlej Valley Project on areas already settled : but it may be said with confidence that the assessment now sanctioned will remain a light one.
6. As the greater part of the new demand consisted of fluctuating rates the work of distribution presented less diffoulty than usual and only well areas were left for detailed treatment. That the Settlement Ufficer performed this part of his work with great thoroughness and success is clear enough from the fact that there were only two objections to his orders in the two tahsils and no appeals. To this satisfactory result the leniency of the new. assessment doublless contributed, and further alleviation was provided by the introduction of progressive assessments in villages where the enhancement was greater. Even in the fixed assessment an element of elasticity has been introduced by the rule that the assessment on a well will be remitted as soon as it falls out of use, even temporarily, and will be re-imposed when it is brought into use again. The effect of this extension of the provisions of paragraph 558, Land Administration Manual, may be to bring the last surviving relic of fixed assessments in these two talsils very close to a fluctuating system.
7. In connection with this Settlement the Survey of India have completed yet another section of riverain survey which has enabled fresh revenue maps to be made for the villages along the Sutlej with a minimum of trouble. With the surveys now being conduoted in the Jhang District, the riverain survey programme which was projected 20 years ago is now within sight of completion, and the Punjab Government takes the opportunity of recording its obligation to the Survey of India for its invaluable assistance in this important work. Outside the Bet remeasurements had to be carried out in 100 villages, not an excessive number in view of the developments of the last 25 yeara. The figures would have been higher but for the help of the modified form of map revision described by the Settiement Officer in paragraph 17 of his Report, which was first used in the recent Maltan Settlement, and should be brought to the notioe of other Settlement Officers with a view to its adoption elsewhere. In view of the delay which attended the initiation of the work of record revision, Malik Mahammad Hayat and his staff deserve credit for completing their operations punctually : but difficulties of this sort have been all too common and the Financial Commissioner is taking steps to ensure that they should not oceur in future. In other respects record work has followed the ordinary course, and has evidently been carefully done. In a district where with the opening of the Sutlej Valley Project considerable agricultural developments may be expected, it is more than usually important that records should be properly maintained, and the attention of the Collector should be drawn to this and in particular to the desirability of recording progress from time to time in the new abstract village noto-books.
8. The assignments of land revenue in these two tabsils are numerous and complicated, and the difficulty of dealing with them was increased by the form in which they were submitted to the Financial Commissioner for orders. The registers had to be returned and re-submitted in an improved form and the disposal of the case was consequently considerably delayed. Suah assignments are generally of very old standing, and it is important that a clear record should be maintained of their history and the orders passed on them from time to time. The Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 7 is now being revised, and it is hoped that similar difficulties will not be experienced in future, but little permanent improvement is likely unless proper record a are maintained in District Offices, and kept up to date during the currency of Settlement.
9. The new demand was introduced in the Pakpattan Tahsil in Kharif 1921 and in the Dipalpur Tahsil in Kharif 192:. No orders have yet been passed on the term of assessment for Pakpattan, though Goverrment accepted the principle that the assessment should not be revised on the introduction of the Sutlej Valley Project: but in the orders on the Dipalpur Assessment Report the term has been fixed for 30 years. There is no reason why the term of settlement should be the same in both tahsils, for the introduction of the Sutlej Valley Project and the colonization of the Nili Bar may be expected to result in much greater and more rapid changes in the Pakpattan than in the Dipalpuy Tahail. The term for Pakpattan, therefore, will be 20 years-a period which is in itself very favourable to the proprietary body in view of the likelihood of considerable agricultural and economic improvements. When allotments of Crown land come to be made, grants should be subject to the re-assessment of land revenue after a short period, and the advisability of making a special addition to the water rates applicable to proprietary villages will have to be carefully considered if undue loss of revenue is to be avoided on the introduction of the Sutlej Valley Project. In confirming the assessments therefore under Section 53 of the Land Revenue Act, the Governor in Council directs that they shall run for 30 years in the Dipalpur and for 20 years in the Pakpattan Tahsil.
10. It would have bean convenient if the Report could have contained a single map of the prescribed size, but as this could not be readily obtained, the Financial Commissioner consented to the reproduction of the two Tahsil maps that were submitted with Assessment Reports. The Report itself is clear and full, and though it would have been an advantage in some cases to have the statistics for the two tahsils totalled, it exhibits the main features of the Settlement in a sufficiently comprehensive manner, and gives a good account of the operations that itinvolved. At a time of spe cial difficulty for executive officers Nawab Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan completed a difficult task with marked success, and showed himself an officer of great discretion, ability and devotion to duty. The Governor in Council is glad once more to place on record his appreciation of his services, and has noted with pleasure the tribute which he pays to the assistance given him by his subordinates. Rai Sahib Lala Girdhari Lal Extra Assistant Settlement Offecr, did well throughout and deserves special mention; and he was evidently well supported by the other officers named in the last paragraph of the Report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

> A. M. STOW,
> Pinancial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.

## No, CII-63-1.

Fion

8FAREI ASGHAR ALI, O.B,E., I.O.S., Commisaioner, Multan Dioision,

To

# THI ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS; PUNJAB. 

Final Settlement Report of the Dipalpar and Pakpittan Tahsils of the Montgomery District.

Erratta.
Page 2. 29th line. For 'finally 'read ' Enely.'
Page 3. Last line. For' ontrol' read 'control.'
Page 7. 29th line. For ' work' read 'imorka.'
Page 7. 48th line. For's are'read 'aram.'
Page B. 16th line. For ' ut ' real ' out.'
Page 36. 40th line. For 'differed 'read 'deferred.'
Page 38. 18th line. Por ' ande 'read' nnder:'
Page 88. 84th line. For ' kuaht' read' ' kasht.'
Page 40. 8lst line. For' rate and of ' read 'rate of.'

# 'PAKPATTAN AND DIPALPUR TAHSILS 

OF THE

## MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

## OHAPTER I.-General Description.

1. This report is concerned with the two Sutlej Tahsils of the Montgomery District, i.e., Dipalpur and Pakpattan. A map is attached which shows the The tract uxder settiement. shape of the tract. On the north it is bordered by the two Ravi Tahsils (i.e., Okars and Montgomery) of this "district and on the south by the Muktsar and Fazilka Tahsils of the Ferozepore District and the Bahawalpur tercitory. On its east lies the Chunian Tahsil of the Lahore District and on the west Mailsi Tahsil of the Multan District. The river Sutlej runs along the southern and the old Beas Dhaya on the northern boundary of it. There is a gradual fall in the country from north towards the river Sutlej.

The Nala Viah enters on the north-eastern corner of the tract and after traversing a few miles touches the Dhaya and then throughout the northern length of the tract runs along the Dhaya.

Area of this tract is :-

| Dipalpur | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 956.3 | Squar | miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paipattan | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,346.0 | " | " |
|  | , |  |  | - |  |
| Total | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,302.3 | " | " |

The above figures include about 79 square miles of Orown waste in the Dipalpur and 660 square miles of Orown waste in the Pakpattan Tahail. The latter includes the Nili Bar. The main blook of Crown waste is unmeasured. Since settlement. of 1898 there have been no important changes in the boundaries of this tract except those due to laying of the permanent riverain boundary on the southern border and the transfer of the small trans- Dhaya area on the north-eastern corner from the Dipalpur Tahsil to the Okars Tabsil.
2. Both physically and from an agricultural point of view there are

Phyaionl fostares, vegetation mod Aora, three divisions of these two Tabsils :-

The Bar.-It is the high-lying tract on the north and north-west. A considerable portion of it is lying waste; specially the large block of the nnmessured Crown waste on the north-west. The wells here are very deep and the canal irrigation extends only to a limited area by the means of long and unsatisfactory Chhars.

Jand, Karri, Frash and a few Wan trees and Lava (Sajji) and Khip busbes are of spontaneous growth in the waste area, a few Keekar and Ber and occasionally Sheeshem and Peepal trees are seen in some of the abadees or on wells. However, there are large plots of waste area, which hardly bear any vegetation. The average depth to water in the wells in Bar is 42 feet in the Pakpattan Tahsil and 27 in the Dipalp ar Tahsil.

The Nahri Tract.-It in comparatively low-lying tract whioh lies betWeen the Bar and the Bet and ia served by the inundation carals. Subsoil water here is not so deep and it is easier and more profitable to work the wells here than in the Bar. The speoies of the trees hore are the same as in the Bar, but they are seen in larger numbers.

The Bet.-It is the riverain tract which lies on the right bank of the river Sutlej and is lisble to river floods. The Utar portion of Bet has a fair number of trees of the speoies noted in the case of the Nahri tract. The Hithar porticn of it is practically devoid of trees and its waste area generally bears the Lai plant which is also called Jhari.
3. The roads with the exception of two are all katcha and not in Commanications sad martets. good condition. The so-called two pacca roads comprise of a brick ballast road from Palepattan to the boundary of the Montgomery Tahsil ( 22 miles) and the first 5 miles of the Dipalpur-Okars road. However, both of these are a, every poor specimen of metalled roads.

There is not much wheel traffic in this tract and camels and donkeys are used as means of transport. In -1910 a Railway line was opened from Kasur to Lodhran, and it ran throughout the length of the two Sutlej Tahsils but the same had to be temporarily dismantled in 1917 due to exigencies of the war. The relaying of the line has already been begun.

The Sutlej valley perennial canal project having been taken in hand, I think the work of the relaying of the Railway line is likely to be soon pushed on.

During the working period of the Kasur-Lodhran Railway, Mandis (grain markets) had sprung up at Basirpur, Pakpattan and Qabula, but with the exception of Pakpattan they have-due to the dismantling of the Railway line-been abandoned and are partially in ruins. The Mandi at Pakpattan is paoca, quite big and finally built. That at Qabula is a poorly built one and is mostly in ruins. Generally the agricultural produce is sold by zamindars in their villages, and only a few lof the big zamindars send it for sale to Okara, Montgomery or Chichawatni Mandis. Wheat, cotton and ghi are the chief commodities of export.

Population.
4. The following table gives the census

路 figures:-

| Year. |  |  | Dipalpur. | Pakpattan. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | $\cdots$ | ... | 172,254 | 111,871 | 284,225 |
| 1901 | ... | $\ldots$ | 179,735 | 121,776 | 801,511 |
| 1911 | ... | $\cdots$ | 197,809 | 146,421 | 848,730 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | 198,917 | 141,417 | 340,884 |

There has been steady increase in the population since 1891 except in the period between 1911-1921 and this break in the continual inorease was due to two reasons, i.e.:-
(a) Emigration on the advent of the adjoining Lower Bari Doab
. Oolony.
(b) Unprecedented influenza epidemio in the winter of 1918-19.

Only the following places could be termed towns, but with the exception of Pakpattan they are all quite small ones :-

| Tansil. |  | Nase of town. |  |  | Population. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pakpattan | ... | -.. | Pakpattan | ... | ... | 7,218 |
| Dipalpur | - | ... | Dipalpur | . | * | 3,054 |
|  |  |  | Haveli | * | ... | 2,010 |
|  |  |  | Atari | ... | .. | 1,880 |
|  |  |  | Hajra | ... | ... | 3,285 |

5. The following table gives"details of livestock at "Settlement" and Agricaltumiatok. "now." The Settlement figures refer to the cattle census of 1896-97 and those of "now" to cattle census of 1919-20:-_


There has been improvement in the number of all classes of livestook except.cows. The deficiency in the number of cows is connterbalanced by the increase in the number of cow-buffaloes. Milk of a cow buffalo is richer and gives better results in ghi than the cow's milk, and people prefer to keep one cow-buffalo to the keeping of more than one cow.

The price of bullocks, cows and cow-buffaloes has more than doubled since Settlement.- Even an average bullock costs Rs. 100 or more and a cow Ra. 80 or more. However, for the purposes of ploughing, etc., the local supply of bullocks is not enongh and people have to purchase animals from outside. By the advent of the colonization of the Nili Bar, the demand for bullocks will farther increase and the local sapply of bullocks decrease, due to extension of cultivation and contraction of pastoral areas.
6. The quinquennial averages as well as the figures for the last two Eginfell.
years are given below in inches:-

| Tuhull |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1898.99 \\ 1908-04 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1904-05 \\ & 1908-09 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1909-10 \\ 10 \\ 1918-14 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1919-20. | 1990-2L. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dipalpar | ** | ... | $8 \cdot 64$ | 15.55 | $9 \cdot 26$ | 15*47 | $7 \cdot 67$ | $1 \cdot 15$ |
| Pakpettan | $\cdots$ | ** | 576 | 12-4 | 11.97 | 14:4 | $6 \cdot 39$ | 194 |

Paspattan lies on the sonth-west of the Dipalpur Tahsil and gets less rain than is the case in Dipalpur. The rainfall in this part of the country is very preoarious, and there are-from year to year-vast variations, both in ita quantity and the period, and hence the barani cultivation here is at the utmost only a precarious one. However, a good rainfall is of great help not only to the barani but also to the chahi, nahri and sailab cultivation. Rains produce grass in the waste areas and this diminishes the necessity for growing of fodder orops.
7. (a) Canals. - Canal irrigation in these two tahails is done by the Upper Itrigation. Sutlej Inundation Canals and in the Pakpattan Tahsil some irrigation is done also by the Kitchin Canal system. The Opper Sutlej Inundation Canals include Katorah, Khanwah, Upper Sohag and Lower Sohag and the Kitchin Canal system includes Kitchin, Irving and Mahdi Khan Canals. The tail of Katorah ends in the north-eastern corner of the Dipalpur Tahsil and irrigation from it in the Dipalpur Tahsil is limited to small areas and is unsatisfactory.

The former set of canals (Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal) is under the management of the lrigation Department and is in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarlers at Montgonery, and the latter stt is urder the ontrol of the Deputy Commissioner of the Montgomery District. The Kitchin
canals are ran more or less on a zamindari system and in every reapect eney are inferior to the Upper sutlej Inundation Canals. The heads of the Katorah, Kbanwah and Upper Sohag are in the Lahore District;'and that of the Lower Sohag in the Dipalpur Tahsil and those of the Kitchin canals in the Pakpattan Tahsil.

The Hajiwah Canal which is one of the Lower'Sutlej Inndation Canale and takes off from the river in the south-western corner of the tahsil does hardly any irrigation in this tract. Since Settlement there have been some improvements in the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals and some minora bave been newly dug or extended. The necessary details have been given in my assessment reports.

However, the Sutlej Falley Project has alresdy been taken' in hand and all the above described canals will be absorbed in that project.
(b) Wells. -There has been a great improvement in the number of wells and also in the average matured ares per well.

The level of sub-soil water has-due to canal irrigation, ete.,-considerably risen, hence there has been appreciable improvement in the average matured ares per well.

New wells have been sunk in large numbers in the Nahri tract. The canals here being only inundation ones, the wells are almost a neoessity for making the rabi (whest and other) orops a success. The production of pure chahi crops in the two Bar circles and specially in the Bar circle of the Pakgattan Tahsil where the sub-soil water is very deep - is quite a laborioua task. In years of bad rainfall large portions of the chahi erops are consumed by the tenants' cattle.

I give below some statistics regarding wells :-


In kharif the wells are not mach used and only some spring fodder crops (e.g., chari, maize, etc., ) are grown on them and in a few cases also some cotton in the superior fields close to the well cylinder: The average of the matured area per well varies with the quantities and period of the canal and river supplies available for the chahi area. Good and timely rainfall belpu oxtension of chahi cultivation.

The cost of making a well has in rreased very much, and it tangee between Rs, 1,000 or more for the Bar wells to Rs. 700 for a well in the Bet.

Quite an appreciable percentage of the new wells under construction proves failure due to mistakes on the part of the masons and sinkers or due to unsuitable stratum of earth below the selected sites.
8. Since Scttlement the cultivated area has considerably increased and specially so in the Pakpattan lahsil. The following table gives, for different classes of oul-

## Cultivation.

 tivation, the increase or decrease as compared with settlement figures:-

The increase in the chahi-nahri and nalari areas is the result of improvement in canal irrigation and particularly so. in the case of Upper Sohag. The fact that some of the old pure chahi areas have also benefited from the canal irrigation has entailed some reduction of pure chahi area in the Dipalpur Tahsil.

The increase in the sailab area in the Dipalpur Tahsil is partly due to the transfer of some of Bet villages of the Ferozepore District to this Tahsil and partly to the favourable turn of the river and consequent extension of cultivation of the areas thus thrown out. The decrease of the sailab area in the Pakpattan Bet is partly due to some of the riverain area being cut off from this Tahsil at the time of laying of the permanent riverain boundary and partly to the unfavourable action of the river.

The extension in the nahri and chahi-nahri cultivation in the Pakpattan Tahsil is the result of the exeavation and extension of some of the canal minors and of sinking of new wells.

Colonization of a few new Sohag. Para Colony Chaks and breaking up of some of the private proprietary waste area are tho other canses of increase in the cultivated area of this Tahsil. There is still considerable scope for extension of cultivation in this Tahsil. The cultivation is still mostly in the hands of the tenants-at-will. However, since settlement, the percentage of the area under khudkasht has gone up, which is chiefly due to the following reasons:-
(a) Increase in the number of owners and a favourable change in their attitude towards agricultural works.
(b) The attraction due to the rise in prices of the agricultural produce.
(c) The system of cultivation through servants practised by some of the large landlords.
I give below some particulars of the cultivating occupanoy :-

| Percentage of aree entivivied, | Ornern .. ...\} | Settioment <br> Now |  | Dipalpur. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Pakpattar. } \\ -2828 \\ 28.11 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 889 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2401 |  |
|  |  | Eettlement ... | ... | 361 | - 26 |
|  | Oscopanoy tonanta $\cdots$... | Now ... | ... | 8.18 | 08 |
|  |  | Setitiment ... | ... | -17 | -16 |
|  | mante ireo of rent .." $\{$ | Now ... |  | 1.29 | 74 |
|  |  | Sortlement ... | ... | 8:39 | 95-38 |
|  | Torantent-vill peging rent in tind or gath. | Now | $\cdots$ | $79 \cdot 54$ | 79.07 |

Rainfall here is scanty and prearious hence any systematical barant oultivation is not practical. Well cultivation, unless it is helped by canals or river floods or by grod rainfall, is a laborious task and not very profitable, and it is partioularly so in the Bar Circles. With the exception of the small area on a few scattered wells in the Bar Circle the cultivation is confined to the tracts which recoive canal irrigation or river floods. System of Agricalture has been fully deseribed in Chapter III of Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fa! an's Final Settlement Report and there have been no important changes sinoe then.
9. No hard-and-fast rule exists regarding rotation of crops. As much Harvestand cropa. land as the cultivator and his plough animals can manage and the seasonal conditions and the means of irrigation permit is put und r plough every year.

No area is left fallow if it can be helped. Only in some of the kallar affected villages the chabi area is divided by the Kambohs in two or more parts and by turns each part is left fallow for a year. Unless they do this the land gets so exhausted and the outturn of the crop is so poor that it does not repay the labour and cost of cultivation." Manuring of the fielde is hardly done except for growing vegetables, sugarcane and tobacco in chati fields or in some of the wheat and maize fields which lie near wells or abadis.

Weeding is generally confined to sugarcane or vegetable crops. If the canals begin flowing early, a considerable area is sown with kharif crops, including cotton. However, if they cease to flow too smon, then the wells have to be worked comparatively early to irrigate some of the conveniently situated cotton and rice fields. If the canals continue working long enough, all the canal commanded khali area is given a flushing for the sowing of Rabi.

In the Bet when some new culturable land is thrown out by the riverto start with generally - Churral and Masar are grown ón it, and afterwards when it improves in quality then superior crops are sown in it. Scientific methods of cultivation are unknown here. The crops grown are the same as at settlement (1998).' However, cultivation of American 4. 1 . cotton has been introduced by some well.to-do and intelligent zamindars. in some of the chahi and chahi-nahri fields. For rice cultivation a larger area is now sown by transplanting the seedlings than was the case at Settlement, but the system of growing rice by throwing seed broadcast has not as yet been quite given up. The percentages of kharif and rabi crops are as follows:-

| Tahasil. |  |  |  | Kharif. | Rati. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dipalpar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $28 \cdot 49$ | $71 \cdot 51$ |  |
| Pakpatt?n | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $8 \cdot 1$. | 6889 |

Fodder crops are now grown on a larger percentage of the cultivated area than was the case at Settlement. It is partly due to contraction of pastoral areas and partly to the fact that the tenant is the master of the situation, and, as he hardly pays any rent for the ares under the fodder crops he grows fodder to his heart's content.

The percentage of the area under gram has gone ap because now Goja (mixed wheat and gram) is grown in soms of those areas where formeriy only pure wheat used to be grown. The zamindar believes that in the case of Goja he is certain to have some roturn of his labour and expense, i.e., in good year wheat would sucoeed and in dry year though wheat myy go failure yet gram would mature. I give below the average annual percentages. of the important crops:-

| Tahsil. | Eise. | Til. | Cottos. | Kharit fodder. | Whent. | Eariey. | gram. | Rab fodder. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dipalpur | 4.79 | 1.54 | 888 | 1271 | 48-40 | 8 c 6 | 884 | 11.61 |
| Pakpatan ... | $2 \cdot 64$ | 2.34 | $7 \times 3$ | 1078 | 98-16 | 1.47 | 1014 | 10.89 |

The rainfall here is irregular and precarious, the canals only inundation ones and the Satlab irripation depends on the vagaries of river Sutlej, hence there are, from year to year, vast fluctuations in the percentage of the area failed (kharaba).

The element of fluctuating assessment based on matured areas has been muoh extended now and therefore the allowance of kharaba is quite an inportant factor in the annual assessment. The kharaba averages for different classes of cultivatien during the selected cycle years (1914.15 to 1915-17 and 1918-19) were as fnllows :- "•

|  | Ciahi, ohabisnilab aud abi. | Cbabi nshri. | Nabri. | Sailab. | Baradi. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kharit | 7.98 | $9 \cdot 65$ | 12:69 | 28.50 | 29.91 | 18.76 |
| Rabi | 1.36 | 1.46 | 8.73 | 535 | 21.08 | -24 |
| On both harvesta .. | ¢* |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 716 |
| Holdingr and tenencies. |  | 10. The number of zamindari estates in the two tahsils is as follows:- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dipalpur | - | Bar. | Kannoh. | Sorag. | Bet. | Toial. |
|  |  | 8 | 24 | 34 | 37 | 103 |
|  |  |  | Sohag-Para* |  |  |  |
| Pakpattan |  | 18 | *** | 25 | 54 | 97 |

Excluding the area of the Crown land and the zamindari estates the average cultivated ares yer proprietary holding is as follows:-


Thus the size of holdings is not small. In the Bet circles some of the holdings are owned by a large number of proprietors jointly. Of the different land-owning tribes of this tract only the Kambohs and Mahtams possess small holdings. If the zamindari estates are included then the average cultivated area per owner of tie different tribes in the two tahails work out as follows:-

|  |  |  | Dipaliust. | Pakpattan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wattus | .. | ... | 19 | 28 |
| Sayads ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | ... |
| Jat (Mabammadan) | .. | $\ldots$ | 17 | ... |
| Kamboha | ... | - | 15 | ... |
| Mabtame .. | ... | ... | 7 |  |
| Qurasheer | ... | ... | 36 | - 17 |
| Pathans | $\ldots$ | ... | 83 |  |
| Jat (Sikha) | ... | : | 27 | 28 |
| Khatris | ... | $\ldots$ | 45 | 67 |
| Aroras | .. | .* | 17 | 14 |
| Joyas ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 4 |

Thus the cultivated area per owner except the Mahtams and Joyas is sufficient. The different sets of Joys owners own land in more than one village in the Bet and thus the above given aversge per owner in their oase is not quite a true one. They are more fond of cattle than of cultivation of land and a good many of them are ad ticted to cattle lifting.

Tenancies.-The moat of the cultivated area is with tenants-at-will and ossh rent is paid on only an insignificant fraction of it. On most of the are with tenants at-will rent is realised in kind (i.e, on $70-13$ per cent. of the total cultisated area in the Dipalpar Tahsil and $71 \cdot 11$ per cent. in the Pakpattan Tahsil). Cash rent is paid on only 1.80 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Dipalpur Tahsil and 1.4:3 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Pakpattan Tahsil. The rates of rent sball be discussed under the heading "The landlord's share."
11. The percentages of the cultivated area sold since Settlement with Alienation of lasd an I laod valo?. detail as to zamindar and non-zamindar vendees are noted below. The sales of Crown land bave been excluded :-

| Tabeil. | Circle, | To mamioders | To others. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dipalpur | PBar | $2 \cdot 48$ | 779 | $8 \cdot 21$ |
|  | ! Khanmah $\quad .$. | 488 | 8.04 | 767 |
|  | \} Sohag | $2 \cdot 54$ | $2 \cdot 87$ | 481 |
|  | Bet $\quad .0$ | 1.44 | 47 | 191 |
|  | (Total Tahail ... | 8.08 | $8 \cdot 18$ | 5.27 |
| Pakpattan | [Bar .. | 24 | 7 | 8.1 |
|  | Sohag-Parn ... | 1.6 | 18 | 88 |
|  | \| Bet . ... | $6 \cdot 6$ | 20 | 7.6 |
|  | (Total Tohsil ... | $2 \cdot 8$ | 17 | 460 |

The above table shows that the major portion of the area sold has gone to the vendees of the zamindars' class. ut of the area sold to non-zamindars a good deal be'onged to the vendors of the non-zamindar class. The sales are the highest in the Khanwalf circle of the Dipalpur Tahsil and the Bet circle of the Pakpattan Tahsil. In Khan wah circle a good many estates are affected with kallar and the Khanwah Canal has not been working very satisfactorily. Besides that, the Kamboh proprietors in this circle poseese petty holdings and bave not the resources of getting through bad years without alienating or encumbering some of their lands. The river action in the Bet of Pakpattan has been very unfavourable in the past few years and since Settlement there has been much contraction in the sailab areas. The proprietary body in the Bet is rather weak. These facts explain large alienations of land in that circle.

As regards mortgages, it may be said that there is less area under mortgage now than it was at Settlement. The percentages of the cultivated area under mortage are :-


| Dipslpar ... |  | $\ldots\left\{\left.\begin{array}{lll} \text { Bar } & \ldots & \cdots \\ \text { Khapwab } & . . & \cdots \\ \text { Sobag } & \ldots & \cdots \\ \text { Bet } & \ldots & \cdots \\ \text { lotal Tahail } & \cdots \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  | At Settlement (1893). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Now }(1916-18 \text { to } \\ 1919-20) . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. A. } \quad \text { H: } \\ & \text { E1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{150}{8 .}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 2600 | 89 |
|  |  |  |  | 2248 | 68 |
|  |  |  |  | 1868 | 69 |
|  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{2} 189$ | 78 |
| Pakpatian | * |  |  | Settlement, 1843-96. | Now 1015-16 to 1919\%20. |
|  |  | ¢ Bar ... | $\cdots$ | $\mathrm{Ra}_{32} \mathrm{~L}_{15} \mathrm{P}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}_{6} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Sobag-Para |  | 21410 | 85 |
|  |  | " ${ }_{\text {Bet }}$ |  | 2062 | 60 |
|  |  | ( 10 tal ${ }^{\text {Mahsil }}$ | ** | 2187 | 73 |

The price of land in the two tahsils has, since Settlement, more than trebled. The high rate of the present average price in the Har circle of the Dipalpur Tahsil is due to a recent purchase of a village at a bigh price by S. Mohammad Husain of Sher Garh, who is a member of the local Legislative Council. The high price in the Bar circle is partly due to the fact that generally the area sold includes chahi area with a share in the well.
12. Miscellaneous income of zamindars consists of profits from agricultural stock and Dharrat. In some villages they occasionally make some income from the Macellaneoos income and dobta sale of wood or saltpetre (shora). The latter is generally allowed to be collect-
ed and purified by contractors. It is difficult to make any correct estimate of such income.

Income from Dharrat is considerable, but it is devoted chiefly to the common expenses of the village and feeding of the visitors, etc. The following figures give some vague idea of such income:-


Floating debts in the two tahsils, as estimated by the Naib-Tahsildars, are, Dipalpur Tahsil Rs. 24, $1: 442$ and Pakpattan Tahsil Rs. 676,160. It is very difficult to estimate correctly the amount of the floating debts of the land-owning classes. I had neither the time nor the facilities for starting a regular enquiry regarding debts. The Naib-Tahsildars in sending up estimates of such debts had to depend on the version of the zamindars. The zamindars knew that it was to their interest to show that they were heavily under debts and I suspect, that the zamindars have exaggerated matters. However, there is no doubt that indebtedness is much heavier in the Dipalpur Tahsil than in the Pakpattan.

The general rate of interest is 3 pies per rupee per month, i.e.: $\quad 18.75$ per cent. per annum and the rate differs in accordance "with the status of the debtor. However, the high prices of the agricultural produce during the last few years have helped the zamindars in clearing off some portion of their debts. Village Co-operative Societies have been established in about 40 villages in the Dipalpur Tahsil and efforts are being made to start the work in Pakpatton Tahsil also. If this movement progresses favourably, it will be a boon to the zamindars and specially to the Dipalpur zamindars.

## CHafter II.-Fiscai History.

13. Concerning the revenue system in vogue in the two Sutlej tahsils Berly bintory. during the reign of the Mughal kings no information is fortheoming. During the Sikh times the tract was divided into taluqas. The whole of the Dipalpur Tahsil, as now constituted, along with Cis-Ravi portion of the Gugera Tahsil, was included in the Lahore province, while the remainder formed a part of the Multan Suba. During the Sikh rule both the assessments and realizations of revenue were generally made at a casil valuation at current market rates or something more of a slare of the estimated yield of standing grain crops. This system was then known by the aame of Kankut. In the Khalsa villages collections were generally made in cash, while the Jagirdars often took their dues in kind in the estates held by them in Jagir. For the grain crops the share of the State was generally $\frac{t}{}$ on well irrigated (chahi) cultivation and $\frac{1}{3}$ on sailab or barani. Zabti cash rates were generally charged at the rates of Ra. 5 or Rs. 6 per acre
for tobscoo and at Rs. $女$ or Rs. 5 per acre for cutton. Wells were sometimes assessed at lump rate which ranged from Rs. 10 or Rs, 12 to Rs. 2) per well. Innumerable cesses at uncertain and fluctuating rates were also oharged over and above the regular demand.
14. The first summary settlement of the district was made between Summary nad revised ettlemento. 1848 and 1851 and exclusive of Jagirs, Rs. 1,7j,571 and Rs. 40,157 were assessed on Dipalpur and Pakpattan iabsils, respectively. These were wholly fixed assessments, and for arriving at them the Settlement Officer (Mr. Cooks) had to depend on the collections of the past few years as shown in the pipers of the former Sikh rulers whioh were migguiding and untrustworthy for several reasons. Soon after the Settlement there was a heavy fall in the prices of the agricultural produce and a wide failure of irrigation from the $K$ hanwah Canal. The second summary settlement was consequently made by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Marsden, in 1852 (i.e., only a year after the completion of Mr. Cock's settlement). Major Marsden's assessments too were totally fixed. He imposed Rs. 1,33,063 on Dipalpur Tahsil and Rs. 42,693 on Pakpattan Tahsil. These figures, while excluding assigned revenue Jagir included fixed abiana assessed on canal-irrigated lands in Dipalpur.

Major Marsden's local knowledge obtained by pursinally in ppecting almost all the estates and some useful information gathered fro $n$ land-owners and former officials, gave him a considerable assistance in adjusting the leunand with a fair degree of accuracy. However, shortly after this settlement some important changes took place in the condition of several parts of the district. In the Dipalpur Tahsil altarations were affected in the Khanwah Canal which greatly benefited the lower villages near Dipalpur at thy cost of upper ones (near Hujra) and realizations in kind had to be resorted to in the latter set of estates. In Pakpattan a contraction took place in the river saila').

The regilar Settlement:
The regular settlement was started by Mr. Vane Agnew in 1852.
Being much impressed with the uncertainty of local nahri and sailab cultivations, which were liable to vast and frequent variations, Mr. Vanes Agnew, in 1855, proposed to put both under a system of fluctuating assessment. His proposal was, however, not approved and fixed assessments were sanctioned for all estates, except the chnal-irrigated, where fixed jama was divided into two parts :-Mal or land revenue, and abiana or water rent. Water-rent could be remitted, on the failure of the canal supplies, by distriot officers without reference to higher authorities, wheress land revenue was invariably recoverable whether the canal irrigation failed or not. In the beginning of the year 1556 Captain Elphinston assumed charge of the dettlement and assessed the whole of the district. He too imposed fixel assessments all round, i.e., Rs. 1,33,578 on the Dipalpur Tahsil and Ks. 47,530 on the Pakpattan Tahsil. These figures included Jagirs as will as Rus. 21,198 and Rs 580 on account of canal revenue in Tahsils Dipalpur and Pakpattan, respectively. The working of the regalar Settlement cannot be described as succesful. The river sailab, which was very extensive at about the time of framing assessments, began to dwindle immediately after, and the affliction was conspicuous in the riverain estateg when the revised settlement was commenced in 1868. In Dipslpur Tahsil there was an extensive development of canal irrigation. Some canal-irrigated villages, due to nahri area extensions, soon becaine under-assessed as compared with non canal-irrigated estates. There was alss an extension of cultivation resulting in the formation of a large number of new estates. Emigration of tenants to the newly canal-irrigated lands intensified to no small extent the distress of the riverain villages.

The first revised settlement of the district was begun by Mr. (afterwards Sir Patrick) Roe in February 1868. In 1870 Mr. Roe had to make over the charge of the settlument of the Sutlej Tahsils to Mr. Purser. The chief characteristic of the reassessment was the new system of assessment introduced for nahri lands, i.e., a fluctuating assessment at crop rates per matured acre. Mr. Purser's proposals to put aapabland in the riverain villages under fluctuating assesment were not
approved. His assessments were sanctioned for 29 years with effect from Kharif 187:-74 and were Rs. 2,32,469 and Rs. 58,005 for the Dipalpur and Pakpattan Tahsils, respectively.

The transfer of the responsibility of paying the whole of the fluctuating Working of the lot pevised settement cansl rates, from the landlord to the teaant, was in the Sotlej Tobrila. one of the ohief characteristics of the revised settlement. They were, from the very beginning, paid wholly by the tenart, but the landlord throughout the Dipalpur Thail had to reduce his batairste from $1 / 3 \mathrm{rd}$ to $1 / 4$ th on purely nahri crops the practical effect of this transfer Was the conversion of the canal rates into occupier's or water rates. During the term of the reviced settlement there was a considerable extension of cultivated area, more especially in the canal commanded tracts of the two tahsils. The estates newly founded in Crown waste covered a major portion of this increase. Sailab, which prior to the revisod settlement had begun to diminish and brought about distress and deterioration in the riverain villages, increased again and very nearly approached $\mathrm{i}^{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{s}$ former level. The number of newly sunk wells rose by leaps and bounds, :nore particularly in Dipalpur, while the comparative increase in population and cattle was specially large in Pakpattan. The construction of the Lower Sohag-Para Canal and colonization of the Government waste resulted in an upheaval in the conditions of the central and eastern portion of the Pakpattan I'ahsil. Mr. 'urser's assessment was, on the whole, light. However, a few riverain estries, where sailab was soarce felt the pressure of the new demand, but it was not due so mach $t$, its stiffoess as to the unsuitability of the system of fixed assessment to the riverain tract.

The Sohag-Para Colony was formed duriag the term of the 1st revised settlement. Except a fixed malikana at the rate of Re. 1 per 10 acres of the total area held under lease, an entirely tluctuatiog assessment at consolidated land revenue
and water rates per cropped area was sanctioned for it. The average annual demand for land revenue assessed on the colony during the quinquennial 1891. 92 to 1895.06 under the above system was. Rus. $16, y, 2$ exclusive of remissions of half rabi rates on orops irrigated by new wells. The dem and for water-rates and malikans during the same pariod averaged Rs. 44,64 ; and Rs. 6,518, res. pectively.
15. The second revisod settlement of the two Sutlej Tahsils was done

## Second revind settlement.

 along with that of the Ravi Tahsils by Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fagan. The new assessments sanotioned for this Settlement were Rs. 1,54,848 for Fakpattinn and Rs 2,07,545 for Dipalpur and were introduced from Kharif 189 s in the former tahsil and from Rabi 1898 in the latter. Impressed, like his predecessors, with the scantiness and capriciousness of rainfall, and the fact that the ca nals were not perennial, Mr. Fagan proposed partly fixed and partly fluctuating system of assessment which proved most appropriate. Both the tahsils were divided into \& assessment circles each, i.e., (1) Bar, (2) Khanwah, (3) Sohag-Para and (4) Bet in Pakpattan Tahsil and (1) Bar, (2) Khanwah, (3) Sohag and (4) Bet in Dipalpur $T^{\text {ahsil. }}$In framing half-net assots estimates and verenue rates for different assessment circles and soils, the Settlement Officer had to depend entirely on produce estimates as the oash rents were too uncommon to furnish any guide to assessment. The average matured crop areas of the years 1891 -92 to 1895-96 were taken as the basis of the produce estimates and the assesement rates were worked out on the average of the cultivated areas as shown in the area statements of those years. The term "cultivated area" was then used to signify the ares actually sown once or oftener during the year and did not include land lying temporarily fallow.

A reforence is invited to paragraph 83 of the Final Settlement Report of 1899. In Sohag-Para Colony Chaks, which wete dealt with in a separate Assessment Report, the figures of the new measurements being available, the rates were worked out on the "cultivated area" in the proper sense of the term.

Pure chahi and barani cultivations were put under a fired assessment and nabiri, abi and sailab under fiactuating assessmant. Kegarding chahi-
nahri cultivation the assesament was an amalgamation of the two aysterns, i.e., the profits due to chahi were put under fixed assessment. while those due to nahri were subjected to a fluctuating one. The fluctuating assessment on nabri and chahi-nahri was made chargeable on the "sown area" throughout the two tahsils. Regarding sailab and abi it was made leviable in the Bet circles of the two tahsils on the matured area and in the Khanwah and Sohag circles of the Dipalpur Tahsil on the sown areas. The cansl sdrantage rate (nalri-parta) was held chargeable only once during the whole year even though within that period two or more successive crops were grown in the same field (paragraph 54 of Final Settlerment Report). The ssilab ratos too were payable only once during the year except that when an inferior crop was followed by the superior crop within the year the diference between the two rates was held chargeable on the Ind crop. Chahi-sailab cultivation was not reongnized as a separate class and all the land irrigated from wells, whether in receipt of river sailab or not, was treated as chahi (paragraph $\mathbf{7}$ of Final Settlement Report). Out of sailab crops, rice, til, cotton, tobacco and wheat were considered as superior crop and al! the rest as inferior. Out of the total culturable waste contained in any estate in the Bar circles an ares equivalont to the total cultivated phus fallow area of the year 189j-96 was exempted fron payment of land revenue and the rest was treated as an excess waste on whichan average rate of Re. $0-0-y$ per acre was charged.

This combination of the two systems of assessment as desoribed in the preceding lines was introduced in the Sohar-Para Oolony also. The revenue rates sanctioned and the assessment imposed on the different assessment circles are given below :-

Reverue rates and asessment of 1898 (Pakpatian Tahsil).


## Bevenwe rates and azsessment of 1898 （Tahsil Dipalpwr）．

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\hline
\end{tabular}

The canal advantage rate was fixed higher for the Nahri cultivation in Sohag＊ Para Colony chaks than for that in the rest of the two tahsils，and the reasons for this differential treatment are not far to seek．These chaks being conveniently situated had better command of water supply and the percentage of their permissible areas（i．e．，Haq area）was 66，whereas it was only 33 for the old villages．The only cbange that has occurred in the system of assessment after Mr．Fagan＇s Settlement is that in the Sohag－Para Colony chaks the canal advantage rate has since 1910 been raised from lie． 1 per acre sown to Re．1－2－0 per acre matured／oide letter No．2268－S．（Revenue and Agriculture），dated 6th September 1900，from the Chief Secietary to the Punjab Government，to the Senior Seeretary to the Finanoial Commissioners， Punjab．］

16．The working of the second revised Settlement may well be des－ cribed a success．The demand was paid with

Warking of the acoond revised Suttie． ment and the axintiog demend． cribed a success．and the contingency of suspension and remissions of land revenue on a large scale never arose．．

I give below igures of suspensions and remissions for the last 10 years:-

| Year. |  | Paspattar Tabal. |  | Dipalpue Tabil |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Suspensions. | Remissions, | Suspengions | Reminaione. |
| 1912-18 | $\ldots$ | 886 | 254 | 444 | ... |
| 1913-14 | ... | 547 | 414 | '765 | ... |
| 1914-15 | $\cdots$ | 36 | 187 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 1915-16 | ... | 368 | 524 | ... | ... |
| 1918-17 | ... | 84 | 179 | . ... | … |
| 1917-18 | ... | i* | 137 | ... | ... |
| 1918-19 | ... | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | 25 | - ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1919-80 | ... | ... | 80 | ... |  |

The details of the demands and the realizations for the selected oyole of years are given in statement 15 and paragraph 8 of my assessment reports of the two tahsils and the summary of "Demand" figures is given below-

PAKPATTAN TAHSIL.


## Chapter ill.-Revision of becorids.

17. Re-measurement in the Bet Circles was confined to villages within the reach of river floods and the remaining villeges were treated just as the villages in the Messurement. upland circles and dealt with under Appendix XXI of the Settlement Mannual.

Regarding riverain area, Survey Departroent laid down the Chandas on the spot and supplied the Settlement staff with plotted Masawis on which the Patwaris completed the field maps. For Pakpattan Tahsil plotted Masawis were received in the middle of winter 1920-21, but for Dipalpur they were were received till March 1921, and so the whole staff of the latter tahail had
to be deputed in the Bet Circle to complete the measurements in time. They succeeded in finishing the measurements before the river flood season.
(a) Re-measurement had to be done also in 100 other villages which though not liable to river floods yet, had such a large number of fields with changed boundaries that tarmim could not be carried out there accurstely. Altogether 234 villages were re-measured.
(b) In 203 villages the fields* with changed boundaries were 20 per cent. or less of the total number of fields and the ordinary tarmim was carried out in them.
(c) In 321 villages where percentage of " $D$ " class fields (fields with changed boundaries) was more than 20 per cent. and less than 60 per cent., a modified system of map correction was adopted as follows :-

It was first ascertained in each case whether a sufficient number of corners of unchanged fields or similar other permanent and recognizable marks at reasonable distance from each other were available in the village area. If such marks were found to exist then any three such marks were presumed as forming s triangle and the sides of such triangle were ohained on the spot and measured by scale on the map. In case the distances given by chain and by scale tallied then the existing fields were marked out on the map with the help of those fixed points and these points were used just as were used the Chandas on the plotted Masawis supplied by the Survey Department

1
The new feld mapa and index maps
18. Three copies of the map of each village have been prepared :-
(a) May prepared on the spot.
(b) A copy of (a) above on Masawis.
(c) A copy of (a) above on cloth.
(a) would remain in the district office, (b) in the tahsil office and (c) with the Patwaris for girdawari work.

Regarding the riverian villages one set of Masawis showing only the boundaries of the villages has also beea supplied by the Survey Dapartment. The boundaries of all villages, as finally sanctioned and fised, have been shown in these Masawis and these Masawis have also been sent to the District Revenue Record room.

For all villiges two copies of index maps at the scale of 240 karams to an inch have been prepared. One copy has been supplied to each Patwari and the other has been consigned to the revenue record room with the village maps. Mujmali map of each tahsil was prepared from these index maps, and one copy of it was sent to Map Publication Offiou, Calcutta, for being printed.
19. In addition to the maps the new stauding record-of-rights contains The reoordoferighte (Docoments is-
oladed). the following documents : -
(i) The geneological table.-This has been drawn up on a continuous sheet of paper for each village. It was cheoked, corrected and brought up to date on the spot. These tables have ibeen placed in a separate portfolio for each village. The documents enumerated below have been bound up in one or more than one volume according to the size of the estate.
(ii) A preliminary Robkar showing the notifioation of the Local fovernment sanctioning the revision of records.
(iii) Inder of field numbers and khatannis.
(iv) Index radif war showing the names of owners and tenants with their respeotive khatas in alphabetical order.
(0) Jamabandi.-This is an exact copy of the chatauni compiled during measurement and attested by the field kanungo, NaibTahsildar and Tahsildar. The jamabandi was generally prepared immediately after the Naib-Tahsildar had completed
his final attestation apd is thus the jamabandi for the year of measurement. - But in riverain estates the Masawis from the Survey Department having been received late and there being apprehension of interraption by river inundations, the copying out of khataunis into jamabandis was postponed till the measurements in all the villages liable to river floods were finished. A few changes that occurred between the date of attestation of jamabandi and the announcement of the new jama were entered on mutation register and given effect to in the bachh.
(vi) Statement of revenue assignment.-This was written at the same time as the jamabandi. Necessary additional entries based on the revision of Muati files were made afterwards.
(vi) Statement of rights in wells.-It was prepared during the progress of measurements and careful attestation made of its entries by the Tahsil officers.
(eiii) The village administration paper.-In this district no Wajib-ulArz was prepared, nor attested at last settloment (1893). However, the record of 1872 Settlement included some such entries, though not quite in the form now in une. In accordance with the existing instructions and rules a Wajib-ul-Ara has now been compiled for each village. All the disputed entries were heard and decided by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
(ix) Mutations sanctioned since the last quadrennial attestation.
( $x$ ) Order of the Settlement Officer delermining the assessment of the vill-age.-This order details the new demand, the date of introduction of the new assessment, deduction allowed due to deferred assessments, protective leases and Inams, and the instalments and dates on which they are payable.
(xi) Order of the Setilement Officer distributing the fixed assessment.This contains the abstracts of the land and new tariqa bachh (method of distribution) and gives all necessary details regard. ing the latter. The original orders are on the bachh files. A list showing new Jama per well is also given.
20. The question of consolidation of estates was taken up and settled at last Settlement by Sir Patrici Fagan, but in

Consolidation of astates and amalgamation of Ishtamali Oknhat. a part of the Bar circle in the Pakpattan Tabsil he conid not carry out any changes because before his enquiry into this matter was completed the measuroments had been finished and the records completed. I took up this matter again. It was further found that the amalgamation of Dakhli Kharji Chaks also rieeded revision. A report on the sulject was submitted to the Commissioner of Multan Division in my letter No. 706, dated the 17th September 1920, and the final orders of the Finaticial Commissioner were received in his Senior Secretary's letter No. 91 796-8, dated 29th April 1921, and letter No. 91-$796-8$, dated the 12th May 1921, to the Conmissioner of Multan.

As regaids the joint responsibility for the payment of land revenue and the cesses no notification has been made but such responsibility has never been. enforced. As a result of amalgamation of estates and measurement of the isolated blocks of Crown waste area the number of estates in Dipalpur and Pakpattan now stands at 503 and 411, respectively, against 482 and 391 at Settlement of 1898.
31. The official date of commencement of Settlement operations was

## Progrew of work.

the 1st of Octyber 1919, but both Extra Assiptant Settlement Officer and myself did not join here till 27th October 1919 and good many of the subordinate staff arrived after that date. The Settlement forms and survey, equipment wire then ordered and Aks establishment organized. There was considerable delay in starting the field work as the Janch Partal files-which were prepared to
ascertain whether new messurement was necessary or tarmim would do-were not ready. The percentage of " $D$ " class fields changed since Settlement) was found generally high and a modified method of tarmim had to be adopted. As the Patwari staff had also to be trained no actual paimaish work oould. bestarted till February 1920. The work in connection with the fluctuating assessment in the two Sutlej tahsils is a heavy tax on the time of the Patwaris and Kanungos. Cattle enumeration in February 1920, the preparation of electoral rolls, etc., for the new councils and the census in 1921 entailed a considerable interruption of the paimaish work. The threatened strike by: the Patwaris in the summer of 1920 also indirectly affected the progress of the work to some extent. However, in spite of all this, the measurements in the Pakpattan Tabsil, excepting Bet circle, were finished before June 1921 and all the jamabandis prepared by December 1921. In Dipalpur Tahsil measurements were tinished by September 1921 and all the attestation fininhed and jamabandis filed by January 1922. The subordinate staff deserves credit for having completed the work punctually in the face of several interruptions. This satisfactory result is obiefly due to the good organization of work by my Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and his setting the example of devotion to duty and hard work.
22. New village note-hooks have been provided for all villages and Note-boeks. they have blank space for the entries of the statistics for the next 30 years. The village abstract note books are to be bound in volumes by assessment circles and the same will include :-
(a) A small soale map.
(n) Village assessment form showing the main statistics bearing on the assessment.
(c) Blank statement form for entering up the principal agricultural . statistics for the next 30 years.
(d) Copies of Settlement Officer's inspection note and order determining the assessment and also blank pages for remarks to be made in future by the Collector.
23. Since Settlement (1898) permanent boundary was laid down between the ruverain villages of the two Sutlej tahsils and those of the Farozepore-District and
Boandary and trijunotion pillars. the Bahawalpur State. There were a few boundary disputes between the Babawalpur and Sutlej Tahsil villages ana demarcation was done on the spot per records of the permanent boundary. Only one such dispute still remains to be settled. The existing trijunction pillars were built of bricks and mortar and were found in a bad state of repairs. They have been replaced by stone pillars measuring $1 \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet obtained from the quarries at Tarki. The price of pillars and cost of carriage was recovered from the zamindars. The new Sibhaddas are practically permanent marks. Small stone pillars have been fixed by the Survey Department on the base lines of the riverain villages.
24. The number of mutations sttested from the commencement of Settlement operations up to the end of June 1922 was as below:-

| Pakpattan | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 1}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dipalpar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{7 , 8 8 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 0 5}$ |  |

The work of mutation in these tahsils was not heavy as the proprietary holdings here are large.

The following cases were disposed off between 1st October 1919 to 30th June 1922 :-


In addition to the above some 987 miscallaneous Revenue Officer's cases were decided. The pending files of cases of all kinds have now been reduced to the minimum.

## CHAPTER IV.-Revigion of Assessment.

25. The settlement of the Montgomery District was due from Foreeath. October 1918, however the forecast report was submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Montgomery District only in January 1918 and the settlement operations commenced in October 1919. When reviewing the forecast report the Financial Commissioner considered that on the statistics then available an enhancement of 50 per cent. on the existing demand was justifiable and that it was not justifiable to take a lower estimate than an enhancement of 40 per cent. (paragraph 13 of Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 91 -623-B-2 of 6th June 1918, to the Revenue Secretary to Punjab Government).

A revision of the assessment of the two Sutlej tahsils was sanctioned, vide Punjab Government notification No. 2158-R., dated 8th October 1919.
26. (a) Circles.-There are three main natural sub-divisions of the two Sutlej tahsils and the same have been described in Chapter I of this report and with more details in the assessment reports.

In the Dipalpor, Tabsil there were four assessment circles (Bar, Khan, wah, Sohag and Bet) and the same were proposed to be continued.

According to the natural sub-divisions the Bar and the Bet circles had to be kept separate. It was only a question regarding the Nabri tract whether as in the past it should remain divided into two assessment circles, i.e., Khanwah (comprising of the villages irrigated from the Khanwah Canal), and Sohag (consisting of the villages dependent on irrigation from the Sohag Canals), or that they should be amalgamated into one. The amsigamation of the two circles would have resulted in a hage circle with such vast variations in the soils and the condition of villages in it that at the time of assessment it would have been difficult to make sufficient distinction between the best and the worst villages. Besides that amalgamation would have entailed some additional work in putting together the old figures. Hence the old arrangements were allowed to continue.

In Pakpattan Tahsil formerly there were four assessment circles, Bar, Khanwah-Sohag, Sohag-Para and Bet. As in Dipalpur Tahsil here too the Bar and the Bet had to be kept as separate assessment circles. Khanwah-Sohag was a small circle of 37 estates on the north-east of the tahsil. I did not see any good reason for keeping it as a separate assessment circle and proposed that the same should be abolished and its 18 villages which received irrigation from the Sohag Cantal should be tacked on to Sohag-Para circle and the remaining villages should be amalgamated with the Bar circle. Thas only three assessment circles were proposed for the future in accordance with the three
natural sub-divisions of the tahsil. At Settlement (1898) the 64 chaks of the Sohag. Yara Colony (46 in Pakpattan and 8 in Dipalpur) were dealt, with in a separate assessment report. Since then 9 more chaks were colonized in the Pakpattan Tahsil ia 1909-10. The majority of the colonists had acquired proprietary rights in their holdings, and therefore $I$ was of the opinion that there were no good reasons now for submitting a separate assessment report for the colony chaks and that they should be assessed along with the othar villages of those assessment ciroles in which they were geographically situated.

All the above proposals regarding the two tahsils were sanctioned,-vide the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 1-76"-91, dated 17th April 1920. It may be noted here that the area of Crown waste which has not been permanently alloted-and was neither measured at Settlement nor has it been measured now-has been excluded from the settlement operations. The number of estates has increased in the case of ${ }^{\prime}$ Dipalpur Tahsil from 482 to 503 and in Pakpattan from 391 to 411. This is due to :-
(i) some Crown lands surrounded by proprietary estates baving now been measured and constituted into separate estates;
(ii) the addition of some Taahudkhawahi estates (i.e., lands given on long leases) ;
(iii) transfer of some villages from the Ferozepore District to Dipal. pur Tahsil.
(b) Soils.-Here, as regards paysical qualities of land, there are only two kinds of soil, i.e., Gasra (loam) and Sikkand (hard clay). There are minute variations in Gasra soil as well as in Sikkand, but they are not very important. Sikkand areas exist in isolated blocks and I have not seen any suoh large block of Sikkand soil as to include the whole area of several villages.

In this tract of soanty and precarious rainfall means of irrigation are the most important factor regarding agriculture, and the natural varieties of the culturable soils do not count for muoh. As there were no good reasons for doing the, classification of the cultivated area per natural qualities of land, $T$ proposed that classification should be done only with reference to the kind of irrigation and that the following classes should be recognized in the Revenue Records :-

Chahi.-All fields which have received irrigation from a well during the year under measurement or had received such irrigation in two harvests during the last four years, provided that the well still exists and is fit for use.

Chahi-nahri. - Which ragularly receives irrigation from well as
well as canal.
Nahri.-As in chahi, a canal being considered a source of irrigation instead of a well.

Abi--Land regularly irrigated by lift from tank, jhil or creek of a river. Regular irrigation to be presumed as detailed under chahi.

Ohahi-sailab.-Sailab land wich also regularly receives irrigation - from a well.

Sailab. - Usually flooded or kept moist by river.
Barani.-Dependent on rain and not included in the above classes.
My proposals regarding soil classification were also sanctioned by the abovequoted letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners.
(o) Selected cycle of years.- On account of onntiouous extension of cultivation I had to confine my choice of the cycle of years to the last.

10'years and on $I$ selected the period comprising of years, i.e.. 191415 to 1916-17 and 1918-19. The years 1914-15 and 1916-17 were good and the other two rather bad. The following figuree give the averages of "rainfall" and "matured areas" and also the percentage of the matured on the total cultivated area :-

|  | Dipalifege |  | Pagraitay. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Avernge of the lint 10 yearn. | Average of tha plected oycle of jear. | Averige of the latt 10 ymars. | A verate of the eclected ayole of yearm |
| Rainfall | 18.37 | 12.91 | 18:21 | 11.18 |
| Matamed aves ... | 870,597 | 878,420 | 161,785 | 181,418 |
| Percentage of matored on the total cultivated aren. | 77.10 | 77'09 | 70゙81 | $68 \cdot 49$ |

The Financial Commissioner's approval of the above suggested cycle of years was conveyed in his Senior Secretary's letter quoted above.
(d) Prices.-One set of prices was recommended for both the Sutlej tahsils (Pakpattan and Dipalpur) and orders of the Financial Commisaioner for prices to be assumed for the assessment purposes, were conveyed in his Senior Secretary's letter No. 91-802-1, dated the 9th November 19:0, to the Commissioner of Multan Division. At Settlement (1898) Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fagan's enquiry regarding prices had extended over a period of thirty-four years. He had based his recommendations on the results of a special village enquiry. In my report I gave particulars of a period of 30 years (1889-90 to 1918-19).

I based my recommendations chiefly on the results of the village enquiry considered along with the rates entered in the circle note-books. For Kharif crops prices of the months of December and January were taken and for Rabi those of the months of June and July. I give below the prices of the principal crops assumed for the expiring settlement, those proposed by me and those finally sanctioned by the, Financial Commis-sioner:-

Price per mamnd (ia annas).


The rise in prices assumed as calculated per paragraph 376 of the Settlement Manual works out to 60 per cent. in the case of Dipalpur and 62 per cent. in the case of Pakpattan.

The prices of agricultural proluce are influeneed by different factors, and it is difficult to guess their future rise or fall. For instanoe, the average village price of cotton during. 1914-15 to 1918 -19 was 138 annas per maund, but during the winter 1920-21'no purchaser could be had for it in villages even at the rate of 96 annas per maund. It is true that the prices of agrioultural priduce have risen very high, but, along with them has also risen the standard of living of the land-owning classes. The different comwiodities (cloth metal, etc.) which a land proprietor must purchase bave considerably gone up in prices.
27. The estimate of produce per acre of each crop was based chiefly on Mr. (now Sir Patrick) Fagan's figure:. At ths time of writing of the assessment reports my experience of crops and crop experiments here was confined to only one kharif and one rabi in the case of Pakpattan and one kharif and two rabis in the case of Dipalpur. I proposed modifioations in Sir Patrick Fagan's assumed yields in rare cases, and only when the results of the crop experiments carried out by my staff and my personal enquiries convinced me of their propriety. The Financial Commissioner's view was that in the case of Pakpattan Tahsil the yields assumed by me were moderate and in some cases lenient.

The average yields assumed are given in Statements No. XIV of the assessment reports. Generally the rates assumed for Pakpaltan Tahsil are higher than those accepted for Dipalpur Tahsil. Soil of the Pakpattan Tabsil is better and has much less kallar ; besides that the cultivation in a large portion of Pakpattan Tahsil is comparatively newer than that in the Dipalpur Tahsil.
28. Deductiong for-
(a) Menial dues.
(b) Fodder.
(d) Other expenses.
(a) Menial dues.-In framing the produce estimate deductions were allowed on account of kind payments to the following menials :-

Kumhars (potter,-slso carrier of grain).
Tarthan (Carpenter).
Lohar (Blackamith).
Nai (Barber).
Chahre (Sweeper).
Dharwai (Weighman).
Mubsasil or thapi (oaretaker of orops).
Kaman (Winnower).
Laibar or lawa (reaper and cotton picker).
Moohi was allowed for at Settlement, but now he has been ignored. As a matter of fact he'neither renders any agricultural service to the proprietary body, nor does he receive any fixed payment. However, I have made allowance for payment to Chuhra, Dharwai, Thapi and Laihar which were not allowed for at Settlement. The system of payme:t of the menial dues in this ilaqa is a complicated affair, and I have discussed it in detail in my assessment report and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. The Financial Commissioner considered my proposal regarding deduction for menial dues rather liberal.

The table below shows the peroentages allowed by me for the different crops and in the different circles :-

Percentage of meniat /was on docieabla produce.

(b) Fadider. -. In working out the half-net assets the following deductions per working uell were made for the areas of crops which are cut for fodder for tenants' cactle and on which the landlord gets no share of produce :-


Kharif fodder exemptions were made out of chari and gowara. Re rabi in addition to the above exemptions which. concerned green wheat-the chahi turnip, senji, metha, spring chari and jawi were also exoluded from the produce estimate.

Due to the advent of Lower Bari Doab Oolony the tenant holds a still stronger position than that held by him at (1898) Settlement. On account of extension of cultivation the pastoral grounds have been furtber roduced and so the tenant's cattle have to depend mostly on crop fodder which the tenant grows as much as he likes. The landlord under the present conditions oannot question the discretion of the tenant in this respecr. The pastoral grounds in Dipalpur are more restricted than in Pakpattsn, hence the cultivation of fodder crops and its exemption from batai is larger in the former than it is in the latter.
(c) Other erpenses.-The landlord is responsible for the cost of the silt clearances which are done in canal water-courses during the closed season of the canal (i.e., winter). The same have been allowed for at the rate of-
Dipalpur $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Bar } & \ldots & 14 & \text { annas per acre-of nahri and chahi-nahri eown area. } \\ \text { Khanwah } & 12 & \text { ditto } & \text { ditto } & \text { ditto } & \text { ditto } & \text { ditto. } \\ \text { Sohag } & \ldots & 8 & \text { ditto } & \text { ditto } & \text { ditio } & \text { ditto }\end{array}\right.$ ditto..

The necessary details are given in paragraph 37 of the two assessment reports.

Generally the landlord advances some money to thẹ tenant free of interest and occasionally fails to realize back even the principal. In most cases he has slso to provide and renew from time to time the wood-work for the wells. Such items of erpense are hardly susceptible of arithmetical calculation, but all the same it is not justifiable to ignore them. For such expenses I have allowed out of the landlord's share of chahi and chahi-nahri produce :-
Dipalpur
Do.
Do.
Do.
Pikpatan
Ho.
Do.
Do.

|  | 3 per ce | in th | Bar circle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots$ | 2 do. | do. | Khawah circle. |
| ... | 2 do. | do. | Sohag sircle. |
| ... | 8 do | do. | Bet circle. |
| ... | 3 do. | do. | Bar circle. |
| ... | 2 do. | do. | Sohag-Yara circle, |
| ... | 2 do. | do. | Bet pircle. |

29. It has already been stated that rent is generally taken in kind.
The percentage of the cultivated area with the batai paying tenants-at-will is 79.10 in Dipalpur and $71 \cdot 21$ in Pakpattan. The area under oash rent is too small to be treated as a reliable basis for framing a half-net assets estimate in any assessment circle. The rates of batai are more or less different in the different assessment circles of the two tahsils. The most prevalent rate of batai on nahri cultivation is $\frac{1}{4}$ in Dipalpur Tahsil and $\frac{1}{8}$ in Pakpattan. There are several different practices regarding the payment of canal advantage rate (i.e., fluctuating nabri assessment) and ocoupiers' rate (abiana) leviable on nabri and chahi-nahri cultivation The necessary details are given ia statement No. 9 of the assessment reports and the subject has been discussed in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the assessment reports.

However, on 99 per cent. of the total batai paying nabri and chahinahri area in the Dipalpur Tahsil and os about $\frac{9}{4}$ ths of the total of such areain the Pakpattan Tahsil, the landlord pays the canal advantage rate and the tenant pays the abiana.

For working out the true rate of rent of nahri and chahi-nahri cultivation the canal advantage rate where puid by tenant-nas added to the landlord's share of batai and abiana when paid by landlord deducted from it. In addition to the ordinary rate of batai, in most of the villages, the landlord realizes an additional due called malikana or khajach. Jt is calculated and realized in some villages on the landlord's share of agricultural produce and in others on the gross produce and the rates differ.

The landlord also takes khira (i.e., certain quantity of green fodder) per well and the same has been fully discussed in the assessment reports. An abstract of the prevaleut rates of rent in different circles worked out on the above given principles are given below :-


There has been generally some improvement in the rates of batai as compared with the Settlement (1898) rates, but on the other hand the allowance of free fodder and the cultivation of inferior crops has gone up and thus the advantage of the better rates of batai is more than counterbalanced by these facts.
30. There being no sufficient dais of cash or chakota rents svailable,

Half-uet ansele rates per produce entimate. the balf-net assets rates have been based on batai rent only. In preparing the produce estimate (statement No. 16) the following method has been adopted. Gross produce was worked out on the average matared area of the selected cycle of years (1914-15 to 1916-17 and 1918-19). Mention has already been made of the assumed yields (paragraph 27) and the commutation prices (paragraph 26) and the same hare been nsed in preparing the produce estimate. Deductions have been made for free fodder and also regarding menials' dues (paragraph 28). The malikana dues (paragraph 29) have been added to it and thus the landlord's share of the divisibie produce has been ascertained. The prices of khira and straw have also been added to it. From fandlord's
share deductions have been made for the chhar clearances and the miscellaneous expenses which are.incurred by the landlord. The landlord's total net profits for each class of cultivation being thus ascertained the half-net assets rates have been worked out by dividing half of those profits by the total matured area of that class.

Bar Circle.-The table below gives the half-ret assets rates on matured area under different classes of cultivation :-

Half-nel asefts fatet on matured area, Bar Circls (1ahal Pakpattan).


Balf-net assele rates on malurad area, Sonag-Pata Circle (Tahsil Pakpattan).


Half-xet asseter rales on matyred area, Bat Curele (Tahail Pakpitian).

| Clase of caitivation. |  |  | Dadrction rob owniz' ixpzugis. |  |  |  | myod ton |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{+}{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A ${ }^{\text {cheas. }}$ |  | Acres. | Rt. | Re. | R. | Ra. | R. | Bu. 4. P. |
| hreaperior .** | 8,985 | 39,220 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 784 | 784 | 88,486 | 18,918 | 24 |
| Chabi interior ... | 6,869 | 17,848 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 847 | 887 | 17,001 | 8,660 | 180 |
| T | 15,804 | 56,568 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,181 | 1,181 | 85,487 | 27,78 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}12 & 18\end{array}$ |
| Chahtesailab sup. orior. | 299 | 1,691 | * | .. | 84 | 84 | 1,857 | 888 | 2.4 |
| Chabl-sailab itiferior: | 38 | 146 | ... | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 141 | 71 | 0166 |
| Total chabiranilab ... | 372 | 1,835 | ... | $\ldots$ | 37 | 87 | 1,798 | 899 | 248 |
| Abl - . | 2,199 | 69,196 | ... | ... | -•* | ** | 6,996 | 8,498 | 1 g 6. |
| Sailab nuperior | 7.714 | 55,164 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 85,264 | 27,889 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Sailab inferior | 12,339 | 55,765 |  |  |  |  | 56.765 | 27,889 | 24 |
| Total mailab ... | 20,058 | 1,10,920 | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 1,10,929 | 65,464 | 218 |
| Chabi-ambri ... | 780 | 8,678 | 847 | 528 | 74 | 608 | 3,075 | 1,588 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}16 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Naint | 8,555 | 14,819 | 4,884 | 2,065 | $\cdots$ | 2,865 | 11,954 | 5.877 | 11011 |
| . Byyani m | 8.9 | 2,552 | '* | ... |  | ... | 2,552 | 1,276 | 178 |
| Total ... | 43,642 | 1,97,376 | B6483 | 3.394 | 1,242 | 4,656 | 1,98,710 | 06,370 | 288 |

Half-net assets raten on matured area Bar Circle, (Tahsil Dipalpur).


Half－nel asets rates per mainred acre Khanwah Cirele，（Tahsil Dipalpur）．

| Chase of cellitation． |  | E <br> 을 <br> 薜 | Deduetion for owirg＇s myerwesb |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Onkar clearances． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 妾莪 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 品 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\stackrel{\circ}{=}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oig } \\ & \text { B. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Acres． |  | soren． | Rn． | 2． | Rr． | R． | Re． | R．4．P． |
| Chayi ．．．．．． | 32，219 | 1，38，773 |  | $\ldots$ | 2，785 | 2，800 | 1，36，977 | 68，438 | ${ }^{2} \times 20$ |
| Chahi－nabri ．at | 20，894 | 1，05，32E | 19，905 | 14，929 | －2，107 | 17，086 | －88，293 | 44，145 | 2111 |
| Nabri ．．m | 88.456 | 1，10，600 | 36，891 | 37，868 | ． | 27，688 | 88，982 | 41，466 | ＋810 |
| Barsil ．．．＊ | 2，778 | 6，814 | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | ．．＊ | 6，814 | 3,407 | 188 |
| Total ．．． | 89，258 | 3，62，512 | 56，796 | 42，697 | 4，902 | 47，499 | 3，15，019 | 1，57，5C6 | 1123 |

Half－net assets rates per malured acre Sohag Cirele，tTahsil Dipalpur）．


Half-not absels rates per.matured aere Bet Circle, (Iahai: Dipolpur).


The reasons for the rates of the various classes of cultivation in the different assessment circles being different have been discuss ed in the assessment reports and need not be reoapitulated here.
31. The method of assessment introduced by Mr. (now Sir Patrick), Fagan has been described above. I proposed the* following changes in the old aystem :-
(1) The assessment of barani cultivation should be changed from fixed to fluctuating one.
(2) That the revenue rates regarding all classes of oultivation should be worked out on matured areas and not on sown or cultivated areas. Formerly canal advantage rate (nahri fluctuating rate) was leviable on sown areas.
(3) There should be no assessment on waste areas. .
(1) That the assessment in the Bet circle should he an entiroly fuct uat. ing one,
All of these proposals were sanctioned, except the last one. The system of assesqment on the different classes of cultivation in Bet was sanctioned to be the same as in the other circles and for the purposes of assessment, chahisailab and chahi were to betreated as ons class of cultivation. Thus in the future the system of assessment in the different classes of cultivation will be a's follows:-

Chahi and chati-sailab
Chahi-nahri

Nahri
Abi
S.ailab
berani
... Fixed.
… Partly fixed and partly fluctazting (i. . , pro. fits dae to chabi irrigation will be put noder Gixed assessment and those due to canal irrigation under fluctuating nahri rate).
... Fluctuating.
... Do. ${ }^{\text {- }}$
... Do.
... Do.

What was called the "canal advantage rate" in 1898 reports is now described as fluctuating nahri assessment in my assessment report. The pure, nahri crops shall pay only this rate and no more. The chahi-nahri crops shall pay the nahri fluctuating assessment (i.e., sanal advantage rate) plus the fixed assessment at the fixed chahi-nahri rates. The fluctuating assessment sanctioned regarding different classes of cultivation shall be imposed on matured area harvest by harvest, and there will be no exemption regarding dofasli (i.e., second crop harvested from the same field during one year).

The only exemption regaxding assessment on dofasli will be in the case of sailab crops, but if a superior sailab crop follows an inferior one, it shall pay the difference between the higher and lower rates. An important concession regarding the fixed chahi assessment which has now been sanctioned in favour of the zamindars is, that in future fixed asséssment of a well will be remitted with effect from the first rabi harvest in which such well falls out of use for any cause and will be re-imposed, subject to such rules about protection as may be approved, with effect from the first harvest, whether kharif or rabi, in which it is put to work ágain.

- This rule largely adds to the elasticity of the revenue demand imposed on the tahsil.

It will result in much relief regarding a good many wells in U'ttar portion of the Bet circle which go out of use in years of sesnty rainfall and shortage of river floods.
132. (Pakpatlan Tahsil) Bar circle.-A brief discription of the situation

| Cultivation | $\ldots$ | *. | ... | Plas 27 | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population | ... | ... | ... | 16 |  |
| Agricaltaral stook |  | ... | ... | " 78 |  |
| Wells |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 37 |  |
| Annual matured are |  | $\ldots$ |  | 55.5 |  |

The average percentage of crops harvested annually is-

| Chahi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{~} 88 \cdot 21$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Chahi-nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $17 \cdot 61$ |
| Nabri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $40 \cdot 98$ |
| Barani | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6.82 |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1.48 |

The wells are deep here and difficult to work. The new Lower Bari Doab Colony adjoins this circle and has been the cause of desertion of some of the tenants of this circle.

Revenue rates and the new assessment as proposed by me and what were finally sanctioned are given below :-

Revense ratos per maturod acre and fotal assesmont, Bar Circlo (Tansil Pakpattan).


Sohag-Para Circle.-The situation and the soils of this circle have alroady been discussed. This circle also includes most of the Sohag-Para Colony chaks. The following percentages give some iles as regards progress made since Settlement:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cultivation | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27 |
| Population | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 |
| Agricultaral stock | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 |
| Wells | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 |  |
| Average matured area | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 88 |  |

The average percentage of the crops harvested annually is -

| Chahi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Chahi-nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{1 8 \cdot 9 5}$ |
| Nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $5+39$ |
| Barani | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0 n}$ |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdot 05$ |

The inundation canals and wells are the most inportant factors for agriculture in this circle. Sub-soil water not being very deep the wells are easier to work here than in the Bar As canal irrigntion helps the production of kharif fedder crops on pure nahri fields and facilitates sowing of rahi crops in large chahi areas, the wells bring more profits here than is the case in the Bar circle.

Reosnee ratel per watured acre and the Cotal assosment Sohag- Para Cirole (Tahail Pakpattan).




Bet Circle.-A brief description of this circle has already been given. Cultivation in this circle depends chiefly on wells and river floods. In the villages beyond the reach of river floods and canal irrigation there is a difficulty in securing tenants for pare well oultivation. The following figures show the progress made since Settlement:-

## Re.

| Cultivation | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | Plus |  | per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Population ... | ,.. | ... | ... | " |  |  |
| Agrieultaral stock | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | \% | 13 | * |
| Welis ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | " | 24 | " |
| Average matured area | ... | ... | $\omega$ |  | 17.5 |  |

The average percentage of the crops harvested annually is as fol－ lows：－

| Chahi and chahi－gailab | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $37 \cdot 06$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Chahi－nabri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1 \cdot 19$ |
| Nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $8 \cdot 15$ |
| Sailab | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $45 \cdot 85$ |
| Abi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 04$ |
| Othern | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2.01 |

Revenue rates and assessment are given below ：－
Revenur rates per matured acre aisd total assessment Bet Circle（Tahoil Pakpattan）．


Tolal issessment of the Pakpattan Tansil．－The following table gives the net results of the assessment of the Tahsil．

The net enbancement on the average assessment of the selected cycle of years is Rs． 71,319 which works out at 47 per cent．Out of the total assessment about 35 per cent．will be fixed chahi assessment and 65 per cent． fluctuating ：－

Total LasEsment，Tansil rakpatzan．

|  | － |  | giscmaxr． <br> 48 mywn | 育 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 年 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Propoted and } \\ & \text { mactioned. } \\ & \text { mpannoed. ... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ri. } \\ 10,311 \\ 10,829 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs: } \\ 14,469 \\ 14,469 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ \mathbf{2 4 , 7 8 0} \\ \mathbf{2 5 , 2 9 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ 78 \end{gathered}$ | +88 +38 | $\begin{aligned} & +69 \\ & +68 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Proponed Sabetioned Anncuneed | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.530 \\ & 46,600 \\ & 45,778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,802 \\ & 91,198 \\ & 91,198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,38,182 \\ & 1,37,6: 98 \\ & 1,86,978 \end{aligned}$ | 62 68 61 | +49 +49 +48 | $\begin{aligned} & +658 \\ & \because 65 \end{aligned}$ |
| 耍 | Propowd ．．． Sspetioned ．．． Anguruead ．．． | $8 \times 719$ 41,401 | $\begin{aligned} & 68,401 \\ & 39,779 \\ & 89,774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,401 \\ & 81,498 \\ & 61,180 \end{aligned}$ | 85 04 $68 \cdot 5$ | +51 +48 +48 | $\begin{aligned} & +6 \\ & +4 \\ & +89 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 62，511 78,690 78，009 | $1,72,478$ $1,4 i 41$ $1,45,441$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,25,819 \\ & 4,23,971 \\ & 2,23,450 \end{aligned}$ | 64 68 68 | +43 +47 +47 | +43 +48 +42 |

The new assessment was sanctioned from kharif 1921.
33. (a) Bar Cirole.-It resembles the Bar cirole of the Pakpattan Tahsil in several respeots, however the chiof differences are that :-
(1) the sub-soil mater here is not so deep as is the case in the Pakpattan Taksil, and
(2) the width of this oircle is much smaller than that of the Bar circle in the Pakpattan Tahsil.
Since Settlement there have been following improvements in this circle :-

Rg.

| Cultivation | ... | ..- | ... |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Popalation | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  | " |  |
| Wells | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | 8 |  |  |
| Agrioultaral stock |  | . | ... |  | 37 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ... |  | 7 |  |  |

The average percentage of the crops harvested annually is :-

> Rs.

| Chahi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chahi-nahri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... s |
| Nahri | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... 20 |
| Barani | .." | . | ... | ... | .. 15 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... Nil |

The Lower Bari Doab Colony adjoins the northern border of this circle, and it attracts away tenants from here and thus the tenant problem here is rather acute. The cultivation in this circle depends partly on wells and partly on canal irrigation. There is some cultivation here which entirely depends on rains. The oanal irrigation hare is done from the tail of the Katorah Canal or by some long chhars from the Khanwah and is rather precarious and unsatisfactory.

My proposals regarding revenue rates and the total assessment for this tahsil were sanctioned by Government in entirety and for this circle they are as follows :-

Revenus rates per matured ane and total assesment Bar Circle (Dipnlpur Taksil).

| Cines of 8oll | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mstared } \\ & \text { Ees. } \end{aligned}$ | B4745, |  |  |  | Antsamery |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  | $\square$ | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2}{0}$ |  |  |  |
| Chehi | Aopes. $11,481$ | Proponed and Banc. tioned. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Bs. } & \text { ar } & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 路, 4, 4 $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} \text { Bes. } & 4, \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdot \mathrm{Bs} \\ & 11, \pm 81 \end{aligned}$ | B4. - | Es, | 59 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohabi-uahy ... | 08 | Disto | 0100 | 0120 | 100 | 882 |  | 088 | 77 | $\cdots$ | * |
| Nahri | 3,008 | Efto | $\cdots$ | 0120 | 0120 | ... | 2,353 | 2,760 | 85 | $\ldots$ | $\rightarrow$ |
| Emanime | 2,714 | Disto | $\cdots$ | 0140 | 0140 | $\cdots$ | 3,875 | 2,875 | $\omega$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 'rotal ... | 18,485 | Dito | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11,803 | 5,018 | 17.283 | 64 | 4.7 | +94 |

(b) Khanwah Cirale.-This circle comprises of the nothern portion of the naini tract in the Dipalpur I'ahsil and most of the canal irrigation here is done from the Khanwah Oanal. The oultivation here depends on canal irrigation and wells.

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It has several plots of clayey soil and considerable areas are alfeeted with kallar in its central parts. Since Settlement there have been following improvements in this circle :-

| Cultivation | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | per cont. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Por ulation | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | , | $\prime$ |
| Wells | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | $"$ | $"$ |
| Agricultural stock | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | $"$ | $"$ |  |
| A verage annual matared areas | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5.9 | $"$ | $"$ |  |

The average percentage of the crops harvested is as follows :-

|  |  |  | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chabi $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 |
| Chabi-nabri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23 |
| Nabri ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $s 8$ |
| Barani | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Nil. |

This circle is not in as flourishing a condition as the adjoining one on its south (i. e., Sohag) which gets canal irrization from the Sohag Canals. The reasonsare that-(1) ares here is more Kallar-affected than that in the other circle, (2) the Kbanwah Canal has not in the past few years worked as satisfactorily as the "Sohay." Besides that the Kamboh owners of this circle are petty land proprietors and though hardworking are generally under debts. .

The revenue rates and the total sanotioned assess nent is as follows :-
Regense rates per matured aore and sotal assessment, Rhansoak Cir cle (Dipalpur Tohail).

(o) Sohag Circle.-This circle comprises of the southern balf of the nahri tract of the Dipalpur Tahsil and the canal irrigation here is done by the two Sohag canals. From agrioultural point of view this is the best assessment circle in this tahsil.

There were following improvements here since the settlement (1898) :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Per cent. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cultivation | $\ldots$. | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 81 |
| Wells ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 |
| Agricaltural atook | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 81 |
| Average annual matured aree | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $29 \cdot 7$ |  |

The average percentage of the orops harvested is--

| Cbabi | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chabi-nahri | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 14 |
| Nahri ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Sailab ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | . | ... | 1 |
| Barani ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| Others ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |

The present flourishing condition of this circle is chichly due to the satisfactory working of the Sohag canals.

The revenue rates and assessment as sauctioned for this circle are given below :-

Revenne rates per matared acre and total assusment, SoAag Cirche (Dipalpa; Takail).

(d) Bet Circle-This circle resembles the Bet circle of the Pakpattan - Tahsil almost in every respect, though the Uttar portion of the Dipalpur Bet is more affected with kallar than the Uttar portion of the Pakpattan Bet. Cultivation here depends chiefly on wells and river sailab.

The proprietary budy here is not as strong as in the Pakpattan -Bet.

There have been following improvements here since Settlement:-

## Re.



The average percentage of the crops harvested is :--


The sanctioned, revenue rates and the iotal assessment are givon below:-

Ren $\rightarrow$ нe mates per maturcl acro and hotal as estment Bet Circle (Dipalour Tahnil.)

'e) Tolabassessment of the Dipalpur, Tahsil.-The table given below will show the tahsil results. The assessment announced gives an inorease of Rs. $1,01,003$ on the average assessment of the selected oycle of years and thus the enbancement works outat about 46 per cent Out of the total assessment, about 46.3 per cent. will be under ixed chahi assessment and $\overline{0} 3.7$ per cent. under fluctuating assessment:-

I'otal assessment of Dipalpur Tahsil.


The new assessment was introduced from kharif $192 \%$.
'lhe difference in the fluctuating assessment sanctioned for and the duotuating assessment announced in the Bar circle is due to the fact that some portions of Husaingarh and Shergarh estates were before the announcement of the jama tranaferred to the Okara Tahsil. The slight increase in flactuating assessment in the other circles is. partly due to the fact that though the small kham chahi matured areas were at the time of submission of the report class. ed under fixed aseessments bul at the time of announcement of assessment I ordered them to be treated as abi and so they came under Huctuating assessment and partly to oorrections made in the total matured areas of different villages after the submission of the assesement report.

33 (a). -For judging the true percentage of increase of the new assessment the total incrense of the new demand as compared with the old demand is not a criterion True enhascement of amerement. emple whe the to because the total new demand includes the increase due to new oultivation and new wells, etc., etc. For judging the real enhancement the new average rate per matured acre should be compared with the old rate and to facilitate this I give below the necessary figures :-

In Dipalpur Tahsil the new average Tahsil rate per matured ncre comes to Re. 1-3.0 against Re. "-14-10, the 1898 Settlement rate (paragraph 43 of my assessment report). Thas the true enhancement amounts to only 28 per cent. In Pakpattan Tahsil the new average Tahsil rate per matured acre is Re. 1-7-4 against Re. 1-3-6, the 1598 Settlement rate (paragraph 51 of my assessment report and paragraph 23 of Finanoial Commissioner's draft orders), and therefore in Yakpattan Tahsil the real enhancement of rate is only 19.7 per cent. The above comparison shows that the zamindars of the two tahsils have been leniently treated. It has to be borne in mind that period of a quarter of a century had elapsed between the two Settlements, i.e., Settlement of 1898 and Settlement of 1922.
34. The tables given in the above paragraphs give details of the Fired demend and future snapension. amount of the fixed and fluctuating assessment But it should be noted here that even the socalled fixed assessment on wells is liable to fluctuations because it will vary according to the number of wells in use and the number of wello remaining under protective leases. Under these circumstances there is no need for preparing a scheme for future suspensions. The suspensions for sudden calamities, $i . e .$, , river floods and hailstones, etc., will be dealt with under the general rules laid down in the Land Administration Manual and Standing Orders 120.
35. (a) Well exemption.-All the new wells sunk since Settlement Wolis exemption and progresise were given 20 years protection and no distincsaseamente. soil and those sunk in the old chahi area where the old welle had totally collapsed or become permanently unfit for use.

Regarding imdadi wells where the old wells still exist no remissions were allowed on the old (Settle ment) chahi area. However, this was allowed, re the area newly brought under well cultivation and the protection was extended for the full permissible period.

For the wells specially repaired, protection was allowed under the general rules given in paragraph 505 of the Settlement Manual. During the period of protection the whole of the fixed chahi assessment on the pure chahi cultivation and also the fixed assessment on chahi-nahri cultivation (i.e., the difference between the chahi-nahri and pure nahri rates) was ordered to be remitted.
(b) Progressive assessments.-The question of progressive assessment concerns only the fixed assessments. I enforced progressive assessment only in such cases where the new fixed assessment after deducting the amount of well exemptions due to protective leases exceeded the old fixed assessment by more than 50 per pent.

There were only 50 such cases in i'akpattan and 68 cases in Dipalpur and the total amount of fixed assessment so differed was Rs. 2,829 and Rs. 3,195 in the.two tahsils, respectively. The collection of the portion of the annual fixed assessment so deferred was in all cases postroned for a period of 5 years.
36. In my assessment report il have termed it as "nahri fluctuating Canal sdivantage rate. assessment "and it is recoverable on all the crops matured by the help of canal irrigation, i.e., both nahri and chahi-nahri. No dry rate has been imposed regarding pure nalri area and thus on nahri coltivation only the nahri fluctuating assessment is imposed and this class of cultivation is lisble to no other kind -of assessment whether fixed or fluctuating.
37. The assessment sanctioned for the two tahsils axceeds the average Finanoial rooelt and tepm of settioment. assessment of the selected cycle of years in Pakpattan Tahsil by Rs. (2,23,971-1,52,131)= 71,840 and in "Dipalpur Tahsil hy Rs. (3,22,881-2,21,871)=1,01,010, that is Rs. $1,72,850$ per annum for the two tahsile.

The cost of settlement being Rs. $2,91,4,8$ the same would be repaid by the enhanced jana in less than 2 years.

The perind of settlementere both the tahsils will be 30 years.

## OHAPTER V.-DIbTBIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT OVRR RSTATEA-AND HOLDLNGS.

38. The assessment in these two tahsils is all fluctuating except that

Distribution of ancenment ovar entater. on chahi cultivation. So the work of the dissessment was imposed. In distributing the fixed jama over estates the main points taken into consideration were as below : -
(1) Matured chahi area during the cycle of years and the jama as per rates sanctioned.
(2) Working wells as entered in the new misal hakiat.
(3) The percentages of superior orops sown in chahi area.
(4) The old fixed jama of the village.
(5) The size of the proprietary holdinge and the financial condition of the proprietary body.
(6) The extent to which a village received canal irrigation or river sailab.
The figures given in tho village assessment form and my inspection notes written on the spot formed the ohief basis for determining the amount of fixed assessment and for going above or below the sanctioned rates.
39. Much care was taken to secure a fair and correct distribution of the fixed assessment over the different proprietary

Distribution of asseasment over holding. holdings of each estate. The well area taken for this purpose was that of the final jamabandi which forms a part of the settlement recorl. So far as area is concerned the distribution of fixed jams has been confined to lands classed as well irrigated (i.e, chahi, ohahi-nahri and chahi-sailab) and all the lands classed as purely nahri-sailab, abi or barani were ignored In some villages the owners expressed their willingness to distribute a portion of fixed jama over nahri lands, but when it was explained to them that the fixed jama is only regarding chahi crops and will be remitted when the well falls oui of use they agreec that the same may be distributed on the weli arear alone. The Settlement Naib-Tahsildars were ordered to report about the method of distribution and the instalments for payment of land revenue which the proprietors wished to arlopt.

These reports together with the statements of wells wate sent to and sorutinized by the Extrs Assistant Settlement Officer who discussed the dispuied points with the oontending parties and then submitted the files to me with his own recominendations. Final orders as to the method of bachh wert passed by me at the time of announcing the new jama. As soon as these had been aunounced the work of preparing the actual distribution list (fard bachh) in aceordance with the sanctioned method was taken in hand. First of all the jama of each well was worked out and a list prepared by wells. In this list the wells under protective lease were shown separately. These lists were prepared very promptly and checked by the Settlement Tahsildars and Extra Assistant Settlement Offioer. The fard bachh was read over to the zamindars by the Naib-Tahsildars on the spot. In distributing fixed jama over different holdings. the system adopted throughout the tahsils was to distribute it on the newly recorded chahi, chahi-nahri and chahi-sailab ares by a summary rate. In some cases the zamindars imposed abiana on wells according to their urrigation capacity, etc., and in such cases the amount of such abiana was first deducted .Irom the total fixed assess nent of the willage and the balance distributed by a summary rate on the well-irrigated area. The wells which were lying out of ase at the time of compilation of new misal hakiat were exempted from baohb. Howerer, as soon as
any of these nells is put to use it ahall pay a fired assessment equivalent to the average incidence of jama per working well of that village as smnounced iy me.
40. In Pakpattan Tabsil neither any objections nor any appeals wére Objectiona and appeale. lodged against my orders regarding the amount of assessment imposed on different estates or the method of distribution of assemgent over the different holdings. In Dipalpur Tahsil too there were no appeals, but two objections were put in and both were dismissed by me.

## Chapter VI,-Miscellaneous.

41. There are no big towns in the two Sutlej tahsils, and arban asUrbse amberment. sessment under paragraph 8 of appendix 16 of the settlement Manual, has been introduced only in the Pakpattan estate of the Pakpattan Tahsil. Certain agricultural ares was, since Settlement of $1898-99$ added to absdi-deh, and a big grain market had been built at some distance from the town near the hailway Station The rates of revenue sarictioned for the area added to abadi-deh, and the area unde- grain market were sanctioned at annas 2 and annas 8 por marla, resjectively. The total amount of this assessment comes up to Rs. 326 per annum. A separate jamabandi on a modified form has been prdered to be prepared for the area concerned.
42. These include the Sohag-Para Colony lands and otber plots of land leased for long terme. In the Sohag-Para colony the lessees have acquired proprietary rights in most of the area originally leased to them and on the remainder they pay 25 per cent. malikana over and above the land revenue. The case of the other leased areas was dealt with in my letter No. 363, dated 30th June 19y2, to the address of the Commissioner and two registers with my recommendations as to rates of rent, etc., for the different plots submitted for the two tahsils, respectively. This matter has not as yet been finally disposed of.
43. All such area is in the oharge of the Deputy Conmissioner.
'Unappropristed Crown wiste.
Arzi Kasht.-Some areas are allowed on single harvest cultivation terms and such cultivation is loually also called bar ani kusht. However, the term (barani kasht) is misnoceer as such cultivation includes nahri and some chahi lands also.

Tirns.-Regarding Orown waste area there is no fixed tirni. However the grazing over such area are auctioned annually and the contractors realize certain prescribed fee from all the cattle, etc., which come there for grazing The prescribed rates are-

| Camel. | Baffaloes. | Cow. | Goat andikecp. Pang and dowhy. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Re. A. P. | Rs, A. P. | Rs, 4. P. |  |
| $14^{\circ}$ | 0140 | 060 | 0.10 |

On the advent of the Sutlej Vadley Canals the areas concerned will be all broken under cultivation and the auctioning of grazings come to an end.
44. At Settlement (1898) regarding Upper Sutlej Inundation canals

Oceapiers' Raten (Abiana).
(Khanwah, Upper Sohagiand Lower Sohag) the
rates of abiana which were sunctioned,-vide Punjab Government notifications N os. 4221 and 4231, dated 7th March 1898 (paragraph 84 of Final Settlement Report) were as follows:-

| Class, | Nume of cropo: | Par acke. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Flow. | Lift. |
| $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | Re. A. P. | Re. A. P. |
| I | Rice, Garden, Pepper ... ... ... | 340 | 1100 |
| II | Cotor, Sugarcane, Melop, Til, Hemp ... | 240 | $1{ }^{2} 0$ |
| III | Gll other Kharif crope .\%. . ... ... | 140 | 0100 |
| IV | All matured Rabi crops, plantations and vegetables | 100 | 0.80 |
| $\mathbf{V}$ | Failed Rabi crops and grassea .... ... | 080 | 040 |

In 1917 the above rates wete revised as "given below (vide notification No. 409, dated 17th April 1917):-


The occupiers' rate, as it was then anticipated, is generally paid by the tenant, and if it is paid by the landlord, he realizes a proportionately higher rate of rent for that area. The occupiers' rates regarding the three Kitchin canals were sanctioned by notification ${ }^{-N}$. 93-1., dated 3rd January 1918, and are as follows :-.


These three canals (namely, Mahdi Khan, Kitchin and Irving) are decidedly inferior to the other three canals whioh belngg to the Upper Sutlej Inundation canala system and a littie lenieney in their rates of abiana as compared with the abiana leviable on the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals is fully justified. Up till now the irrigation frem the Kitchin and Irving canals was classed as sailab and the land revenue for cultivation on these canals was charged at the sanctioned sailab rates, - (vide paragraph 9 of Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 105, dated the 16th- March 1911, to the Commissioner of Multan, and paragraph 2 of Revenue Secretary's letter No. y9, dated the 26th May 1911, to the Junior Seoretary to the Financial Commissioners). Now, all such area has been entered in the new records as nahri and for the purposes of assessment will be treated as such
45. This subjeet was also dealt with by a separate report (i.e.; my letters

## Eoriaton of actigamente.

No. 36, dated the lst February 1922, and No. 194, dated tie 12th April 1922, to the Commiasioner of Multan).
: There arefollowing assignments in the two tahsils:-


The assignee's share in the canal adoantane rate (nahri fluctuating assessment). - Formerly it had been decided that $\frac{3}{}$ rd of the canal advantage rate should be treated as owners' rate regarding which the clnims of assignees shall be governed by the rules of 1892 , and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ rd will be treated as land revenue, and as such it shall be enjoyed by the jagirdars under the usual conditions applicable to the assignment (letter No. 71, dated 13ih April 1899, from the Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Sonior Secretary to the Pinancial Commissioners). As regards owners' rate allowab'e under the rules of 1982, it may be observed that the concession was allowed only during the life-time of the jagirdars then in enjoyment of it. and as now all of them are dead, the ourners' rate is in no case permissible to the present jagirdars. Thus under the existing arrangements the assingnees of land revenue are subject to pryment of nazrans ii any entitled to the whole of the land revenue both fixed and fluctuating of the area concerned except the amount of the canal advantage rate and of which they get only $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{rd}$. This arrangement has been sanctioned by letter No. 251-180-8978, dated 20th October 1922, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Multan Division. Cases Nos. 5, 7, 8 of Dipalpur con cerning Japtar Singh, Autar Singh and Gurdit Singh and cases Nos. 2 and 3 of Pakpattan Tahsil, concerning Diwan Said Muhammad are under further considera. tion.
46. Instalments:-The dates for payment of instalments were :-

Intalments and Cosers.


Formerly the amount of the tixed assessment to be paid in kharif and rabi, respectively, was generally in the proportion of $1 ; 5$. I.consulted, the wishes of the zamindars regariing the proportions of the fixed assessment to be made payable at the kharif and rabi harvests, respectively, and the instalments were fixed in accordance with their wishes. The result is as below :-


The fluctuating jama shall have to be realised as assessod for the harvest concerned. I did not propose any change in the dates fixed for the
payment of the instalments. My above proposals were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner,-vide Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 361-45.24-11087, dated 19th December 1922, to the Commissioner of Multan Division.

Cesses.-The following cesses are paid at present:-
(a) Lambardari dues at the rate of $\overline{0}$ per cent. of the land revenue;
(b) Local rate at the rate of Rs. $\mathbf{1 0 - 6} \mathbf{- 8}$ per cent. ;
and the same will continue.
Realisation of patwari cess has since long been discontinued.
47. No changes were made in the number of zaildars or in the boundaZaildare. ries of their circles.

Their numbers stand at :-

| Name of Talsil. |  |  |  | Zaildars. | Naib-Zaildars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dipalpur | ... | ** | ... | 11 | 11 |
| Pakpattan | - | ... | $\ldots$ | 10 | 11 |

However, at the advent of the Sutlej Valley Canals, the question of the zaildars' posts and circles shall have to be revised. A report was submitted by me for improvement in the remuneration of zaildars. I proposed-

| Graden. |  |
| :---: | :---: |

The proposals were sanctioned,-eide Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 61-97-8608, dated 16th October 1922, to Commissioner of Multan.
48. There are nine Kanungos in these two talsils, consisting of two office tahsil kanungos and seven field kanugos. A proposal for increasing the number of field kanungos to ten has been submitted, but as yet the matter has not been finally settled. At present there are 131 patwaris in the two tahsils ( 52 in Pakpattan and 79 in Dipalpur). A proposal for increase of 23 patwaris and 4 assistant patwaris in the two tahsils has been sent up and orders are awaited.

The number of fields has increased to such an extent and also the system of fluctuating assessment has been so much extended that it will be slmost impossible for the existing staff to carry out with acouracy the revenue work expeated from them.
49. No enquiry into tribal customs was made at the last settlement Ruwathom. (i898), nor was any abstract prepared. The Riwaj-i-8m of 1872 comprised of only 22 questions and their answers, and was void of any entries of customs concerning be trothal, marriage, divorce, guardianship and minority. A new Riwaj-i-am has now been drawn up dealing with all the important points of custom. It contains a set of 146 questions and their answers by the leading men of all the tribes concorned. Relevant cases deoided by the High Court and the Subordinate courts have been noted as well as the mutation decisions. I hope thenew Riwaj-i-am would be of belp to Civil and Revenue Courts. The work
of the attesting of the prevalent customs was done by or under the supervision of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. The staff at Sadar did the work of sorting of the judicial cases and mutations. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer again attested all such entries on the spot. A condensed abstract in English is now being prepared and will be published as one of the uniform volumes of the Customary Law of the two Sutlej tahsils now settled.
50. Altogether 09 candidates received settlement training in this Training of sandidates. Settlement. Out of these 69 -
(1) Eight were Extra Assistant Commissioner candidates; five were from Zunjab, two from North-West Erontier Province and one from Basra.
(2) Seven were Munsif candidates and all belonged to this Province.
(3) Three pere Tahsildar candidates. One was from this Province one from North-West Frontier Province and one from Bahawalpur State.
(4) Twenty-three were Naib-Tahsildar candidates. Eighteen belonged to this Province and the remaining five came from North-Weat Frontier Province.
(5) Eight were Kanungo candidates. Siz belonged to Punjab, one to North-West Frontier Province and one from Bahawalpur State.
(6) Two were Zilladar candidates and both belonged to this Province.
(7) Three were miscellaneous candidates; one Wazir-i-Wazarat candidate of Jammu and Kashmir State and two from the Bundi State (one Revenue Assistant and the other an Assistant Private Secretary).
(8) Five were Patwari candidates from the Jind State.

The number of the candidates under training at certain periods of the settlement was so large that it was quite a strain on the permanent settlement staff to arrange for and supervise their course of training.

About Rs. 9,000 were paid out of the settlement funds as monthiy allowances to those Kanungos, Naib-Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Munsif candidates who belonged to this Province.

> 51. Rai Sahib Lala Girdhari Lal worked as my Extra Assistant Settlement Officer throughont the settlement Notice of officorn. operations. He worked intelligently and indefatigably and exercised efficient control over the subordinate staff. He is an officer of great revenue experience, sterling character and high reputation for integrity. It was chiefly through his efforts that the work was finished punctually and satisfactorily.

Sayad Mahmud Husain, Settlement Tahsildar, was in charge of the settlement work of the Pakpattan Tahsil and did very well indeed. The work went on smoothly in his tahsil and was finished in good time.

Lala Gopal Das and Ohaudhri Hissam-ud-Din worked as my Head Clerk and Reader, respectively, and Ifam grateful to them for their good work and the assistance rendered to me.

Chaudhri Muhammad Diwan; Settlement Naib-Tahsildar in Dipalpur Tahsil, and Lala Narain Dasa, Settlement Naib-Tahsildar in Pakpattan Tahsil, also deserve to be mentioned for the continuons satisfactory work done by them in this settlement.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX I.

## Glossary of vernacular terms used in the Settlement Report.

## Fernacular.

## English.



| Vernecular. |  |  | English. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kallar | ... |  | Saline effloresuence. |
| Kankut | ... | ... | Appraisement. |
| Khalge | *. | $\cdots$ | Revenue credited to Government as contrastod with jagir revenue. |
| Karams | ... | ... | A land mensure. |
| Khatanni | ... | ... | Holding slips prepared at remenanrement. |
| Khate | ... | - | Holding. |
| Kharach | ... | ... | Cese realised by landlord in addition to rent. |
| Khirs | ... | ... | Green fodder. |
| Kham Chahi | ... | ... | Area irrigated from unlined temporary wells. |
| Lana | ** | ... | Salsola, Sajji or the Barilla plant. |
| Lai | $\ldots$ | ..- | A variety of shrub. |
| Lambardar | ... | ... | Village headman. |
| Mandi | ... | ... | A grain market. |
| Masar | ... | ... | Lentils (Lens caculenta). |
| Malizana | ... | ... | Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title. |
| Masawis | ... | ... | Mapping sheets. |
| Majmili maps | ... | ... | Index maps. |
| Mash | ... | ... | A pulse (Fasseolus Rorbusghii). |
| Mochi | ** | ... | Leather worker. |
| Metha | $\cdots$ | . | A fodder crop. |
| Nalas | ... | .** | Old and dried up channels. |
| Nahri | ... | ... | Land watered by perennial or inundation canals. |
| Pipal | ... | ... | A variety of shady trees. |
| Paimaiah | ... | ... | Measurement. |
| Patwari | ... | .. | A village revenue a coountant. |
| Rabi | ... | ... | Spring harvest. |
| Robkar | ... | ... | Vernacular order |
| Riwaj-i-am | ** | ... | Customary Law. |
| Shieham | $\cdots$ | ... | Dalhergia Sissoo. |
| Sailab | ... |  | Land ueually flooded or kept moist by river. |
| Suba | ... | ... | Province, |
| Sihhaddas | ... | $\cdot$ | Tri junction pillars. |
| Sikkand | ... | .- | A hard clayey soil. |
| Sinji | ... | ... | A fodder crop (Meli Lotus-Paroi Flora). |
| Tahsit | ... | ... | A sub-division of a district. |
| Tarmim | ... | ... | Map correction. |
| Tariqa Bachh | ... | ... | Mode of distribution of agsessment. |
| Ta'hud Khahi | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Crowa tenant holding land on long terms. |
| 711 | ... | . | Sesamum-Indicnm. |
| Tirni | ... | ... | Grazing ter paid to Government. |
| Wan | ... | ... | A tree of spontaneous growth. |
| Wajib-ul-arz | ... | *-* | Village mdministration paper. |
| Zamindar | ... | ... | Land owner. |
| Zamindari | ... | ... | A form of village tenure. |
| Zabti ratea | $\because$ |  | Cash rates: |

## APPENDIX II.

List of principal Gazette notificalions relaling to the 3rd reevised settlement of the Sullej Tahsile of the Montgomery Distriot.

| No. | Dste. |  | Suliect. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21158.R. ... | 8th October 1919 | $\ldots$ | Ordering a general re-asesssment of the land revenue of the Dipalpar and Pakpattan Tahsils of the Montgomery District: |
| 21159-R. ... | 8th October 1919 | ... | Orderiny special revision of the records of rights in the Dipalpur and Pakpattan Tabsile of the Montgomery District. |
| 4754-S. Gaz. ... | 8th October 1919 | $\cdots$ | Appoints Malik Muhammad Hayat, Nun, as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Montgomery. |
| 4819-S. Gaz. ... | 9th October 1918 | ... | Appointment of Rai Sabib Lala Girdhari Lal as Extra Assiatsnt Settlement Officer, Montgomery. |
| 21990-A. Gax. ... | 21st October 1818 | ... | Conferring powers of a Collector in Mont gomery District on Rai Sahib Lala Girdhari Lal, Extra Assistant Cnmmissioner, under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894. |
| 21980.B. Gaz. ... | 21st October 1919 | ... | Conferring special powers on Rai Sahib Girdharí Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as an Assistant Collector of the first grade to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the first group in sub-section 3 of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, within the limits of the Montgomery District. |
| 22596-B. Gaz. ... | 27th October 1919 | ... | Conferring powera of a Magistrate of first olass in Montgomery District on Malik Muhammad Hayat, Nun, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. |
| 28586.C. Gaz. ... | 27th October 1919 | $\cdots$ | Conferring powers of a Coliector in Montgomery Dittriot on Malik Muhammad Hayat Nun, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, under the Land Revenue and Punjab Ten. 'rey Acta with the exception of ohapter 6 of the Land Revenue Act. Such powers to be exercised not gubject to the control of the Collector of the Mostgomery District. |
| 5848-Gax. ... | 20th Febrasry 1920 | ... | A ppointment of Malis Mubammad Hayat, Nuns Extra Assistant Seatlement Officer, Mont gomery, as officiating Depaty Commissioner, Montgomery, in addition to his own duties with effect from lat April 1920. |
| 10784-Gan. | 7th April 1920 | ... | Reveruion of Malir Muhammaa Hayat, Nun to his sukstantive appointment of Extra Assistant Settlement Oficer, Montgomery Settlement, with effect from lst April 1920. |
| 19106-Gaz. ... | 7th July 1980 | ..' | Appoint: Maliy Muhammad Hayat, Nun, Extra Aseistant Settlement Officer, Montgomery, as Settlement Offioer, Montgomery, witL effect from 24th May 1820. |

iv
APPENDIX II-CONCItDRD.

| No. | Date. |  | Sabjeot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15993-Rev. ... | 27th May 1921 | ... | Alters with effect from the date of this notification the limits of the D:palpur and Okara Tabsile and Kegistration sub-districte of the Moutgome y District by excluding from the Dipalpur Tahsile and Registration sub-diatrict of the Montgome:y District the are. north of the Dhays inc ading it in the Otara Thheil and Registration eub-district of the same district. |
| 10188-Rev. Land Administration. | 24th March 1920 | ** | Alters with effect from the date of this rotidcation the linits of the Dinalour and Pakpattan Tahsils and Registration sub-distriets of the Montgomery District by excluding from the Dipalpar Tahail and Registration sub-district oi the Montgomery District the estate called Chak Paira Kamboh including it in the Pakpattan Tabsil and Registration sub-district of the same district. |

## APPENDIX III.

Schedule of the cost of the Settlement operations of the two Sutlej Tahoils of the
Montgomery District.


100 PC-I75-8.12-28-SGPP Labors,

## DASTUR-UL-AMAL

Fos

## THE DIPALPUR AND PAKPATTAN TAHSILS OF THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

## Gnacral.

1. This is a gaide book of instructions for the conduct of girdawari and preparation of papers connected therewith. It also gives an abstract of the sanctioned aystem of assessment, instructions regarding imposition of fixed well assessment and assessment of rent of Crown landa. It may be briefly mentioned here that a fixed assessment has been imposed regarding chahi and chahi-sailab crops and fluctuating assessment, res the nabri, sbi, sailab and barani crops. The assessment on chahi-nahri crops is partly fixed and partly fuctuating. The Nahri assessment on Upper Sutlej Inundation canals is done by the canal department and that on the Kitchin, Irving and Mahdi Khan canals is entrusted to the revenue patwaris. The fluotuating assessment on abi, sailab and barani cropa is to be dnne by the revenue patwari.
2. The instructions regarding girdawari work given below are in addition to the general instractions contained in the Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 2 :
3. Besides the two main girdswaris of kharif and rabi there will be Daten of giriamast. three subsidiary girdararis as follows:-
(a) For toris commencing on 1st December.
(b) For turnips commencing on 1st January.
(c) For extra rabi crops commencing on 15th May.

The main kharif girdawari will commence on 1st of October and the main rabi girdawari on the lat of March.

But in Bet (i.e., the tract under direct river action) kharif girdawari will commence on the 15th of September and the rabi on the 15th of February. The subsidiary girdawari should be finished within 15 days and the main girdawaris within a month. Before the commencement of each girdawari the patwari should inform the field kanungo of the order in which and the probable dates on which he will viait each village of his circle and the patwari must follow that programme. The field kanungo should send a consolidated copy of the programme of the patwaris of his circle to the Revenue offiser concerned. During the girdawari period the Civil courts are, under their departmental instructions, expeoted not to summon the patwaris exoept in cases of urgency. Por such purpases 15th of September to 7 th of November and 15th of February to 7th of April will be conaidered the girdawari periods.
4. Throughout the two tahsils the char-sals form of khasra girdawari Khent giniownt. is used and this will continue.
6. For the traot under direct river action in addition to the khara girdawari a khasra pemaish shall be prepared showing the area of orops of each field number the crops of which will come under fluotuating assessment in the current harveat. The khasra need be prepared only if the field is cultivated in plots the areas of which it is necessary to determine separately for the purposes of such assessment. The antriee Fill be mode concurrently with those of the khasre girdawari,

The form of khasra pemaish will be as follows :-


In this shasra only those fieids need be entered in the cases of which area calculation for subordinate plots is nceessary.

The shapp of plot shown in columns 4 and 8 should be drawn by eye as correctly as possible, and length of sides should always be entered. They can be ascertained by stepping, unless cbaining is for any special reason necessary. Areas may be calculated generally by multiplying average length by average breadth.

The patwari sball relay from his field map as many squares as may be necessary for the idencification of fields and boundaries. A new khasra pemaish shall be used each year. Each khasra shall be retained by the patwari until the amendment of the ficld map and preparation of a detailed Jamabandi at the nest quadrennial attestation has been completed after which they shall be destroyed. The entries in coiumns 4 and 8 of the khasra will be of use in amending the field map. On the shajra girlawari of all such villages through the areas of which the river passes the patwari shall show the river stream by a red line. It should be done in November and the year noted on the line.
6. The crops will be entered in the column concerned of the Khasra Crop eatries in Khaers girdawari. girdawari by the different names given to them in the goshwara jinswar. Jawar which does not take grain and is used as fodder should be put down chari ard the green wheat used as fodder should be shown ' kanak charida'. If mixed crops are shown in a field then area of each cropshould be separately estimated. F'or instance, if turnips and methras are grown together in the same field the approximate area under each should be separately shown though the turnips are picked up before the nethra ripens. If of the 2 crops 1 belongs to the kharif harvest and the other to the rabi and both were sown at the same time they should be considered as mixed crops but the patwari shonld show the estimated area of each crop in the column of the harvest concerned. For instance, if makki and turnips are grown together in the same field the patwari will show the estimated area under makiki in the column of lharif crops and the estimated area of turnips as kkali in the kharif column and as turnips in the rabi column. The mixed crops sown at the same time should not be counted as dofasli,

Dofasli crop means one crop sown and barvested after the other in the same harvest or in the same agricultural ycar, in and from the same field.
3.
7. In the column of crope the real class of the crop (i.e. chabi, nahri, etc.) should be shown and not the permanent class of soil as recorded in column 2 of khasrs girdswari, The following classes of crops will be recognized in these tahails:-
(a) Chabi crop means a crop which receives well irrigation from masonry well.
(b) Nahri crop means a crop which receives canal irrigation. If it receives lift irrigation then it should be noted nabri jhalari. When land has received canal water as well as river sailab the crop will be entered as nahri.
(c) Sailab orop means a crop which receives direct river floods or moisture from river floods and does not receive any canal, well or Abi irrigation.
(d) Abi crop means a crop which receives irrigation by means of a jhalar, etc., from a tank, jheel or a creek of the river or a kacha well.
(e) Chahi sailab crop means a sailnb crop which also receives well irrigation.
( $f$ ) Chahi nahri crop means a crop which reocives well as well as canal irrigation.
Nor B - There la hardly any chabi ali cultivation is this tract-bat if in any odd feld a crop raceiven well ie adition to abi intigition it shonld be vianeed ale cbapi.
( $g$ ) If in the case of chahi nahri crop canal irrigation is done by a jhalar it should be put down as chahi-nahri-jhalari.
(h) Barani orop means a crop which entirely depends on rains and is not included in the above classes.
(i) Chahi-sailab cropa on the wells entered in the Misal Haqayat will be noted as chahi-sailab bandobasti and chahi-sailab crops on the wells sunk after the preparation of the Misal Haqayat will be termed chahi-sailab jadid. Pukhta area includes the area from which crop has been out or grazed.
8. (a) When a crop in a field is much below the average of an ordinary harvest, deductions shall be made for kharaba
from the total area according to the extent of Khuroba. the deficiency. In making these deductions the following scale, though it need not be exactly followed, shall be kept in view, vie:-

Taking an average crop at 16 annas the amount deducted as kharaba would be-

If the crop did not exceed 2 as
If the orop was over 2 and less than 4 as.
If the crop was over 4 and less than 8 as.
If
If the orop was over 8 and less than 12 as.
In
It should be noted that the 16 annas standard is an average on normal crop, not a good crop. Moreover, in entering kharaba areas too great minuteness is not advisable. Where the crop is cut before the field is inspected the crop must be presumed to have matured, but if there is no sign of roots and the crop although sown has obviously failed to sprout, it will be entered as kharaba.
(b) Where the fluctuating assessment is to be done by revenue patwaris the patwari should prepare a list of the fields in which he thinks kharabs should be given with a note of the amount of kharaba which he thinks should be given. But be must make no entry either in pencil or in ink in the khasra regarding kharaba. He will make a red cross mark opposite each such number in the column of crop. It may be noted that the fluctuating assessment except of nahri and chahinahri orops on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal rests with the revenue patwaris. The chahi and chabi-sailab bandobasti crops being under fixed assensment no such fard of kharaba would be necessary in their oase tor in the case of nahri and chahi-nahri on Upper Sutlej Inundatior Canal.

Seventy-five per cent. of the fieldsin the Fard Kharabs and any other field especially brought to notice by zamiadars must be visited by. kanungo. Who will enter in the Fard Kh iraba under his signature the area whioh he considers should be counted as kbarabs and pukhta respectively. The kanungo will add in the fard any fislds he considers entitled to kharaba and note down the totals. Then the patwari can copy out the entries of Fard Kharaba in the Khasra girdawari.
(c). Twenty-five per oent. of the entries in the Fard Kharabs must be attested by the tabsildar or naib-tahsildar, who can make silterations if any are found to be necessary.

The alterations mnde by the tabsildar and naib-tahsildar should be entered on Fard Kharaba as well as Khasra girdawari and attested by bim.
9. When the patwari has completed the girdawari of a proprietary holding be shall give the owner or owners thereof a silp showing the total area of crops Parcha grrawausi. under fluctuating assessment by different classes of cultivation on the follow. ing form :-

> Girdaucari Slip of Mauza

Hadlast Tahsil $\frac{\text { Kharif }}{\text { Rabi }}$
(

This slip will be made over to the owners and if none of them is present then to the lambardar. It is essential that the slips should be distributed before proceeding to the next village and distribution of the slips should be noted down in the diary and signed by the lambardar. It is girdawar kanungo's duty to cheok that the girdawari slips have been punctuslly distributed. The kanungo and the tahsil officers while making any alterations on the Fard Kharaba should also make necessary corrections on the girdawari slips. These slips noed not be given at the subsidiary girdawaris and the parcha for the whole of kharif and rabi crops may be given on the occasion of the main kharif and rabi girdawaris respectively.

Before the girdawari of nahri and ohahi nahri orops on Kitohin, Irpa ing and Mahdi Khan Canals oommences a notice should be sent to the zilladar of the canals who should be given option to accompany the patwari and kanungo.

The tabsil officers ahould so arrange their girdawari tour programme that each patwari's circle should be inspected once after the girdawari of the circle is finished. The revenue assistant should check two villages a day during the girdawari operations,
10. When girdawari of a village has been checked by the officent the patwari should prepare a goshwara jinswar and the same should be attested by the kanungo.

## Goshwarth Jinawar.

 Its entries will be copied out in the Lal-Kitab and then the goshwars should be forwarded to the tahsil office kanungo. The tahsil office kanungo will prepare a kulyat (consolidated statement) of the goshwaras by assessment circles and the kharif one should reaoh sadar by lst December and the rabi one including zaid-rabi by the 15th of June; If after submission of goshwara jinswar it is found that the same needs correction the patwari should at once submit a revised goshwara jinswar to the tahsil office kanungo and make necessary alterations in the Lal-Kitab.11. (a) With the goshwara jinswar patwari should also prepare a goshwara of jams which would show the demand for the harvest concerned. The system of
this tract has been briefly deseribed in the Cochwaras of asesoment, assessment sanctioned for this tract has been briefly deseribed in the sppendices attached herewith.

The following goshawaras shall have to be prepared by the revenue patwari:j.
(1) For fised ohahi assessment.
(2) (a) For fluctuating assessment, i.e., nahri and chahi-nahri fluctuating; assessment on Kitchin, Irving and Mahdi Khau Canals.
(b) fluctuating assessment on sailab and abi crops.
(c) fluctuating assessment on barani crops.
(b) Regarding all those villages which have pacca wells 3 statements of wells on form Nos, 1, 2 and 3 given below should also be submitted along with the goshwara of assessment for rabi. These statements should be carefully checked by the kanungo and naib-tahsildar or tahsildar.

The wasil-baqi-Dawis will compare these statements with the kistbandi and register of protective leases of wells and submit for Deputy Commissioner's sanction a goshwara of the tahsil on the form given below. In sadar it will be ohecked by the sadar-wasil-baqi-nawis.

## Form No. 1.

## Statemeni No. 1 by villages.

A.-Wells which were in use in the last Rabi and were paying fixed assessment but are cut of yse now and their assessment should be remitted.


B．－Wells which were out of use last hargest but are in wse now and on which fixed assessment is to be imposed，i．e．，wells which are either not under protection or their term of protection has expired．

| 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | － | 7 | 8 | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 告 |  | 呂 | 为者 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Form No． 2.
Statement No．2，－Wblels under propective leabre．
4．－Wells which were in use in the lasi hardest and are oul of use now．


Form No．3．
Sfatpment No，3．－Newly sunf weles which have been put to USg this haryest and for whice protecfiye leased shouth be gryey．


## Form No. 4.

Gosefara of incribsr and decreabr of pixed well assess. ment of fillage Hadbast No. TAESII



11 (B) At the kharif girdawari statement Nos. 1, 2 and 3 regarding wells need not be prepared except regarding the wells-if any-which were out of use in the preceding rabi and have been put to use in this kharif. Where no well has been newly put to use in the kharif, a short report intimating this faot will be attached to the Jinswar of the kharif harvest.
12. For the fluctuating assessment of sailab, abi and barani crops as

Abstracts and statemente regarding Coctanting asemempnt.
well as the nahri crops on canals other than the Upper Sutlej Inundation Cansls a goshwara of assessment on the following Form (Ne. 5) will be submitted by the patwari to the kanungo who after due check shall forward
it along with the jinswars to the tahsil office kanuugo. The tahsil office it along with the jinswars to the tahsil offive kanuugo. The tahsil office
kanungo will compare the goshwara entries with those of the jinswars and if found correct sigu them. The tahsil offioe kanungo will then havd over the goshwara to the wasil-bsqi-nawis who will again check them and then lay them before the tahsildar.

## Form 5.



In the amount of assessment shown in the goshwara annse need not be given, i.e., 8 or more annas will be taken as a rupee and less than 8 annas omitted.

Certificate.-I have compared the entries of the goshwara of assessment with the matured area figures of khasra girdawari and found them to be correct.

Signature of Field Kanungo.
I have checked the demand statement. The entires are correot.

> Signature of WasiLBaqi-Nuwis TahsiL

The Tahsil Wasil Baqi-Nawis will prepare a consolidated goshwara for the whole tahsil on the following form which will be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for sanction :-

## Form 6.

Fiuctuating Assessment.


These goshwaras should for the kharif demand reach sadar by 10 th of December and for the rabi demand by 1st of June. It will be the duty of sadar-wasil-baqi-nawis to check the revenue rates and the total dimand and see that the entries are correct.


#### Abstract

 explaned by the patwari. If after submionion of goshwars it is fonnd  jinamgr. repised goshwart. **


13. For temporary cultivation areas a separate goshwara by villages or by the different plots of the unmeasured Crown land will be submitted and the tahsil wasil-baqi-nawis will compare the goshwara
Goshuare of rent for temporary calic vation. entries with the register of licenses granted for temporary cultivation. He will then prepare a consolidated goshwara for the whole tahsil and submit it to sadar after it has been signed by the tahsildai. If the goshwara of temporary cultivation concerns an area inoluded in an estate then the patwari shall submit it with the jinswar. But if the temporary cultivation lies in any tukra jungle sarkar (i.e, unmeasured plot of Crown land) then it should be submitted as soon as the girdawari of that plot is doce.

Form No. 6.
Goshuara of renl for temporary cultivation. Tuhsil , District

14. Khataunis concerning Upper Sullej Inundation Canal-RegardKhatanit of taotating anoenmoct, ing nahri fluctuating assessment on Upper 6.e. (Xhatarni jaze Ghair-Mastaqii.) Sutlej Inuadation Canal the demand slips by holdings (khatauni mutalbah) are prepared by canal patwaris, but they make only khush-hasayati (fluctuating nahri assessment) entries. The entries of malikans due to Government and the local rate are made by the revenue patwari. After completing the kha-
taunis received from the canal department, the revenue patwari shall prepare an abstract of nahri and chahi-nahri flactuating assessment on the following form :-

Form No. T.


From this khatauni the amcunt of fluctuating assessment regarding iffferent proprietary holdings will be copied out into the next jamabandi and the incidence per acre as entered in column 6 will bo copied out in the column concerned of the goshwara-jinswar in the Lal Kitab and tahsildar informed of this incidence per acre for entry in the tahsil copy of the Lal Eitah. . The khatauni regarding nahri fluctuating assessment on the canals other then Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals as well as regarding fluotuating assessment of sailab, abi and barani crops are wholly prepared by the revenue patwaris (i.s, the revenue entries as well as those for malikana and sawai are made by them). The sanctioncd revenue rates have been shown in Appendix No. I and the fluctuating assessment at thase rates will be realized from the land proprietors and the lessees of the Crosn land. The "temporary cultivation " area will be separately dealt with. The khatauni of " jama ghair mustaqil" to be prepared by the revenue patwari will be on the following form :-

Form No. 8.


The matured zaid rabi area will be added on to the next kharif harvest and its jama should also be realized along with the jama of kharif. The kbataunis should be promptly prepared after the main kharif and rabi gir-
dawarig. Totalswill be given by each proprietary holding as well as for the whole estate. The ares exempted from assessment and the assessment remitted will be shown in red ink. Regarding the villages where the field numbers are given in the order of the proprietary holdings, all field numbers need not be written in column 3, and it will suffice to put down "field numbers so and so to field number so and so, total number of fields so much." In such cases the total of the proprietary holdings can easily be compared with the khasra girdawari. However in the column of assessment, the assessment for the whole holdings should be entered and not that of each field. On the completion of the khatauni by the patwari, it shall be checked and attested by the Girdawar Kanungo.
15. After the submission of assessment goshwaras and jinswars and attestation of khatauni ghair mustaqil (abstract of flactuating assessment) by the kanungo, the Fard bucblb. patwari will prepare a fard bachh. It will show regarding each khewat
the total demand (i.e., fixed as well as fluctuating assessment) for the harvest. The kanungo will compare the fard bachh with the jamabandi, register of mutations and khatauni. The form of the fard bachh will be as follows :-

Form 9.


The fard bachin will give in rupees, annas and pies th3 amount due from each share-holder, or sat of joint share-holders. Patwari need not wait the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and should hand over fard bachh to the lambardar at least 10 days before the date fixed for payment of the jama. As to delivery of fard bachh he should make note in his diary and also take receipts from the lambardar whioh should be forwarded to the tahsil wasil baqi-nawis. Till the next jamabandi is compiled and sent into tahsil a copy of the fard bachh should be retained by the patwari which will be then sent to tahsil along with jamabandi. The khataunis of nahri assessment for the preceding year received from the canal department should in the month of September be sent to the tahsil office kaaungo who will dentroy them after the prescribed period.

## APPENDIXI.

## Sfstey of agsessment banotionkd, re propriftary Taimidigawabi and Sohag Para Colony lands in tae two Sutlay Taisits.

For chahi crops a fixed assessment has been imposed on each working well entered in the new hisal Haqiyat and the same shall have to be paid as long as the well reftains in use. The pure nahri, abi and barani orops as well as the sailab crops whioh do not receive any well irrigation shall pay fluctuating assessment. For chahi nahri crops in addition to the fixed assessment a fluctnating nahri assessment (canal-advantage rate) has been imposed. Following are the sanctioned fluctuating rates and are leviable per acre matured :-

| Clame of erops | Patratyay: |  |  | Drpalifur |  |  |  | Rayamis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar. | Sohug Purs. | Bet. | Bat. | Khanwah. | Sobag: | Boh. |  |
|  | 18. 2.8. | R. A, \%. | Ris. 4. P. | R ${ }_{\text {E, }}$ A. $\mathbf{P}$. | Es. A. P. | Re. A. 8. | Re. 1.9 . |  |
| Wehti and chabi nabri. | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 0180 | 0140 | 120 | 0140 |  |
| Barand ... | 120 | 140 | 100 | 0140 | 0120 | 0140 | 0140 |  |
| 4 bi ... | 100 | 140 | 140 | 0120 | 0140 | 120 | 120 |  |
| Eailab, ruparior .at | 240 |  | 820 | ** | $\ldots$ | 1140 | 1140 |  |
| Gailoh, inferior ... | 1.0 | $\cdots$ | 140 | ** | ... | 120 | 120 |  |

For the purposes of assessment the ohahi sailab crops on settlement wells (i.e., those shown in Misal Haqiyat) shall be considered as chahi. Rice, chilis, cotton, sugareane, til, wheat and tobacco have been classed as superior crops and the rest as inferior. It may be noted here that on Uppar Sutlej Inundation Canal the fluctuating assessment of nahri and chahi-nahri crops is done by the canal department, but if in future it is entrusted to the revenue patwaris then the Oanal Advantage rate (fuctuating nahri assessment), in the case of Sohag Para Circle of the Pakpattan Tahsil, will be raised to Re. 1-6-0 per aore matured. Irrigation done from Kitohin, Irving and Mahdi Khan Canals is also to be classed as nahri. Formerly it used to be shown as sailab. The sanctioned fluctuating revenue rates are per acre matured and therefore if after harvesting a kharif crop a rabi crop is sown in the field and reaches maturity then the nahri fuctuating rate shall be imposed for kharif as woll as rabi crops, i,e., no D.fasl exemptions will be allowed. Howerer, a concession will be made in the ease of sailab crops, i.e., sailab dofasli orops will be exempted from fluotuating assessment but if an inferior kharif orop is followed by a superior rabi crop the latter will pay the difference between the saperior and inferior rates.

The rate on Taahudkhawahi lands will he the rate of old settlement. of Mr. (now Sir) Fagan and the rate of the present settlement will not apply to Taahudkharabi lands.

## APPENDIX 2.

## Assessurent.


#### Abstract

A fixed assessment has been imposed on overy well in use ontered in the new Misal Haqiyat and the same will be payable as lang as the well contipues working.

\section*{Fined novemetet on mellin}


 However, such fixed assessment will be remitted from the lat rabi haryest in which the well falls out of use for any reason and will be re-imposed, sub. jeot to rules of protection, with effeot from the lat harvest - whether kharit or rabi-in which it is put to work again. However, in kharif each well whether working or out of use shall pay the kharif instalment of the fixed assessment provided it was in use in the preceding rabi. A well which is worked mainly for drinking purposes will not be liable to assessment provided that the chahi cultivation on it does not exceeds 4 kanals. If a well cylinder is washed away by the river or it is acquired by the Government, then the well sheuld be treated as out of use, but if the masonry well ia still serviceable and only a part! of its area has been washed away by the river or acquired by Government, it shall be donsidered as "well in use ". No fixed assessment has becn imposed on those serviceable wells which were lying out of use at the time of preparation of new Misal Haqiyat; however, if in future any of them is put to use, then, subject to the rules of protection it shall pay a fixed assessment equal to the average well assessment of the village, but, if the Settlement Officer has made any specific order for any of such wells, then those orders will be complied with. A settlement well (i.e., well shown in the Misal Haqiyat) which has been given protective lease shall not pay any fixed assessment till after the rabi harvest of the last year of protection. The amount of protection allowable regarding each of such wells has been noted down in the Misal Haqigat as well as in the protective lease.All the wells which may be sunk in future will get protection for 20
 mreparation of the vew Mises Hanignt). their case the periods of protection will be 25 years and 35 years respectively. The period of protection will commence from the harvest that the well is put to use for the first time. The period of protection for a new well sunk in virgin soil (i.e., non-ohahi area) or sunk to replace an old well which has begn rendered entirely unfit for use will be the maximum permissible. An Imdadi well (ie., well sunk in addition to the old one which is still fit for use) will get protection only regarding the area of the virgin soil (i.e., old non-chahi area) if any and no remissions will be made regarding the old chabi area. During the period of protection all the crops irrigated from that well will be exempted from fluctuating assessment except the chahi-nabri crops which will pay also the fluctuating nahri assessment (cansl-sdvantage rate). Whether any fluctuating sailal) assessment is to be imposed on chahi-sailab jadid orops is a matter under reference and instructions will be issued about it later on. On the expiry of the period of protection a fixed assessment will be imposed on each of the new wells and the same will be equivalent to the average well assess uent of the estate concerned. Such average has been noted down in each Misal Haqiyat.

However, if at settlement there was no well working in the vilage then an amount equivalent to the circle average well assessment shall be impcsed.

The maximum period of protection for a well specially repaired at a considerable cost is 10 years.

Tahsil wasil baqi-nawis shall keep a register showing all the wells under protection. The register should be in following form:-

Form 10.


The entries will be made in the order of the dates of expiry of the period of protection. At the end of the entries for each year some blank space should be lelt for future requirements. All the protective leases grantel at the , settlement should be entered now and those which may be graated in future should be entered as soon as they are granted. A copy of the entries of this register must be kept by the patwari for all the villages of his circle. On the completion of the rabi girdawari the patwari should report for all the wells for which protective leases are to be newly granted (see well statement No. 3). A new well need not be given a protective lease till it is put to use If in a village no new protective lease is to be granted, a brief report should be made to this effect. The kanungo will check these statements and reports and then submit them to the Tahsildar with a report as to what wells uhould get new protective leases and for what periods, The Tahsildar will write his opinion and forward the papers to the Deputy Commissioner. When sanction is given by the Deputy Commissioner, the sadar wasil baqi-nawis will prepare two copies of each of the required protective lease and after they are signed by the Deputy Commissioner one of them should be filed and the other after necessary entries in the register concerned forwarded to the Tahsildar for delivery to the owner of the well. The tabsil wasil baqi-nawis shall make necessary entries in his register and shall also inform the putwari before a lease is given to the owner of the vell. At the end of the rabi girdawari the patwari has to prepare a statement of wells as directed in the Dastur-ul-amal and the total of that statement must tally with the total shown in the goshwars of assessment.

## APPENDIX 3.

## Rent of Crowr land.

Rent-paying Crown lands can be divided into three groupi :-
(a) Taahudkharrahi lands, i.e., land held on long leasos.
(b) Sohag-Pars Colony lands in which proprietary rights have not as yet been acquired by the Abadkars.
(c) Lands allowed on temporary cultivation terms, i.e., from harvest to harvest.

1. Rent of Taahudkhawahi lands will remain the same as assessed by Mr. (now Sir Patrisk) Fagan in the settlement of 1896-97.
2. The Sohag. Para Colony lands pay land revenue assessed under the general rules of assessment plus 25 per oent. malikans on both the fired and the fluctuating assessment.
3. The temporary cultivation, locally called kasht kham or arzi kasht is allowed by licenses from harvest to harvest. The sanctioned rates of rent are as follows and are leviable per acre matured (cide Commissioner's letter No. 3-119-1, dated 15th January 1922, to Settlement Officer, Montgomery).

|  |  |  |  | Rs, | A. | P. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chahi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Chahi-nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nahri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sailab, superior | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Sailab, inferior | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Barani | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 8 | 0 |

The nahri and chahi nahri crops on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals shall in addition to the above rates pay the fluctuating nahri asoessment (canal-advantage rates also called Khush Hasiyati) at the rate sanctioned for the assessment circle concerned. The dalle (abandoned wells) put to ase by the lisensees pay a fixed abiana per dall. Any area cultivated vithout obtaining a lisense shall be liable to pay at double rates. Local rate shall be leviable co half of the total rent noted above and will be paid by the Government.

MUHAMMAD HAYAT,
7-1-23.
Selllement Officer.

# FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT 

# or the <br> JHANG AND GUGERA BRANCH CIRCLES 

OF THE

## LYALLPUR DISTRICT,

BY
J. D. PENNY, I.G.S.


Lahote:
primtid by tar buperintindent, government printing, punjar. 1924

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## MEMORANDUM No. 1063-R., dated 20te Arril 1925.

## Orders of Government on the Final Settlement Report of the Jhang and

 Gugera Branch Circles of the Lyallpur District.This reassessment of the Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles of the Lyallpur District has been undertaken as a result of the orders passed on the Final Report of the Chenab Colony Settlement of 1907-15. It was a feature of that Settlement that the Rakh Branch, which was the first to be colonizd, was the last to be assessed, and by the time its assessment was due the rapid development of the colony and the more accurate data available regarding outturns and prices made it clear that the standard adopted in the Jhang and Gugera Branch assessment was unduly lenient, and the new demand was therefore pitched considerably higher. In passing orders on the term of Settlement, Government decided that the fuller assessment of the Rakh Branch entitled it to a 20 -years' period, and confirmed the 10 -years' limit provisionally fixed for the other branches, with the intention that at the end of that time their preferential treatment would be terminated. The 10 years have now passed, and, as the Lower Chenab Canal Colony ceased to exist as a separate administrative unit in 1.415, the reassessment of the portions of the Jhang and Gugera Branches lying in the Jhang and Sheikhupura Districts has been undertaken with the reassessment of those districts, while the much larger area falling within the Lyallpur District has formed the subject of a separate Settlement, which has included within its scope as much as four-fifths of that district and has required $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years for its completion. In sanctioning the initiation of Settlement operations, Government decided that, as one object of the assessment was to level up to the Rakh Branch pitch rather than to impose a full assessment, the Settlement Cfficer should not assess above the Rakh Branch standard, a limitation which has been the distinguishing feature of the Settlement. A further peculiarity has been the absence of any special revision of records. The system of allotment by squares rendered this unnecessary. It has consequently been possible to modify the procedure prescribed by the Settlement Manual, to dispense with various preliminary operations, to have a shortened form of Assessment Report and generally to complete the Settlement with expedition.
2. While operations have thus been in a sense supplementary to the Chenab Colony Settlenient, thay nevertheless give the Lyallpur District for the first time a place in Settlement literature; and, though the Settlement Officer has not been concerned with one important circle in it, he has found it impossible in the Final Repor: to leave it entirely out of aecount in dealing with questions applicable to the district as a whole. Such general material has, however, been confined to the first chapter, and the object has been not to imitate or supersede Mr. Dobson's classic report on the Colony Settlement, but to bring it up to date and draw a picture of the district at its present stage of development which should be of service to succeeding Settlement Officers, and perhaps to non-officials interested in the canal colonies. The Settlement Uficer has been the better able to do this because, following the tradition of last Settlement, he has undertaken colony work in addition to his settlement duties. This addition to his work was not inconsiderahle because, as he points out, in spite of the grant of proprietary rights to the great majority of colonists, the district still retains many colony features. Indeed the Settlement has itself seen some recrudescence of colony activity, and may be said to mark another stage in the development of the Lower Chenab Colony. Chapters II and III corer the same ground as usual in a Settlement Report, and are devoted to a desoription of the operations entailed by the orders of Government prescribirg reassessment, and the methods employed in oarrying them out.
3. Physical conditions in the Lyallpur District vary hardly more than within a single assessment circle of an ordinary district. It comprises the centre of the Bar between the Chenab and Ravi Rivers and a strip of riverain along the Ravi, and the whole, with negligible exceptions, is irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal. The prevailing soil is a light loam, which has shown itself admirably suited for irrigation, rather richer and more uniform
towards the Ravi than on the borders of the Jhang District. Of the four tahsils, that of Toba Tek Singh, comprising the tails of the Jhang and Gugera Branches, is the only one admittedly inferior. Here soil is more patchy, and Kharif crops in particular aze badicapped by stretches of sand and clay. Nevertheless the last 10 years have worked a wonderful improvement even here, and shown that with the help of canal water land of apparent iuferiority can be successfully colonized. But, while this uniformity of egricultural conditions does much to simplify Settlement operations, complications are introduced by the great variety in the propriotary body which, although drawn largely from the best agricultural stocks of the central and easterd districts of the province, also contains a great proportion of indigenous inhabitants of the Bar and Ravi riverain, to whom settled cultivation is still a comparatively new thing and to whom industry and thrift make little appeal. Mr. Penny attaches so much importance to the personal element in agriculture that, in addition to the usual map showing assessment circles, he bas appended to his report a second map illustrating tribal distribution. Gther distinctions have been introduced by the variety in the size and nature of original colony grants, which still differentiate Chak from Chak, and to some extent perpetuate the colony tradition. Geveral statements on economic and agricultural developments thus need more qualification than would at first sight appear necessary, and local officers need to excercise considerable discretion in the application of general orders.
4. Even with these reservations, there is little doubt that the district is the most prosperous agricutural tract in the province. It has profited by the ever-increasing stability of irrigation, the levelling up of soil conditiona, the rise in prices of agricultural produce and the spread of education and of the spirit of economic enterprise. Much further improvement is no doubt possible. The Settlement. Officer has been at some pains to outline the more obvious problems which the Canal Department is called upon-often somewhat impatiently-to solve, and the lines on which progress is being made, and success will spell a further access of wealth to the zamindar. Whether the present standard of individual prosperity can long be maintained, must depend largely on the question of population. In spite of agricultural improvements, the surplus produce, the sale of which has brought so much wealth to the district, can hardly fail to diminish in volume as the population increases, and the ample grants originally made to colonists are sub divided. At present, however, there is no need for anxiety, and in the face of the great increase in wealth that has taken place since 1913, a reassessment at rates which were then sanctioned in the Rakh Branch is very lenient.
5. In paragraphs 30 and 31 of his report Mr. Penny has summarized the main features of the 1907-15 Settlement. Briefly the land revenue charge on canal-irrigated areas was a fluctuating acreage rate, varying from 12 annas to Rs. 4 per acre (or in the case of the Rabh Bracch, from lis. 2 to Re. 6). The arstem has worked well, and no alteration has been demanded after the lapse of only 10 years. Mr. Penny's instructions therefore were to follow as a general standard the Rakh Branch circle rates, which he should revise as far as this might be fourid to be necessary. In practice, he haf been able to adopt them as they stand, with negligible modifications, so that there is now a uniform seale of rates for the whole district. The work has thun been one rather of adjustment and distribution than of initiation, and the difficulty of the operation has consisted in producing for each circle an average demand reflecting its strength or weakness as compared with the Rakh branch and equitably distributed over its component villages and squares. For this purpose he has made full use of the principie introduced at last Settlement of differentiatiog squares within villages, and has indeed extended it in most circles. The practice makes heavy demands on the time and patience of the assessing officer, and must considerably retard the progresn of village inspectiona; but its popalarity is sufficent justification fur the labour involved, especialiy in a tract which makes so large a contribution to the provincial exohequer.
6. The form prescribed for Mr. Penny's Amsessment Reports included calculations of net rentals on the usual lines, and these have given half-net assets rates ranging from Rs. 9-1-10 in the proprietary villages to Rs. 13-5-9 per acre in the Gugera Branch Circle I. The calculation is of course far simpler than in most districts : it relates only to natri cultivation-; the rate of batai is every where the same; mandi prices can be ascertained with tolerable certainty and are closely followed by prices obtained by zamindars. The results of the produce estimate should therefore be more than usually reliable. They have also been corroborated by a large number of cash rents which, in a district where custom interfersa so little with the play of economic forces, provide a valuable basis for assessment. Finally, as the calculation of net assets was to make no difference to the proposed assessment, which was already fised at the Rakh Branch standard, Mr. Penny was under no temptation to allow his assumptions to beaffected by the convenience or otherwise of his results. His main difficulty has of course been the question of future prices, but the estimates which he made in 1021, though far higher than those of any previous Settlement, were sufficiently cautious and have been supported by the developments of the last four years. In any case his couclusions as to net rental have amply demonstrated the leniency of the new assessment, which in all circles works out at rather less than $4 J$ per cent of the balf-net assets, or 60 per cent of a one-third-net assets estimate.
7. The actual increase in revenue in the area within the scope of the settlement is from Rs. $37,37,574$ to Rs. $84,82,333$, or 47 per cent, and the incidence per aore in the various circles ranges from Rs. 3-8-6 in the proprietary villages to Rs. 5-1-9 in the Gugera Branch Circle I. The rate on the Rakh Branch was Rs. 4.9.0, and it may now be confidently asserted that the nhole district is assessed at the same standard. Such would at any rate be the natural inference from the quiet reception given to the new demand at a time when any well-founded complaint could very easily have formed an excuse for popular agitation. No doubt land-owners realized that they were lucky to get off with so low an ussessment. A larger enhancement would have been inevitable but for the decision to do no more than bring the Jhang and Gugera Branohes into line with the Rakh Branch, for the great rise in prices that has taken place in the last 10 years renders even the Rakh Branch assessment out of date, and affords to the revenue-payers, who in 1912 oriticized a 20 -years' term as too long, some reason to congratulate themselves that it was not reduced.
8. There can be no question as to the term of assessment which should expire with that of the Rakh Branoh after Kharif 1932. Any longer period would be inconsistent with the decision to assess only up to the Rakh Branch standard, and would not only involve an unjustifiable loss of revenue, but give the Rakh Branch a legitimate ground for complaint. There is now no difference in the stage of development reached on the different branches of the canal, and past fiscal arrangements have given preferential treatment to each at one time or another, to the Rakh Branch between 1902 and 1912 and to the Jhang and Gugera Branches between 1912 and 1922. Clearly all should now be treated alike. The new assessment will thus run for $11 \frac{1}{2}$ years in the Jhang Branoh, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ years in the Gugera Branch Circles I and II, 10 years in the Gugera Branch Circle III and rather less in the extensions and proprietary villages. The same orders will apply to Gangapur. With the whole distriot falling due for reassessment together it will be possible to reassess by tehsils or any other units which may then appear most convenient, and the present artificial division into circles based on the date of colonization can be discarded. There can be no objection in principle to so short a term of Settlement. The sole exception to these orders on the term of Settlement will be the small area in estates adjoining Gojra, which is included within munioipal limits. The part of this area which has been built over will be reassessed with the reassessment of the town of Gojra in 1926. For the part that has not been built over the assesment recently announced will ran till 1932.
9. The oost of the present Settlement operations, amounting to only R. 2,86,159 less than one-sixth of the annual enhanoement of revenue, has
been very low, avd, in the absence of special revision of records, the local inconveniences which reassessment sometimes entaila has been largely avoided, If there has been any disturbance to the life of the diatriot, it has been due to the action of the zamindars themselves and connected with colony, and not settlement, work, and has been obviously beneficial to them. The Settlement has also enabled Government to take stock of the economic position of a tract which is still developing more quickly than older districts and to initiate measures the necessity of which in the ordinary course of administration might easily have been overlooked.
10. His Excellency in Council is pleased also to confirm, in acoordance with the provisions of section 53 of the Land Revenue Act, the assessments dealt with in this report.
11. With a staff 80 small as Mr. Penny's the quality of the personnel was more than usually important, and Government notes with pleasure his commendation of their work in paragraph 70 of his report. In a district whioh offers specisl temptations to employees of Government he has been fortunate in being able to make such a satisfactory report on his subordinates. In consequence of his good work at Lyallpur Sheikh Nur Muhammad has been placed in charge of Settlement operations in the adjoining district of Sheikhupura, where his experience is likely to be of great assistance to him. Mr. Penny's own work of assessment, supervision and control was woll and effectively done, and merits the thanks of Government.

By order of the Governor in Council,
C. M. KING,

Financial Commissioner and
Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revence Departmeni.

No. CV-40-1.
Frox
Shatkh ASGHAR ALI, O.B.E., I.C.S., Commistioner, Mullan Division, .
To

# The ASSISTANT SEORETARY to ter FINANOIAL <br> COMMISSIONRRS, PUNJAB, LAHORE. 

Dated Mulian, the 21st Maroh 1925.

Sig;
Wite reference to your letter No. 24-M., dated the 6th January 1925, I understand that no detailed review, on my part, of the "Final Settlement Report of the Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles of the Lyallpur District "is called for.
2. An appendix showing an abstract of the cost of the settlement has not been attached, but the total cost has been sufficiently detailed and discussed in paragraph 69 of the report.
3. I agree that the term of the settlement should not extend beyond Kharif 1932, when the Rakh Branch settlement expires, so that the reassessment of the whole district should fall due at the same time, vis., Rabi 1933.
4. I endorse Mr. Penny's opinion of his officers expressed in paragraph 70 of the report. Mr. Penny himself has throughout his tenure shown perseverance and a high degree of ability, and his reports have been marked by partioular clarity.

I have, eto.
ASGHAR ALI, Commissioner, Multan Division.

# Final Settlement Report 

OF TEE

# Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lyallpur District. } \\
& 1920-24 .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Chapter I.-The Digtriot.

1. The Lyallpur District may now justly claim to be the agricultural centre of the Province, but it has never before had a Settle ment of its own, nor has it vet its own GazetIntroductory. teer. Scarcely 20 years have passed since the development of the Lower Chenab Canal necessitated its exclusion from the Districts of Jhang on one side and Montgomery on the other, and though as comprising the bulk of the colony it can claim a major interest in the Chenab Colony Gazetteer of 1904 and the Colony's Final Settlement Report of 1915, it can as yet boast no descriptive volume of its own. Even the present Settlement is essentially intermediate in character and partial in its scope, one important circle being unaffected by it, but the first chapter of this report, in which it is neither possible nor desirable to exclude all reference to the Rakh Branch area, has at any rate the distinction of sketching for the first time the general conditions of the District.
2. In pre-colony days cultivation in the Rechna Doab beyond the subTho Sandal Bat montane belt was practically confined to the Chenab and Ravi riverains, where alone river floods and a high sub-soil water table made regular agriculture possible. The Chenab villages naturally fell to the Jhang District, and those on the Ravi to what was at first the Gugera and afterwards the Montgomery District. The intervening waste, which could boast little more than a variety of hardy indigenous bushes, growing sometimes thickly, sometimes sparsely, according to the quality of the soil and its chances of collecting rain water, fell almost wholly to Jhang. It was inhabited by semi-nomadic Muhammadan tribes, now dis!inguished from immigrant colonists by the generic name of "Janglis", who lived on their herds of cattle and had their headquarters in ralnas in depressions where grazing was comparatively secure. Lower in the social scale were a number of kindred trites, who made a living by their camels and resided in Jhoks more or less under the protection of Janglis proper. On the Chenab side the monotony of the landscape was broken by an old arm of the river known as the Budh, which ran some distance from it and was skirted by the original river bank or Dhaya, the actual boundary of the Bar. Between this and the Ravi the only natural feature was the Ravi Dhaya which, entering the present District near Buchiana, runs roughly parallel to the Deg to its junction with the Ravi, gradually disappears in the neighbourhood of Bahlak, reappears beyond Garh and runs along the present district boundary to the former junction of the Jhang, Montgomery and Multan Districts not far from the present Railway Station of Shorkot Road.
3. When the colonization of this ar ea called for the formation of new Cenesig of the Iyallpur District. administrative units, three new tahsils were formed in the Jhang District, at Lyallpar, Toba Tek Singh, and Samundri. The boundary between the two first and the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils ran along the main Jhang Branch of the Canal to Khairwala, and then roughly followed the line of the Budh to the tail of the Jhang Branch. The old tabsils thus retained the whole Chenab riverain and the adjacent areas along
the Dhaya, in which colony grants to aboriginees of that tract were purposely located, while the whole of the Bar proper with its growing population of immigrant colonists fell to the future District of Lyallpur. This new District was in fact constituted on 1st December 1904, when it consisted simply of the Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh, and Samundri Tahsils, and smaller areas were added to it from the Montgomery District in the following years as irrigation was extended to the villages along the Ravi. -In 1918 the Sayadwala enclave, between the Deg and the Ravi, was similarly transferred from the Montgomery District, but as it soon received irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal and had no irrigational or geographical connexion with Lyallpur, it was re-transferred in 1922 to the new District of Sheikhupura and has not come within the scope of the present settlement operations. A few villages in the Ravi bed below its junction with the Deg have, however, remained in this District and bave been included in the same assessment circle as adjoining proprietary mauzas.

## 4. The present boundaries of the District are thas:-

Ite present boundaries.
On the North-West, the boundary of the Jhang District, which follows first the main Jhang Branch and then the Budh. The Dhaya, however, breaks away from the Budh for a short distance and diverges into this District, where it disappears in the neighbourhood of Janiwala.

On the North-East, the boundary of the Hafizabad and Sheikhupura Tahsils.

On the East and South-East, the Deg Nala and the Ravi.
On the South, the boundary of the Montgomery District, which runs from the Ravi past Kamalia and through a portion of the Pir Mahal forest ; thereafter the Multan District boundary to Shorkot Road. This line roughly coincides as far as Kamalia with the Dhaya, which then sweeps northward, leaving a semicircular tract of low land between it and the distriet boundary. The Dhaya being the present irrigation boundary of the Lower Chenab Canal, this small area is the only part of the District-except the actual Ravi bed-which does not receive canal irrigation. Indeed schemes for the extension of the canal system to it and to adjacent land beyond the district boundary were drawn up some years ago, and were only postponed till the Triple Canal Project should have been completed. They are now again under consideration and are likely to mature in the next few years. It remains to be seen whether they will involve a readjustment of the district boundary.
5. The District thus comprises the greater part and the best part of Ita main characteristics. the Bar and a strip of Ravi siverain. It forms a level plain remarkably uniform-save for some partial reservations to which reference will be made in paragraph 7-in the quality of its soil and in general physical conditions. With the exception of the proprietary villages along the Deg and Ravi it has been wholly colonized by Government action and irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal. Though liberal grants have been made to indigenous tribes of the Ravi and the Bar, the bulk of the population has been drawn from the best agricultural stock of the Province, in which the thickly populated districts of the Central Punjab are most strongly represented. It is thus essentially a Colony District, and in the quality of its soil, the perfection of its irrigation, and the agricultural skill and prosperity of its proprietary body it is the strongest district on the Lower Chenab Canal and probably in the Province. In outlining the general features of the District it will thus be impossible not to add to the material generally embodied in the first chapter of a settlement report some special mention of irrigation and colony matters, which are of direct interest to the agricultural population, and have a close bearing on its revenue paying capacity. An attempt will, however, be made to avoid unnecessary repetition of what is already contained in Mr. Dobson's Settlement Report on the Chenab Colony of 1915, and to direct attention as far as possible to subsequent developments.
6. What the rainfall in the Bar was in pre-colony days can be a matter of speculation only. In the Colony Gazetteer it has been estimated that while the average on the Chenab at Jhang was 9.97 inches per annum, it can seldom have exceeded 5
inches in the centre of the Bar and in bad years might be nothing. Since 1898 the following quinquennial averages have been recorded :-


These figures illustrate the well known principle that rainfall decreases further from the hills, though it is only in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, which suffers not only from a smaller rainfall but also from a poorer soil and more arid conditions generally, that any distinct climatic difference declares itself. As regards the claim that the process of Colonization and tree planting is increasing the rainfall, it may be observed that Toba Tek Singh now receives just about what Jhang did before the advent of the canal, but that recent figures do not indicate that the increase is continuing. The importance of any such tendency if it can be established, can hardly be exaggerated. Nowhere in the District is the present rainfall enough to mature Barani crops except for a small area of 'gram in exceptional years, but every drop of rain, particularly at certain seasons, makes a difference to outturns (ef. paragraph 16), and as the soil cools and the 'duty' of canal water is raised (cf. paragraph 14), the value of the rainfall is proportionately increased.
7. The standard soil of the Bar is a light loam (maira) which has shown itself eminently adapted to canal irrigation and stretches in a level uniform expanse through the Soil. Lyallpur, Jaranwala and Samundri Tahsils. It is apt in depressions to assume a stiffer and richer quality (rohi) and occasionally to deteriorate into an excess of sand (retli) or to suffier from an admixture of kankar (rorh), but it is only in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil that inferior soil becomes at all prominent. Here to the south and west to Gojra, though maira still predominates, there is an increasing proportion both of stiff sour soil with a tinge of kallar (kallarathi) which needs heavier watering and is less suitable for Kharif crops, and of excessively light sandy land ill-adapted for anything but gram. In the early years of the District an elaborate classification of soils was carried out in connexion with the preparation of the first Records-of-Rights in the Colony, but the predominance of maira is so great that for assessment purposes this classification is valueless, and it has never been utilized by Settlement Officers. In the proprietary villages peculiarly stiff clay is found along the Deg, and an approximation to it, known as Dikadi (apparently from Deg Khadir), stretches from Bahlak to Killianwala along what is said to have been the old course of that river below its present junction with the Ravi.
8. Except in the riverain the depth to sub-soil water is too great to permit Butheal inaer: vovem. of regular well irrigation, and though there has been - a steady rise in level since the inception of canal Irrigation, and recently a satisfactory increase in wells in some parts of the District, it is unlikely that there will be any material change for a long time in the system of agriculture, still less that water-logging will become an actual danger. The following figures illustrate the rise :-

| Assornmant Circle. |  | Situation of well. | Deptir to wathe haysh in feet mactorer. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1905 | 1910 | 1915 | 1920 |
| Rakt Erauch .. | . | Salarwala ( 6 miles west of) | 71.90 | $67 \cdot 80$ | 59.25 | 56.20 |
|  | . | Lyallpur (4 miles east of) | 87 -69 | 70.00 | 70.40 | $63 \cdot 40$ |
| Jhang Branch, II .. | $\cdots$ | Tobu Tek Singh .. | 57.10 | $49 \cdot 36$ | $45 \cdot 52$ | 4280 |
| Gugers Branoh, I .. | $\cdots$ | $\mathrm{Sa}_{\text {Satiana }}^{\text {Sarvarwali }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $70 \cdot 47$ $70 \cdot 37$ | $62 \cdot 57$ 60.27 | $53 \cdot 72$ 49.97 | 45 487 44.89 |
| Nabrs Extosexinn ${ }^{\text {E }}$ - | $\bullet$ | $\underset{\text { Sarwarwali }}{\substack{\text { Shamra } \\ \text { S }}}$ | $70 \cdot 37$ $26 \cdot 94$ | ${ }_{20 \cdot}^{60 \cdot 27}$ | $49 \cdot 97$ $21 \cdot 39$ | $40 \cdot 88$ 20.85 |

It is probable that as the spring level rises the velocity of sub-soil water flow increases, until a stage of equilibrium is attained at which the rise is arrested. This point has not yet been reached, but the fact that the rise is smaller near the Ravi, where the depth is less, gives support to the theory, and it is possible that water-logging will never be an actual danger in a District where canal supplies are dissipated in more numerous channels, and there is less interference with natural surface drainage than nearer the head works. Nevertheless the efforts that are being made to combat the evil in the Hafizabad Tahsil have potential interest even for Lyallpur. Improvements in surface drainage have there had an excellent effect, which is likely to be maintained and increased by the use of a newly introduced steam excavator for clearing the drains oven under running water. Simultaneous experiments in the costly expedient of lining the canal with water-proof material sre being pursued, and one of the chief difficulties has been surmounted by Mr. King's discovery of a method of lining without closing the canal. An alternative solution of the problem may be found in Mr. Brownlie's suggestion that the power at canal falls should be utilized to pump water by electricity from the sub-soil into the canal. ${ }^{*}$
9. In the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil the present irrigation boundary of the the Ravi Dhaya, which forms a well defined landmark except in the corner nearest the river, where the village of Chura Bhojian actually receives irrigation from the Lower Chenab Canal on one side and from the Gharak inundation channel of the Montgomery District on the other.' In the Samundri Tahsil the boundary runs as close as possible to the river bank, thus often cutting in two the old proprietary villages which stretch into the river bed. In Jaranwala the boundary is the Deg Nala. A few old villages are situated astride the Deg and the portions that lie beyond it receive irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. I'his area, however, is so small that further reference to it will not be necessary.
10. The Irrigation Department does not guarantee to irrigate any definite

The area proposed for inigation. percentage of the area within this boundary, but for the purpose of calculating the quantity of water to be alloned to a given area the standard has been fixed at 75 per cent. of allotted area in the case of Colony Chaks and 50 per cent. of commanded culturable area in that of proprietary villages. The reasons for this distinction are said to have been "the desire to give preferential treatment to Crown waste which admitted of closer settlement, a reluctance to place too liberal a supply of canal water at the disposal of cultivators without experience in the use of it, the existence of irrigational facilities other than canals, and the fact of the mauzas being situated in areas where the proximity of the water table to the surface indicated potential water-logging." $\dagger$ The last was no doubt the most potent reason, and instructions issued in 1901 strictly limited the supplies of canal water in Khadir tracts by preseribing that the raqba mujawaza abpasili or "permissible area": should never be more than 50 per cent. of the gross area, and that this should be further reduced where the spring level was less than 40 feet below ground. These rules did not distinguish between colony chaks and old proprietary villages and the 50 per cent. standard was accordingly adopted for the chaks on the Dangali Distribatary below the Dhaya. But when the subject of water-logging came to be reviewed at a conference at Lahore in 1917, it was agreed that the rise in the sub-soil water table was due more to percolation from channels than to the water spread over the fields, and that it was more important to avoid obstruction to natural drainages than to restrict irrigation. The instructions of 1901 were accordingly cancelled, and for colony chaks even in the Khadir the standard is now 75 per cent. For proprietary villages, however, it remains 50 per cent.
11. In practice the Irrigation Department has succeeded in watering far more than the raqba mujawaza abpashi. This is less true of the proprietary villages, where
ements have generally been less marked, but in the The expansion of matured areas for various reasons improvements have generally been less marked, but in the
colony the area of matured crops is now habitually cent. per cent. of allotted area. In fact in the Gugera Branch Circles it never fell as low as this in the ten

[^3]years precediug this Seltlement and only once in Shang Branch Circle I. So striking a success has only been achieved with constant effort, and is the result of years of revision and adaptation of irrigation arrangements. As channels have settled down, irrigation has become more and more stable, and variations from year to year much less pronounced. This has been accompanied by progressive improvements in distribution which have cut down supply where it was excessive, and increased it where it was in delect. The increase in cropped areas is an index, though by no means a complete one of the results of these tendencies. A large area matured may indicate not a larger water-supply, but a preference for extensive cultivation at the expense of such paying crops as sugareane and vegetables. Even where the same crops are grown, there is an enormous variation in the quality of "matured" crops, depending not merely on the quantity of canal supplies but also on the nature of the soil, the size of holdings, the skill and industry of the culivator, the time of sowing, the amount and time of rainfall. Outturns consequently vary much more from year to year and from village to village than any area statement would suggest, and the chief value of acreage figures for a considerable area is as a means of comparing the results of one series of harvests with another, while lor individual outlets they serve the useful purpose of directing attention to places where discharges are in excess or defect. With all these reservations the expansion of matured area illustrates unduubted irrigational improvements which have been in progress both before and after the Settlement of 1910-15.
12. In spite of continued efforts to equalize supply some villages at the Inoquilities in suply ; mumble. tails of long distributaries are still in a chronic state of uncertainty and sometimes of actual distress. Here it is not only ordinary techical ditticulties of distribution that have to be surmounted, but also the unscrupulous greed of villages higher up, which at critical times steal the water intended for their less favourably siluated neighbours. The most usual way of increasing discharges is to dig the water-course deeper and so increase the "working head." Where the delivery from an outlet ends above the level of the water-course and the water thus has a " free fall" this device is ineffective, and a simple pipe arranged in this position is as good as any outlet yet invented and is being generally adopted. Unfortunately it is impossible to give water a free fall where the working head is much less than a foot, and much attention has therefore been devoted in recent years to the invention of some other form of outlet which will be proof against the machinations of the zamindar. The commonest are':-
(1) The Gibb Module.-This was tried on the Shahkot Distributary some yoars ago, and seemed to be so successiful that in 1915 an uxpernment was there made with tixed assessments. But it was soon rendered ineffective by the distributary silting up owing to the fact that the outlet does not draw its fair share of silt. Another objection is the cost of re-adjusting it to changes in the bed level of the distributary.
(2) The Kennedy Ciuuge Outlet.-This has been widely adopted in this District and has effected a great improvement. But it is open to the fatal objection that its discharge cau be easily increased by simply stopping up an air hole. Attempts have been made to shield the ar hole from interference, and a recent improvement has been the V1-B type outlet, in which the hemedy Gauge Outlet is set to work a a tank fed from the distributary which thus limits the supplies thate it can take.
(3) A very eflicient semi-module known as the "Standing Wave Outlet" has beon devised by Messis. Stoddard and Harvey, and improved by Mr. Lindley.
(1) Mr. Crump has introduced a new adjustable module, which is grad. ually replacing the older types.
Modules have been adopted not only on outlets, but also at the heads of smaller distributaries, where they serve the useful purpose of replacing the regulating gauge rouder, a low paid and not always trustworthy ollicial, who had
it in his power to increase or decrease the supply in a channel, and report a false gauge.
13. The outlet problem is complicated by the problem of silt. If a channel is designed with too flat a slope to enable the water to keep its silt in suspension, the silt is

## Silt.

 the water to keep its silt in suspension, the silt is deposited at its head and gradually the slope is automatically. steepened till it on this canal have long since attained a state of régimé, but smaller channels have been unable to cope with the silt and their beds have gradually risen with the result that previously uncommanded land is now frequently commanded. But this change in distributary levels involves constant remodeling and re-adjustment of outlets, and modules thus hardly get a fair chance. Fortunately a great advance in this direction may be anticipated. A device invented by Mr. King, Superintending. Engineer, and tested successfully at distributary heads, is about to be adopted with suitable modifications at the Khanki headworks. It is designed to regulate the quantity of silt entering the canal by admitting only as much as is from time to time required and throwing back the rest into the river. Until silt can be regulated as completely as water, there will always be a danger of the silting up of chamels and consequent damage to crops and heavy expenditure in silt clearance and remodelling. Only last year the bed of the Jhang Branch silted up, and it was unable to take its authorised supply.14. Apart from the increasing efficiency of irrigation arrangements, a steady expansion of cropped area is the natural result of a tendency which bas manifested itself from the early days of the Colony. When the arid soil of the Bar was first cultivated, it was only with heavy irrigation that crops could be brought to maturity and any failure of the supply would be fatal. As the process of cultivation and saturation has advanced, the soil, in the zamindar's parlance, has become steadily cooler, that is its power of retaiming moisture has increased, and crops need less and less water. 'L'his fact, which receives general recognition in the number of waterings that are given to the different crops, explains much of the expansion of matured areas to which allusion has been made in paragraph 11. In fact the expansion must have been greater and resulted in much soil exhaustion and possibly prospective water-logging were not necessury adjustments made from time to tume in the water-supply. This adjustment cau be made by assuming that a cusec of water can irrigate a larger area, and in consequence reducing the quantity to be given to the raqba Mujawaza abpashi. In 1915 the "duty" was 225 acres per cusec discharge at outlet head on the Rakh and Mian Ali Branches, and 200 acres elsewhere. It has recently been raised to 250 acres everywhere, and is likely to be shortly tixed at 264 , or three times a Kharif duty of 88 . The logical results of this alteration in the assumed duty of water would be an immediate all round reduction in outlets. In practice effect can only be given to it gradually, and any actual reduction of supply is only effected with caution, and is usually well overdue. 'lhe principle has a special bearing on the question of fresh allotments, for by merely raising the duty it would be possible to release a large volume of water for the irrigation of hitherto unallotted land. But it is here only necessary to note that it is of prime importance in connection with questions of supply and distribution, and that it goes far to explain the inapossiblity of tinality in the régime of the canal. That the duty must contimue to be gradually raised, though only after making the allowance in the considerations outlined in the next paragraph, goes without saying, and the only question is whether progress has not been excessively cautious in the past. A bolder policy would have been justified by the necessity of inculcating a greater econony in the use of water. Zamindurs are already legally obliged to divide their killas into kiaris with this object, but the rule has never been enforced, and any method which would secure its willing observance would do a public service the effect of which can hardly be overestmated.
15. In the hot weather when rivers are full there is as a rule no difficulty in meeting the demand for water, but it is in the cold weather, when labour is less exhausting and a cusec of water goes much further, that the demand is keenest. Before the Triple Canal Project came into operation the Lower Chenab Canal received the full
water-supply of the Chenab river. It now shares with four other canals the combined supplies of the Chenab and Jhelum, and as these at their lowest period may not amount to more than 11,000 cusecs while the total capacity of the five canals is 23,000 cusecs, the canals have to be run in rotation, some getting full kupply, some the balance and some nothing. A conference of Superintending Engineers is accordingly held in August and September each year to fix the rotational turns. Each canal is given as nearly as possible a definite percentage of the total supply available, fixed on the basis of the "permissible area" on it, a principle which gives the Lower Chenab a claim on 48 per cent., and the issue is further narrowed by fixing the rotational periods at 12 days. Even so it is a difficult and complicated business to manipulate the turns. If a small supply is let into a canal, it cannot be efficiently utilized, for much of it is wasted in absorption, and it can only be passed into low level distributaries which possibly need it least. Moreover the water supply in the rivers cannot be foreseen even with approximate accuracy and a full supply for a short period only upsets the Waribandi on outlets. The general principle has been to take as a basis for calculation the year in which the rivers were lowest, but actual supplies rary from month to month and the turns have to be adjusted accordingly. In practice the system has worked very well though accuracy is impossible. Whether the Lower Chenab loses or gains by being linked to the Jhelum depends on whether the Jhelum discharge is greater or less than that of the Chenab, which can never be foretold. At any rate no appreciable loss has yet declared itself and though it is still too early to pronounce a verdict, it should be remembered that even if the colony should receive in the long run a rather smaller quantity of water. it gains by greater security, and by the introduction of the more fertile silt of the Jhelum river.
16. The Irrigation Department assumes a ratio of two to one between the Rabi and Kharif harvests. In practice the Rabi seldom accounts for less than 70 per cent. and often for 75 per cent. of the matured area of the year. The zamindar's guiding principle is to sow as much wheat as the canal supplies in the autumn months permit, supplementing it with gram, particularly in the vadh of Kharif crops, and an allowance of fodder crops sufficient for his cattle. Much then depends on the winter rains without which a really good crop is hardly possible. Kharif crops depend largely on tribal predilections, the mid-Punjab Jat insisting on a proportion of maize, while Arains specialize in sugarcane, and when allowance has been made for the required fodder crops, the remaining area is devoted to cotton. Toria sowings depend largely on the extent and timing of the later summer rains. This system of cultivation would not appear to admit of much variation. In reality it allows quite sufficient latitude to make a very considerable change in total outturns, and the determining factor is a change in prices. In fact the whole system of agriculture is essentially commercial, for the bulk of the produce being exportable everything depends on Mandi prices, and their fluctuations are watched with intense interest. During the last years of the war the rise in cotton prices immediately increased the area under that staple, and even disturbed the usual relation between Rabi and Kharif. while a subsequent rise in gur weighed the balance in favour of sugarcane. This commercial outlook makes the local zamindars more than usually receptive of new ideas. The activities of the Agricultural Department with its College at Lyallpur have provided him with improved seed, particularly of wheat, and in the last ten years with American cotton, and have taught him the use of improved implements and improved methods of cultivation. He has lent a ready ear to the preaching of the Co-operative Department, and manifested an avidity for education. Progress has not of course been equal everywhere, and some tribes still lag behind, but the proprietary body generally has attained a strong economic position, which secures it excellent prices and a high level of prosperity.
17. Complaints are not infrequently heard of soil exhaustion and Danger of ail exhamstion. diminishing outturns, and indeed the habitual cultivation of cent. per cent. of allotted area annually might be expected to produce some such effect. The facts, however, appear to indicate that though the age of bumper crops on virgin soil is long past, a stage of equilibrium has now been reached, when with normal manuring and crop rotation, including a reasonable percentage of leguminous crops recuperative
in their effect, actual soil exhaustion is avoided, and steady outturns are secured. The levelling up tendency which has been noted in connection with the equilization of distribution of canal supplies, is here again in evidence. As the process of cultivation has proceeded, poor soil has benefited past all recognition and poo cultivators have learnt steadily from their morr shilled neighbours, and the result is a much greater uniformity of outtorns both from viluge to village and from year to year than an earlier period in the life of the colony rould show. How far this stability will be maintained it is idle to prophesy, but while the possibility of soil exhaustion cannot be overlooked, expecially as the pressure of population increases, such imnovations as artificial manures or improved methods of agriculture are not unlikely to keep pace with it. The prospect of changes of this sort, combined, it may be hoped, with more eronomy in the use of water suggests that though a stage of stable outturns has been reached, finality is still far off and future developments may as well be beneficent as prejulicial to the agricultural population.
18. The commercial character of local agriculture has made the provision of adequate communications more than usually important. The District is now well served by two Railway lines, from Wazirabad to Khanewal, and from Chichoke-Mallian to Shorkot Roadwhich run roughly parallel to each other till they approach the southern boundary of the District, when they rapidly converge to their junction at Shorkot Road. Between these lines run a number of feeder roads, the chief of which follow the precolony tracks from Gugera viA Bahlak and Gojra to Jhang, Kamalia vî Toba Tek Singh to Jhang, and Sayadwala to Chiniot. Road metalling presents considerable diffculties so far from any source of stone supply other than the Sangla quarries, which have proved of doubtful value for this purpose. The present length of metalled roads, details of which are given in the margin, totals

| Communicatina. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Ming. |
| Lyallpar to Narwala | 8 |
| Lvallpar to Satinna | 17 |
| Lyallpur to Rordukorn | 18 |
| Leallpur to Jaranwala | 23 |
| Jaranwaia to Kot Khuda Yar | 30 |
| Jaramwala to Sayudwala | 1 |
| Gojra to Tandiamwala | 30 |
| Gejra to Athing .. | 2 |
| Gegra to Thang . | $?$ |
| Copar to Mochiwala | .. 4 年 |
| Total | . 3851 | $185 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the heavy cart traffic makes the cost of upkeep so great that the District Board is not optimistic on the subject of future extensions. There are, however, numerous unmetalled main roads, and a network of village roads, providing access to market from every village and almost every square. The bulk of the produce reaches market in carts, except in Jangli tracts where the camel and the potter's donkey still hold their own. Along the Ravi communications are inferior, but the bullock cart is there a rarity and pack transport practically universal.

19. The Mandi towns are six in number, four-Lyallpur, Gojra, Toba Tek siarkets. Singh and Chak Jhumra-on the Wazirabad line, and two-the later foundations of Jaranwala and Tandlianwala-on the Chichoke line. The common characteristic of all six is their complete subservience to agriculture. They boast no independent industry, their factories being devoted only to cotton ginning and an occasional flour mill, and their business consists in forwarding by rail the produce of the countryside and distributing in return the piece-goods and miscellaneous commodities that satisfy the modest requirements of the zamindar. Their growth is illustrated by the following Census figures :-

|  | Town. |  | , | Poptlatien. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901 | 1911 | 1421 |
| Lyallpur |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 9,17t | 19,578 | 28,134 |
| Gojer Chat Jhum |  | . | $\cdots$ | 2.889 | 5.417 | 7,622 |
| Toha Tek Singh |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 1,274 | -128 | 3,340 |
| Jaranmals.. |  |  | $\because$ | 1,314 | 1,548 | -5,444 |
| Tandliantala |  | . | . |  | 1,723 | 3,674 |

Lyallpur easily heads the list, and attracts by far the most business, being able owing to easier financial conditions to offer slightly better prices for agricultural produce than the other towns. The first four draw some produce from the Jhang District and the last two from the Montgomery District beyond the Ravi. They have, however, to face considerable competition from wayside gtations, where beoparis are apt to make purchases of grain from adjacent villages and despatch it by rail, thus avoiding Mandi charges.
20. The population of the District as a whole rose from 857,711 in 1911 to 979,463 in 1921, an incres se of 14 per cent., in spite of the fact that the decade witnessed practi-
of land, and an appreciable extrusion of tenants to Popplation. cally no fresh allotments of land, and an appreciable extrusion of tenants to
other colonies. The increase has varied greatly from circle to circle with the fecundity of tho prevailing tribes, and is highest in Gugera Branch Circle III, where, with the help presumably of some immigration, it has reached the astonishing figure of 47 per cent. Future Settlement Officers are likely io find subdivision of holdings a matter of considerable inferest.
21. The following table shows the tribal composition of the proprietary Tribal distribution.
body of permarently allotied land:-


* Includen proprietary villages.

Details for assessment circles, which are sub-divisions of branches and do not coincide with tahsil boundaries, will be found in Assessment Reports. On all branches the first place must be given both for wealth and success as colonists to Jat Sikhs, who hold a larger area ( 29 per cent.) than any other tribe. They form a strong homogeneous body, retaining, however, many of the special characteristics of their districts of origin, chiefly Anritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ambala. The second place goes to Arains (13 per cent.) whose grants are mostly in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, where their industry bas shown that almost any land can be successfully colonized. They take kindly to education, but
are deficient in the sterner qualities required for commerical success, and their larger families are likely to be a constant drain on their resources. Musalaan Jats ( 23 per cent.) are a much more heterngeneons collection than the figures indicate, and though some of them are excellent cultivators, many are inferior and few possess the virtues that bring economic success. Under Jats and Rajputs come many Jangli and Hithari tribes. which unfortumately it has not been possible to show separately, but the distinction between immigrants and aboriginees is so important from the point of view of revenue paying capacity as well as ordinary administration, that their location has been separately shown in the second map which arcompanies this report. Janglis hold a falt proportion of the land on the Rakh Branch, hardly any on the Jhang Branch, and still less on the (ingera Branch proper, but they have been given a solid trant adjoining the Ravi and watered by the Burala Branch. Closely allied to them are the Baloches ( 5 per cent.), but under this head are not inchided Jats and others who on the ground of Camel Service conditions are popularly so called. Fet developments have been so striking as the conversion of Jangli and Baloch tribes to agriculture, and though in industry, agricultural skill and commercial capacity
they are still behind the Abadkar, they have surpased their Hithar they are still behind the Abadkar, they have surpassed their Hithari kinsmen, and are likely to show steady progress in the future. They are unfortunately still handicapped by an excessive taste for cattle, which necessitates the substitution of fodder crops for more lucrative staples, but with restriction of grazing grounds they are learning wisdom, and tho number of their cattle is being gradually reduced. Hitharis are confined to their old proprietary villages and adjoining colony chaks, particularly in the Killianwala and Bahlak Extensions. In spite of considerable progress they are still as a class sadly backward, and their old villages present a marked contrast to the neat chaks of the rest of the District. Jats and Rajputs of the Rawalpindi Division also form in practice a separate class. Loyal and stalwart, with a large proportion of military pensioners, they are inferior agriculturists, doing little self cultivation and still frequently absentees. With them have been grouped on the map the Pathans of the Mianwali District, who have been granted a cluster of villages on the Nahra Extension where they have made excellent progress agriculturally and economically and are now no longer inferior to the bulk of Musalman immigrant grantees. Under the head "Others" comes a larger number of safedpos $h$ and capitalist grants, which add considerably to the strength of the proprietary body of the District.
22. The enormous increase in the wealth of the District which has been a feature of the last ten years, has been accompanied by a corresponding rise in the value of land. What
difficult to say : they depend on the prices of the

> - Sales and mortgages. normal land prices are it is difficult to say : they depend on the prices of the
main staples, and these at present are still high. Allowance must also be made for the type of chak in which land is situated, a square in a Muhammadan and particuardy a Jangli village generally fetching less than an equally fertile one in a Sikh chak. For the last few years a really good square in an immigrant chak has fetched as much as Rs. 1,000 per acre, and competition among purchasers is generally keen. The rise in land price has been recorded in Assessment Reports, and it will here suffice to note that mutations in the year 1921-22 showed the sale throughout the District of 4,507 acres at an average of Rs. 661 per acre. As it is mostly poorish land that comes into the market this is a significant figure. The corresponding figure for mortgages was only Rs. 266 per acre, but this is obviously low, and is appropriate only for very weak chaks, where indeed mortgages are naturally commonest.
23. The total cultivated area of the District is $1,421,936$ acres, of which 727,170 acres, or 51 per cent., are cultivated by owners or tenants of Government. The khudkasht
the sons of grantees grow up. Four per cent. is area is steadily increasing as the sons of grantees grow up. Four per cent. is
cultivated by tenants at revenue rates, 15 per cent. by tenants paying other cash rents, and 30 per cent. by tenants on batai rents. For batai rents the almost universal rate on nahri land is half the produce, landlord and tenants sharing all the Government demand as well as cesses. On chahi and abi land the rate is $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, the landlord paying the revenue and cesses. Sailub and barani cultivation pay $\frac{1}{2}$, the revenue, etc., being generally shared as with nahri crops. Cash rents have increased greatly in popularity in recent years, and furnish

## 11

valuable data for the Assessing Officer (cf. paragraph 49). The figures for the whole District in 1921-22 were-

24. Between 1909 and 1914 the number of cattle showed a decline in most parts of the District owing to the substitution of buffaloes for cows, and the general desire to cut down fodder crops as wasteful. Between 1914 and 1920 there was a considerable increase, the natural concomitant of increasing population and increasing wealth. Only in Jangli chaks for reasons already noticed has there been a decline. The present figures are-

25. As the main characteristics of every chak and therefore of the DisTypes of colony grant. - trict as a whole have been determined by the is composed, it will be convenient before touching on recent colony developments to classify allotted areas on this basis, thus -


These figures show the great preponderance of the peasant grant, on which the success of the colony has been founded, but the extent of larger grants to raises and sufedposhes was very considerable. The old villages along the Ravi, though by no means negligible in area, are not sufficient to affect the general average prosperity of the District very much. The future is of course with the colony, and the utmost that can be expected of the proprietary villages is that they should follow in its wake.
26. Nr. Dobson has outlined three periods in the history of the colony, that of colonization proper from 1892 to 1906, that of executive and legislative change from 1906 to 1912, and the latest phase from 1912 to 1914.

Ascimilatem of the colony to muliwary distruls. The years 1915 to 1923 have formed a fourth period or a continuation of the third, the key-note of which has been the assimilation of district administration to that of ordinary districts. It opens with the disappearance of the Settlement Oficer, the lineal descendant of the Colonization Officer of an earlier period, and the consequent final transfer of work comected with the colony to the ordinary District staff. At the same time the work was rapidly reduced in volume by the grant of proprietary rights to peasant grantees, the full effect of which now came to be felt, and the consequent substitution of uniform proprietorship for a multitude of tenancies held on a variety of conditions. Allutments of land had of course practically ceased by 1912, but for the next few years local officers retained the power of selling excess baquia at market value. In 1915 this power was withdrawn, and thencelorth every proposal to dispose of Government land has required a reference to higher authority. With the exception, however, of a few individual grants and some allotuents to Ods in the Surfattu Lseape, the only extension of colonization till the beginning of 1923 was the auction in 1920 of the six liakh Mana Chaks, 642 to 647 -G. B. There has consequently been a steady diminution of the area held in any thing other than full ownership, and, except for female landholders, who are seldom entitled to purchase proprietary neghts, and persons of criminal habits who have been debarred from the concession, the only class which has remained in the category of tenants has been the Camel Service grantees, whose 20 years' leases did not terminate till the end of the present period. A further reference will be made to these grantees in paragraph 66, and it will suttice here to say that they have now been permitted to acquere proprietary status, and will shortly be assimilated to the rest of the proprietary body of the District. In September 1923 the agricultural land of the District was held as follows:-


Most of the allotted area is now held in full ownership, and if there are still 150,000 acres held in Dakhilkari and Gikuir Dakhilkari right, this area is, rapidly slirimking as shuturpal grantees rise to proprietary status. Kaming' grants are being reduced at the tume of writing by the resumption and sale by auction of half the area in each village, a step zure than justified by the development of the colony which has now made it quite unnecessary to hold out special attractions to the menial classes.
27. On the uther haud the District retains and must long retain many special tealures iwherited trom colony times, Guvernuent is still the owner of unallotted waste, roads, water-courses, drainages, unallutted building sites, and boilding sites allotted to shop-keepers, tenants and mevials ; in fact it is still the leading proprietor in every abaukari vullage. 'the zaminuar is brought into close contact with Giovernment Departments by bis complete dependence on the canul, and
by the continuance of mole-breeding squares and Inamadari and Kamins' Kitlas, while the survival of a percentage of colony tenancies is a perpetual reminder of the origin of his own grant. Even villages now held wholly in proprietary right still bear the impress of early colony conditions. A rais or sufedposh chak retains characteristic features that differentiate it from its abadkar neighbours, and abadkar chaks differ among themselves according to the size of grants and the districts from which their inhabitants originally hailed. The colony tradition indeed dies hard and the grant of proprietary rights while conferring a sense of security and added self-respect does not alter the grantee's outlook or make much material difference in his life. He still uses the colony terms abadkar, sufedposh, shutarpal, and remembers that land of which he is the proud owner owes its value to the Government canal and would depreciate rapidly in the event of anything interfering with its successfal manipulation. Finally, with so much waste land still unallotted there is always the possibility of further colonizing activities and the appearance of a body of tenants destined to a probationary term before proprietary rights can be conceded. In the last year this possibility has been to some extent realized by the allotment of 12,000 acres to Military grantees for whom it was impossible to provide on the Lower Baxi Doab Canal, and by a number of miscellaneous grants to other deserving persons. At the time of writing the question of the disposal of charagah above 10 per cent. is under consideration and the construction of the Pir Mahal, Khikha, and Kamalia Extensions appears to be imminent. These schemes would spell a recrudescence of colony work and make the next few years another separate period in the history of the colony.

## Chapter II.-Previous Assessments.

28. The fiscal history of the Sandal Bar practically begins with its coloIiscal history. nization. Previously a very small revenue was derived from seattered well assessments, mostls leases of Government land, with a small addition on account of kasht barani or harvest leases in years of good rainfall, when cultivation without the aid of irrigation was here and there possible. But the main source of income was the tirni or grazing fee which was a feature of the administration of this and neighbouring tracts, and presented problems which necessitated constant alterations in its principles and method of collection. These have been summarised in paragraphs 138 foll. of the Chenab Colony Settlement Report. The proprietary villages along the Ravi have had a longer and more complicated fiscal bistory, the main features of which in the last century were the complaints of steady diminution in the Ravi floods, increasing economic depression, and frequent changes in assessment. Finally, under the Montgomery Settlement of 1892-99 they were given a combination of fixed and fluctuating assessment, which was superseded on the introduction of canal irrigation in 1904-05 by a wholly fuctuating rate of Re. 1-2-5 for acre including cessès. This was intended to operate within the irrigation boundary only, but was in some cases inadvertently extonded beyond it, and the fiscal arrangements of the tract were chaotic until they were brought into line with the rest of the Distriet in 1915.
29. Meanwhile in the colony a number of separate charges were fixed in the statements of conditions on which grants were made. These were-
Abiana, or occupiers' rate, a charge for the water supplied to the cultivator by the Irrigation Department. This was never in this colony amalgamated with other dues, and long remained the major part of the total Government demand. Practically the same schedule is still in force (Appendix II).*

Land revenue of 8 annas per acre on all classes oi cultivation.
Owners' rate or khush-haisiyati of Re. 1 per acere on nalri cultivation.
Malikana, a fee paid by Government tenants in recognition of Government's propriatary title, of 4 annas per rupee of land revenue and owners' rate for the first 10 years and 6 armas per rupee for the next ten.

Cesses were originally 4 annas per rupee of land revenue and malitana and were distributed between local rate, patwar fund and lambardari fee, On the abolition of the patwar fund in 1906 they were reduced to-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rs. A. P. } \\
& \begin{array}{llllrrrr} 
& & & & \text { Rs. } & \text { A. } & \text { P. } \\
\text { Local rate } & \text {. } & & \\
\text { Lambardar's fee } & \text {.. } & \text {. } & \ldots & 10 & 6 & 8 & \text { per cent. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Complications were introduced by the remission of owners' rate for the first ten years of a tenancy, though it continued to be included for the purpose of calculating malikana and cesses, and by different methods of calculating on different branches of the canal the dates for its imposition and for the enhancement of malikana.

Assessments were fluctuating and were made harvest by harvest by the Irrigation Department on matured areas. This involved the grant of " bolding to holding kharaba," or a field to field appraisement of crops with remissions for failed areas, a system which lent itself readily to abuse and formed the subject of much discussion as the colony developed. See in particular Colony Manual, Volume I, paragraphs 224 foll.

Under the conditions of allotment re-assessment on the Rakh Branch could not take place for 20 years from 1892. On the other branches it was due with the imposition of owners' rate and the enhancement of malikana at the end of 10 years from allotment, and for this purpose an average date of allotment was assumed for various sections of the canal so that whole sections should be due for re-assessment together. These sections subsequently became assessment circles.
30. The first two circles to be due for assessment were Thang Branch Circles I and II. Operations were begun punctually and reports were submitted in $1906-07$ by
The 1010-15 Colony Settlement. Mr. Montmorency and Captain Ferrar, respectively, but as the issues raised soon afterwards came under review by the Colonies Committee, orders were considerably delayed and fresh reports were called for and submitted in 1910. These were accompanied by Captain Ferrar's reports on Jhang Branch Circle III and Gugera Branch Circle I and orders were passed on all four reports together at the beginning of 1911. Settlement operations were continued by Mr. Dobson who assessed successively Gugera Branch Circle II, the Rakh Branch Circle, and the Extensions and Proprietary villages, and wrote the Final Report of the whole Colony Settlement. In paragraph 157 he summarises its main principles as follows :-
(1) Retention of the fluctuating system for land revenue, malikana and cesses as well as occupiers' rate.
(2) Differentiation of nahri (flow and lift) land revenue charges by assess* ment circles, by villages and by individual squares, in consideration of soil conditions, capacity of cultivators and other factors which usually affect such assessments.
(3) Adoption of acreage rates, not differentiated as in the case of nahri land, for other classes of cultivation.
(4) Abolition of owners' rate.
(5) Remission of assessment, wholly or partially, for failure due to causes beyond the control of the cultivator or the Irrigation Department. Abolition of holding to holding kharaba in the the case of nahri crops except where the supply of water from the canal is still unsatisfactory.
(6) Retention of the Irrigation Department as the assessing agency, both for irrigation and land revenue charges, within the irrigation boundary and of the Revenue staff outside the irrigation boundary.
(7) Provision for the subsequent introduction of fixed assessments.
31. As all these principles are still in operation, it will be convenient to Treatment of failed empe. add a few explanatory remarks at once.

Principles (1) and (5) are the foundation of the assessment and cannot be better described than in paragraphs 179 to 184 of Mr. Dobson's Report, They
amount almost to an assessment on sown areas, for remission can indeed be given on application being made to the Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officer or Deputy Collector in case of the complete failure of a whole field for catses beyond the control of the cultivator, but in ordinary years such cases of failure amount to a very small percentage of the crop. Special provision is, however, made for widespread recognised calamities, when the Executive Engineer in collaboration, with the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to grant remissions more liberally, and the field to field kharaba system has been retained in villages where irrigation is not yet satisfactory, a category which now includes only 10 villages in this District, all in the Burala Division.*

The rules which have been printed by Mr. Dobson in extenso in paragraph 183 of his Report are still in force and will be found in Appendix III.
32. Principle (2), however, was the distinctive feature of the Settlement. Land merenae ratee. For the flat rate of 8 annas per acre on ${ }^{n}$ nahri cultivation there was substituted a scale of rates ranging on the Jhang Branch, where it was first introduced, from four rupees to twelve annas. In spite of the general similarity of physical conditions throughout the colony, there were marked differences from village to village in the quality of the soil and other factors bearing on revenue paying capacity, and a wide range of revenue rates was clearly demanded. This principle of differentiation was even applied within the mauza to its component squares, which thus became the units of assessment, and villages in which no squares at all needed differentiation were exceptional. For the three Jhang Branch Circles a uniform scale of rates was adopted, and this was applied slightly modified in Gugera Branch Circle I. The second circle of the Gugera Branch was assessed at a rather higher standard, mainly because the course of prices had shown that previous assumptions were unnecessarily cautious, and though Rs. 4 was retained as the maximum rate, the lower classes were appreciably ' raised. The rates so fixed were subsequently applied without the submission of an assessment report to the adjoining extensions and proprietary villages, the latter, however, receiving in classification a concession of about 8 annas per acre in view of the fact that they paid rather higher occupiers' rates. In the treatment of the Rakh Branch former standards, the leniency of which became more evident every year, were abandoned. This circle having been the first to be colonized had reached a more mature stage of development than other oircles, and had nevertheless enjoyed the 8 -anna rate for 20 instead of the usual 10 or 12 years. The assumption of higher yields and higher prices here produced a half net assets estimate considerably in excess of previous calculations, and resulted in the adoption of land revenue rates about 50 per cent higher than elsewhere. The rates for the different circles were thus :-



Half rates of land revenue as well as abaina were allowed for lift irrigntion.
On cultivation other than nahri the rates for all circles were the same;
miz: -

|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. | A. | p. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chahi | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Barani | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Sailab | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Abi | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 12 | 0 |

Here assessments continued to be on matured areas and to this extent field to field kharaba was retained.
33. A characteristio of the early assessments was their complexity. This was to some extent relieved by the abolition of owners' rate, an unnecessary impost in a wholly
profits depended entirely on the canal and could Owneri' rate, malikana and ceseses. nahri tract, where owners' profits depended entirely on the canal and could
be adequately assessed at land revenue rates. Malikana remained at the rate fixed in the statements of conditions, viz., 6 annas per rupee of land revenue, but in view of the large increase in the land revenue rates Government as a temporary measure limited malikana to 12 annas per acre assessed. As proprietary rights were granted to peasant grantees in the course of settlement operations, receipts. under the head of malikana rapidly diminished.

Cesses were fixed at $18 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of land revenue, 5 per cent. being lam. bardari fee and $8 \frac{1}{3}$ locel rate.
34. Two schedules of occupiers ${ }^{2}$ rates* were already in force on the canal, one for previously established proprietary villages and the other for new colony chaks, the Occupiers' rate. latter being for all classes of crop, with the unimportant exception of grass, 8 annas lower than the former. It was proposed at Settlement to take the opportunity of abolishing this inequality and raising the colony rates to the level already obtaining in proprietary villages, but in view of the large increase in the land revenue, the Government of India postponed consideration of the question till some years should have elapsed and experience had been gained of the working of the new assessment.

An innovation was, however, introduced by the issue of a still lower schedule of occupiers' rates for colony chaks where, owing to inferiority of soil, the differentiation of land revenue rates alone was not sufficient concession. The principle of differentiated abiana was a legacy from the Colonies Committee of 1907 , which thinking that "it is practically certain that water-rates will continue to form the major part of the Government demand," went so far as to suggest four different schedules. Such elaboration was subsequently decided to be unnecessary, but the Ellerslie Committee of 1910 pronounced in favour of two schedules, and a new schedule was accordingly sanctioned, giving a reduction from the ordinary colony rate of 12 annas per acre in class IV crops (including cotton, wheat and toria), and 8 annas per acre in class V (gram, bajra, etc.). As each circle was assessed the Settlement Officer selected the weakest villages for this concession, and in the whole colony no less than 141 chaks, of which 69 . Were in this District, ultimately received it.

> 35. In view of the fact that the Rakh Branch assessment, though in volving a eancession of over 25 per cent. of the The term of Setilement. half net assets, was not short of the standard imposed in an ordinary district, Government decided $\dagger$ that there was no reason for fixing the term of settlement for a shorter period than the normal 20 years, and this period was accordingly adopted. For the other circles a shorter term was demanded by the extreme len ency of their assessment. Their preferential treatment as compared with the Rakh Branch, if continued for any length of time, would have constituted an unjustifiable disparity, and when they reached the same stage of development it was only fair that they should receive similar

[^4]trentment. The advisability of an early re-assessment was also indicated by the rapidity of the colony's development, which suggested that by the end of a normal term of settlement it would be impossible to raise the demand to anything approximating to the recognised standard, and it was further evident that as no re-measurement or revision of records would be required, the process of re-assessment would involve no serious inconvenience to the people. For these circles, therefore, the term of settlement was fixed at ten years only, and they became due for re-assessment as follows:-


It was at the same time decided that future assessments should be by districts, the colony having ceased to exist as a separate entity.
36. In conformity with these orders Mr. deMontmorency, as Deputy Commissioner, submitted in 1919 a forecast report on the portions of the three Jhang Branch Obirct of presont settiement. Circles and Gugera Branch Circle I lying in the Lyallpur District, in which he estimated the probable financial result of applying the Rakh Branch rates to these areas. Some such course appeared to have been contemplated in the previous correspondence, but the development of the circles had been so satisfactory and the profits of landlords showed so large an increase that independent assessment was by no means out of the question. Sir Patrick Fagan put the alternatives thus-
(1) re-assessment for the remainder of the term of the Rakh Branch Circle by the application of the Rakh Branch classified rates with such minor adjustment as the Settlement Officer's enquiry may show to be necessary.
(2) re-assessment of the circles on their merits in the usual way and without special reference to the above rates.
He preferred the first alternative because it spelt as large an increase in revenue as it was desirable to take at once, and Government took a similar view on the ground that one object of the assessment was to level up to the Rakh Branch pitch rather than to impose the maximum assessment that the tract might be expected to bear. It was at the same time re-affirmed that no re-assessment or special revision of records should be undertaken. The work of the present settlement has thus been re-assessment at the Rakh Branch standard only.
37. The scope of the settlement operations being thus narrowed, it re-

## The procodure proseribed.

 mained to decide whether the usual settlement procedure could not advantageously be simplified. It was even suggested that assessment reports might be dispensed with altogether. So radical a change in settlement procedure was indeed negatived, for it was considered undesirable to secure so large an enhancement of revenue by what might be thought too summary a method, and paragraph 514-A recently added to the Settlement Manual definitely required some form of assessment report. But the usual preliminary reports on classes of land, assessment circles, commutation prices and cycles of years were declared to be annecessary, and an abbreviated report was prescribed in the following form :-Chapter I.-(a) A very brief reference to rainfall, division into circles, and classification and re-classification of soils.
(b) A brief general description of economic, agricultural and irrigational developments since last settlement,
thrown as far as possible into tabular form. The comparatively full statistical account generally given in chapter II of an assessment report will not be needed, but the important sabject of prices should receive adequate treatment.
Chapter II.-Crops, mainly from the point of view of compaxison, with last settlement, but the subject of average yields should be dealt with.
Chapter III.-Tenancies and Rents.-This subject should receive full treatment.
Chapter IV.-Half net assets and corresponding soil rates in as abbreviated a shape as possible.
Chapter $V$.-Proposed classified assessment rates and their results as compared with assessments estimated at last settlement and recent actual assessments.
The half net assets estimate (chapter IV) was retained because in view of expected public criticism some sort of valuation of net rental was considered indispensible. It was hoped that some specially simple form of estimate might be devised, but it was subsequently found impossible to improve materially on that already used in the Rakh Branch Report which was consequently followed.
88. These orders applied primarily to the circles dealt with in the foreThe scope of operations. cast report, but as it had become evident that Gugera Branch Circle II would also be due for re-assessment before operations could terminate, this too was included in the Settlement Officer's charge though no forecast report had been written on it. He was instructed to deal with the three Jhang Branch Circles in the cold weather of 1920-21 and the two Gugera Branch Circles in 1921-22 and operations were expected to terminate early in 1923, unless the Extensions and Proprietary villages, about which proposals were to be submitted subsequently, were also re-assessed. At the risk of anticipating it may here be noted that it was subsequently decided to take up the latter area in the cold weather of 1922-23 which necessiated the continuance of settlement operations till the 31st March 1924 and the supersession of the notification under section 49 (1), Land Revenue Act, notifying the Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles for re-assessment, by a fresh notification which included within the sphere of the settlement the whole district except the Rakh Branch Circle. At the same time the re-assessment of the whole of Gugera Branch Circles I and II was found to be too much for the cold weather of 1921-22, and the portion of Circle II which lay in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil was postponed to the next year. For this latter area, henceforth called Gugera Branch Circle III, a specially abbreviated form of assessment report was approved in view of the fact that developments had been along the same lines as in other circles. This was :-

Chapter I.-General: including developments since settlement.
Chapter II.-Crops : present cropping only, without estimates of average outturns.
Chapter III.-Rents.
Chapter IV.-Proposed assessment.
This form omitted the produce estimate, all general statistics except such as were required in the body of the report, and the map.

For the Extensions and Proprietary villages, on which no assessment report was written by Mr. Dobson, and which present certain features of their own, an assessment report was prescribed in the same form as for the Jhang Branch Circles.

The task of the settlement was thus to assess to the Rakh Branch standard the whole of the rest of the District. Four assessment reports were to be written in a somewhat abbreviated form but otherwise the usual procedure was to be followed, and the work was to be completed in $3 \frac{1}{2}$ years. There was, however, to be no re-measurement or special revision of records.
39. During the course of settlement operations the question of the reassessment of urban lands came under review. Building sites in Dijkot, the earliest foundation in the
land revenue, but by the time that sites came to Urban asmess menta. District, were sold free of land revenue, but by the time that sites came to
be sold in Lyallpur in 1896 Government had laid down the principle that in such cases the source of revenue should not be permanently alienated, and it was decided that sites should be sold in proprietary right subject to the payment of land revenue.* On intra-musal sites the annual demand was fixed at 5 per cent on the purchase price, but in 1897 when rising prices made it appear that vendees were making a dubious speculation, a maximum was imposed of Re. 1-8-0 per marla and this has been maintained ever since. On factory sites the charge was Rs. 3 per acre, subsequently raised to Rs. 20, and on bungalow sites Rs. 3, subsequently raised to Rs. 10. The same rates were applied to other towns also. The assessment was to be subject to revision at the expiry of the next general re-assessment of the District, or after 30 years, whichever period were the less, a provision the exact meaning of which formed the subject of subsequent correspondence. At the 1910-15 Settlement it was held that re-assessment of urban sites was not due, but in the present operations the second re-assessment of the Jhang District since 1896 having begun it was at first decided to re-assess and operations were actually initiated. But it was subsequently found that the reference was not to the Jhang District Settlement, and operations were broken off and re-assessment postponed till the expiry of the 30 years' period in 1926. The Deputy Commissioner has_ been ordered to report in 1925.

## CHAPTER III.-The pregent re-asgessment.

40. I assumed charge on the 16th October 1920, and was fortunate in Progress of orechtions. finding Sheikh Nur Muhammad already posted to the district as Revenue Assistant though he was not relieved of the duties of that office and able to devote himself wholly to those of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer until January 1921. Operations commenced on the Jhang Branch as soon as sufficient staff had been collected, but it was only with considerable difficulty that the 287 villages comprised in the three circles were inspected by the following April. An assessment report was written early in the hot weather and orders were received upon it in December, the new demand being announced immediately and imposed with effect from Kharif 1921.

Meanwhile preliminary inspections had begun in Gugera Branch Circles I and II, but the bulk of the work had to be done in the first three months of 1922, and the two circles which contain 413 villages were inspected by April of that year. An assessment report was again written early in the hot weather and orders were passed just in time for announcements to be made by Christmas, and the new rates imposed from Kharif 1922.

The programme for the cold weather of $1922-23$ was particularly arduous, comprising village inspections in two widely separated tracts, Gugera Branch Circle III ( 96 villages) in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, and the Extension and Proprietary villages (192 mauzas) which are practically confined to the Samundri and Jaranwala Tahsils. The Assessment Report of Gugera Branch Circle III was, however, finished in March 1923, orders were received in May, and the new demand imposed that Rabi. The Assessment Report on the Extensions and Proprietary villages was completed in June and orders on it were received in February 1924. The interval was largely devoted to the collection of material for a report on the town assessments, until it was finally decided to postpone them, but the results of the investigation which was approaching completion were left on record in a detailed note for subsequent use. Shoikh Nur Muhammad was transferred in October 1923 to undertake the Sheikhupura Settlement.

## 41. Three and a half years would appear to be ample time for the re- <br> The method of anasmone assessment of 948 villages at a standard already fixed and on lines laid down only ten years ago. Actually the task was more delicate and the labour involved far greater than

[^5]would at first sight appear. The orders of Government could be carried out in one of two ways. Villages and squares could be classified on their merits without reference to the Rakh Branch classes and the class rates would then be fixed so as to bring out an all-round circle incidence reflecting its superiority or inferiority to the Rakh Brauch Circle. This might be expected to result in several different schedules of rates, involving possibly some administrative inconvenience, and probably the assessment of equally good land at slightly different rates. The alternative was to adopt the Rakh Branch rates in toto, and method which if applied slavishly to a tract for which they were ill-suited would result in an all-round incidence bearing little relation to the merits as compared with other circles. It soon became evident, however, that in a district where conditions generally were as uniform as in any ordinary assessment circle, the adoption of a single scale of rates had much to recommend it, and the obvious course was to apply the scale tentatively at village inspections with the intention of discarding it only if it became obviously impossible to retain it. The difficulty of this procedure was that it could ouly be at the end of several months' work that its results could be appraised, and the most drastic changes might then be necessary, if they appeared to be out of proportion to the strength or weakness of the circle. In practice, however, the method has worked well, and the Rakh Branch rates have been adopted everywhere. Existing classification provided a solid foundation on which to build, and though the results of preliminary re-classification have needed careful review at the end of village inspections it has always been possible to effect any necessary adjustments without prejudicially affecting the internal distribution of the demand.
42. Ta this satisfactory result the principle of differentiated rates for -villages and squares within villages has largely contributed. The main factor is such differentia-

## Differentititi,n of villages.

 tion must of course be the quality of the soil which in spite of the general uni-formity differs quite enough to cause s wide variation in landlords' profits while differences in rainfall and distance from markets are other important, if less essential, considerations. Farther elasticity is demanded by the heterogeneous nature of the proprietary body, often a comparative stranger to canal or indeed any form of cultivation, their varying agricultural skill, commercial aptitudes, and habits of thrift or extravagance. In spite of the general prosperity the size of holdings and consequent wealth or otherwise of landlords has always demanded careful attention, which becomes more and more necessary as the increase in population brings with it sub-division of holdings. Last, but by no means least, is the question of water-supply, differences in which are of prime importance to the cultivator, and despite the difficulty of pronouncing on their permanence cannot be altogether disregarded by the assessing officer. Sufficient equality and fixity in this respect has, however, now been attained to make concessions unnecessary in all but the most unfortunately situated villages, where, however, specially lenient treatment has been given. Allowance for a chak's weakness in any of these particulars takes the form of a reduction from the full rate which would otherwise be demanded, and it is a difficult and sometimes invidious task to decide the extent of the concession which in each case is justified. Actually it may be safely asserted that if assessmonts have orred, it has been on the side of generosity to the zamindar.
43. Inside the village, which owing to the principles followed at colonizaAnd of aquares. tion is generally. sufficiently homogeneous, differences in soil capacity are usually the only ground for differentiation, which, however, even so makes exorbitant demands upon the tine and patience of the assessing officer. It can easily be imagined that the desire of individual landlords to procure concessions involves the inspection of a much larger number of squares than is really necessary, and that the progress of re-assessment operations must be thus considerably retarded. There are of course villages in which a single rate suffices, but these are the exception: the majority require a general rate with a few squares in a lower category, and where variations are more pronounced three or even more rates may be needed in a single village. The system is certainly popular with zamindars who commonly welcome an elaborate classification, and is at the same time
profitable to Government as enabling better squares to be more fully assessed. Full play has accordingly been given to it, and it has in most circles been carried further than was possible ten years ago. The unit has remained the square, but an exception has not infrequently been made in favour of half squares separately owned, when circumstances obviously demanded it. On the whole the system has made what set out to be a somewhat summary assessment into a particularly laborious and meticulous one.
44. Such wearisome village inspections made it impossible for one officer to perform them all in the time allowed, and half of them had, therefore, to be
Procedure in assesment. delegated to my Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, who having the full powers of a Collector was able to assess. Though this lightened the burden, I still had to acquire a general knowledge of the whole tract, supervise its assessment, and see that both of us worked on exactly the game lines in the delicate work of differentiation, and it was only by the closest collaboration that the difficulties inherent in the division of work were successfully surmounted. The general method of procedure was to post Naib-Tahsildars to their circles a few months before the season for regular inspections to acquire a general knowledge if it and prepare statistics for every village. (An attempt was made, but never with success, to procure the statistics for the whole circle beforehand, and these were not generally ready till village inspections were over or nearly over.) Villages were then carefully inspected by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer or myself and statistics examined, and the results were tabulated as soon as the circle had been completed. In view of the difficulty of eliminating the effect of casual or temporary influences, such as a canal elosure or timely rain, both of which may completely alter the aspect of a village, every effort was made to re-visit every chak before the report was written. After the submission of the report it was generally mecessary to start operations in the next circle, but difficult chaks would again be visited before announcements. Actual announcements took very little time. They involved no bachh, differentiation of squares having already served that purpose, and it was thus possible to impose the new demand at very short notice.
45. In spite of the abbreviated form of assessment reports it may be

Genemịimprovemente since satile. ment. doubted whether in practice their compilation involved much less labour than the ordinary form would have done, except in the case of Gugera Branch III where the report was particularly brief. It was necessary to show that the increase in revenue was justified on general grounds and by the usual claculations of landlords' profits, and to prove that the proposed assessment bore the proper relation to that of the Rakh Branch. General developments have already been sufficiently outlined in Chapter I. Irrigation had become more stable and its distribution more equal. The process of cultivation had worked a great improvement in inferior soils, and zamindars had benefited immensely from the introduction of American cotton, while the abolition of holding-to-holding kharaba, and the increase in population and of the khudkasht area had encouraged intensive agricultural methods. At the same time the colony bad settled down rapidly after the grant of propriatary rights to abadkars, inefficient colonists had been weeded out, and a stimulous to economic development had been given by the activities of the Co-operative Banks, and the great demand for agricultural produce during the war. Finally, the continued high prices had poured money into the packets of zamindars, and the few years preceding settlement operations were a period of almost unexampled agricultural prosperity. An increase in revenue was clearly justified.
46. Landlords' profits were calculated in two ways, by a produce estiSutturas. mate and by cash rents. For the former the actual total acreage assumed would be in a flactuating assessment immaterial, but as the percentage devoted to each crop varies with prices care had to be taken to exclude years of cotton boom at the end of the war which happened also to be years when a large area of Government land was given out on temporary cultivation. To the assumed average annual acreage of each crop, various rates of outturn were applied in the different circles, based on crop experiments conducted in the ordinary course by the Agricultural

Department and during settlement operations by the Settlement staff. The form of produce estimate was, however, simplified by reducing to a minimum the number of crops for which separate calculations were made, a course which was unlikely to affect its accuracy when miscellaneous crops account for so small a portion of the total area. The outturns assumed were:-

| - | Jhang Branch Circles. | Gugers Branch Circles I and II. | Extension. | Pmprietary villagen. | Rakh Branch, 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar (gur), mils., yer 20ro | 2 i | 28 | 28 | Rs. 100 per acre | 18 |
| Cotiton, mds., per sere | 5 | 6 | 51 | 8 | 4 |
| Maize * * | 13 | 15 | Ras 38 per acre | Prs 3c per anme | 13 |
| Wheat ** * | 13 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 13 |
| Toris m \% \% | 73 | 81 | 71 | 01 | 78 |
| Gramin * * | 10 | 114 | 114 | 10 | 0 |
| Vagatahles, Re. per acre | Rs. 80 | Rs. 80 | * | * | Ra, 28 |
| Fodder * * | \# 40 | * 40 | Rs. 38 | R5 36 | Mostly Ra, 10 |
| Othert * $\quad$ " | 3 40 | " 40 | \% 40 | * 40 ) | motily Ra. 10. |

The outturns assumed on the Rakh Branch in 1912 have been added for the sake of comparison. They correspond fairly closely with my Jhang Branch assumptions, but an increase has there been demanded in the case of sugarcane and cotton which have benfited greatly from the more stable water-supply and more intensive cultivation, and, in the case of cotton the introduction of the American variety. The increased yield of gram, a favourite crop on the Lower Jhang Branch, illustrates the effect of the cooling of the soil. On the Gugera Branch, where soil is generally superior to the Rakh Branch, rather higher assumptions have been necessary. The value of miscellaneous crops, particularly fodder, are difficult to estimate, for they vary with the prices of staples whose places they usurp and with variations in the season which affect the demand from month to month, but they are ordinarily sold at competitive rates and form a valuable addition to the landlord's income.
47. The war has of course made revolutionary changes in prices, and the Prices.
average rates likely to obtain during the term of settlement are peculiarly difficult to estimate. For this purpose, however, it is only necessary to examine wholesale mandi prices, which are closely followed in the villages, and to make small deductions on account of cartage and middle. men's charges. The following assumptions have been made :-

|  | - | Jhang Brapch and Gugers Branch I. | Gugera Branch Circle II. | Extensions. | Proprietary viliagen. | Rakh Braach 1012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gur, anx | per maund | 100 | 100 | 88 | - | 76 |
| Cetton, | " | 150 | 146 | 146 | 144 | 137 |
| Maize, | " | 48 | 48 | -• | - | 30 |
| Wheat, | " | 60 | 58 | 68 | 56 | 49 |
| Torin, | * | 90 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 74 |
| Oram, | " | 52 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 85 |

A slight reduction in the rates assumed has been made in economically backward circles where there is a preponderance of Janglis who are still unable in spite of steady progress to secure such full prices as immigrant colonists. Everywhere, however, the rates are much above the Rakh Branch assumptions though it must be admitted that the latter were low, and they have been accepted by the Financial Commissioner as ". more or less rough forecaste of future
probabilities." During the course of Settlement operations actual mandi prices have shown a violent fluctuation, cotton after the first year has risen to more than double its assumed price : gur has fallen: wheat and gram have risen and then fallen to about their assumed level : and toria has on the whole been fairly steady.
48. From the total cash value of the produce deductions have to be made for payments to village menials before the division of the crop. These can be calculated with tolerable Itaif net ansets mites. accuracy in individual villages where they usually take the form of a fixed amount of grain per square to certain definite beneficiaries, though an element of uncertainty is introduced by the difficulty of estimating payments to reapers and cotton pickers. But for large circles comprising villages of varying agricultural traditions and every shade of extravagance or stingyness an average is extremely difficult to strike, and only a rough percentage by way of deduction is possible. This I have put at 8 per cent. in the Jhang Branch and Gugera Branch Circle I 9 per cent. in Gugera Branch Circle II, 10 per cent. on the Extensions and 11 per cent. in the Proprietary villages.

The cash value of the produce remaining after this deduction has then been divided between landlord and tenant in the almost universal ratio of half-and-half, after which a further concession to landlords has been made by a deduction from his share of ten per cent. of the value of fodder crops on account of petty peculations by tenants and miscellaneous gifts to menials. Adjustments have then been made on account of the payment of half the land revenue by the tenant on behalf of the landlord and of haif the occupier's rate by the landlord on behalf of the tenant, and the landlord's net assets then emerge. The theoretical Government demand at the half net assets standard on nahri land has then worked out as follows per acre matured :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. | A. | P. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jhang Branah | .. | .. |  | .. |  | . | 11 | 15 |

49. The results of these calculations have been corroborated by an investigation into cash rents, which has been one of the features of Settlement operations. These rents have increased greatly in popularity in recent years, and respond with striking promptitude to variations in the prices of agricultural produce. A careful enquiry has therefore been made into them at village inspections, figures for every year since last Settlement have been collected, and those of the last 5 years have been checked and unreliable rents eliminated. As these selected rents illustrate the comparative merits of each circle, no apology is needed for reproducing them in some detail, thus :-

| - |  | Jgayg Bramoz. |  |  | Crama Bancer |  |  | Extensiuns. | Pmprit. tary villages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | IX | III | 1 | II | III |  |  |
|  |  | R.4. 4. 2. | Rs. 4.1 | Rs. 4. P. | Rs. 2. P. | R4. 4. 8. | R. A. A. P. | Rs, A. P. | R9. A. p. |
| 1016.17 |  | 1808 | 1311 | 11148 | * | - | - |  |  |
| 1917.18 | * | 17120 | 13156 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 1638 | 12103 | $\cdots$ | * | ** |
| 1018.19 | $\cdots$ | 2020 | 15 ¢ 1 | 13159 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | 16610 | 13123 | 11810 | 7011 |
| 1019.20 |  | 2830 | 1905 | 17111 | 2471 | 219 | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 7 & 10\end{array}$ | 11130 |
| 1920-22 | - | 3600 | 25120 | 24.5 | 3279 | 3110 | 21411 | 20146 | $1010 \quad 6$ |
| 1921.28 | . |  |  |  | 30110 | 8941 | 2404 | 29011 | 10131 |
| 1988.23 |  | ** | . | - |  |  | 25127 | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | 101111 |

Department and during settlement operations by the Settlement staff. The form of produce estimate was, however, simplified by reducing to a minimum the number of crops for which separate calculations were made, a course which was unlikely to affect its accuracy when miscellaneous crops account for so amall a portion of the total ares. The outturns assumed were:-

| - | Jhang Branch Circles. | Gugers Brnnch Circles 3 and II. | Extensions. | Pmprietary villages. | Rakh Brancly, 1912. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar (gur), mids, per nore | $2 ;$ | 28 | 98 | Rs. 100 per acre | 18 |
| Cotton, mds., per sort | 5 | 6 | 81 | 5 | 4 |
| Maize "p " | 13 | 15 | Rs. 36 per aere | Des 36 per nere | 13 |
| Whest a 0 * | 13 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 13 |
| Toriz * * | 71 | 81 | 71 | 64 | 7\% |
| Crame * * | 10 | 11 | 111 | 10 | \% |
| Vegetshlos, Re., per acre | Re. 80 | Rs. 80 | - | * | Aa, 2 \% |
| Fodder \# " \% | * 40 | $\because 40$ | Rs. 38 | Re. 36 |  |
| Otherim * * * | 3 40 | $\because \quad 40$ | * 40 | - 40 \} | Mostly En. 10. |

The outturns assumed on the Rakh Branch in 1912 have been added for the sake of comparison. They correspond fairly closely with my Jhang Branch assumptions, but an increase has there been demanded in the case of sugarcane and cotton which have benfited greatly from the more stable water-supply and more intensive cultivation, and, in the case of cotton the introduction of the American variety. The increased yield of gram, a favourite crop on the Lower Jhang Branch, illustrates the effect of the cooling of the soil. On the Gugera Branch, where soil is generally superior to the Rakh Branch, rather higher assumptions have been necessary. The value of miscellaneous crops, particularly fodder, are difficult to estimate, for they vary with the prices of staples whose places they usurp and with variations in the season which affect the demand from month to month, but they are ordinarily sold at competitive rates and form a valuable addition to the landlord's income.
47. The war has of course made revolutionary changes in prices, and the Prices.
average rates likely to obtain during the term of settlement are peculiarly difficult to estimate. For this purpose, however, it is only necessary to examine wholesale mandi prices, which are closely followed in the villages, and to make small deductions on account of cartage and middle. men's charges. The following assumptions have been made:-

| - | Jhang Brapch and Gagers Branch L | Gugera Branch Circle II. | Extemsionf. | Pmprictary vilagen. | Rakh Branch 1012. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gur, zange per maund | 100 | 100 | 88 | " | 76 |
| Cotton, $\quad$ | 100 | 148 | 146 | 144 | 137 |
| Maize, | 48 | 43 | - | * | 30 |
| Whest, " | 00 | 88 | 68 | 56 | 49 |
| Torin, " | 90 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 74 |
| Gram, " | 62 | 60 | 48 | 46 | 35 |

A slight reduction in the rates assumed has been made in economically backward circles where there is a preponderance of Janglis who are still nable in spite of steady progress to secure such full prices as immigrant colonists. Everywhere, however, the rates are much above the Rakh Branch assumptions though it must be admitted that the latter were low, and they have been accepted by the Financial Commissioner as ". more or less rough forecasta of future
probabilities." During the course of Settlement operations actual mandi prices have shown a violent fluctuation, cotton after the first year has risen to more than double its assumed price : gur has fallen: wheat and gram have risen and then fallen to about their assumed level : and toria has on the whole been fairly steady.
48. From the total cash value of the produce deductions have to be made for payments to village menials before the division of the crop. These can be calculated with tolerable Half net assets rates. accuracy in individual villages where they asually take the form of a fixed amount of grain per square to certain definite beneficiaries, though an element of uncertainty is introduced by the difficulty_of estimating payments to reapers and cotton pickers. But for large circles comprising villages of varying agricultural traditions and every shade of extravagance or stingyness an average is extremely difficult to strike, and only a rough percentage by way of deduction is possible. This I have put at 8 per cent. in the Jhang Branch and Gugera Branch Circle I 9 per cent. in Gugera Branch Circle II, 10 per cent. on the Extensions and 11 per cent. in the Proprietary villages.

The cash value of the produce remaining after this deduction has then been divided between landlord and tenant in the almost universal ratio of half-and-half, after which a further concession to landlords has been made by a deduction from his share of ten per cent. of the value of fodder crops on account of petty peculations by tenants and miscellaneous gifts to menials. Adjustments have then been made on account of the payment of half the land revenue by the tenant on behalf of the landlord and of half the occupier's rate by the landlord on behalf of the tenant, and the landlord's net assets then emerge. The theoretical Government demand at the half net assets standard on nahri land has then worked out as follows per acre matured:-

49. The resalts of these calculations have been corroborated by an inCash reate. vestigation into cash rents, which has been one of the features of Settlement operations. These rents have inoreased greatly in popularity in recent years, and respond with striking promptitude to variations in the prices of agricultural produce. A careful enquiry has therefore been made into them at village inspections, figures for every year since last Settlement have been collected, and those of the last 5 years have been checked and unreliable rents eliminated. As these selected rents illustrate the comparative merits of each circle, no apology is needed for reproducing them in some detail, thus :-

50. These calculations have not affected the actual pitch of the assess3ohril revenue mates actually adopted for nalri cultivation are :-

Rs. A. $\mathbf{P}$.

| Town | lands | (A) | - | -* | * | . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Town | lands | (B) | $\cdots$ | - | * | - | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Class | I | . |  | - |  |  | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| " | II | . | . | - | . |  | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| " | III-A | . | - | - | . . | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | III-B | . | - | - | . |  | 4 | H | 0 |
| " | IV-A |  | . | . | . | . | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| " | IV-B | $\cdots$ | . | . | . |  | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| " | $V-A$ | . | . | * | . . | ., | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " | V-B | . | . | - | . | . | 2 | 8 | 0 |
|  | VI | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " | VII | $\ldots$ | . | * | . |  | , | * | 0 |

These are the Rakh Branch rates with the unimportant additions of Class VII for the worst land on the Jhang Branch and Town Land (B) rate for a small area on the Gugera Branch. The all-round incidence produced by these rates has of course varied in each circle according to the proportion of total area falling in the higher or lower classes. The final figures after allowing for the results of objections and appeals have been :-

|  | Circle. |  |  | Average acreage assersed. | Total demand, | lecidence per mero. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Acres. | R4s, | Rs. A. P. |
| Jhang Branch I | - | - | . | 101,097 | 7,98,686 | +15 3 |
| " \% II |  | -• | -* | 126,591 | 6,50,267 | 473 |
| * * III | - | . | * | 64,948 | 2,26,46\% | 888 |
| Gugera Branch I | . | ** | . | 352,057 | 1,708,158 | 519 |
| * " II | . | $\cdots$ | . | 218,665 | 10,56,797 | 413 4 |
| \% $\%$ III | . | - | $\cdots$ | 128,894 | 5,39,634 | 487 |
| Extensions | - | - | $\cdots$ | 02.683 | 4,12,970 | 474 |
| Proprietary villages | . | - | ** | 24,168 | 85,323 | 388 |

In all circles the demand amounts to about 39 per cent. of the half net assets as calculated in the produce estimate, and it is clear that Government's decision not to assess above the Rakh Branch standard has meant an enormous concession to the zamindar. As it is, the merits of the Settlement must depend on the justice or otherwise of the distribution of the demand, and the incidence in each circle is thus a matter of prime importance, to which the next few paragraphs must be devoted.
51. The present three Jhang Branch Circles compare favourably with Characterisice of the Jbang Branch their namesakes of the 1910-15 Settlement, Cicites.

> having benefited by the exclusion of the areas in the Jhang District which not only comptised the poorer soil but also a weaker body of Jangli and Hithari cultivators. Otherwise the circles were unaltered and remained based on the historical accident of date of colonization, though they happened also to correspond to certain natural, though not very clearly defined physical and climatic differences. Jhang Branch Circle I now consists of a stretch of excellent Bar land, only deteriorating into an excess of sand in a few villages on the Rakh Branch border, and irrigation presents no difficulties except in the tail chaks of the Sarangwala and Nasrana Distributaries. The proprietary body is particularly strong, the predominating caste being Jat Sikhs of the Amritsar and Ludhiana Districts, while there is a fair proportion of Arains, and Musalman Jats. The Circle profits from the proximity of Lyallpur mandi and the level of prosperity is as high as anywhere in the district. A land revenue incidence appreciably higher than on the Rakh Branch is here clearly justified.

Circle II is distinctly inferior. As far as Gojra, the excellence of the Bar soil is maintained, but there is then a distinct change for the worse, particularly on the border of the Jhang District, where the Budh land has a poor reputation. Grantees consist largely of Musalman Jats-many of them excellent cultivators, and there are a number of Jat Sikh villages in the vicinity of Gojra and Kambohs in the neighbourhood of Janiwala, whose industry has worked an enormous improvement in moderate land. The general level of prosperity is raised by a number of fine rais and safedposh villages, and the tract boasts the two mandi towns of Gojra and Toba Tek Singh. On the whole the Circle is an average one and the incidence works out a little lower than on the Rakh Branch.

The soil of Circle III is the poorest in the district. With the exception of a group of fine chaks at its northern end it suffers from the alternate stretches of sand and clay which are unfortunately characteristic of the south west portion of the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil. Allowance for this weakness on the Khiwra distributary is made by the Irrigation Department in the assumption of a lower duty for water, but otherwise there are no partieular irrigational disadvantages beyorid those usually attendant on tail chaks. The proprietary body consists mainly of Arains and other Musalmans of excellent agricultural traditions, who have done wonders in unpromising surroundings. Soil and climate, however, are not favourable to kharif crops, and with a large proportion of the rabi area devoted to gram cropping is not as remunerative as further north. The land revenue incidence of Rs. 8-8-3 reflects these disadvantages, and concessions in classification have been liberal and possibly excessive.
52. Gugera Branch Circle I differs from its former namesake only by the exclusion of 33 chaks now in the Sheikhupura District, and the only difference in the old Cirole II Of the Gugera Branch ctretes. District, and the only difference in the old Circle II
astrict has been the loss of the 96 villages in the Toba which fell wholly in this district has been the loss of the 96 villages in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, which now form Circle III.

Circle I is the strongest in the district. It boasts uniformly excellent soil from the Sheikhupura border to the neighbourhood of Mungi, after which the usual characteristics of the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil begin to appear. Proprietors consist largely of wealthy rais and safedposh grantees, whose villages, if at first slow to develop, have long ago made up for lost time and proved an excellent investment to their fortunate owners, while peasant grantees are all of the best agricultural stock and boast a large proportion of Sikhs from Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar, and Arains from Jullundur. Janglis are conspicuous by their almost complete absence. A detailed classification in the weaker chaks has given ample relief where this is needed, and an all-round incidence of Rs. 5-1-9 indicates a lenient assessment.

In Circle II soil conditions are still more favourable, but there are more tail chaks where the water-supply still leaves something to be desired, and more than half the proprietary body belongs to Jangli tribes, comparatively new to agriculture and still wanting in the thrift and business acumen characteristic of first rate colonists. There are very few rais or safedposh villages, communications and means of transport are less highly developed, economic progress has been smaller and allowance has sometimes to be made for the size of holdings. These considerations justify e lower assessment than in Jhang Branch Circle I or Gugera Branch Circle I, and an incidence of Rs. 4-18-4 per acre is the result.

Circle III shares the arid olimate of the third Jhang Branch Circle, and suffers from similar disadvantages of soil though in a less degree, as there is a marked improvement towards the Ravi. Grantees are again of the best type. Arains from Jullundur and Ludhiana perponderate, followed by Jat Sikhs of Amritsar and Jat Musalmans of the Doaba. There is a normal proportion of Janglis and Beloches. On the whole the Circle is slightly inferior to Jhang Branch Circle II, and the land revenue incidence works out at Rs. 4-5-7.
53. The Extensions differ from Mr. Dobson's Extensions by the excluOf cle Extensiome. sions of chat 635-G. B. for which separate proposals are to be submitted in 1925 (vide infra para. 59). They consist of five distinct blocks of land named after the distributacies
which have been extended to them the Nahra, Dangali, Nupewala, Bahlak and Killianwala. Soil and climatic conditions are almost as favourable as in Gugera Branch Circle II, their only distinctive feature being a greater proximity to the Ravi which gives them certain riverain characteristics not found in the centre of the Bar. As regards tribal distribution each extension has its own peculiar features, but the vast majority of landlords are Janglis and the few immigrant abadkars are mostly Pathans of Mianwali. The safedposh shutarpal grantees in the Dangali, though largely of Jangli stock, are wealthy men, and recent progress both here and on the Nalira has been as great as anywhere in the District. The all-round incidence works out at approximately the same as in Jhang Branch Circle II.

Six recently auctioned chaks in Rakh Mana which belong geographically to the Nahra Extension have been separately assessed, and yield an incidence of Rs. 3-14-3.

The new assessment in the Extensions takes effect from various dates as the ten years term of the present Settlement expires. In the Rakh Mana chaks the new demand will be imposed in Kharif 1925, 5 years from the date of auction.
54. The Proprietary villages along the Ravi and its tributary the Deg differ in several respects from the rest of the District. All are riverain villages, able to add to
of the Pmprietary villayes. their canal crops by chahi and sometimes sailab cultivation. The maira of the
Bar, though still the standard soil, frequently gives place to the stiff clay of the Bar, though still the standard soil, frequently gives place to the stiff clay of the
Deg which though good enough in itself requires heavy watering, and sandy soil is hardly known except in the river bed. Irrigationally the tract is at a disadvantage in that canal supplies are calculated only on a 50 per cent. basis (paragraph 10), and on the Bahlak Distributary on which the greater part of it is situated there are special irrigational difficulties which have hitherto prevented its sharing fully in the beneficial developments usual on the canal. Finally the proprietary body in spite of recent progress is still agricultarally and economically backward, communications are poorly developed and the general level of prosperity is lower than in the Colony. These considerations demand an incidence (Rs. 8-8-6) approximately equal to Jhang Branch Circle III. In assessing this tract Mr. Dobson reduced his assessment by aboutt 8 annas in view of the fact that it paid 8 annas per acre more in occupier's rates (cf. supra paragraphs 82 and 34), but no such concession has now been given because the disparity in occupier's rates, for which there is now no adequate reason, is unlikely to be long maintained.
55. The existing rates for cultivation other than nahri have been maintained in all circles with two exceptions. The chahi rate was raised from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0
Nisellaneons mates. per acre on the Jhang Branch, but subsequent proposals on the same lines for the portions of the Gugera Branch towards the Ravi were negatived in view of the
expenses of well irrigation. The rate for abi cultivation has been raised from 12 expenses of well irrigation. The rate for abi cultivation has been raised from 12 annas to one rupee in the Extensions and Proprietary villages where alone it is found. Rates are thus:-

Nalri-jhallari.-Half nahri flow rates.
Cluhi.-Re. 1-8-0 per acre matured in the three Jhang Branch circles. Elsewhere Re. 1-4-0.
Abi.-Re. 1 per acre matured in the Extensions and Proprietary villages. Elsewhere 12 annas.
Sailab.-Re. 1 per acre matured.
Barani.-12 annas per acre matured.
Assessments will continue to be made by the Irrigation Department inside the Irrigation boundary, elsewhere by the Revenue staff.
56. Fixed assessments have long been regarded as the ultimate goa 1
the silting up of the channels to which reference has been made in paragraph 12 the experiment was a complete failure, and had to be hurriedly abandoned in a few months' time. Officially it was only suspended* and it was hoped to reintroduce it when the necessary remodelling had been completed, but the hitch proved to be more than temporary, and it has not yet been possible to guarantee sufficient stability in the water supply to justify its resumption. It must also be admitted that the failure of the attempt has had the unfortunate effect of strongly prejudicing the zamindar, in whose interest it was undertaken, against a system of fixed charges, and it will now be a difficult matter to enlist popular support in its favour. The possibilities were examined by the Financial Commissioner in the course of Settlement operations, and it was discussed at Lahore on the 4th December 1922 at meeting of Revenue and Irrigation Officers, with the result that it was found impracticable to introduce any immediate innovation in this District. The present line of advance lies rather in the direction of volumetric water charges. The only experiment, however, of that sort in this District has been in the Buchiana Reservoir where land was recently leased for three years to Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah on conditions which included volumetric water charges and fuctuating land revenue and malikana, but it cannot be said that any positive results were obtained. Meanwhile provision has been made for possible further developments by reserving the right to impose fixed assessments compulsorily at any time as in the Rakh Branch Circle. The order determining the assessment of each estate contains the following proviso :-
" Government reserves the right to introduce fixed assessments for land revenue or occupier's rate or both at any time compulsorily at rates which will produce a demand not exceeding that yielded by a fluctuating assessment."
57. Cesses are Rs. 15-6-8 per cent. on land revenue, 5 per cent. being lambardari fee and Rs. 10-6-8 local rate.
Cessen, matikana and obneris rate.
Malikana continues at 6 annas per rupee of land revenue, but the maximum of 12 annas imposed as a temporary concession at last Settlement (paragraph 38) has been removed in all circles now assessed, and a proposal to withdraw the concession from the Rakh Branch also is under consideration. In view of the large increase in profits from land and the high rates of malikana paid on temporary cultivation in other colonies, zamindars have every reason to be thankful that no increase in the rate itself has been made.

An owner's rate of Re. 1 per acre which was abolished in the colony generally at last Settlement is still levied in the Cavalry Stud farms (three out of four of which are on the Rakh Branch). With the termination of the Silladari system these chaks have ceased to be managed by the several regiments, and are at present in the charge of the Military Grass Farms. No decision has yet been reached regarding their permanent disposal.
58. The classification of chaks for land revenue purposes has necessiThe lomer Sctectule of occupier's rate. tated a revision of the list of villages paying the tated a revision of the list of villages paying the
lower schedule of occupier's rates (paragraph 34) and it has been found that a form of differentiation which was appropriate when land revenue rates ranged from 12 annas to four rupees, is often unnecessary when the highest rate is Rs. 6. It is seldom impossible to make sufficient allowance for inferior soil in a land revenue demand which ordinarily equals or slightly exceeds the abiana, a state of things which the Colony Committee regarded as hardly possible, and at the same time the general levelling up of soil capacities has reduced the number of villages deserving specially liberal treatment. The opportunity has therefore been taken where possible to pitch the land revenue low enough to obviate the necessity for concessions under the head of abiana and in this way the number of villages paying the lower rates has been reduced from 69 to 46 . There is indeed much to be said for still further reducing the list or even abolishing it altogether, but the possibility of a general enhancement of occupier's rates which would upset the present relationship between them and land revenue, and reduce the comparative value of revenue concessions dictates cantion, and in any case a concession which continues to be enjoyed in the worst

[^6]chaks of the Rakh Branch Circle should not be swept away altogether in circles where conditions are no more favourable. As things now stand no chaks now remain on the list in the three Gugera Branch Circles, but there are a few on the Extensions and a number on the Jhang Branch.
59. At last Settlement a separate reference was made to Government regarding the assessment of Gangapur (591:G. B.), an estate owned by Sir Ganga Ram and irrigated Ganzapur. by means of steam pumps from a direct outlet in the Gugera Branch. It was then given a fixed demand of Rs. 9,000 per annum land revenue and Rs. 5,000 abiana. At this Settlement the manza again formed the subject of a separate reference, and was assessed to a fixed land revenue demand of Rs. 22,250 or in the alterative a fluctuating rate of Rs. $8-8-0$ per acre. Sir Ganga ham chose the second alternative which took effect from Rabi 1923. No change has yet been made in the abiana. The mauza will shortly lose its special characteristics on the introduction of flow irrigation from a new high level distributary, which will also give water to the whole of the adjoining streteh of hitherto uncommanded Government waste commonly known as plots B and C. For several years past these plots, which were originally earmarked for allotment to silladar cavairy units, have been leased to Sir Ganga ham for irrigation by steam lift, but they have never been included in any assessment circle and when Government finally disposes of them their assessment will need separate consideration. For this reason the re-assessment of Kot Sardar Ahmad Khan, 685-G. B., a small mauza which really forms part of plot B, has been deferred till 1925 when a special report is to be submitted.
60. The following table shows the financial results of the reassessment of nahri areas in each circle:-
Financial results.

| Circle. |  | Former de. mant. | New demand. | Tacrease. | Inareare per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thang Pranch Circle T |  |  | R8. 7,08,686 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ka} . \\ & 2,69,160 \end{aligned}$ | (a) |
| , ", II | * | 3,58,440 | 5,59,267 | 2,44,817 | 65 |
| " $\quad 11 \mathrm{~L}$ |  | 1,50,351 | 2,28,465 | 69,114 | 43 |
| Gugera Brameh Circto I | $\cdots$ | 11,00,841 | 17,98,168 | 6,38,317 | 83 |
| * ** II | . . | 7,68,765 | 10, [4, 707 | $2.88,092$ | 37 |
| * |  | 4,15,687 | 5, 39,634 | 1,23,867 | 30 |
| Extensions | * | 2,86,162 | 4,32,6199 | 1,27,647 | 44 |
| Proprietary villages | -* | 59,908 | 87,817 | 27,849 | 46 |
| Total | - | 37,37,574 | .74,82,333 | 17,44,759 | 47 |

The differences in the percentage of enhancement in the several circles have been due partly to the different standards adopted at last Settlement, partly to differences in subsequent development.
61. In view of the fact that assessment by squares obviously opens the door to a much larger number of objections and

Reception of the nescesinent. appeal than in any ordinary Settlement, the actual figures have been remarkably low, viz :-


These figures are no indication of the popular estimate of the correctness or otherwise of the assessment as between different circles, for they depend largely on chance. A zamindar visiting headquarters on other bus ness takes the opportunity of getting a little cheap excitement by putting in an objection, and a visit by the Assessing Officer to a particular neighbourhood will be the signal for an influx of applications from it. Objections have nevertheless been carefully considered and some have been. accepted, but these relate almost exclusively to individual squares and have bardly affected the general assessment. Only one appeal has been accepted by the Commissioner and none by the Financial Commissioner. The general reception of the assessment has, in fact, been excellent, and at a time when few opportunities have been lost of attacking Government, there has been no agitation over an elnnancement of land revenue amounting to 17 lakhs of rupees. The reason must of course be sought primarily in the fact that the Rakh Branch Circle has been assessed at the same standard for the last ten years, and by its obvious prosperity provides ocular demonstration of the leniency of the demand. Some credit may also be claimed for the fairness with which the demand has been distributed. The zamindar has genuinely appreciated the care with which village inspections have been carried out, and acknowledged the general fairness of differentiation of villages and squares. It would be idle to claim anything approaching finality, but at any rate acquiescence with which a 47 per cent. enhancement of revenue has been received is sufficient testimony to its justice and to the success of the operations planned by Sir Patrick Fagan four years ago.
62. As the Settlement was a little late starting, it was not possible to

The wrm of Settlement. impose the new demand as soon as it was due, and most circles received a respite of one harvest or more, as follows :-


No orders have yet been passed on the term of Settlement, though Sir Patrick Fagan remarked in paragraph 10 of his review of the Assessment Report on the Jhang Branch Circles that it should under no circumstances be extended beyond Kharif 1932, the last harvest of the Rakh Branch Circle's term. This would indeed follow from what has already been written in paragraph 36 , for the Settlement has been admittedly intermediate, and an assessment so much below received standards is hardly justitiable if the term is to be a full-one. Moreover, any prolongation of the period beyond that of the Ralsh Branch would re-introduce the disparity which it has been the object of this Settlement to remove. I am of opinion that the assessment of the whole district should befall due together in $R a b i$ 1983. It will then be possible for the Settlement Officer, if he so desired, to discard the old artificial circles and assess by tahsils. It must be admitted, however, that the present division into circles has caused no great inconvenience, and there is wuch to be said for assessing by branches of the canal or other irrigation units.

An additional argument for a short term of assessment is provided by the system of differentiation of villages and squares, for as the present levelling
up tendencies continue, the demand may be expected soon to be a rather lower than what Government would be entitled to take even at the Rakh Branch standard. Complications may also be introduced by the allotment of vacant lands. Differentiation of squares presupposes a careful inspection of actual crops by the Assessing Officer, and it is impossible to pronounce with confidence on the merits of unallotted land, which must either be left in the general class of the chak or by a rough guess be classed with neighbouring squares. Scarcely had the differentiation of the Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles been completed when a large number of vacant squares were allotted to Military grantees, and the symmetry of the assessment may have been affected to some slight extent. As these allotments were all good land carefully chosen, the point is not yet of great importance, but the subsequent disposal of inferior land might well be made a ground for a demand for re-classification, which would then come very opportunely in 1938.

A separate reference has been made on the subject of agricultural land in the vicinity of towns devoted to building purposes, and it has been suggested that Sampuran Singh's Mandi in Kacha Gojra should be liable to assessment at urban rates with the town of Gojra in 1926. Land similarly devoted to building purposes during the term of Settlement should be immediately liable to assessment at urban rates, or should at least pay a fixed assessment per acre at the rate already determined for the fluctuating agricultural assessment.

## CHAPTER IV.—Mrscellaneous.

63. For a general description of the revenue records maintained in the Rocoms. colony a reference is invited to Chapter VIII of Mr. Dobson's Settlement Report. The square system obviously made re-measurement unnecessary now, and records of rights are too simple to need more than the usual quadrennial revision. The question of re-measuring the old villages along the Ravi which have not been measured for about 30 years, formed the subject of a special reference, and it was decided that the work should be postponed till the Ravi riverain had been resurveyed, which, according to the present programme, would not be till 1928-29. The only record work that has been undertaken now has been the revision of parganna note books. A new form for the statistics contained in them has been sanctioned and the old volumes have been rebound and fresh pages inserted so that the inspection notes of this and the previous Settlement may conveniently be utilized in 1932.
64. Freedom from the burden of record work has enabled me to follow Colony work. the precedent of last Settlement and take over the colony work of the District subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Financial Commissioner sanctioned this arrangement provided that the colony work did not increase in volume, or prejudice the discharge of Settlement duties, a copdition not easy to observe. In the years following 1915 Government might notice with pleasure that colony work was diminishing and local conditions approximating those of older districts, but the zamindar complained that he was unable to obtain the attention to his requests to which previous colony practice had accustomed hm . That there was much truth in this complaint cannot be denied. In the absence of a apecial staff or of officers with special local knowledge reliance had to be placed more and more on reports from mahal officers or their subordinates which entailed much waste of time and consequent opportunities for malpractices. The diffculties were increased by the zamindar's own incorrigible taste for frivolous petitions, which, if forwarded freely to the field, resulted in a glut of papers in the Tahsil, and made it rare for an officer with magisterial and other duties to perform to make any systematic attempt to cope with them. A Settlement is regarded by the zamindar as an opportunity of procuring what he has not been able to procure before, or thinks he may not be able to procure thereafter, and the inception of operations thus brought with it a large increase in the number of colony applications. With the help of an adequate staff it has been possible to dispose of an enormous quantity of ordinary colony work, and arrears have been cleared off. While the process has certainly benefited the zamindar it has
also been of indirect assistance to the Settlement by bringing:its staff into close touch with the agricultural population and materially helping them to appraise their assets and their needs. It also convinced the zamindar that the Settlement Officer was as much beneficent as predatory, and he often valued the grant of an ahata quite as much as he disliked a moderate. rise in revenue. The care with'which colony applications have been treated has thus done much to sugar the pill of re-assessment and contributed to the complacency with which it has been received.
65. Colony work has tended to relate more and more to the management of the abadi square. When peasant grantees were allowed to acquire proprietary rights in their

## Salos of thatat.

 grants they were also permitted to purchase similar rights in their residential ahatas and at the same rate of Rs. $12-8-0$ per acre or 5 pies per marla. As the increase in population brought a steady demand for more ahatas it became necessary to make provision for further allotments, and in 1919 the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to sell up to a maximum of 36 marlas per square of agricultural land at the old rate, and in excess of that maximum (but within certain limits) at rates fixed from time to time. These ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per marla in 1919, but have now been raised to rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Work connected with ahatas requires constant attention, and has takem up mach time in the last three years, but a large number of ahatas have been granted and there should be comparative peace for some little time to come.66. Special mention must be made of the grant of proprietary rights synchronize with the re-assessment of the Gugera and Burala Branches where their land is situated. The abolition of the four Grantee Camel Corps had been decreed before the end of last Settlement, but the exigencies of the war necessitated its postponement and the corps actually served in Egypt and Persia as well as on the Frontier. It was not till after the Afghan War of 1919 and subsequent operations in Waziristan that the Military authorities were able to disband them, and by that time the term of 20 years for which the leases were given was in the majority of cases about to expire. As there was no intention of resuming the land from grantees, the leases were temporarily extended from harvest to harvest, until the terms on which proprietary rights were to be granted were decided in 1922. These were-
(1) Second C:ass Baloches were, permitted to acquire proprietary rights on payment of Rs. 62 per acre, and first Class Baloches on payment of Rs. 30 per acre. For Dangali grantees the rate was Rs. 100 per arre.
(2) One square of every Chaudhri grant was to be re-allotted on mulebreeding terms. Where grants exceeded a square, the grantee was allowed to purchase half a square at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre and the rest at Rs. 400 per acre.
(8) The Settlement Officer was authorised to decide to whom the right. to purchase should be given, and was to base his decision as far as equity permitted on the views of Baloches generally.
The object of the last provision was to remove any unfairness which service conditions might have involved by keeping the land in a particular man's name and interfering with the normal rule of succession. It was thus necessary to examine the circumstances of every grant and to ascertain whether any persons other than the present tenant had an equitable claim upon it The first step was to call a general meeting of Baloches, which examined the types of case most likely to cause disputes, and laid down principles to be followed in settling them. This was done in September 1922, and in the following cold weather the work was taken up village by village, parties were heard in public, and a decision pronounced as far as possible on the spot. This enquiry frequently involved reference to the circumstances of original allotments. First class grants (one square per camel) were originally made to tirni-guzars of Baloch Jhoks, but as a rule they were entered in the name of sons, even if they were minors and had for some years to be represented by their fathers. Thus neither the father himself,
nor sons subsequently born, had legally a ahare in the lease. though in practice all would help in satisfying the requirements of the Registration Officer. Further complications were introduced when a grantee died, and one of several persons equally entitled under the ordinary law of succession had to be selected by the Deputy Commissioner to succeed. Second class grants (half square per camel) were made to non-tirni-guzars, sometimes relatives, sometimes dependents of first class grantees, to Hindus with an hereditary connection with Baloch Jhoks and (as additional grants) to deserving first class Baloches. Dangali grantees were safedposhes, mostly but by no means always of Jangli stock, who were likely to be able to produce the requisite number of camels. In all cases the same sort of difficulties as regards succession were found. Fortunately the general Baloch principles were sufficiently definite to make selections tolerably ensy. Permission to purchase has been given, wherever possible, to the original tirni-guzar, and if he was dead brothers have generally agreed to share equally, and the ordinary laws of succession have only been interfered with where circumstances made this clearly necessary. Some special consideration had to be given to successors to original grantees who had fulfilled the service conditions for a considerable period and a man who had done this for 12 years has never been displaced in favour of collaterals. There were of course caser on which Baloch opinion was divided. In connection, for instance, with the thorny subject of women's rights an attempt was made to elicit an opinion on the distinction, if any, between the succession to ancestral and acquired property, but without success. There was, however, a general feeling in favour of agnates as against the claims of daughters and their issue. In concrete cases of special difficulty Baloches were generally glad enough to leave the decision to my discretion.
67. In the autumn of 1922 Government decided to make allotments from charagah in excess of 10 per cent. to Military Grantees, whom the shortage of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal had made it impossible to accommodate there. This involved a careful enquiry into the areas available in different types of chak, and the location of grantees, whose names were received from the Colonization Officer, Lower Bari Doab Canal, in appropriate villages. This has been a complicated business. Each man's case has had to be considered separately and his personal wishes, sometimes very difficult to meet, have had to be consulted, and an enquiry in every case has had to be made from the Irrigation Department, whose willing co-operation I gratefully acknowledge. During the last year of settlement operations 12,000 acres have been allotted in this way, and the requirements of the Colonization Officer have been more than satisfied. Only a few grantees remain, whose attendance it has not yet been possible to procure.
68. As each circle came to be re-assessed, its revenue work was taken over from the District Staff. This work had no special Now Lamhardaris. features worthy of mention except the question
of the creation of additional Lambardaris. When Lambardars were originally of the creation of additional Lambardaris. When Lambardars were originally
appointed, two were generally given to each chak, the normal size of a patti being 20 to 25 squares, but not infrequently as, for instance, when a second suitable candidate was not available, or the number of allotted squares was at the time insufficient, one appointment only was made. Circumstances have now changed and there have been numerous applications for the creation of new posts, which have been strenuously opposed by existing incumbents. These cases have required careful investigation. A large number have been rejected and only a small proportion have been submitted to the Commissioner with a recommendation for sanction. The total number of new posts created is 32,13 on the Jhang Branch and 19 on the Gugera Branch.

In Shutarpal Chaks single Lambardars, were as a rule appointed originally, the object.. being to facilitate the enforcement of service conditions. Special consideration has now been given to the claims of these Iambardars that they should not be made to share authority with men who have not shared the burden of Chaudhri's duties. Hardly any new posts have therefore been created in Baloch Chaks, at any rate where the present Lambardat is an original Chaudhri, but the claims of the next generation to privileged treatment will not be so strong.
69. With no revision of records the cost of the Settlement has naturally been low, and it would have neen lower if no colony The cost of Settlement. beer low, and it would have neen lower in no colony no Patwaris and very few Qanungos, though allowances were given to the mahal subordinates, while their circles were under assessment. The sanctioned cadre included at first two Tahsildars, but these were soon reduced to one, and subsequently abolished altogether as its was impossible to differentiate satisfactorily between their duties and those of Naib-Tabsildars. The latter were essential, and were moved from Branch to Branch as occasion required, four being utilized on the Jhang Branch, four on Gugera Branch Circles I and II, and three on Gugera Branch Circle II and the Extensions and Proprietary villages. A small office establishment was maintained and an office rented near the District Courts in order to facilitate communication with the colony office. The total expenditure sanctioned was Rs. 2,75,700, but actual disbursements have amounted to only Rs. $2, \mathbf{3 6}, 159$, less than one-sixth of the annual enhancement of revenue.
70. - The small Settlement Staff worked exceedingly well, and operations were thereby carried out with marked promptitude and punctuality. Prominent among the field establishment were Sardar Kundan Singh, Tahsildar, and Munshi Allah Dad Khan, Lala Jodha Ram, and Chaudhri Fazal Muhammad, Naib-Tahsildars, who bore the burden and heat of the day, and showed themselves energetic and conscientious officers. Chaudhri Abdul Rahman, Naib-Tahsildar, did first rate work as my Reader throughout the Settlement and was the mainstay of the office establishment. All earned for the Settlement Staff an excellent reputation in the district, and it may be confidently asserted that the hopes of Government have been fulfilled, and that re-assessment has involved no serious inconvenience to the people. In this and all other matters I must record my obligation to Sheikh Nur Muhammad, whose duties have been those of Assistant rather than Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and whose unfailing tact, ability and devotion to duty have largely contributed to the successful completion of the Settlement.
71. The only point on which orders are required is the term of SettleOnders reyuirod. ment (paragraph 62).

The 20th March 1924.
J. D. PENNY.



## APPENDIX I.

Madzas inclidded in each Asbessuent Cirdle with the datb for trif imposition of the new demand.
(Total number of mauzas, 948.)

## Jhäng Branch, Circle 1 .

(119 mausas.)
The new assessment was imposed with effect from Kharif 1981.

| Tahsil. | List of villages. | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lyallpur (109 mauzas) .. | $\begin{aligned} & 1-9,16-21,23-89,100,162-124, \\ & 467,471,472 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Toba Tok Singh (10 mauzas).. | $90-99$. |  |

Jhang Branch, Circle II.
(104 mauzas.)
The new assessment was imposed with efieet from Kharif 1921.

| Tahsil. | List of villages. | Remarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lysllpur (6 mausas) .. | 271-276. |  |
| Tobs Tek Singh (98 mausas).. | 277-373, 470 | Towns: 470 Gojra, 326 Toba Tek Singh. |

Jhang Branch, Circle III.
(64 mauras.)
The new assessment was imposed with effeet from Kharif 1921.

| Tabsil. | List of villages. | Hzmarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tobs Tok Singh (64 maueas).. |  |  |

## Gugera Branch, Circle I.

(241 mausas.)
The new assessment was imposed with effect from Kharif 1922.

| Tahsil. | List of villages. | Remarkb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lyallpur (18 mauzas).. | $\begin{aligned} & 76,78,79,81,83-88,90-92 \\ & 129-188 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Jaranwala (93 mauzas) | $21-40,53-73,74,75,77,80,82$, 89, 93-128, 232-240, Jeranwala qasba. | Jaranwala qasba was originally part of 127-G. B. |
| Samundri (81 mauzas) | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 41-52 ; 134-148,165-177,192, \\ 199,195-231,372,873,527-531 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Toba Tek Singh (49 mauzas). | $\begin{aligned} & 148-164, \quad 178-189, \quad 189-191, \\ & 194,241-258 ; 518-521 . \end{aligned}$ |  |

Gugera Branch; Circle II.
(172 mauzas.)
The new assessment was imposed with eflect from Kharif 1022.

| Tahsil. | List of villages. | Remaris. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jaranwala (52 mauzas) | $\begin{aligned} & 144-147,272-283, \quad 352-357, \\ & 362-368,874-384 ; \\ & 429,426, \\ & 429-436,459,584 . \end{aligned}$ | Escape | .. 594 Buchiana. |
| Samundri (120 mauzas) | 385-424, 427, 428, 437-458, $461-511,514,516,538,535$, Tandlianwala qusba. | Esanpe Towns | .. 585 Rindu Koru. <br> .. 589 Samundri. Tandlianwle (originally part of 411-G. B). |

Gugera Branch, Circle III.
(96 mauzas.)

The new assessment was imposed with effecf from Rabi 1929.

| Tahsil, | List of villages. | Remarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toba Tek Singh (96 mausas). | 84-188, 259-271, 284-351, 358-961, 512, 519, 515, 517, 536, Kuhl. |  |

## Killianwala Extension.

(19 mauzas.)
The new assessment is to be imposed with effect from Rabi 1924.


## Bahlak Extension.

( 32 maueas.)
The new assessment is to be imposed with effect from Kharif 1924.


## Nupewala Extension.

( 4 manzab.)
The new assessment is to lo imposed with effect from Rabi 1924.


Dangali Extension.
( 12 mauzas.)
The new assessment is to be impesed with effect from Kharif 1526.


Norz-(1) 635.G. B. Kot Sardar Ahmad Khan has been exoluded.
(8) 501.G. B. Gangapur belongs to no cirole, and hat boen meparately aseessed.

Nahra Extension.
( 16 mausas.)
The hew assessment is to be imposed with effeot from Rabi 1924.


## iv

## Rakh Mana.

( 6 mausas.)
The new assessment is to be impesed wilh effect from hhaif 1905 .

| Tabsil. |  | List of villages. | Remarxs. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jaranwala (6 mauzas) | $\ldots$ | $642-647$. |  |

Proprietary villages.
(63 mausas.)
The new assessment is to be imposed with effeet from Kharif 1924.

| Tahsil. | List of villages. | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jaranwala (18 mauzas) | Pindi Isa, Kanal, Danabad, Chak Dulchia, Lundianwala, Chak Ludianwala, Harchoke, Nurpura, Jodhke, Tibbi Jatuan, Rangpura, Chahan Mana, Saidpura. |  |
| Samundri (45 mauzas) .. | Thatta Beg, Kur, Jhamra, Garh, Killianwala, Sarwarke, Sial, Pindi Sheikh Musa, Dikadi Killianwala, Shadi, Kot Satti; Dikadi Mehr Shahana, Dikadi Alam Shah, Jalli Fatiana, Khai, Haveli Shah Din Shah, Mehr Shahana, Jalli Tarana, Shiraza, Neka Wasli, Chah Neka Wasli Kalan, Chah Neha Wasli Khurd, Kund Neha Wasli, Alam Shah Khagga, Dadduke, Saike, Chah Pipalwala, Chah Samundarwala, Dudhera, Hassoke, Kamoke, Jangal Sarkar, Asalatwala, Wan Raja Dullo, Jori, Thatia Samail, Malang, Makhan Wattu, Jaka Wattu, Chappan Saike, Haii Wattu, Tahl Khichian, Jhallar Rajoka, Arasi Dhan Singh, Tibba Dhak Salah. | Marzas shown in italicm do not reoeive Canal Irrigation. |
| To ba Tek Singh ( 5 maumas) .. | Magneja, Inayat Shah, Lial Isan, Chara Bhojia, Thera. |  |

## APPENDIX II.

## OCCUPIERS' RATES

A.-Sohedule of Occupiers' rates in Proprietary Mauzas.
(Applicable to-
(a) all estates in the Gujransxala District, which were established bufore the 1st January 1892 ;
(b) all estates in the Jhang Distriet, which were established Lefere 1st January 1892, exoept those which were transferred from the Montgomery to the Jhang District by Revenue and Agriculture notification No. 370 of 4th May 1899 and such proprictary wells as now are or may hereaffer be included within the boundaries of Colony mauzas;
(c) all estates in the Gugera and Montgomery tahsils of the Montgomery district whioh were established before 1st January 1894).
Nors.-The propriotary villages of the Lyallpur District come ander (c).

*A in lone in Maruh 10\%4

## B.-Scerdule of Occupirrs' rates in Colony Mautai.

Applicable to estales other than thone referred to in notification No, 017-R. I. diated 18th June 1508-Schedule A above.)

C.-Special lower schedule of occuplers' bateg for selboted Colony Mautaf.

In the caso of suoh Colony mauzas as may be specified by the Punjab Government in this behalf the following reduced rates are substitated for the rates sanotioned in Irrigation Branoh notification No. 32-I., dated 6th January 1892 (Sohedule B above), in respect of classes IV and V :-

D.-Libt oy Colont mauzas to which the lowfr Sctedole (C above) of occupiers' rates is applicable.

| Authority. | Asmesment Cinde. | Tabril. | List of Mauzat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irigation Branch notification No. 112-R. I, dated 30th Jandary 1912, and notification No. 0776-R, I., dated 20th angant 2018. | Thang Branch, Circle L | Lyaltpar .. | 107 and balf of 25. |
|  | Jhang Branch, Cirole II. | Toba Tek Singh .. | $\begin{aligned} & 324,341,345,360,300,331,346 \\ & 347,373 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Jhang Branch, Cirole III. | Toba Tek Singh .. | 387, 308, 390, 401, 402, 405*. $409,410,411,438,439,490$, 424. |
| Irrigation Branch notifceation No. s01-R. I., dated 2lat Septaniber 1014. | Rakh Branch . | Lyallpar | $\begin{aligned} & 57,61,107,109,165,211,217, \\ & 235,280,281 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Indigetion Branch notification No OIB-R. L, dated lat Jane 1916 . | Extenciong .. | Samundri | 557. $558.597,4613 \dagger, \quad 818 \uparrow, 618$, 621, 822, $623 \dagger$. |
|  |  | Jaranvala | 581, 585t, 586 $\dagger$. |

Nors (1),-* By authority of Irrigation Branch notificntion No. 01G-R. I., dated Iat Jume 1915.
(2) $\dagger$ These have been recommended for removal from the list.
(3) The mannay tomerly notified in the Gugern Rranch Circles have been remored from the list by


## viii

## APPENDIX III.

## Rules regarding the remissionb on failed crops (ef. Financia) Commissionfr's S. O. No. 61-Canals.)

"I.-(1) In the ase of some estate or defined parta of estates for whioh the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer agree that the water supply is preaarions and unsatisizotory,
(a) No remission shall be given-
(i) in respect of crope which have been cut or grazed prior to inspection;
(ii) when a light rate is charged for crops grown on the wadh of a previous crop;
(iii) when a special rate has been fixed on a kharif distributary for a first water. ing to start a rabi orop;
(iv) When a cropis equal to or better than an 8 anna one;
(b) When a crep is equal to or botter than a 4 anns one, but worse than an 8 anna one; half remission shall be granted.
(c) When a oropis worse than a 4 anna one, full remission shall be granted.

In the case of mixed crops not specially alassified the remission will be dealt with in accordance with rules 23 and 24.
(2) Any cultivator not satisfied with the ramission granted by the Zilladar may prefor an appeal within 10 days of the commumieation to him of the Zilladar's order. No appeal shall be allowed in respect of a crop which has been cut or grazed.
(8) Appeals against the decision of the Zilledar may be presented to the Deputy Colleotor, Sub-Divisional or Divisional Canal Officer and should be promptly onquired into and decided. The decision given on appeal by the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Offeer or Deputy Collector; as the case may be; shall be final.
II. -In the case of estates not specified above; olsims of remissions, which may arise from failure or stoppage of supply or from other calamities of a apecial and isolated charagter; shall be presented to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Colleotor before the oropis cut and within 10 days of the occarrence of the calamity. The unit of remission in such cases will be the fisld number. If the claim is admitted, the Divisional Officer may remit to the limit of Rs. 100 in eashindividual osse, provided that the aggregate remission for any village do not exeeed Rs. 1,000. If the Divisional Canal Offeer congiders that higher remissions should be granted than those above specified the asnotion of the Superintending Engineer shall be required. Pending the decision colleotion shall be suspended.

Remissions are only admissible if there has been complete failare or destruotion of a crop due to causes beyond the control of the cultivator. If the failure is so nearly complete that the oultivator recovers nothing; but the seed and the bare cost of cultivation; it shall be treated as complete.
III. - In the aase of a widespread recognised calamity affecting large areas where the total remistions of oooupier's rate are not likely to amount to more than Rs. 25,000 in any Canal Division; no further sanction is required, if the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer concerned are in agreement; where remissions are likely to exeeed that sum or where the Deputy Commissioner and the Exeoutive Engineer are not in agreement, the case will be reported to the Superintending Engineer, who has pewer, in consultation with the Commissioner; to sanction $11 p$ to one Iakh of rupees in any division. Proposals for remissions in excess of the sums acreed to by the Superintending Engineer and Commissioner; and cases in whieh these officers are not in agreement will be reported to the Chief Engineor for decision by him in consultation with the Financial Commissioners.

It it is believed that over a considerable area an average crop in a partioular season-
(a) is more than a 4 anna; but less than an 8 anna crop; half may be remitted;
(b) is less than a 4 anns orop; the whole may be remitted.

Notes.-(a) Where there are two schedules ci ocoupiers' raten on a csnal, this implies that a normal or 16 anna crop in an estate subject to the lower schedule yields a smaller outturn then a normal crop in an estate subject to the higher scbedule.
(b) A normal cropshouid be regarded as one civing a vield equal to that adopted by the getilemont Offer for that crop in framing bis half-netassets estimate.
IV.-Claims for remissions of ordinary charges; other than oceupier's rate payable for the use of eanal water; shail be admitted only on proof of actual loss cansed by the stop page of supply; on proof of such loss; the whole or any portion of the oharge may be remitted as hereinfefore provided.
V.-If a claim for remission of ordinary charges other than oceupier's rate be rejected by the Divisional Canal Offieer, the c laimant may prefer an appeal to the Superintending Canal Offieer:"


APPENDIX IV.
Principal Guzette Notifications.



## FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THI PORTION OY TH:

## SHAHPUR DISTRICT

tMDEP

## FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT

BI<br>RAM CHANDRA, LC.S.,<br>Settlement Officer.



Lahore:

1025.

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> Memo. No. 2176-R.
> Lahore; dated 25th Augud 1926 .

## Orders of Government on the Final Settlement Report of the portior of the Shahpur District under Flactaating Assessment.

1. The subject matter of the present report is the portion of the Shahpur District under fluctuating assesment comprising the balk of the Jech Doab, excluding the Jkelum riverain but including a amall riverain tract on the Chenab. The central portion is an expanse of high Bar land which till 30 years ago was for the most part Government waste and provided nothing beyond browsing for the ubiquitous camel and grazing after rain for the cattle of the willages on its borders. The soil, however, though in places strewn with sand hills, especially in what is now called the Sobhaga Circle in the extreme west, was for the most part good strong loam, and the construction of the Lower Jhelum Canai has converted it into a flourishingr agricultural trast. Towards the north-west the ground slopes gradua'ly towards the Jhelum; there is little appreciable alteration in soil conditions except in the Ara Circle of the Shahpur'Iahsil where it becomes clayey and aline. On the south-east the Bar is bounded by a well defined bank or nakka below which the soil is more variable, and the old fashioned villages adjoining the river outside the irrigation boundsry of the canal have suffered considerably from luss of tenants and contraction of river floods. With the exception of these Chenab villages agricultural conditions awe every where much the same, depending entirely on irrigation from the canal. In the face of colonization operations little homogeneity io the agrioultural populationwould ba expested, but the clear cat distinctions which are such a marked feature of the Lower Cbenab Colory are much leas in evidence. Therewere a few scattered villages in the-middle of the Bar even in precansl times, and the indigenous population was therefore not quite such a stranger to agriculture as in the wider wastes of Lyallpur and Jhang, and even immigrants have been drawn mainly from surrounding districts and are thus less alien to them and to each other, while horse-breeding conditions have provided a boud of unien for the majority of colony grantees, For the purpose of settlement operations the area under fluotuating assessment in the Shahpur District is thus a much more convenient unit than its title indicates.
2. The fiscal history of the tract has been outlined in chapter II of the report. When canal irrigation was introduced during the currency of Sir James Wilson's assessment ${ }_{r}$ proprietary estates were required to accept a fuctuating nahri assessment on matured areas as a condition of irrigation, and were allowed the option of substituting a fluctuatiog for a fized assest ment on other forms of cultivation also. In colony estates, land revenue rates were imposed under the conditions of grants. These rates were intentionally pitched low for the first few years. The standard nahri rate, which included land nevenue, malikana and cesses, was Re. 1-8-0 per acre, and the Colonization Officer had power to seduce this at his discretion to not less than 12 annas peracre. Owing to the Colonies Committee of 1907 and connected discuesions on questions of colony administration this rough and ready assessment continued till 1912 when in thi orders passed on Mr. Rudtin'e Assessment Report a new assessment whan sanotioned on the same lines as for the Lower Chenab Colony. Holding to holding khafuba was abolished except in special bases and new rates ranying from 12 aunas to Re 3-5-0 were applied $t 0$ sown areas. The rates varied from village to village, the difference being. aometimes as small as 2 annas per acre, and in some cases there was a further differentiation by squares within villages. The system was in fact very like that introduced in tne Jhang Branch Circles and Gugera Branch Circle I of the Lower Chenab Colony on which orders had just heen passed. On the Lower Chenab, however, there was a definite division into 8 olasses ranging.
from 12 annas to Rs. 4, the intervals being never less than 4 annas and often an much as 12 annas and differentiation within villages was commoner forming indeed perhaps the distinguishing feature of the settlement. Care was, however, taken to make the pitoh of assensment very much the same on the two canals, and the subsequent adoption of a standard 80 per cent, higher on the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Colony ip 1918 soon showed that the assessment on the Lower Jhelum was a lenient one. No definite orders were passed as to the term of settlement, but as in the case of the Lower Chenab Colony the preition was to be reviewed in 4 or 5 years time, the term being meanwhile fixed at ten years. It was not till it became clear that the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal was no ground for postponing re assessment that it was finally deciaed in 1920 that the assessment should expire with rabi 1922.

Sir James Wilson's assessment of the Chensb riverain villages expired in 1909 and a fluetuating assessment was introdnced in 1910. No term was fixed, and it was not till 1922, that it was decided, more owing to the state of the records than because any increase in land revenue was expected, to reassess them in the courss of the present settlement operations.
3. The development of the canal irrigated tract in the last decade has followed the sam lines as on other perennial canals. The progressive stabilization of irrigation arrangements which enabled the system of holding to holding kharaba to be abandoned in 1912 has continued, and the distribution of sapplies has become steadily more efficient and equitable. At the same time the process of saturation bas ensbled the soil to resist draught and closures much better than in early colony days, and a cusec of water is thus able to mature a far larger area than it could even ten years ago. Unfortunately also this same process bas resulted in waterlogging in certain estates. These tendencies must Lave resulted, however, in a considerable inorease of outturn over the canal as a whole and in levelling up the yields on differont portions of it. On the Lower Jhelum Canal, careful consideration has had to be given to one factor which might have connteracted these beneficial tendencies. As a result of the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Lower Jhelum has had to some extent to share the winter supplies in the river with the canal of the Triple Project, and even at the time of the last assessment there was soms apprehension that this might affect prejudicially the area that depended upon it for its prosperity. The figures supplied by Mr. Ram Chandra have shown that the contraction of supply has not in fact been as great as the cultivator feared. There bas been a negligible reduction in the average sapply utilized in the Kharit accompanied by a considerable increase in the area irrigated. In the Rabi, where the effect of the Triple Project and consequent rotational closures might be expected to be most pronounced, there has been an appreciable decrease in the average supply utilized, but a very much smaller decrease in the area irrigated. The fact appears to be that what zamindars call the "cooling of the soil" has enabled the crops to stand the extra closures which the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal has necessitated, and has in fact counteracted the evil effect that it might otherwise have had. The cultivators are certainly no worse off than they were at the last settlement when they had more water and if they complain of the contraction of supplies they must remember that this is one of the things which quite apart from the Triple Canal Project would have been necessitated, as on other canals, by the steady rise in the sub-soil water table, and would have been amply justified by the soil's increasing power of retaining moistare.
4. Further proof that irrigaticn is not less efficient than $\mathbf{1 0}$ years ago is farnisbed by the general record of agricultural and economic progress contained in the report. There has been an increase in population of no less than 33 per cent., and in spite of this the holdings are still large and secure for individuals a high level of prosperity. A comparison of the gazette prices for the ten years before the last vettlement with those of the ten years following it shows a rise of no less than 75 per cent., and even the low prices which have been approved for the purposes of the produce estimate show an increase of 47 per cent. This alone would justify a large increase in assessment. If has been accompanied by a gradual change in the outlook of the agricul?
turist who watches the changes in prices with close attention and is finich better able than before to secure a good price for his produce. He has not, of course, the same commercial aptitude as a large proportion of the immigrant colonists on the Lower Chenab, but he has nevertheless made very considerable progress, and, if be does nnt often take his produce to the market himself, the growing practice of auctioning in the village indicates that he is fully alive to his commercial inţerests. This development is further. illustrated by the growing popularity of cash rents, which hare as elsewhere show a marked rise in the rate per acre. Agriculturally the greatest innovation has been the introduntion of American cotton, which has resulted in considerable increased income to the cultivator. Ihe Indian variety is never likely to be wholly abandoned, but this is true in other districts also and the fact that it has been largely displaced by the American variety shows that the soil and irrigation conditions are well suited to the cultivation of the more valuable species.
6. The prevalence of canal irrigation and the consequent simplioity of the issues involved in the assessment made it possible, as in the Lyallpur Settlement, to adopt a ratber simpler procedure for settlement operations than in other districts, to dispense with some of the usual preliminary reports and thus to compress all necessary material into three assessment reports on the several tahsils irrigated hy the canal. No special revision of records had to be undertaken except in the Chenab Riverain. In consequence of the comparative unimportance of chahi and barani cultivation no estimate of the landlords' proceeds from orops grown on such areas was made, nor indeed for any part of the Chenab Hethla Circle in which the proportion of canal ir: rigation is negligible. For nahri cultivation the nsual produce eatimates were prepared for each circle and the assumptions on which they have been based have been summarised in the settlement report. The outstanding feature of the calculations has been their extreme caution. It is only necessary to instance the outturns estimated in the two most prosperous circles, the Bhalwal Bar and the Sargodha Bar Utla, where Mr. Rudkin's assumption of $10 \frac{1}{3}$ maunds per acre for wheat has been raised to only 11 maunds in the former and $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ maunds in the latter circle. In the Jhang Colony Settiement 12 maunds bave been assumed. For toria Mr. Judkin's assumption of 6 maunds in these circles has been retained in the B'alwal Bar and raised to only 6t maunds (the figure assumed in the Jhang Colony) in the Sargodha Bar Utla, while his assumption of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ maunds for cotton has been reduced to 4 maunds in the Sargodha Bar Utia and to $3 \frac{3}{4}$ in the Bhalwal Bar (against 41 maunds in the Jhang Colony). The Financial Commissioner had oonaider able hesitation in accepting these very low rates of outturn but eventually approved them as certainly not exceeding and probably boing much below the real normal outturn. The commutation prices adopted were also very: low. At the same time when the assessment reports were written, it was particularly difficult to form any but the roughest ides of what normal prices might be during the currency of the forthcoming settlement. There had been a tendency for prices to rise for many years and towards the end of the War they had risen to a level at which they could not be expected to remain. Indeed, the price of wheat was at the moment showing signs of a slump and it was obviously unwise to assume a full figare. The prices actually adopted, however, have been shown during the last three years to have been extremely lenient. Cotton was priced ar Rs.' --5.0 per maund, maize at Rs. 2.4-0, toria at Rs. 4-6-0 and wheat at Rs. $8-4-0$. These rates were considerably lower than those assumed in the Lyallpur Settlement and in amme oases have been lower than those assumed for the portion of the Jhang District in the Lower Chenab Colony, where cotton for instance was valued at Rs. $9 \cdot 6-0$ per maund. In the case of fodder crops the leniuncy was still more marked. Though Rs. 5 per kanal was reported to be the usual rate in the Bar Circles and as much as Rs, 20 near torns, only Rs. 2 per kanal or Rs. 16 per gere was assumed, and for turnips, a favourite cold weather fodder crop, the rate assumed was only Rs. 10 per acre. These prices were accepted as more ntarly representing the lowest limit below which future prices were not liksly to fall than as the normal prices likely to be obtained. Further, generous deductions were made on account of meniais' dues ranging from 12 to 17 per cent, and after adjustments on account of land revenue and water rates
the landlords net assets worked out at rates ranging from Rs. B.4.10 in the Sobhaga Circle to Rs. 12-12-2 in the Bar Circles of the Sargodha Tahsil. That these figures are a very low estimate of the landlords reccipts is corroborated by an eramination of cash rents which ranged on the avarage from Re. 6-11-10 in the backward Ara Circle to Rs. 13.0.8 in the Bhalwal Bar. These cash rents are very much lower than the cash rents obtained in the I yallpur District. The difference is due not so much to superior yielde or prices obtained on the Lower Chenab as to the greater business capacity of ite proprietary body. Cash rents are, however, always open to the criticism that they are the outcome of high prices that may not last, and though in this case there is every reason to belicve that they convey a low iden of landlords' average receipts, they were not used as a basis for assessment. Nevertholesa they afford a valuable evidence that the results of the produce estimate were certainly not excessive.
6. There was no question of altering the fluctuating system of assengment of nahri cultivation which had amply juatified itself by ten years' successful operation in this and other canal irrigated areas. The only questions for decision were the amnunt by which the existing assessment should be enhanced and the graduation of the new rates. For the Bhalwal Bar and Bargodha Bar Utla Circles the Settlement Officer proposed to adopt the olassification current in Lyallpur, omitting. however, the highest (Rs. 6) class, and to apply them so as to bring out an average incidence of Rs. 4-2-7 and Res. 4-3-7 in the two Circles (rates appreciably lower than those sanctioned for average circles in the Lyallpur district). Proportionately lighter rates were - recommended for the weaker circles. These proposals were in the main accepted with a slight reduction in the Bhera. Bar to bring the assesment within the newly adopted one-third net assets sinndard. In view of the probable enhancement of occupiers' rates which was in contemplation at the time when orders were passed, it was decided to grant for 3 years a reduction ini the rates, which was to become permanent if within that time occupiers' rates were raised. In the Bhalwal and Sargodha tahsils thie concession amounted to 2 lakhs per annum and a subsequent reduction in the Shahpur tahsil on the same principle amounted to a further $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{s}} .15,000$. This reduction was effected by altering the classified rates, which now rise at intervals sometimes of $t$ and sometimes of 8 annas to a maximum (outside urban areas) of Ris. 5 . As occupiers' rates bave in fact been raised, these reduced revenue rates have beoome permanent. The tract was particularly fortunate in securing. so material a reduction because the increase in occupiers' rates originally contempleted under the Schedule notified in April 1924 shortly after orders were passed on the Bhalwal and Sargodha Reports has since been considerably reduced. The incidence of the nahri revenue assessment is now as follows:-
R. A. $\mathbf{p}$

| Bhalwal | ... | Sar Jhelum | ** | ... |  | 10 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \{Chenab Utla | ... | ... |  | 8 | 2 |
|  |  | (Bar Utia | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 12 | 10 |
| Sargodia | ... | \{ Bar Hethla | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 5 | 6 |
|  |  | (Sobhaga | ... | ... |  | 7 | \$ |
|  |  | (Ars | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Bhahpur | .. | \{ Jhelum |  |  |  | 14 |  |

The weakest colony circle in the Lyallpur district (Jhang Branch Circle III) is paying Rs. 3-8-3, and the backward circle of Ravi Proprietary villages Rs. $3-\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{G}$, so that the strongest circle in Shahpar has been leniently treated in being assessed only 4 annas higter. For the portion of the Lower Chenab Colony in the Jhang district, where the soil is poorer and the standard of agriculture lower tnatr in Lyallpur, the average rate sanctioned is Rs, 3-1-11 and the highest rate Rs. 5-8.0, which again indicates the moderation of the Shahpur Assessment. On the other hand, it must be remombered that a great part of the area under re-assessment is burdened with horse-breeding
conditions, and in other cases colonists still havo en pay malikana at 8 annas per supee. These two facts justify the wide difference between the rates eanctioned for the Lower Chenab and the Lower Jhelum Colonies. The total nahri demand for the circles for which produce estimstes have bsea worked out amounts to 28 per cent. of the net assets.
7. There has been practically no alteration in the assessment of cultivation other than nahri, but some simplification in the classification of sailab oropping in the Chenab Hettala Circle. The total financial results are given in paragraph 43 of the Report where it is shown that the enhancement amounts to $28^{\circ} 4$ per cent. of the 2 verage of the old assessment. As the rise in prices alone amounts to 47 per cent. it is clear that the new assessment is a very lenient one. Indeed but for the fact that re-assessment happened to agyochronise with the revision of occupiers' rates, there would have been no justification for not taking the maximum enkancement of 33 per cent. enntemplated by the Land Rivenue Bill. This is the figure for nahri only.
8. In paragraph 45 Mr . Ram. Ohandra recommends that the term of the new settlement should run for all circles to kharif 134.5, so as to terminate with Mr. Leigh's assessment of the rest of the district. As, however, all 4 tabsils cannot be re-assessel at once there is no reason why their assessments should terminate at one time. The area has already had the tea years' assessment permitted by the Land Revenue Bill for trauts into which canal irrigation has been newly introduoed and cannot now be given a term of less than 20 years. The light assessment. indicates that this term should not be uxoeeded. The assessment is accordingly confirmed for 20 yesrs in all circlen, with effect from the date from whioh the new assessment was introduced in each.
9. In spite of the straightforward nature of colony assessments the detailed classification of villages and square makes great demands on the time and patience of the assessing officer, and Mr. Mam Chandra deserves credit for the successful completion of an exacting settlement. The emall number of objections to his village assessments testifies to the moderation of the demand and to the fairness with which it has been distributed. Mr. Ram Chandra's Final Settlement Report like his Assessment Reports is admirably brief and clear. The Governor in Council notes with pleasure the commendation, which he bestows on his Extra Assistant Settlement Officer mhd other members of his staff.

By order of the Governor in Council, C. M. KING, •

Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenus Department,

## FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE PORTION OP THE
SHAHPUR DISTRICTT
UNDER

## FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

## CHAPTER I.-General Discription.

1. This report is concerned with that portion of the Shabpur district, which is under fiuctuating assessment, the rema der having been assessed by Mr. Leigh in 1915-16. Of the four tahsils in the district, $K$ hushob has not come at all under settlement; so that the tract comprises parts of Bhalwal and Shahpur tahsils and prectically the whole of Sargodha tahsil. The orders on the forecast report contemplated a revision of assessment of the area within perennial irrigation limits only, but on a further report being submitred by me, the tract outside these limits in the south of the Bhalwal tahsil also came definitely under settlement At the same time it is not correct to say that the whole of the area within perennial irrigation limits is included in this settlement, for several villages and portions-of villages in the Shahpur tahsil, to which perennial irrigation was extended afier Mr. Leigh's settlement, were ordered by the Financial Commissioner to be excluded, although their fixed assessment was liable to cancellation The tract under settlement measures 1,078.226 acres and consists of 603 estates, of which a few are only partially included.
2. The greater part of the area dealt with in this report oonsists of the

## Main eharacteritice

 Bar upland. which is separated on one side from the Chenab valley by a well defined bank called the nak'a. and on the other from the Jhelum valley ly a similar, though less abrupt and gently sloping bank known as the dwata. Before the opening of the Lower Jheum Canal this large stretch of Bar upland was lying unculivated, covered from time immemorial with thick vegetation, which provided good grazing for camels and large herds of cattle kept by the inhabitants. In Government rakhs cultivation was carried on by niainpals, who cultivated small patches of barani land near the proprietary villages, or by lessees of wells scattéred about in different places. The Kirana Bar, which takes its name from the range of bare hills that rise abruptly from the plains and are conspicuous from miles afar, was well known for cattlebreeding and cattle lifting. With the advent of the canal, the face of the country changed.The area under settlement in the Shabpur tahsil consists of two distinct parts, locally known as Utar and Lithar. The former is the Bar upland, which originally prestntuda dreary appearance owing to uneven surface strewn with sandhills here and there, but which has now been broken and produces very good crops. The soil here is, in the village parlance, cool and is well suited for cotton and toria. The other portion, which is called the Ara, is intermediate between the Bar upland and the riverain proper. It is hard, clayey and saline and was cultivated with the aid of wells before the construction of the canals.

In Bhalwal tahsil below the wakka the soil is light and sandy, and the tract is crossed by an old river channel called the Budhi. A little further south there is a belt of good fertile soil, which produces excellent chahi crops and occasionally benefits from the Chenab Hoods. On the fringe of the river there is only the substratum of sand without much of an alluvial deposit.

It the Sargodba tahsil the nakka is not so defined as in Bhalwal. It cute across a few villages in the south and then passes into the Jhang districtThe eastern portion of that tabsil cousiste of goud lomm. The seat ranges from ordinary to bad.
3. The average rainfan in the district in tyear varies from 12 to 14 inches, 9 inches of which falls in the summer Baisfoll. monthe, riz, April to August. It would not be correct to say that. far lands roceiving canal intigation cainfall is of no importance, as rain always plays a large part in the expar:sion and maturing of the cultivated area, especially ducing the season of shortage of canal water, and in villages with poor supply at the tail-end of distributariea.
4) $4 t$ last settlement there wert threa assensment eircles: it the Bhalwal tahsil, viz., Jhelum, Bar and Chenab. The Chenab circle has now been divided into
Lement Cifices. Chenab. Utla and Cherrab Hethla. The hatter circle is mads up of 26 villages
wholly outsicie the irrigation limits of the Low r Jhelum Canal, and 15 others, which are partly inside these limits, but receive very littie or practically no canal water supply. It is in a depressed condition owing to the ernsion of the piver and the scarcity of tenants, and is, in economic features, quite distinct from the rest of the original Chak Chenab In the Sargodha tahsil, the south-western tongue ea nprising chaks 1.31 to 17 N . H. and characterised by poor soil, was separated from the Bar Heihifa circle and formed into a separate assessment circle named Sobhaga.

The Shahpur tahsif continues to be divided into Jhelume sad Ara circles as in Mr. Leigh's settlement.

The three tahsil's under settlement are thus divided into the following *sessment circles :-

> Tahsll Bhalwat- (1) Jhelum, (2) Bar; (3) Chenal Utla, (4) ChensB Hethla.

Tahsil Sargodha.-(1) Bar Utla, (2) Bar Hethla, (3) Sobhaga,

Tahsit Skahpur.-(I) Jhelum, (2) Ara,
5. Except in five villages: whicle have come under irrigation from the Uppur Jhelum Canal since the last gettlement, all irrigation is from the Lower Jhelune Canal. The irrigation boundary of the latter canal if defined on the north By an artificial line which follows more or less a natural drainage. But it in definite on the east as no irrigatiow is allowed on the left bank of the main canal and of the escape; or to the south of the margisal protective land Zamindars often talk with a deep sigh of the carly canal days, when no restrictions wrre placed on the supply of water. Fhese days have iadeed passed, never to return, but the soil is now saturated, and does not need se fruck water as before.

However, oven now the area actually irrigated is almost everywhere far in excess of the raqba mujavaza abpauhi, i. e., the permissible area. As a rule, the permissible area is 75 per cent. of the commanded area, the proportion of kharrif to rabi being 1 to 2. The only exceptions are villages irrigated from the Khadar feeder in the Bhalwal tahsil and proprietary villages below the Dhayai in the Shahpur tahsil, for which the permissible percertage is 4 . Under the remotelling scheme, it is the aim of the irrigation depart. ment to distribute water with as much fairness $2 s$ possible; and to extend the benefits of irrigation to lands which have been deprived so fat owing to ain excessive allot nent of water elsewhere. Grumblings about redurciort inthe size of outleto gnd tightening of water supply are therefore nstural in villages, which have been generoualy treated in the past and which have cone to mistake an old concession for a right.

Sahiwal and Gondal distributaries in the Shatipur tahoil, which werb kharif channells before, have now been made perentigi.
6. It is alleged that since the qpening of the Upper Jhelum Canal in, 1916-17, cultivation on the Lower Jhelum Caral has been prejudicially affected, both on account
losures in winter. The following table compares of diminished sapplies, and closures in winter. The following table compares
quinquennial averages for the whole of the Lower Jhelum Canal finc uding quinquennial averages for the whole of the
irrigation in Gujrat and Jhang districts):-
Teor:

This shows that there has been a diminution of water-supply, whioh is more marked in rabi than in $k h, r i f$, but it also shows that water is now more economically used, and that a cusec is made to go much further than before. The Lower Jhelum Canal was designed to irrigate only 6.0:00 acres innually, viz, 220,000 in kharif and 440,000 in rahi. The irrigated area has never fallen short of this, although the water of the Jhelum river is now shared by both Lower and Upper Jhelum canals. Five canals. viz, Up, Uer Jhelum, Lower Jhelum, Upper (henab, Lower Chenab and Lower Bari Doab. now run in rotation, some getting ful supply, some the balance, and some nothing. In summer when the rivers are full and the area under crops is not large. there is no difficulty about water, 'but in the cold weather, the rivers are low, and the flemand for water is great owing to large rabi sowings The rotational period is generally fred ati2 days. Alshough the gtatistics do not show any appreciable contrartion in the irrigated area, these closures sometimes delay sowings early in the season, and adversely affect the yield-when the crop cannot be irrigated at the exact time to the best adrantage. The increase in the tharif area is due as much to high cotton prices, as to the necessity of restricting sowings.in rabi.
7. Since the introduction of the canal irrigation there has been a ateady Sub-pis witer forel. and rapid rise in water level, which is axercising the minds of the people. The figures given in pay essesment reports show that the average annual rise during tlie lest 25 years is 1 to 2 fert. In the Bhalwal tahsil much damage has been done hy. watorlogging at the tail of Ratokala distributary and also -near the Wan mincr. Lhe former now forms a lake where s'ooting excursions are common. Aa for the latter, the canal department has taken measures to drain off the water and arrest further damage. In the Shahpur tahsil the rise is much: slower than Eargodha and Bhalwal, but even here the common beliof is that the oil has become more sour and is developing kallar.
R. The Malkwal-Shorkot Road branch of the North Western Bailway:

Commasientions and Markete. passes through the tract under assessment for a length of about 80 miles and provides direct communication with Karachi. On it are situated the principal centres of trade, viz, the markets of Phularwan, Bhalw ll. Sargodha and Sillanwali. These market towns attract the exportable sarplus from the neighbouring villages of Gujrat and Jhing districts. The market at Nikdur (which is named after Mr. Rudkin, read from right to teft) has not proved a success.

Feedar mads join all the main villages with the railway line. The only motalled roads are Sargodha to Bhagtonwala 16 miles, Sarvodha to Asianwali 7 miles, Sargodha to Shahpur 19 miles, Sargodha to Kot Chocatta 15 miles, and Blialmal to Kot Moman 11 miles. Three miles of the road from Bhatwal towarde Bheras and four giles from Sillenwali towards Sahiwal are also metalk-
ed. Eight miles from Kot Chogatta to Sahiwal are also expeoted to be metalled in the near future. In ellony villages a road goes to every holding. The tract is fairly well provided with roads, but the want of a bridge over the Budhi is a serious handicap for the Chenab circles, which are far remote from any market.
.-. Agricultural produce is generally sold by zamindars to the locatshopkeeper, or to the peripatetic trader, and is brought to the market on camels by professional carriers. - Bullock-carts arealeo in evidence on some of the metalled roads leading to the market towns.
9. The population of the tract under settlement has risen by 33 per cent from $288,8: 1$ in 1911 to $382, \backsim 48$ in 1921. The increase is due to fresh allotments, increased cultivation and growing prospēity. It varies from circle to circle, being the largest in the Bhalwal and Jhelum circles where it renched the remarkable figure of $\overline{8} \cdot 3$ per cent. This is partly due to the presence in 1921 of outsiders, who had come with their cattle from famine stricken districts, where fodder was scarce, to their relatives and friends in canal-irrigated-tranta. In Chenab Hethla the prpulation has decreased by 11 per cent. owing to tho migration of tenants, who were tompted away by the attractions of canal colonies, and of owners, who had lost their lands by action of the river and had to go elsewhere for a livelihood. There is no undesirable congestion anywhere, and the pressure on soil is still very light.
10. It is not necessary to repeat here the detailed statistics, that have been given in the assessment reports, of the various tribes holding land in each assessment circle. Each tahsil is peculiar in its tribal composition. The predominant tribe in the Bhalwal Bar are the Gondals, who originally owned one-half of the total proprietary area in this circle, but were obliged to sell large portions of land in years of famine, just before the oprning of the canal. Next to them in importance are Hara!s and Laks. They are all strong, healthy and well built, and still regard cattle lifting, which is a legacy of the old pastoral days; as an honourable pursuit, and take delight in it as a pleasant pastime. In the Chenab circles, ilanjahs are by far the most important tribe. They are divided into two sections, Jhol and Lamba, the former owning land near the nakka, and the latter further away from it. The Makhdums are a semi-religious tribe possessing considerable areas here and in the Jhang d'strict. Ranjhas and Makhdums owned private innundation cansls which brought the water of the Chenab river to irrigate small areas in this tract, but which have now been silted up for many years. In the Sargodha tahsil, there are only a few villages held in proprietary rights. In the north, the principa! owners are the Laks; who obtained notoriety during the war for forcible obstruction to recrui: ing The jangli owners are Kaliars, Chadhars, Nissowanas and Bhattis, whose criminal predilections are a source of consta $t$ trouble to the administration, as they are all addicted to cattle liting and receiving stolen cattle. Mekans own considerable areas in the Shahpur tahsil and in the adjoining villages of the Sargodha tahsil. They are of a more settled auricultural type. The Baloches own as much area as the Mekans in the Ara circle, and are historically more important, as the Baloch family of Saliwal was the ruling family in this part prior to the Sikh occupation in 1809.

Among horse-breeding colonists the important tribes are Waraich, Chima and Bajwa of Sialkot, Gujrat and Guyranwa'a districts, Bhattis of Hafizabad tabsil, A wans of the Sun valley, and Janjua and other Rajputs of the Jhelun distict. For wealth and success, the palm is held by the sikh Jats, who are reputed for their industry, and who are fortunate to be allotted the mott fertile portion of the colony near Bhagtanwala. .I heir grants are well developed, thenthouses are made of bricks, and they are generally in affluent circumstances. The atnols abadkars who belong to miseellaneous tribes, such as Kalyar, Mangla, Harya, Sanga, Sobhi, ete., have been the most unlucky as regards the quality of land allotted to them. They were allotted land largely in the Sobhaga circle and on the fringe of the

Jhang district. But they worked hard far their subsistence, and with toil and patience converted hillocks of sand, which appeared unculturable, into fertile land.
11. The permanently allotted area in the colony is 393,967

Sllotmonth in Crown otrateo. acres, of which 6,882 are beld in proprietary rights, and 216,690 acres on hore-breeding conditions. Five chaks were sold by auction, and were bought mostly by Hindus. A few squares werẹ subsequently sold in different villages by private treaty at the rate of Rs. 4,000 or more per square. Proprietary rights were also granted in small areas to old inhabitants as compensation for the land acquired from them, or for some other reasons.

The main characteristios of the horse-breeding grants are that the grantee has to keep an approved mare, which is to be covered by a stallion of the remount department, Governinent having the first refusal of the young stuck for 18 months from the date of foaling, that the grant is subject to primogeniture, and that it cannot be alienated piece-meal or without the Collector's permission. Horse-breeding grants are of two kinds :-
(1) Those held by peasant (abadkar) grantees; each grantee being ordinarily given 2 syuares for one mare. The bulk of the allotments is of this kind, the total allotted area being 187,640 acres.
(2) Those held by sufaidposh grantees, who are required to keep more than one mare, and are allotted it squares per mare: The allotments of this kind cover an area of 29,650 acres; In this class are included six studfarm grantees, who have been given large areas of land to maintain private studs of their own.

The number of branded mares in the colony is 4,208 , of which 3,543 are owned by abaakar grantees, 503 by sufaidposh grantees, and 160 by studfarm grantees. The studs are well kept. Specially worthy of mention is Agha Woosat Ali Khan's stud, of which Captain Hutton, District Remount Officer, says: "It is. as .well run as any stud I have seen in any part of the world". The sufaidposh grantee seldom resides in the colony, and is therefore: unable to make satisfactory. arrangements for the proper care of his stock, although there ire a certain number of notable exceptions who take an intelligent interest in horse-breedirg. The remount department finds the abadkar grantee the most satisfactory, as in the majority of cases his mare and young stock are well looked sfter: The Shahpuris are-the best horse-breeders, while Gugratis and Hafizabadis are useless. The grantees from Jhelum and Sialkot are fair. The Sikh Jats are on the whole satisfactory, as they include many cavalry pensioners who make good horse-breeders. As a rule, grantees have 角ver taken kindly to horse-breeding conditions, or to the rule of primogeniture. The average grantee is an agriculturist pure and simple, knows little about horses, and finds that the restrictions of the remount department are severe and irksome. He looks upon horse-breeding as a part of the' rent payable by bim to Government and takes interest therein lest his grant be resumed. Of the total area, 1,490 acres are held by janglis, who-used to cultivate the waste Bar land on temporary cultivation or on a leasehold basis before the opening of the canal. Owing to the increase in population, their holdings have become small. About 150 squares in the Sobbaga circle were distributed during settlement to relieve the situation and augmeat the small holdings.

Several military and landed-gentry grantess, belonging to the northern districts of the Punjab, were anxious to have their grants transferred bere from the Lower Bari Doab colony. They were first required to select land from unallotted chaks in the Sohhags circle, but the offer did not at all prove attractive. Some of them came to look at the land, but after seeing it, they returned and wore never heard of again. Most of them have now been accommodnted in the defunot regimental studfarms surrendered by the Army Department, and in Rakh:Dhrema, to which irrigation has recently been extended.

The civil grantees are conspicuous by their absence, but in severad pases.: the dencendants of the original graitecs hise taken up purmanent residence is the colony to stop peculation by their agents or tenants.
12. Kharif crops (counting $t$ ria as a sabi crop) on an average form 27 per cent of the annual harvested area. The percentages of the important crops on the total harvestad area are as follows:-

Wheat 43, cotton 12, toria 11, $\mathbf{b}$ jra 4 , gram 8, maize 8 , sugaroane 1 . barley 1, chari, carrots, turnips and other fodder 19.
Wheat is by far the most important crop in all the circles. In Sargodia the seed shops and the seed dep6ts maintained by the agricultaral department supply zemindars with good seed. For.commercial purposes esveral varieties are sown, of which Punjab- 11 and Punjab. 8 A are the most prominent.

Cotton is the most important of kharif erops in all circlen. The American variety 4-F has gained firm ground in the colony. But the indigenous variety is in no danger of extinction, as being easier to spin with the spinning wheel, it will continue to be grown for home eonsumntion. Experiments bave also been made with type 285 American and proved aucoessful, but the agricultural department is not advertising it on a large scale owing to the possible difficulty of water supply at the proper tirre. In the Ars circle the soil is more suited to the desi variety than the American.

Toria bas become very popular owing to recent high prices. It is an easy crop to grow, but does not flourish in the hard scil of the Ars circle or in the sandy soil of the Chenab Utla. Gram is sown auoctly on poor lands, for instance, in the Chenab cireles of Bhalwal, in the sandy soil of Sobhaga and in the drainages in the Ar.ı circle. Bajra is still in favour with the old inhabitants of the district. It is often sown roht, that is to say, the seed is sown and seedlings are afterwards transplanted. In the colony maize has not become popular, as it requires more labour. It is grown in Chenab Hethla circle on chahi land where the loam is of a better class. Sugarcane requires enormous labour and attention, of which only sikh Jats and Sialkoti iminigrants are capable. In the old proprietary villages it is almost negligible, except in the Clirenab Hethla circle where thr soil is specially suited for $i t_{0}$ fodder, including carrots and turnips, forms 19 per cent. of the harvester siea This is a necessary concomitant of horse-breeding conditions in the colony, and fondness for cattle in the proprietary estates.
13. The following table shows the state of cultivating possession in
 each tahsil :-
(All figuret are in saron)


Thus 33 per cent. is khuakash!, i.e., cultivated by owners or govecnment grantees themselvgs. The area held by vocupancy tenant. it iery semally

In toliony vinages in the eanly days partnership was very commors in horsic breeding grants, as several grantees had brought with them their relatives for fimncial and physical hulp in buying the mare, breating the land and building houses. The grant was, however in the name of one person, and the partnershì was not recomised officially. Yartners are being gradually paid off, et 6 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the colony is in their hands and is entered in revenue records as the cultivation of tenants-at-will paying rent at revenue rates with oz without mal kana. In proprietary villages, cultivation of tenants-at-will at revenue rates is either cultivation by relatives, of in due to, the non-observance by awners of killa-humdi as effected, in revenue гевerd.

Rents in kind are paid on 49 per cent, of the total cultivation and cash rents on 14 per cent. The usual rate of botai for canal-irvigated land is half produce with half straw, all government demand, including land revenue, occupiers" rates, cesses and malikana being shared equally hy the landlord and tenants. The owner is generally in a better position than at last, settlement and it may be expected that concession rates, wherever they exist, will soon disappear, and the rate of half batai with half of all government charges will become universal. In the Chenal Utla circle, however, owing to the inferiority of soil, this rent is paid only on 31 per cent. of the total area held ow kind rents. The owner always takes half produce and half lhuca, but the contribution payable by the tenant towards land revenue and water charges varies. I calculated in my assessment report, that this contribution on an average comes to Re. 1-2-10 per acre. For ohahi cultivation in the Shalipur tahsil the rate is one-third without any share of fodder. The only other tract where well irrigation is of any importance is the Chenab Hethla circle of Bhalwal tahsil. Here the rent varies, according to the distance from the river or vill,ge site. Where land can easily be manured owing to the proximity of the village site, or where chahc irrigation is aided by river tivods, half of the produce is taken by the landlorl, otherwise one-third or two-filths. Barani cultivation generally pays half as batici rent, although a part of the area pays only $t$ wro-fifth. The ordinary iate of batai for sautab is one-half, but where soil is poor, only one-ibird of the produce is paid as rent by the tenant.
14. Cash rents are increasing in popularity. As they are an index of Gads gents. the productive capacity of land and are a guide for the valuation of the landlord's tiet profits, they formed the subject of a careful enquiry at village inspections. Special pains were taken to select the normal rents by eliminating abnormally high or exceptionally low rates. It was noticed that rents in cullony v.llages were far in excess of those in the old proprietary estates. This difference is due to the colony grants being in a cumpact blek and generally consis ing of goad land as giantees have been given the privilege of exchanging inferiur lands from time to time. Old proprietary holdings, on the other hand, generally com ist of good and bad land alike, scattered in vapinus places and situated on different water courses. Naturally therefore there is not the same keenness on the part of tenants for land in old proprietary estates as for land in the colony. The difference is also attributable to the greater business capacity' of the colonists. Proprietary and crown land are interspersed in the three Bar circles: The average rent per culivited acre in these circles for the years 1917-18 to 1921) 2! comest) Rs. 9.146 for proprietary estates and Rs 1..1.1 for crown villages, that is to say, cash rents in colony villages are 4k per cent. higher than those in old proprietary estates. Taking the circles as a whole the average of cash rents for the same years is as follows :-

Bhalual Tanst.-Bar circles, Rs. 10-14-3; Chenab Utla, Rs. 8-3-10.
Sarpodka Taisill.-Bar Utla, Rs. 14-0.8; Bar Hethla, Rs. 12-12-10; Sobhaga, R. 7.
Shakpur Tahsi.-Ara circle, R3, 6.11-10.
15. The number of cattle increaved between the years 1909 and 1914, untrotook.
but derlined in 1920 owing to the prevalence of disease in 1918 and 1919. The decrense ince the
att owor the tract under setilements. The cow is number of cow iv notiooable
giving place in public favour to the milch buffalo, which does not require to much looking after and gives more and rioher milk. Inspite of the contraction: of grazing grounds, the extreme fondness of the inhabitants for cattle continues anabated. They keep more animals than are really necessary, for they believe that the possession of a large number of oattle adds to their respeotablity. The increase in the number of horses is a sign of pro9perity. The hore-breeding grantee takes no work from the brood mare, lest she should fall out of condition and he should incur the displeasure of the remount department.

There is a noticeable inctease in the number of sheep and goats. They are kept by menials or wandering tribes. Apart from being a snurce of income on ancount of their wool, they are valued for their manure and are often herded in fallow fields.
16. The number of ploughs fluctuates with the number of cattle. They Plooghe sad earta. have increased since Mr. Rudkin's settlement owing to fresh allotments and more careful cultiva'ion. Generally three ploughs are kept for every grant of two squares, but industrious zamindars, for example, Sikhs of the central Punjab, always keep four.

Carts have also increased, but the chief means of transport are still the donkey aud the camel.

## CHaPTER II.-Fiscal History.

17. The tract under assessment consiste of old proprietary villages, Introduetory. as well as newly colonized land, and is not confined to the area within the perennial irrigation limits of the Lower Jhelum Canal Its fis al history is therefore naturally complicated. Bifore the advent of canal irrigation, the colony villages yielded practically no revenue to the Stite. The Bar was a siretch of waste land with a few scattered proprietary estates, some isolated leasehold wells, and stray barani cultivation in patches. Turni was also a source of income to the State. But really the fiscal history of the Bar begirs with its colonization. The Sargodha tahsil wi:s formed out of the old Bar circle of Shahpur district, and the Kirana-Bar and Jungle Sobhaga assessment circles transferred from the Jhang district soon after the opening of the Lower Jhelum Canal. From the fischl point of view, it is now the most important part of the district, while the Chenab circles in Bhalwal tahsil and Ara circle in Suahpur have been relegated entirely 10 the back ground.
18. Before annexation, the Sikh rulers collected the revenue in kind or by appraisement of the standing crops either directly through the local kardare or by jagir. Eaty H:ełory. directly in 1844 the system was superseded by dars. With the British occupation in $184 y$ the system was superseded by
cash assessment made by. .r Lewis Bouring in the Shahpur tahsil and in cash assessment made by A. $\mathbf{r}$ Lewis Bouring in the Shahpur tahail and in
the Bar circle of Bhalwal, and by Mr. Cocks in the Chen b circle. Ihese assessments based on Sikh returns were found too high and had to be reduced in 1852. The first regular assessment was carried out by Mr. Gore Ousely in 1856-58 and the demand fixed by him was realized without difficulty. Mr. (afterwards Sir James) $W$.lson carried out the second regular settlement, and his assessment came into force for 20 years, from Kharif $1 \times 89$ in the Chenab circle, from Rahi $1 \checkmark 91$ in the Bar and Jhelum circles of Bhalwal tahsil, and from Kharif 1892 in the Shahpur tahsil.
19. On the introduction of irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal, Later Hintory. the all important question was the assessment of ca:al-irrigated crops. As regards State-owned areas, it was one of the conditions of the grant of land, that the tenant should pay all land revenue, ssessment. owner's rates, occupier's rates, cesses or other charges imposed by compete $t$ suthority under ary law for the time being in force, and malikunu at such rate or rates, as may from time to time be fised by the Punjab Government. For proprietary estates, owners were required to accept fluctuating nahri assessment as a condition of irrigation: Where 80wners agreed, fuctuating rates for chahiand barani cultivation within the
irrigation boundary were also immediately introduced without waiting for the termination of Mr. Wilson's settlement. The assessment arrangements for proprietary villages and crown estates were identical except that an additional charge of four annas per acre was levied as malikana from the colonitts. It. Was Temrked by Bir Charles Hivaz, then Lieutenant-Givernon, that the sound thing was to begin with a lenient assessinent of bo' h land revenue and occupier's rates. He accepted the proposal that in the first instance land revenue, malikana and cesses on caual-irrigated crops, should be collected in the form of a consolidated rate of Re $1-8.0$ per acre, which could be reduced by the Colonization Officer where necessary, subject to a minimum of Re. 0-12-0 per acre. This consolidated rato was distributed in the proportion of $2 / 8 \mathrm{rds}$ land revenue, $1 / 6$ th matikana and $1 /$ ath cesses in the case of crown laids, and $4 / 5$ ths land rev nue and $1 / 5$ th cesses in the cane of proprietary estates. In 1906, the consolidated rates were slightly reduced owing to the abolition of lamine and patwar cesses. The consolidated rates per acre for the different assessment circles are given in the table below :-


These summary rates were Iractional, awkward and extremely light. They were not based on any estimate of covernment dues. Assessment proposals in accordance with the recognised half-net assets theory were submitted by Mr. (now His Excellency Sir Malcolm) Hailey, Colonization Officer, in March 1007, but were kept punding in expectation of the receipt of orders from the Government of India on the Colonies Committee's report. By the time these orders were received, the data which formed the basis of Mr. Hailey's propised rates, had become out of date. and Government ordered in their letter No. $24151-$.S, dated the 21 st September 1909, that his report should be treated as a forecast report, and that Mir. Rudkin should submit fresh proposals after recalculation of half-net assets.

[^7]out an assessment circle and the abolition of holding-to-holding $k$ haraba, except where the supply of water from the canal was unsatisfactory. The circle rates proposed by Mr. Rudkin and approved by Government were as fullows :-


The actual nahri rates imposed varied from twelve annse to Rs. $3-8-0$ per acre. Within an assessment circlu, the estates were classified according to the quality of their soil, other factors bearing on the revenue paying capacity also being taken into consideration. So netimes differences of soil necessitated differentiation of rates within the estate itself. The total demand represented a very high percentige of increuse, but Government held that there was no case for leniency on this ground, as the initial rates were purely empirical and concession rates. But in deference to the Financial Commissioner's views, it agreed to the reduction of acreage rates proposed by Mr. Rudkin by 4 annas in the Bbalwal Bar and Sargodina Bar Utla circles, and defer the imposition of full rates for 4 years, viz., till Rabi 1916.
21. Malikana was charged at 2 annas per allotted acre from horsebreeding grantees. As regards non-horse-breeding grantees, the orders of the Government were, that malikana was to be levied at 6 annas per rupee of land revenue, subject to a maximum of 12 annas per acre assessed to land revenue, but the orders: were not correctly interpreted, and malikanx was actually realized at the rate of 6 annos or 12 annas per acre according to as the land revenue was less than Ris. 2 per acre or Rs. 2 and over.

Cesses were sanctioned by Government at $13 \frac{1}{z}$ per cent. on the land revenue, viz., lambardari 3 per cent., and local rate $8 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
22. Before the introduction of Mr. Rudkin's assessment remissions

## Syetem of K haraba

 were allowed on all crop failures, and holding.toholding inspections had to be carried out. at least theoretically, for that purpose. But it was soon realized. that this system of u limited holding-to-holding kharaba provided a great temptation for corrupt underlings and defrauded the Government of its just dues. The question of its abolition or restriction was considere i by a coumittee that met at Ellerslie in Simla in July 1y10. In accordance with the recominendations of that committee, the system was abolished from Rabi 1912, simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Rudkin's assessment. Thus the nahri assessment was on sown areas practically everywhere. The system was, however, allowed to be retained as a specinl case in places, where civil and canal officers agreed that the water supply was unsatisfactory. At present it exists on about half a dozen outlets in the whole tract, and even here it is expected that with the improved methods of distribution of water it will soon disappear. Remissions in such cases are given by the Zilladars, whose decision is appealable to superior canal officers. It should not, however, be underatood that in cther areas when once the seed is sown, the cultivator becomes liable for payment of full Government demand. In the case of widespread calamities, such as hail, locusts, blight, etc., tie Deputy Commissioner and the Execative Engineer agreeing with each other, are authorized to grant full or partial remissions on a liberal scale, or to refer the matter for sanctionto Commiseioner and Superintending Engineer, when the proposed remissions are in excess of their powers. In other cases of a special or isolated character, where there has been complete failure or destruction of a crop due to causes beyond the control of the cultivator, remissions can be obtained on presenting the claims to the Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officer, or the Deputy (ollector, within ten days of the occurre nee of the calamity, and before the crop is cut. The rules are contained in Financial Commissioner's Standing Order No 61 and are printed $2 n$ extenso for facility of reference in Appendix IV to this report. For chah and barani cultivation the system of holding-to-holding kharata still survives and assessment is on matured. агеая.
23. The Ellerslie Committee of 1910 suggested that "in the case of villages in which irrigation arrangements are satisfactory, but in which the soil is such that,
village on the canal, the profits are extraordinarily

## Occaplerz; intes

 compared with an average village on the canal, the profits are extraordinarilylow, a lower schedule of occupiers' rates should be introduced, because a differentiation in land revenue alone would not meet the case." This suggestion was accepted by Government, and a lower scale of occupiers' rates was adopted for inferior villages, such as those in the Sobhaga circle of Sargodha tahsil, in the Ara oircle of Shahpur, or in the Chenab circle of Bhalnal irrigated from the $K$ hadir feeder or the Khadir distributary. It may again be emphasised. that, although the introduction of the lower schedule lightened to a certain extent the burden caused by the abolition of holding-to-holding kharaba, it was based solely on inferiority of soil and had nothing to do with insufficiency of water supply. It coincided with the enhancement of land revenue, and was a welcome relief. The two schedules will be found in Appendix II.
24. The demand fixed by Mr. Wilson for villages between the Chenab river and the high bank of the Bar was paid without difficulty in the beginning, but with the opening of Aten cuthide Irigestion boupaiszy. difficulty in the beginning, but with the opening of
floods diminished, and cultivation suffered by the the Lower Chenah canal, river flocs to the new co' $\begin{aligned} & \text { ng. A few years later the condi- } \\ & \text { migration of tenants and labourers }\end{aligned}$ tion of some of the villages improved with the introduction (f) irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal; but, for villages that were not allowed the benefits of irrigation, the original fears of Mr. Thorburn as Commissioner as to whether the tract had not been overassessed, proved to be true. Suspensions and remissions became frequent, and it was realized that the system of fixed land revenue had failed. The introduction of a fluctuating assessment was ordered in Punjab Government letter No. 27 (Rev.), dated the 23rd January 1909, and it was agreed that " the system should be extended to all villages and parts of villnges outside the embankment, all land inside the embankment being left to be assessed in accordaniee with the orders which will be passed on the aesessment report for the Jhelum canal area. "Mr. Rudkin dealt with 51 whole estates, and those parts of 25 estates which lay outside irrigation limits. Of the former, $2 \overline{0}$ have been transfurred to the Gujiat district, and of the latter 8 have come under irrigation from the L'pper Jhelum Canal. Mr. Kudkin's proposals, were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in his Senior Secretary's letter No. 731, dated the 12th August 1910, and took effect from Kharif 1y10. Sailab crops were divided into three classes, vis.:-

Class I.- Wheat, mistures of wheat and barley, or of wheat and gram.
Class II.-Mash, jawar, chari, gram, matar, til, barley, mâize, bajra, vegetables including carrots and turnips, rice, melons, rabi oil-seeds, mung, moth, spices, tobacco, cane, hemp.
Class II1.-Massar and jou-massri, rawan, samuka and all other crops not included in classes I and II.
The rates differed from village to village in multiples of two annas, the average sanctioned rates being -

25. No tern of settlement was fixed at the time of passing ordery either on the assessment of the tract within the perennial irrigation boundary, or on the area
Toum of Scetlement outside the irrigation limits. As regards the former, the settlement expirod
in Kabi 1922, under the orders contained in Punjab Coovernmeat lettor No. 1:3s11-S. Rev., dated the 22 nd June 132 . As regards the latter, after consideration of a preliminary report submitted by me, Government sanctioned its re-assessment in notification No. z8039, dated the 28th October 19:2.

## CHAPTER LIL. Rzvisign of the Records.

26. Special revision of records or remeasuresent was not required in the canal irrigated tract, an kellhband had been effected prior to last settlement, both in crown estates and on proprietary land. But in the tract outside the irrigation Henits, where old kishtwar maps of Mr. Wilson's settlement were in nse, it wno found that the maps had outgrown their atility. These maps were prepared in 1891 -., 2. Since then the river has changed ita courme, and the boundariee of fields: have had to be altered over and over again on aceount of changre in ownership and other rights, so mach 8 , that in rome villages it was found that the total number of fields was more than double the number at $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Wilson's settlement. A revisien of the records of righte of the area outaide irrigation limite in Chak Chenab of the Bhalwal tahsil nas aanctioned by Govemment in notification No: 26040-R., dated the 2jith October 192y. but it. was soon found that there were some villages which were partly outtide and partly inside irrigation limits, and that it was necessary to revise the recorde of rights of the whole areas of such villages. A supplementary notification No. $y .8 ; 1-5347$, dated the 20 th A pril 193, was then iseued specifying the names of such villages and allowing 2 special revision of their records of righta.
27. The reconds of rights are bound in one or more volumen of convenient size. Their contente are as follows :-
Gtapaing Beqarde of Ligbtu.
(1) Genealogical tree.
(2) Preliminary proceedings containing the notifications which authorized the settlement operations.
(3) Index of field numbers.
(4) Alpbabetical index of owners and tenants.
(b) Jamabandi.
(6) Mutation orders.
(7) List of revenue assignments.
(8) Statement of rights in wells
(9) Village administration paper (Wajib-ub-Ava).
(10) Order of the Settlement Collector announcing the new revenue rates.
(11) Field map.

The pedigree table is ordinarily placed in a pocket of the binnd volume, but when it is of a large size, it is kept in a separate envelope. The village administration paper has been revised and recast in the form prescribed by the existing rules.
28. Records of 43 villages were revised. Practically all were reSape. measured. The field maps were prejared on ordinary masavis containing 16 squares. The usual scale of 40 karans: to an inch was adopted. The old maps were on the scale of 60 karams or $3 v k_{\text {arants }}$ to an inch. In riverain villages remeasurement and record work could not keep pace together, as measurements had to be hurried and finisied before the oncoming of flocds, the record work being left over for completion at a later date. An index. map showiog the shape of the estate and its main features is attached to the mapping eheets, and all are kept togerher by means of a tag passed through eyelets in the right hand top corner:

For measurement and record work, in addition to the permanent staff, 2 kanuggos and 8 settlement patwaris were employed. The colouring was done in the tahisil by a special patwari candidate, who was selected on account of 4 部 $n$ nentness.

Two copies were made of the field maps on musavis, one for the sadr office, and the other for the tahsil. They are kept in iron cases with shelves opecially made for the purpose. The patwari has only been given a tracing or cloth for the parpose of crop inspection. Copies of maps of villages which are irrigated from the canal, were furaished to the irrigation department at their request on cloth supplied by them.
29. The registers contained in the old village note-books were more or less of the standard form. The conditions of the colony being different from those of a settled
Villaye Note-bonts. distriet, it was noticed that the entries made by the patwaris were in several cases.
incorrect, and far from intelligent. Revised forms of registers were proposed by me, and sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. Additions and altera-, tions necessitated by the peculiar conditions of the colony. were made in the standard forms; for instance in statement No. 5 a provision wes made for the transfer of rights of Government grantees, whe have not acquired proprietary rights. Similar provision was made in statements 6 and 7. The form of register No. 10, vad., the assessment statement, which is added at the end in bilingual village note-books, was also revised to make it suitable for fluctuating assossment.

Pargana or abstract village note-books were compiled afresh. They consist of the following papers for each village :-
(1) A small scale map.
(2) A statement showing the main statistics which were collected for the selected years for the purpose of village inspection and assessment.
(3) A revised form, as sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, for the entry of chief statistics year by year in future.
(4) Village inspection note.
(b) Order announcing the new revenue ratis.
(6) Blank pages for notes by district officers.

The form mentioned at No. 3 abive for recraing the chief statistics during the currency of the present settlement, varics according as the village is s crown estate or held in proprietary rights. In the form for colony villages, the areas held by Guvernment grantees under different classes of tenure, ary to be entered in different columns, and it is so arranged that a more glance at this statement would show the balanc.s available for distribution. Columns have been provided in both forms for matured area under important crops, namely cotton, toria, wheat, and fodder including chari, oats, \&e. The last named, though not an important crop in itself, has been added, as horse-breeding conditions are a peculiar feature of the Lower Jhelum colony.
30. Mutation registers were withdrawn from patwaris in those villages: ment, new settlement records had been prepared.
But in villages where new standing records of rights were not made, the patwaris were allowed to refain the old mutation registers, ws they were started only 12 years ago, and a large poition of them was blank. The Financial Commissioner ordcred that a red line should be dramen to separate the entries of the old aettlement from those of the new, and a fresh numbering atarted.

## CHAPTER IV.-Revision of Assessment.

31. The foreent report Fas submitted by Mr. Jenkyns, Deputy Com-

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 missioner, Shahpur, in February 1921, and the Financial Oommissioner's note thereon was submitted to Government in the following June. But as the question of allotment of funds for settlement operations had to come up before the Legislative Oouncil, the final decision was delayed till November. I assumed oharge as Eettlement Officer, Surgodha, or the 21ot November 1921: Tahsildars, Naib;Tahsildara, and Kanungos then gradually began to arrive, and it took more than a month to collect the full sanctioned staff. Khaa Sahib Munshi Sher Ali Khan, who was selected by Government as Extra Assistant Settlenent Oficer, was not reli, ved of his duties as Revenue Assistant till the 8 ith December 1921.

Mr. Rudkin had dealt with the wh.le area in one assessment report, but the Financial Commissioner did not consider that course convenient on the present occasion, and ordered thit a separate report should be submitted for each tahsil. It was intended that the assessment report of the Bhalwal tahsil should be sent up in the summer of 1922 , and the reports of the Sargodha and Shihpur tahsil* i.s the summer of 1923. But, owing to the late commencement of settlement operations, the outbreak of plague which inter* fered with village inspections, and the inclusion in settlement of the area out. side the irrigation boundary, it was not found passible to adhere to this programine, and sanction was obtained (vide Punjab Government letter No. 3475. Revi: dated the 28th August 1922 to the submission of the arressment reports of Bhalwal and Sargodha tahsils in 1923, and the report of Shahpur tahsil in 1924,
32. The old method of fluctuating assessment was retained, and acreage rates were fixed according to classes of soil. In assessing mahri revenue rates, the usual considerations as to the quality of soil, the condition of water supply, the revenue paying capacity of the owners, etc., were taken into account. But the area of an estare is seldom homogeneous and sandy or saline patches are often found mived with the best loam. It also sometimes happens, that water supply which plays an important part in determinining the productive crpacity of land, varies for different parts of a village. Again in some villages different classes of tenants were found mixed up, for instance horse-breeding grantues with an indivisible holding of 2 squares each were found cultivating side by side with janglis who had no more than 4 or 5 killas apiece. The fortuitous circumstance of their allotments of land being situated in the same village would not have justified their bring assessed at a flat rate. Such conditions necessitated an intra village classification, and a square was taken as the anit for purpose of nahi assessment. To take a lower area as a unit would have savoured of the meticulous and would have bern practically impossible. This system of differentiation of squares involved great lalour and proved a delicate task. It was one of the heariest items in my work as assessing officer. I had ask* ed for permission to delegate the work of inspecting and assessing half of the villages to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, as was done in Lyallpur, but the permission was refused. Euch village was thoroughly inspected, and the scheme. of differentiation proposed by the owne was duly considered. In proprietary villages, specially in the Shahpur Ara circle, owners were not found keen on the differential system. They desired that the whole village should be assessed at a uniform rate, as differences were likely to create mutual jeaiousies. They also pleaded that as every owner held both g od and bad land in a village, he would find it more convenient to be assessed at an average. rate rather than at different rates for different portions of his holding. But when the advantages of the system were explained to them, they realised that reduced revenue rates on inferior land would ease the burden of the tenante who contributed half the land revenue, and that it might thus be possible to find tenants even for poor land. The wishes of the owners were respected as far as possible, and the proposed differentiation was freely discussed with them after inspection of the village. Although the task of classification was arduqus; ; the result gave general satisfaction, as is apparent from the small number of.' objections and appeals, which will be discussed later.
33. The orders on the forecast report declared the usual preliminary

## Prellminury guestions.

reports on classes of soil, assessment cincles, commuiation prices and cycle of years unnecessary.
Land was classified a tording to the means of irrigation, and the following classes were adopted :-

Chahi.-Watered from wells.
Chohi-nakri.-Irrigated from wells as well as canals.

Nahiri.-Irrigated by flow from canals.
Jhalari-Irrigated by lift from canals.
Sailab. -Land subject to inundation from the river.
Barani.-Land dependent on rainfall.
The harvests selected for the produce estimate were 1916-17 to $1920-21$. The Üpper Jhelum Canal had been opened before this quinquennium, and experience had been gained of the effect, if any, of the triple canal project on cultivation in the tract under report. The statistics for the selected cycle of years may therefore be taken to be representative of the future agricultural conditions, as far as can be foreseen at present.
34. In order to estimate the prices that may be expected to be realised. by owners for their agricultural produce during the currency of the new settlement, all azailable Prioed. data were examined. The matter was discussed at some length in my assessment report of the Bhalwal tahsil, to which I invite a reference whenever detailed information is required. Average gazette prices were collated, entries ir circle note-books were examined. and enquiries were made in market towns and typical villages. All these statistics were compared and allowance was made for the abnormally high prices that ruled during the War. There was a slump in the price of wheat, when the first'assessment report was submitted and the trend of prices was generally uncertain. The scale adopted cömpares as follows with the rates of Mr. Rudkin's Settlement:-


These prices were assumed for the whole district. As they were already on the low side, it was not considered necersary or desirable to assume special rates for tracts economically back ward, or for those which were not conveniently situated as regards market towns. The prices proposed by me were accepted by the Financial Commissioner, "as being in the main correct, i.e., as representing something not exceeding the normal prices likely to prevail during the next 20 or 30 years."
35. The estimation of outturns that may be expected during a series Ontierne of years in future is at hest a speculative process, but an examination of the available material and a free discussion with the zamindars enabled me to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate. It was necessary to judge nahri yields only, as half-net assets for other classes of cultivation were not calculated. Crop experiments were conducted by members of the agricultural department cinder paragraph 9 of Financial Comaissioner's standing Order No. 9 , and by the settlement staff alter the commencement of settlement operations. no experiment was entrusted to an official below the rank of a Naib-Tabsildar, and the results wore afterwards cartfully sorutinized. These results for Sargodha and Bhalwal tahsils were further checked with figures, obtained
$\therefore$ through the courtesy of the Remount Department, of the total yield of the
more important orops in the cavalry stud ferms for the last four years. The rates of yield adopted at last settlement also served as a guide. In some cases Mr. Rudkin's yields were found too low and had to be raised. Only in the case of cotton I found it necessary to assume a lower outturn than Mr. Rodkin's. The outturns assupaed ip muunds per acre are given in the following table:-

| Crop. |  |  | Tapaic Buactam |  | TARESL \$4: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Bors : | Choseb Ukla. | Bar Dila. | Ber Hethin | Soblarei. |  |
| , mieim | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 19 |
| $\cdots \mathrm{max}$ | ** | $\cdots$ | * | ${ }^{*}$ | * | $\cdots$ | ** | 0 |
| hayte | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 5 | $\dagger$ | 6 | 8 | - |
| Maip | *** | .." | 9 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| potrem | ** | $\cdots$ | 8 | 24 | - | \% | 2 | * |
| - +bot | ** | $\cdots$ | 14 | 7 | 114 | 9 | T | - |
| Gramon | ** | ... | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Baviey | ** | $\cdots$ | 10 | 6 | 104 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Train.ue | .ce | ** | \% | 1 | 61 | 5 | 4 | $\leqslant$ |

For carrots and turnips, fodder and other less important crops no outturns were assumed, but their value was estimated in rupees per acre as follows:-

36. The menials, artizans and labourers rereive, for their asaistance, a Mopinde' does. share of the cop before it is divided between the landlord and the tenant on the threshing floor. Their remuneration is calculated differently in different villag's, either as a definite portion of the produce, or at so many seers per plough, or so much per square, or so much per mare (meaning thertby a grant of il or 2 squares per brood mare). In coliny villages the grant of a square of Government land to menials tends to keep down their dues. Also owing to the growing business instinct, there is a tendency on the part of zamindari to zestrict these dues, where they have been onduly líberal. In proprietary estates, however, it is difficult for the owners to break from old traditions.

The old eftablished cuistopn continues, and menials are sometimen paid ion a lavish icale partly because more work is taken from them: : The menials, who. really helg in agriculture on canal irrigated land, are the carpenter, the blackgmith, the reaper or the pickeri, the winnower, the carrier, and the weighman. Large owners in proprietary villages generally keep an sccountant called muhssali, who is also paid a share of the produce. For the production of sugar, besides the wages of the menial who looks after the furnape, the hire or depreciation of the crushing mill has to be taken into account. Allowance is also ta be made for peculation of tenants and miscellaneous charities, as all sorts of beggars and hangers-on collect at the time of distribution of the produce, when neither pwners nor tenanty grudge small doles. Payment is made, ont of the common heap to the barber, the shoe maker and the washerman, but I have not considered them, as they have no direct connection with agriculture. After full consideration, I proposed the following deductions on account of menipls' dues, which were accepted by the Financial Cammissioner as fair:-

> Bhalpol tahsil.-Bar circle, per cent.
> Sargodha tahsil. - Bar cent. Chenab Utla circle, 12 per cent. Bar Hethla circle, 14 por cent. Sobhaga circle, 15. per cente

Shahpue tahsil.—Ara circle, 17 per cent.
37. The prevalent rates of batai rent for canal irrigated land in the

## Buf Not Amentre.

(a) Froom westh in kind. tract under assessment have been , described in paragraph 13.
Owing to the sharing of the Government demand between the landlord and the tenant, an adjuatment was, found necessary in caleulating palf-net 'assets, as in, theory water rates are payable by tenants, while land rexenue, cesses and malikana are payable by owners. The amount paid as water rates by the landlord on behalf of the tenant was deducted; while the other charges theoretically payable by the landlord, but aotually paid by the tenant, were added to the value of the produce that fell to the owner's share,

Half-net assets based on kind rents worked out as follows per sown acre:-


No half-net asset estimate was prepared for Chenab Hethla circle.
Net assets were calculated from cash rents after aijustment on account (b) Yrom ónh molu. ' of land revenue, etc., which according to the terms of the lease are invariably payable by the leasee. The eqtimate from cash rents was naturally higher thap that based on kind rents, as cash rent figures related to years of high prices,. which cannot be expected to continue during the currency of the settlement. : It was therefore considared that the true half-net assets were somewhere in the neighbourhood of those based on kind rents.
38. The nahri rates imposed by Mr. Rudkin varied from 12 annas Xubri Rownaq Rape. to Rs. 3-8-0, the difference between two consecutive classes being sometimes only 2 annas, The Financial Commissionet did not farour this minute system of differentiation
and in his review of my assessment reports of Sargoths and Bhaltal tahsils remarked as follows :- -
"It is comparatively easy to estimste differences in terms of half a. rupee, but I do not think it is pessible to have smaller differences than this with any certainty that the Settiement Officer is right in making the differentiation. I do not think for example, that a Settlement Officer can, in the time at bis disposal, satisfactorily decide between two squares, the one of which he rates at Re. 1-12-0 per acre, and the other at Rs. 2. Still less can he be certain that he is right when the difference is only that between Re. 1-14-0 and Rs. 2. For these reasons I' would abandon the existing minute system of differentiation, and would classify squares by differences of 8 annas per acre." Thas the following rates per acre were sanctioned for nahri cultivation :-


When orders on the assessment reports of Sargodha and Bhalwal tahsild were passed, a' revision of the schedules of occupiers rates was under contemplation. As there was the possibility of a substantial increase in these rates, a temporary reduction was allowed in revenue rates on canal irrigated lands. Revenue rates of Re. 4 per acre and upwards were to be reduced by 8 annas, and those from Re. 1-8-0 to Re: 3-8-0 per acre by 4 annas, while no remission was' allowed on squares classified to pay only Re. 1 per acre. The condition was, that if there was no rise in occupiers' rates within three years, these remise sions would cease to have effect and the full rates would become operative, but, that if the occupiers' rates were raised, then the reduced rates 'would become permanent for the term of settlement. Another reason for this remission was that when I submitted my assessment reports of Sargodia and Bhalwal tahsils, I was under the impression that the share of net assets that Government could theoretically demand continued to be one-half, but the Financial Commissioner in his orders pointed out that. the standard of assessment now adopted by Government is one-third and not one-half. Occupiers' rates were increased in the year 1924 and the remissions have now become permanent. Thut the whri rates actually to be levied are as follows:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | d | p. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gardens in | godl |  | -9 | ..** | ... | $\bigcirc$ | 3 |
| Other land | Sarg | ity |  | tation | ... | 5 | 80 |
| Cluss I | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 5 | 0 |
| " II | **' | ... | ...' | *' | ... | 4 | 0 |
| " III | .** | ** | .." | ** | ... | 4 | 0 |
| ? IVv | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 8 | . 0 |
| V | ... | 40 | ... | ** | .. | 8 | 0 |
| \% VI | ... | ... | ... | 'is.' | :0' | E | 0 |
| , VII | ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .- | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | 0 |
| ,VIII | $\ldots$ | $\therefore$ | ... | $\therefore$ | ... | 1 | 0 |
| , IX | $\cdots$ | ... | .. |  | -.. | 1 | 10 |
| X | ... | .f | ... | .4: | ... | $\mathbf{Y}$ | 0 |

:89: The clasoification finally adopted in the Bhalwal tofisil is as Ömencation si Bhaival Traty :follows :-


In the Chenab Dtla. Circle as all rates proposed by me between Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2 were reduced by the Financial Commissioner to Re. 1-8.0 subject to a further reduction of four arnas in consequence of the anticipated rise, in, occupiers' rates, and the Re. 1-b-0 rate was reduced to Re. 1, the assessment in practically all villages fell instead of being enhanced, except the area above the "akka which is more akin to the Bar circle.

Clandifeation in Sargodhe Tabuil.
40. The final figures for the Sargodha tahsil are w follows:-

ctumbertion in Ebabipar Yabal.
31. The following table shows the final classification in the Bhahpur tahail:-


Other davee of irrigation.
42. Rates for cultivation other than nohri are as follows:-


Clayy 1 ,-Wheat and its mixtures with barley and gram.
Rater differ from village to village ranging
from Ke. 1-4.0 to Re. 1-12.0, and averaging
Re. 1-8-0 per acre matured.
thase 1I.-All other crops Re, 1 per acre inntured.
In the Shahpur tahail all aitab crops are to be assessed at He, 1 per aore matured.
43. Applying the sanctioned rates to the acreage under different Finencial Rernitts. classes of land in various tahsils, the total new demand is calculated as follows:-


* The following table eompares the new demend vith the average demand of five years 1916-17 to 1920-21:-

| Thest. |  |  |  | Yton demaxad. | Old demsnd. | - Ineneso, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentugs } \\ \text { increade. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * ${ }_{\text {Bhalmal }}$ |  |  |  | - Be. | R. | Rs, |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7,87,907 | -6,00,607 | 1,57,890 | 850 |
| Sargodha | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 10,28,584 | 1,74,its | 8,885061 | 80\% |
| Shatpar | ** | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | ** | 1,88,871 | 1,07,689 | 80,972 | 28.8 |
|  |  | Total | ** | 18,10,008 | 14,84,679 | 4,24,929 | 484 |

44. A vernacular abstract of the assessment report of each tabsil was circulated for the information of the persons concerned, as prescribed in the new paragraph 514.A
Reception of fle antomment. of the Settlement Manual. Most of the objections related to speeific villages,
and were irrelevant, as the actual classification of villages and squares had not then been annousiced. The general questions of yields, prices and menials' dues, to which objection was taken in some of the petitions, had already been fully dealt with in the assessment reports. A sepresentation signed by wome of the leading land-owners of the district was presented to the Financial Commissioner in Octobet 1923. Before the crders were passed, the Hon'ble Member for Revenue and the Financial Commissioner oame to Sargodha, and in a public meeting held in the District Board hall listened to various speeches that were made to show that the canal had not brought prosperity to the tract and that the people could not bear the burden of an enhanced land revenue demand. The leniency of the assessment as sanctioned is clear from the figares given in the last paragraph. The total revenue of the tract under assessment has been increased only by 28 per cent. and the new assessment is well below the one-third net asset standard.

Forty-four applioations frem Sargodhe tahsil and 81 from Bhalwal wefe presented to the Settlement (Officer for yeconsideration of the new revennerates. Of these 5 were accepted in Sargodiba and 2 in Bhalwal. As regards appeals to Commiseionery, 9 were lodged from the Bhalwal tahsil, and 15 (from rargodhay all of which were rejected. From the Shahpur tahsil, 14 applieations for revision were:lodged before the- Deputy Commissioner, aftes I had left the distriot; their result is yet anknown, Considering that the irange of appeal had been greatly widened in consequence of the unit of assessment being a square instead of a village, the numbir of objections and appeals is extraordinarily small. This in itself is a proof, if proof were needed, of the leniency of the assessment, and a fair and just distribution of the demand.

[^8]
## CHAPTER $\mathbf{V}_{\text {,-Miscellambous. }}$

46. 'The enhanced occupiers' ratea were notified in Punjab Government Xahancemeat of Oecupien' thies. notification No. 481-R. I., dated the 7th April 1924. 'The old principle of differentiating water rates according to the quality of soil was abandoned, and uniform rates were prescribed for the whole tract irrigated by any canal. Representations against this enhancement were made from all over the province, and the matter formed the subject of discussion in the press and in the Legislative Council. The Local Government reconsidered its financial position and ultimately decided on the reduction of the enhanced scale of water rates. The concession enjoyed by the inferior tracts on the Lower Jhelum Canal in the matter of occupiers' rates was restored. Two schedules were introduced as before and notified in Punjab Government notification No. X-8-R. I., dated the 3rd October 1924, which has been reproduced as Appendix III to this report. The effect of the increased rates was worked out by me in case of the Ara circle, and it was found that the zamindars would have to pay 45.8 per cent., more in water rates than before. (See appendix to Financial Commissioner's orders on the assessment report of Shahpur tahsil.)
47. The assessing agency for all classes of cultivation within the irriga-

## Amessing Agency.

 tion boundary is the irrigation department, with the exception of a few villages and well defined blocks of land in the Bhalwal tahsil, to which irrigation has never been extended. Assessment on lands outside irrigation limits is done by the civil revenue staff. Rules, which have been approved by the Financial Commissioner, for the guidance of revenue officers for working fluctuating assessment will be found in Appendix V to this report.48. Cesses at the close of settlement were Rs. 15.6-8 per cent. on land

## Cesess snd malikana.

 revenue, ó per cent. being Lambardari fee and Rs. 10.6-8 local rate. But the local rate has now been raised to Rs. $12-8$-0 per cent. (vide Commissioner's notification No. 36-B-II:100, dated the 26th March 1926).Malikana continues at 2 annas per allotted acre for horse-breeding grantees. For other grantees also my recommendation was that they should be treated leniently, as they were not allowed to acquire proprietary, rights, and malikana was necessary only to emphasise the title of the Crown. But the maximum limit of 12 annas per acre proposed by me was not accepted. The sanctioned rate now is 6 annas per rupee of land revenue with no limit. Circumstances have changed since my reports were submitted. Non-horsebreeding grantees have been offered the option to purchase proprietary rights. If they do not take advantage of this opportunity, they will have only to blame themselves if they have to continue to pay malizana, which is certainly heavier than what they have been accustomed to during the last settlement, and yet much lower than the rates willingly paid for temporary cultivation even in the inferior portions of this colony.

## 49. The following officers received training in this settlement :-,

## Training of ofiegra

| Absistant Commissionors | $\ldots .$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Munsif candidates | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Tahsildar candidate | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 |
| Zilladar candidates | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Kanungo candidate | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |

50. As the last edition of the gazetteer 'of the Shahpur district was

## Gasetteer.

prepared by Mri Leigh only seven years ago, and no important changes have since occorred in the condition of the tract ander assessment, which forms only a portion of the district, Government agreed to the postponement of the revision of the descriptive portion of the: gazetteer till the next settlement.
61. It was anticipated in the orders on the forecast report, that the cost of the ${ }^{z}$ settlement would be Rs. 1,85,000 spread over some. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years. The cost of remeasurement of villages in the Chenab circle was not included in this estimate. Besides, for several reasons as already mentioned, the programme of operations laid down in the forecast had to be altered, and the period of settlement operations was extended up to the end of March 1925. Jivery possible endeavour was made to economise expenditure, and the staff was reduced as soon as it was found that it was no longer required. No Extra Assistant Settlement Officer was employed after the 13th March 1924. Alt field establishment had been reduced by the 31st July 198 4, and the office establishment consisted only of a Naib-Tahsildar and a Kanungo. The actual cost of settlement was thus kept very low, and although the settlement operations were spread over 3 years and 4 months, the total cost was only Rs. 2,02,827, which will be covered twice over by one year's enhancement of revenue.
32. I was in charge of the settlement throughout from 21st November 1921 to the 5th April 1925. On two occasions I was appointed Deputy Commissioner, but as my own work as Settlement Officer was heavy, I had to ask to be relieved of the additional duties as soon as possible. In the summer of 1924 when my work was comparatively lighter, I acted as Director of Land Records, Punjab, for about 5 months in addition to my own duties. Khan Sahib Munshi Sher Ali Khan was Extra Assistant Settlement Officer for 2 years and 3 months. He has spent a considerable portion of his service in different settlements. His knowledge of measurement work was perfect, and he supervised the measurement work with zeal and industry. He was not directly concerned with assessment, but'his village inspections helped me in my work of classification of squares. On being relieved, be was posted to the district again as Revenue Assistant, and has now been transferred to the North-West Frontier Province as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Peshawar. M. Muhammad Said, Tahsildar, impressed me with his ability and thoroughness. Among Nuib-Tahsildars M. Alam Ali and Rai Sahib Fagir Chand deserve special mention. Qazi Taj-ud-Din did excellent work as my Reader for over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Munshi Ghulam Rasul who had to work single handed as Head Clerk and Reader for the last 8 months, worked well and cheerfully.
53. The only point on which orders are required is the term of

## Glossary of vernacular terms.

| Fernaelwer. |  |  |  | English. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cobaker .. |  | * |  | Colonist ; pement granteo. |
| Bians .. |  | ... | ... | Water rates, ocoupiers' rates as lovied by the Irrigation - Department. |
| Bajre .. | ** | ... | ... | Bulrugh millet. |
| Parani .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Soil dependent on rainfall for moisture. |
| Batai | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Rent paid in kind. |
| Binua | ... | ... | ... | Stram. |
| Chaki | ... | ... | ** | Weil ir rigated. |
| Chohi-nalr |  | ** | ... | Irrigated both by well sed canal. |
| Clak | ... | ** | "* | Colony village. |
| Chafi | ... | *. | ... | Jwar grown close for fodder. |
| Desi | ... | ... | ... | Indigenons. |
| Dlaya ... | ... | ... | ... | River tank. |
| Gurdasari |  | ... | ... | Crop inspection, |
| Jangli .. | ... | ** | ** | Aboriginal inhabitants of the Bar: |
| Jhalari .. | ... | ... | ... | Irrigated from a canal by lift. |
| Jwar | $\cdots$ | ... | . ... | Great millet. |
| Kallar .. | * | ... | ... | Saltpetre. |
| Sapdar .. | ... | ... | ... | Agent. |
| Eharaba .. |  | ** | ... | Portion of orop which has failed to come to maturity. |
| Kharif .. | ... | ... | * | Auturan harveat. |
| Khmdkasht |  | - | ... | Cultivated by owners or Government tenants in person. |
| K106 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ** | ** | ... | Area equal to 8 kanals 18 marlas; one twenty-fific of square. |
| Tillabandi |  | ** | ... | Survey by killant. |
| Lambardar |  | ... | ** | Village headman. |
| Malikama |  | ** | ... | Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title; migaiorage. |
| Mandi | ... | ... | ... | Market town. |
| Humud :- | ... | ... | ... | A messore of weight equal to $82 \frac{3}{\text { l }}$ lba. |
| Nairi | ... | ... | ... | Irrigated from a canal by flow. |
| Naike | ... | ... | ... | Ridge separating Bar upland from Chenab riversin. |
| Patwari .. | ... | ** | ** | Village acoountant. |
| Babi | ... | ... | ... | Spring harveat. |
| Rail ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | ... | ... | Forent. |
| $\boldsymbol{R}$ aqba muj | jawas | masii | ... | The area permitted to be irrigated. |
| Sailab .- | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Land irrigated by floods. |
| Soer | ... | ... | .** | One-furtieth of a mand. |
| Talsil | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | Revenue gub-division of a district, |
| Toria .. | ... | ... | ... | An oilseed. |
| Eaminder |  | * | ** | Agricultarist, lavdowner. |

## APPEŃDIX 1.

Principal Ganeite Notificalions,


## if

## APPENDIX 1-CONOLUDED.



## APPENDIX 11.

## Sciedules of ocenpier,' rates on the Lower Jhelwm Canal in forct ith Rabi 1824 (incluaive).

Sokedule A.-Applicable to all areas other than thome sobject to Sohedule B.
$\therefore$


## iv

Scheduh B.-Appliasble to the following areas :-
(1) All villagen of portions of villages in the Bhalwal tubsil irrigated from the Khadir Peeder or Khalir Pistribatary.
 and except all villagen of portion of villages irrigated frone the Sahival Feeder incloding the Sabiwal Distributary and Gondal Distributary.
(3) The following villages in the Sargodbe tahail :-

Northern Branch Chikg Nos. 89, 98, 94, 95, 105, 104, 105, 108, 110, 118 and 115 to 174 inclusive.
Sonthern Branch Cbaks Nos, 60, 61, 68, 131, 187, 184, 135, 187 to 141 inclanives and Cbak Jodh on the Khalir Diatribatary.


## APPENDIX III.

Schedubes of oceupiere' rates on the Lower Jhelum Canal in foree from Kharlf 1924.
(Notification No. X-8-R. I., dated the Srd Ootober 1924).
Seledube 《一Applicable to all areas other than those subject to Schednle B.


Seledule B.-Applicuble to-
(1) All villages or portions of villages in the Bhalwal tahail irrigated from the Khadir Feeder or Khadir Distribatary.
(2) All villagen in the Shabpar talisil except Sher Mahammedwala and Wepowal and except all villages or portions of villages irripated from the Sahiwal Feeder, including the Sahiwal Distribatary and Gondal Distribatary.
(9) The following villages in the Sargodha tahsil:-

Northera Branch, Cbaks Nos. 89, 98, 94, 95, 103, 104, 105, 108, 110, 112 and 115 to $1^{-4}$ inolurive.
Southern Branch, Cha's Nos. 60, 61, 68, 131, 183, 184, 185, 187 to 141 and Chak Jodh on the Khadir Distribotary.


[^9]1084, will be B

## APPENDIX IV.

Ruies regarding the remissions on falled erops (Financial Commissloner's Standing Order No. 61).
4.-Ocempiors' yaies and Land Reqrene, wifn the Aesesment of Flwotuating Land Revenue is carried out by tho Irrigatoon Deparicment,

1. Free grants of water-iupply, can bs made by the Local Government alone.
2. Claims for remission of occipiers' rates fall noder three heade :-
(a) They may be due to failare of the water-sapply or to the action of the Irrigation Department.
(b) They may be due to esusé byyond the control of either the Irrigation Department or the caltivator, "e.g., hail, locusts, ete.
(c) They may be due solely to the default of the cultivators, as e. 7 ., when he gibsconds or becomea bankrapt.
3. It is onlv ander (a) in paragraph 2 above that the olaims will be dealt with .by the Colleotor, who will, when balances are found to be irrecoverable owing to want of assetir, abwonding of defanaltere or any other cause, raport the mitter to the Commissioner. The latter if he rect fit, will forward eacri case to the Finapcial Commissioner for ench action as may be pecessary under the orders of Goveroment All remissions mnde in consequence of .suoh motion shall be reported by the Collentor to the Exeoutive Engineer in Frrm VI and vill be treated as a redaction of the demand, parag raph 40 .

## 4. Objections to the demand on the score of -

(a) feilare of the water-supply, or the action of the Irrigation Department, e.ge, incorrect messurement or classification, or
(b) canses berond the enntrol of the Irrigation Denartmant or the collivatir (e.g.g failure of erope owing to locuste, bail, etc.).
should be addres ed to the Canal Execative officer or to sach of his subordinato officers as may be anthorized to reopive gach objeotion. An objoetion of this kind mar be auldresved either to Canil or a Revenue officer. If aldressed to a Revenue officer subardinate to the Collector be ahall forward it at onee to the Colloctor, who, aftery recording soch remarka as he may think neeeseary, will send it to the Canal Executive oficer for disposal.
5. When-a Lambardar or other person is responible ander uctions 46 and 47 of Aot VIII of 18 is for the payment of tha nccupiers' ra'es, objections to the demand may be lodged by auch Lambardar or contractor, instasd of by 'the cnltivator, and refands orderect in consequence of auoh objections ahall be paid to auch Lambardar or contractor on account of the cultivatore concerned, as provided in rale il of the ralee under the above Act.

Objeotions of the kind referred to in paragraph 4 are of five olasses as followa :-
(1).-Objections to demand on account of failure of cropa in particular estates.
6. In casee of remisaions for failed orops of occupiers' rates and of flactusting wakri and ohati-nalri land revente, also whare the assessmeat of such land revenue is erritied out by the Irrigation Department, the folloning instructions apply :-
4. (1)-In oase of some eatates or defined parts of eatatee on the Lowar Chensb, Field to fleld 䖻eraba in certion colony villeget.

Jower Jhelum, Upner Cheaab, Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Dosb Canala for Whish the Depaty Commissioner and Eresative Engineer apree that the water-supply is precarions and uneatirfactory, the zilladar without waiting for the preseatation of a claim is required to grant remiesions on the following seale :-
(a). No remiesion ahall be given-
(b) in respeot of orops whioh have been out or grazed prior to inspection.
(ii) when a light rate ic oharged for crops grown on the woudh of a previous orop;
(iii) when apeoial rate has heen fited on a kiarif' diatributary for a firut watering to etart a rabi arop;
(iv) When a orop is equal to or better than an eight-anna one. *

[^10](d) in the oase of mixed orope not specially olnssified the reminaion will be dealt with in scoordance with rules $2 \varepsilon$ and 94 , the rules reproluced below -

Charge for mised erop.-Mixed orope which have no epeoific name in the schedale of occupiers' nates shall be asserged at the bigheat rath loviable on any one of them.
Charge for crope groven separatniv in the sume A-ld.-Cropi growo coparabeIy in the same field shall he treated as mised crope unlose the division between them has been clearly maiked by a well defined ridge.
(2) Any oultivator not eatinfied with remission granted br the zilladar may prefer an sppesl within, 10 days of the communication to him of the silladar's order. No appeal shall be allowed in respect of a crop which has been cut or grazed.
(9). Appeale againet the decisions of the zillader may be presented to the Deputy Collector, Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Divieional Canal Officer and should be promptly enquiredinto and decided. The decision given on appeal by the Divisional or Sab Divisional Canal Officar or Deputy Collector, as the case may be, shall be final.
B.-In the case of eatates not specified above, and excluding estaten irrigated from the

Beminulops for totel fallure due to mamition." of * operirl and inolated yetane. Upper Sutlej and Lower Sohag and Para. Canala the Slishpar Inandation Canals and the Ghaggar Inund tion Canals for which epeosal rules are in force, olaime for remissions which may ariee from failure or atoppage of supply or from other calamities of a special and ioolated character ehall be presentel to the Divisional, Sub-Divisional Canal Octicer or Depuit Collector befnre the crop is ent and'withia 10 daye of the orcurrence of the calamity. The anit of remissinn in anch casee will be the field number. If the claim is admitted, the Divisional Canal Officer may remit to the limit of Rs. 100 in each individual case, provided that the aggregete remirsiona for any village do nat exceed Re. $1,00 \mathrm{U}$. If the Divisional Canal Officer considers that higher remisuione should be granted than those above specified, the sanotion of the Superintending Engineor thall be required. Pending the decision the colliction shall be suepended.

Remissione are only admissible it there has been a complete failure or deatraction of a cropdue to canes beyond the control of the caltivator. If the failure is so nearly complets that the oultivator recovers nothing beyond the seed and the bare cost of orltimation, it hall be treated as complete.
C.--Remistiong of factaaiing land revenue for failed er.ps on nahri and chani-wahri and where the sssessment of suoh land revenue is carried out by the Irrigation Department will be given according to the local rules in force as annctioned at settlement or arbeequeatly modified under due anthority.
(II) Objections to oerwpiers' rate preferred nnder ruls 70 made wnder Aes' F12I of 1873, and based on aileged iucorrectient of cntrics in Canal Ehabra.
7. Under this head are included all objections on the ground of wrong memonemant Incoriect entries or clageification or that the land in question had not received canal water, or had been irrigated by lift and not by flow.
(1II) Objections to special charges assessed wider part $V$ of the Relec made wnder Aet FIll of 1873, or objections to demands based on aclatm to apecial exemptions wnder part $V$ of the said Rules.
8. Under this head are included inter alia all objections to special chargen for Rentation of opecinl chargen. nosathorized irrigation or waste of water, and all claimy to a reduction of the demand for irrigation effected from eecapes.

Objections of olaseses II and III may be presented to any subordinate Conal Officor suthorized by the Divisional Canal Officer to reeeive them, but must be lodged 21 days of the date of delivery of the measurement parcha to the eultivator or to the patwari or lambardars of the village, as direoted in paragraph 9 , or if no such pareha has heen delivered, within 10 days of the date on which he first became acquanted with the claim against him, and should be aecompanied by the parcha or demano slip when one hat been received. The objections must be investigated within 15 days of receipt and promptly decided, and orders will be parsed by the Divisional Canal Officer, or by the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer, or Deputy Collector, when duly authorized in this bebalf by the Divinonal Canal Ofioer. Sach orders will be commonicated at once to the complsinante, and will be sobject to appeal to the Commiasioner, except in the Canal Divisions noted in parsgraph 26-A (3), note, afdin the case of objections of Class III on the Sidhnai Cemal, in wbich the appenal will lie to the Collector.

The Divinional Canal Oficer may, from time to time, define by general prder the kinds of objections under Classes 11 and III, apon which oriters may be paseed loy the SubDivisional Officer. or Depaty Coll ctor, or may require that such orders be sent to hive for confimation or modification before teing commanicated to the complainants.

## ix

(IV) Objections to domand on ecosment of wideaproad recognied calamity.
a: In the case of a widerpread resognised calamity sffecting large aress where the Romisico of demed vier wide areac. total reminsions of occupiers' rates are not likely to a mount saction in tived where the Depare than Rs, 25,000 in any Canal Division no further in agreon requre sioner and the Exeantive Enginees are not in agreement the oase will be reported to the Caporintending Engineer who has power, in consultation with the Commissioner, to sanotion up to one lakh of rupees in any division. Proposals for remiesions in excess of the aum agreed to by the Superintending Engineer and Commissioner and cases in which these officers are not in agreement will be reported to the Chief Engineer for decision by him in consultation with the Financial Commissioner. If it is believed that over somgiderable area an avarsge crop in the partioular sonson-
(a) is more than a 4 anna, bat legs than an 8 ana crop, half may be remitted,
(b) is lens than a 4 anna erop, the whole may be remitted.

 sebjeat to the highor sehedule.
(b) A normal crop ahoilf be regarded an one giving a yield equat to that adopted by the sotilement Offlece etor that erop in framing bis balf-ret auete entimite.

The ebove inotruction alse apply in the case of fluctusting land revenue when it is segessed on cown areas by the Irrigation. Department.
(D) Objoctions to ordsuary eharges for canal waten ather thas sater-rater, eng., ohergei .under Canal Act, Rules 11, 12, 1s and 14, or to apecial charges under Camal ict, Rule 9.
10. Claims for remissions of ordinary charges, other than oceqpiers' rates, payable
for the ase of the canal water, shall be admitted only on proof of ach lose proof of actual lose caused by the stoppage of eupply, on proof of anch loss, the whole or any portion of the charges may be remitted as hereinbefore provided.

> 11. If a claim for remission of ordinary charges other than occupiera' rates be rejected by the Divisionsl Canal Offioer, the claimant may prefer an appeal to the Superintending Canal Officer.

## APPENDIX V. <br> A- Sobshantive rules for fuxsmating antrumest in Chonal Utha and Hoshls Cirelet of Bhalwal Taksil.

 aailab and barami cops.
II. - Railab orops are divided into two classen :-

Firat close. - Wheat and ite mixture with gram and barley.
Second clase.-All other orope.
III.-The rate for barani and escond olags toibib arops is the meme for all villagen in both the Cbenab circles. The rate for ohah crops in the eame for all villages in Chenab Utlin Cirole. The rates for chaticrops in Chenab Fethle Cirslesad for frat clase anilab in toth circles differ from village to village.
IV.-The rates will be assessed on matared cropa and for those cut for fodder. Totally faited orops will not be essessed and for partially failed orops, liarabs alloptance will be made.
V.-No land will be assessed more than once in the zame harvast. Rabi and extre rabi wount as one harvest.
VI.-Crops irrigated from wells for whioh protective certificstes have been or may be given; will be assessed acco:ding to the orders contained in the certificates.
VII.-Chahi, ailat and abi crops will be assessed at the chahe rate of the village. sailab.
VIII.-Cesses at the rate sanctioned for the time being will be charged in sddition to the revenue.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B.-Rules of procedure for the guidance of Revenus Offeer for warking for fucivating } \\
& \text { assesement in the Chenab Ulla and Hethla Circles of Bhalwal Tahnl. } \\
& \text { A.-Dwtios of patsoari. }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. During the cold weathor the patwari will prepare a map and field book thowing the position and area of ail feldsanaully thrown by the river or bronght under caltivation in the di-alluvial area.
2. Before orop inspection begins, the patwari will prepare and distribute parchas in Form A filling in the heading only.
3. The patwari will, during his inspaction, enter only the sown ares in the $k$ asera girdawari. Entries of hharaba will be made in the separate atatement (Form B) and will be dealt with by the ield kanango nuder rule 21. This form will be treated as part of the hhasra girdanari.
4. When a crop fails to germinate, or dries up, or is deatroged by cslamity of aeson, it shonld be entered as kharsba. For partially failed crops, itaraba chould be entered according to the following acale, taling 16 snnas as the average-

Yield more than 12 annas ... ... No dednetion.
Yield more than 10 annas but not more than Deduot $\frac{1}{}$ of the sown area. 1\%'snnas.
Field more then 8 ennas but not more then Deduet of the sown ares, 10 annas.
Yield more than 6 annas but not more than Doduct $\frac{1}{\text { P }}$ of the sown area. 8 . annas.
Field more than 4 annas but not more than Dedinot of the sown area. 8 annas.
Yield more than 2 annas but not more than Doduct $\frac{?}{}{ }^{2}$ of the sown arean.
4 annas.
Yield not more than 2 annas
... Deduct whole aren sown.
A. bable thowing average rates of yield is sppended.
5. The Ford barant should be written againgt the aree of all barand cropi.
6. If any portion of a field was unasaessed in the rabion aceonnt of failure, ant an extra rabi crop is matared on it, than auoh portion will be assessed on account of the latter crop.
7. When any field has two crops in the same harvent and the recond crop is not assessed under sabstantive rale $V$, the srea under the second orop should be entered in red ink. The crop sbatract should contain a note to show the total area so entered and the amonnt of revenue which would heve been chargeable if it had been assessed.
8. For fields in which a mixture of extra $r$ thi and kharif arop is sown, the portion onder extra rabi orop according to the proportion as standing, will be assessed in the rabi harvest. The remainder will be assessed in kharif, when the portion assessed in rabi will be entered as 'fallow.'
9. Gardens will be assegsed in both barvests. Those whioh bave not yet beggn to bear fruit, will be entered as 'fallow:'
10. Maina and plote under seedlings, will be entered as 'fallow.'
11. Jwar which fails in the ear should not be entered as Jwar kharaba bat as Chari pukhta.
12. Ladds in possesuion of Government in any department, or in possession of the ; District Roard, or other local body, will be asse日ed in the usual manner except when' exempted from assesernent by a special order.
15. At the end of each day'e inapeetion, 'the patwari will fill up the parchas (Form A) of all fielde inspected that day, whose owners proluce them. Thuse who do not prodace their parchas sbould be ordered to produoe them before the field lanungo at his next inspeetion.
14. At noon ge the Assistant Collector has completed bis inspection' of an eatnte or immediately after bis tour in the cesse of villages not inspented by him, the patwari will complete the crop abstract (which should be carefally checled and eigned by the field kanango) and will eabmit it through the field kanungo to the tabsil together with Form B and a statement of demand in Form C. Each abstract should be sent when ready without waiting for the remaining absitracts of the circle. The jintwars of the kharit crops ohoald reach the tahnil by the 15th November and those for the rabi by the lath April and of the extra rabi by the lat Jane.
15. On receipt of the Collector's ordere, the demand will be distributed over boldinge in Form D. When this bas been checked by the field kanngeo, the patwari will sabmit, through the field kanungo to the iebsil, a statement ehi wing the iotal eum payable by each Lambardar. under each head of revenue. Form D will be filed in the tabil with the next Jamabandi.
16. Each tharebolder will be individually responsible for the demand of all lands in his reparate possession.
17. In joint boldiuge celtivated by shareholders or othere as tenants under all the owners, the demand will be paid by all the co-sharers according to ahares.
18. In holdings of tenants who pyy rent at revenue rates, with or without mahikana, the malikana if any, will be oalculated st the rate recorded in the Jamabandi and the aggre$g$ ate of revenue and malikana will be trested ss rent and payable as such to the landlord.
19. After complying with rule 15, the patwari will give to, each Lambardar, a Dhal Backh in Form E.

## B.-Dwties of Tield Kanungos.

20. The field kanango will see that the patwari has complied with the rulea given above as well as those contained in Standing Oiders Nas. 16 and 22.
21. He will himeelf inspeet all felde entered by the patwari in Form B and also all fields which the zamindars allege to contain nnrecorded kharaba. In the latter case he will enter the fielde in Form B though no hiarala is edmiseible, and will enter a cyptrer in oolumn 4 of the atatement.
22. He will then make the kharaba entries in hiaura girdawari or order the patwari: to make them in his prenenoe.
23. He will almo oheck and sign parchas given to zamindars (Form A) making all ontries in parcher produced before bim under mule 13 and will see that they agree with the khecta girdavari and with Form B.
24. He will initial all erabares, corrections and ingertions in the khama girdawati and Forman and $B$.
25. He will, on completing the inepection of an estabe, enter at the font of Form B the total arez of kharabe allowed on each clase of soil.
26. On recoipt of the crop abatraot and Form $f$ : be will at once obeok them and forward them after wignature to the tabsil together with Form B.
27. He will also dheok Forms D and $\mathbf{E}$ and see that they bring out the annotioned demand.

## C.-Duties of Ausistant Collector.

28. The Tabsildar or Naib-Tabsildar should inspect, at least, 50 por oent of the villages of each field zanungo and atteat on the spot at least 25 per cent of the faids entered in Form $B$ in each village inspected. He should also obeck somu field in wbich no kharabs is given and should initial the ontries for these fields.
29. All objections raieed shuald be dieposed of by an ineprection of the fielde Böncerned.
30. The Assistant Collector will himself initial all entries in Form B which he hat verified or caused to be made. He must also initial all correotion made by him or by his oorder in any atatement and satiefy himself that all the oorrectione have been daly initialled by the field kanungo.
31. On receipt of Form C, he shoald have it checkel in the tabail and sbould then with his own hand enter the amonnt of land ruveaue realizable for the eatate and forward it withont delay to the Collector for ordera determining the assessment
32. He will astisfy himself that Forme D and E are being properly prepared and bring out the asnotioned demand.
D. - Duties of Office Kanungo and Revonus Aecountant.
33. The office kanungo will obeck Form $C$ with the orop abstract and Form $R$ When the Collector's orders have been received, the revenue acconatant will incorporate the demand in the Khatawni and inform the patweri of the emount genctioned returning to him Form B.

Table of average gielde in maunde per aerc applicable to both Chenab Ulla and Chenab Hethla eirstes.


FORMA.-Parcha Zampaparan.

| Villago | Assesament Circle |  | Tahsil |  | Harvest. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NuEs of owner : |  |  |  |  | Name of caltivisior : |
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Fiold Ho. | Aren ancenod with clate of will. | Froll \% So. | Area sulueved with clee of will. | Field No. | Ares astested Tith cless of coil. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

FaRM B.-Ligr cripieldg containine falled onops.




Intirsotiont--Piea will not be entered: 0 pies or more will count as 1 anns, lees than 6 pies will be ignored. Area will be entered in acres and fractions of an acre. Fractions
of kanals will be ignored.

FORM D-Dibtribution of demand over holdinge.


## . APPENDIX VI.

Total cont of Settloment frovi 21at November 1921 to 31 at Marck $192 \overline{0}$.


APPENDIX VII.
Statemont ahowing averoge outinrm par acre in mannde or price por acre in rupest, for difforent elasses of land (pusagrapt $504-4$ nf the Setllement Maswal).


## 2直




# MAP OF AREA <br> UNDER <br> FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT <br> in <br> SHAHPUR DISTRICT <br> SCALE $1 \mathrm{INCH}=8$ MILES. 



## RAM CHANDRA,

Settlemont Officer Sargodha.

# Punjab Land Record Department Report for 1920-21. 

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## REPORT

ON THE

## OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

## LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1921.


Lahore:
frinted by the suprrintendent, govbrnment printing, punjab.
1921.

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No. 10308 (Rev.-Land Records).

## Fino

D. J. BOYD. Esq., I.O.S.<br>Reverue Secretary to Government, Punjab, To

TH\& SENIOR SEGRETARY Ta THE FINANCLAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahort, the 24th March 1922.

## Revenue.

Land Recorde,
SIR,
I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the Annual Report of theDepartment of Land Rewords for the year ending the 30th of September 1921, which was submitted with your letter No. 491-54-E.-14, dated the 10th of February 1922. I am to invite your attention to the first paragraph of my letter No. 6383-Rev., dated tbe $28 t h$ February 1921, and to request once more that the report may be submitted on the due date in future.
2. The supply of Patwari candidates remains satisfactory and some improvement is manifest in the educational qualifications of both the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes of candidates. The proposal to raise the minimum educational qualifications required for agricultural candidates can hardly be adopted in the present state of rural education, but it should be kept in mind, and meanwhile an improvement could probably be effected by the exercise of greater care in the selection of candidates.
3. It is a matter for satisfaction that the efforts made to exploit the grievanoes of Patwaris for political purposes have failed. The work done by them in connection with the elections to the Legislative Council, and the Census, has been of great use to Government and full weight was given to it when the revision of their pay and conditions of service was under consideration. The revision has cost Government $5 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the past year. The question of formulating rules for a Provident Fund for Patwaris is one of some difficulty, but it chould be possible to introduce this improvement at an early date.
4. The loyal service of Kanungos is a matter for congratulation both to the service and to Government; and the further increases in the pay of the two grades to Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per mensem, respectively, with the other travelling and halting allowance concessions granted, will, it is hoped, soon result in the elimination of the shortage reported from certain districts.
5. The Governor in Council is unable to view with unconcern the general failure to test the work of Kanungos. This is the most important duty of Revenue Assistants during the touring season, and improvement in this. respect must be secured if special revisions of records are to be avoided at time of re-settlement. The matter is one which requires the constant attention of the Director of Land Records.
6. The speedy restoration of the damaged records of the Gujranwala and the Sialkot Districts is satisfactory and reflects credit on the officers concerned. The same cannot be said of the attention paid to the maintenance of records geverally. The checking of jamabandis has been insufficient and the disposal of mutations has fallen still further into arrears. The disposal of partition cases has also fallen further into arrears in apite of the fact that a decrease is reported in the total number of cases
instituted. The present polition unrest, by distracting the ittention of Revenue officers from their proper duties, has evidently had a serious effect upon the standard of revenue work. The main sufferers will be those who have an interest in the accurate record of their rights in the soil.
7. The Governor in Council cordially endorses the remarks made by the Financial Commissioner in conneotion with the work of Khan Bahadur Bheikh Rahim Bakhsh, who has not allowed his impending retirement to interfere with the excellent quality of his work. The report reflects credit on Khan Sahib Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, officiating Director of Land Records.

I have, etc.,
D. J. BOYD,

Revenue Seoretary to Government, Puxjab.

# Financial Commissioners' Officr: <br> Lahore, dated 101h February 1922. 

Frox

M.S. LEIGH, Ese., O.B.E., I.C.S.,<br>Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissionerg, Punjab,

To
THE REVENUE SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB:
Etr Patrick Fagan, K.C.I.F., C.E.I, I.C.g.
SIR,
I AM directed to forward a copy of the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1921, with the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.
2. The number of patwari candidates accepted during the year was 501

## Patmaris

as against 936 during the preceding year, and 215 out of the former were struck off the register for various reasons. The total number entered in the registers fell from 2,623 to 2,597 and at the end of the year there were 29 candidates per cent. of patwaris and assistant patwaris as against a maximum limit of 33, viz., the same proportion as reported last year. A marked deficiency is reported from 5 districts against 7 last year, while 6 districts actually exceeded the maximum of 33 per cent. Of the new candidates 70 per cent., as compared with 76 per cont. in the preceding year, were agriculturists, but the percentage among all candidates remains the same as last year, i.e., 74. The percentage among all patwaris and assistant patwaris was also the same as last year, i.e., 48. Some improvement is reported in the educational qualifications of both agricultural and non-agricultural classes of the new candidates, the percentages higher than "Primary passed" being 44 and 65 respectively, as against 38 and 64 in the preceding year. A similar improvement is noticeeble in regard to the total number of candidates, the percentage having risen from 40 in the preceding year to 43 in the year under report. It is hoped that the new rates of pay and other concessions recently sanctioned for patwaris will result in a still higher standard of education. Among patwaris and assistant patwaris the percentage remains the same as in several years past, i.e., 50. The rule excluding nonagriculturists of merely "Primary "qualifications is generally adhered to, but the Report indicates that undue larity still occurs in nome Districts, notably Lahore. It is a matter to which adverse comment has been directed on several previous occasions. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Director that it is impraoticable to raise the minimum educational requirements for agriculturist candidates at present. The percentage of candidates who have passed the Patwari Examination has fallen from 75 in 1919-20 to 72 in the year under report. Only 324 candidates were promoted to patwari and assistant patwari as against 364 last year ; the percentage of agriculturists among these has risen from 65 to 71. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Attock, will be drawn to the Director's remarks on this point.
8. The Finanoial Commissioner is glad to note that attempts to give the economic difficulties of patwaris a politioal
bias have failed : it is reported that their conduct and efficiency are generally satisfactory with the exception of Dera Ghazi Khan (where shortcomings are attributed to laxity of supervision due to long. distances and laok of communications) and Lyallpur, where judicious firmness has had the desired effect. It is pleasing to note a marked decrease, from 108 to 55 , in the number of dismissals. But only a slight falling off, from 1,959 to 1,936 , is reported in the number of minor punishments. The patwaris have again had a considerable amount of extra work to do in connection with elections to the Legislative Council and the census and have done this satisfactorily. The substantial concessions granted in the matter of pay, travelling allowance, and leave have generally had a good effect. The Provident Fund has not yet taken definite shape, but it is hoped that it will be sanctioned in the near future.

During the year under report two patwaris were appointed kanungos on the district staff against 6 in the preceding year, and besides eeveral patwaris were given officisting vacancies on the distriet staffs. Forty-nine were accepted as kanungo candidates against 47 in the preceding year. There is a rise in the number of other superior posts seoured by them from 54 to 62.

The proposals for the construction and maintenanoe of patwarkhanas in collaboration with the District Board Agency have unfortunately succumbed to the financial stringency. Two lakha were provided in the budget during the current financial year, against $R s, 1,7 \mathrm{~K}, 0 \mathrm{O} 0$ in the preceding year, but thie wia reduced by half; of the remaining lakh Rs, 90,000 have been allotted and will barely sufice for really urgent needs; the remainder bas been kept in reserve. As regards repairs the polioy observed is that Government should defray the expense of large special repairs while patwaris have to bear that of ordinary periodic repairs.

Owing to the increase in pay, travelling allowancee, eto., the total cost of the patwari establishment rose from Rs. $18,97,415$ to Rs. $25,23,288$ during the year under report. The misunderstanding which appears to erist in certain districts regarding the existing rules for the residenoe of patwaris in their Circles is very regrettable. The attention of the officars concerned will be drawn to the matter.
4. The total number of kanungo candidates at the close of the year was 330 against 312 last year, and of these 223 belong to agricultural tribes. An increase from 102 to 128 is reported in the number of candidates who have passed the Entrance or Higher Examination. The number of candidates who have pased the Ka nungos' Examination remains the same as in the year previous, i.e., 192, but there is a slight falling off in the number possessing efficiency certificates. A shortage of candidates is again reported from certain district, including Rawalpindi. The further increases in the matter of pay and allowances referred to in the last year's report have since been sanctioned and should go far to ameliorate the kanungo service and make it more attractive. There has been no chance in the number of kanungos on district staffs. Two of the vacancies on the district staffs were filled by candidates against 8 last year and 37 by eettlemeut kanungos; candidates were provided in place of the latter. Owing to an objection on a technical point raised by the Accountant-General the process of the amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staffs has not yet been completed: Government has been addressed and its formal sanction is awaited. Nine kanungos were promoted to superior appointments, as against 10 last year. For the year under report the work of kanungos is generally favourably reported on, the only exceptions being in the Muzaffargarh Settlement atd the Karnal District. They, too, like the patwaris, have had additional work to do in connection with elections to the Legislative Council and census and have done their share eatisfactorily and bave loyally avoided taking part in prevailing agitations. The Financial Commissioner. again notices with regret that the instructions contained in Standing. Order No. 13, regarding the annual testingof the work of the revenue staff, continue to remain a dead letter. The attention of all district officers will be sogain invited to this, though unless some practical degree of insistence in this important matter is exacted by Government, the results, the Financial Cowmissioner fears, are not likely to be great. It is lamentable that only two out of 29 districts have a fair record in this respect. The need for supervision is now greater than ever, in view of the fact that in most districts re-settlement will not occur for many years to come, while ono. of the fundamental objects of the land record organization is to avoid extensive special revisions at settlement.

The district kanungos have generally worked atisfactorily during the year under report. There has been some slackness in-the inspection work of tahsil offices and field kanungos' circles in certain districta, notably Shahpur; Attock, Gurgaon and Dera Ghazi Khan. The Depaty Commissioners of those districts will be requested to take steps to secure an improvement and to deal suitably with the officialsat fault.
5. The damage done by fire to the records of the Gujranwala and Sial-
districts of Gurgaon and Ludhiana. It is hoped that nome means will yet be discovered to deal with the pest still at work in the latter district. The checking of Jamabandis shows a regrettable decline: out of $\mathbf{9 , 5 5 4}$ prepared last year only 1,331 were checked by Collectors and Assistants, compared with 1,480 out of 9,164 during 1919-20. Very little checking was done in Ludhiana again and the same is the case in the Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock and Montgomery Districts; there was no checking in the Dera Ghazi Khan District and Kulu Sub-Division, while the SubDivisional Officers of Moga, Pindigheb, Sonepat, Rupar and Bhakkar did much too little. This is by no means a satisfactory record and indicates that in several districts there is insufficient appreciation of the importance of the land records among the officials specially responsible for their proper maintenance The attention of the Deputy Commiasioners concerned will once again be drawn to the matter.

Mutation work has fallen further into arrears, this being ascribed to electoral and census work, and in some districts to political agitation and temporary emigration owing to drought. Dlspossls aggregated $7 \% 2,033$ against 762,541 in the preceding year and the pending file rose from 153,706 to 185,220. Surprisingly little use is made of Abstract Note Books. The Financial Commissioner trusts that all Collectors will caltivate the habit of referring to them and making entries in them when on tour, but he recognises that under prevailing conditions and with the general inadequacy of district staffs so advanced a conception of revenue administration as this particular matter involves is conspicuous by its absence and to a considerable extent necessarily so.
6. A slight decrease is reported in the total number of partition cases Partitiong. instituted in the year under report, but the number of pending. cases has increased from 3,898 to 3,915. It is hoped that a serious effort will be made to reduce this, and the special attention of the D.puty Commissioners of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Gujranwala will be drawn to the subject. It may be remarked that columna 5 and 10 of Statement No. IV do not in all cases tally with columns 9 and 16 for the previous year.
7. The only feature of importance to be noted in the year under report cioneral is, as already noticed, the substantial improvement in the pay and prospects of both the kanungo and patwari services of the Provinoe. They have remained firm in face of the increase in agitation, politioal and otherwise, and these increases and concessions should go far to relieve any prevailing discontent of a legitimate kind. Both patwaris and kanungos have had a considerable amount of extra work to do owing to eleotions and census, but now that this is over, it is hoped there will be a marked improvement in the general quality and quantity of the work performed by this important part of the revenue administration. As will be clear from remarks already made, there are numerous indications in the report which go to show that the higher branches of the Revenue Staff have not yet returned to pre-war standards of thoroughness. As stated above, the need for thoroughness is now greater than ever; the Financial Commissioner is aware that new problems have arisen to absorb much of the time of District officials, but he trasts that every effort will be made to maintain and improve those records which constitute one of the most benefioial results of the former régime.

The post of Director of Land Records was held throughont the year by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh. The amount of touring done by him was sufficient. His service having been extended he will retire in the course of the current year. The Finanoial Commissioder desires to repeat and to emphasize the remarks which he made in this connection last year. Khan Bahsdur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh's work has been no less valuable than in ihe past. The Personal Assistants show an increase in the amount of touring done and this is satisfactory.

The present report is complete and satisfactory and creditable to the present Director, Khan Sahib Malik Zaman Mehdi Khnn.

> I have, eto.s
> M. S. LEIGH,

## No. 339.

## Fном

Kgan Sahtb Malik zaman mehdi Khan, B. A., Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

# Tha SENIOR SECRETARY, TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB. 

Dated Lahore, the 12th December 1921.

## SIr,

I mave the honour to forward herewith, for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government, seven advance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 3oth September 1921.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,
ZAMAN MEHDI KHAN,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

## Annual Report

# Department of Land Records, Punjab: 

For the year ending 30th September 1921.

1. The post of • Director of Land Records was held by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh throughout the year. The posts of Personal Assistants were held by
Ahmad Hussin. The former held it throughout Tours and inopeotions. Lala Har Narain and Sayad Ahmad Husain. The former held it throughout
the year except from 8th November 1920 to 22 nd December 1920 when he was on deputation to the office of Provincial Reforms Commissioner. The latter held it from 2nd August 1920 to 16th May 1921 on whioh date he was transferred as Revenue Assistant of Gujrat. His post remained vacant from 16th May 1921 to 16th September 1921 during which Lala Har Narain held the joint charge. Pandit Janki Nath Atal, the 2nd permanent Parsonal Assistant, who left this office on lst March 1920 to take up his dulies in the office of Provincial Reforms Commissioner, resumed his duties of the post of Personal Assistant on 16th September 1921. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh spent 151 days and inspected 6 headquarter and 15 tahsil offices besides checking the record and survey work of Pakpattan and Dipalpur tahsils of Montgomery district and Sirsa tahsil of the Hissar district. The Personal Assistants spent 333 days on tour and inspected 7 headquarter and 45 tahsil offices. There was an increase of 40 in the number of days spent by them on tour and a decrease of 4 in the number of offices inspected.
2. The Naib-Tahsildars' Examination was held in August 1ast. Eighty-four candidates, including 18 from Native States, applied for admission, but 8 failed to Naib-Tahalldent Mzamination. attend. Of the remaining candidates 89 passed completely, 36 partially and 6 failed. The percentage of successful candidates was higher than last year. The candidates of the North. West Frontier Province did not come up this year as the Frontier authorities had made their own arrangements for theirExamination at Peshawar.
3. The number of patwari candidates at the commencement of the

Patwarl enadidates, Form II. year under report was 2,623, and 501 new candidates as against 936 of the lest year were accepted. Of these 322 were appointed as patwaris or assistant patwaris, and the names of 215 were struck off for various reasons such as continued absence, employment in other departments, failure to pass patwari examination or to take up officiating appointments when called upon to do so. Thus the total number of candidates at the close of the year was 2,887 , or 29 per cent. of the total number of patwaris. The prescribed limit of 33 per cent. has been exceoded in Rohtak, Simla, Jullundur, Sheikhupura, Gujrat and Montgomeny Districts. The case of Simla, as explained in previous year's report, is an exceptional one, as this district has to keep a reserve of oandidates for the requirements of adjoining Natives States, while the excess in Sheikhupura is rather apparent than real, as with the transfer of 300 villages from the Sialkot and Lyallpur districts from 1st January 1922 to this district, more candidates will be required. In Montgomery the excess is aseribed to the fact that the recruitment of colony patwaris, who number 195, is made from the district candidates. The other offending districts have offered no explanations, but the excess in each of them is insignificant and does not call for any remarks. A marked deficiency in the number of candidates is noticeable in the districts of Hissar, Ambata, Hoshiarpur, Lahore and Shahpur and the number of candidates is below the maximum limit in some other districts also, but this state of affairs need not cause any disquietude as with the incressed emoluments
of patwaris, and other substantial concessions to then, there should be no difficulty in making up the deficiency.

Seventy per cent. of the naw candidate; accepted during the year and 74 per cent. of the total number of candidates at the close of the year belonged to agricultural tribes. The corresponding percentages of the preceding year were 76 and 74. Lahore is the only district in which the number of candidates beianging to sgricultural tribes is less than $h$ iff the total number of candidates, The number of candidates is still bolow the maximum limit in this district, and if the local candidates with requisite qualifications, notwithstanding the recent marked improvements in the patwari service, are not forthcoming, there should be no hesitation ir filling up the vacancies with candidates of agricultural classes from the neighbouring districts. It is satisfactory to note that some improvement in the educational attainments of the new candidates, whether belonging to agricultural or non-agricultural tribes, is noticeable, as 4it per cent. of the former and 65 per cent. of the latter have passed tho Middle School or higher examinations as against 38 and 61 per cent, respectively, iu the preceding year. The same improvement is to be seen in regard to tho total number of candidates at the end of the year, as 43 per cent. of them possess this qualification against 40 per cent. last year ; but it is regrettable to find that rule 6 (iv) of Standing Order No. 15 which makes a concession to the sons and grandsons of patwaris, and candidates belonging to agricultural tribes in the matter of educational qualifications, has again been abused in several districts. Of the 51 Primary passed non-agricultural candidates accepted during the year under report, majority of then are the sons or grandsons of patwaris or persons possessing special aptitude for patwari's work in the course of a settlement; but one such candidate in Karnal and 2 in Amritsar were accepted for their war services. One such candidate was accopled in the Attock district, because he happened to be related to a retired tahsildar. Similarly such candidates have been enrolled in some other distriets, because they were the kinsmen of patwaris and kanungos; the largest number being in Lahore, i.e., 7. It is hoped that such breaches of rules will be scrupulously avoided in future. The Deputy Commissioner of Attock remarks "experience has shown hat Primary passed cindidates rarely prove officient patwaris The standard of efficiency of work is slowly going down with the improvement of pay and certain other concessions, and it is to be considered whether or not the candidates' standard of educational qualifications should be raised from Primary to Middle." The same view is undorsed by some other Deputy Commissioners, but in view of the fact that Middle Schools are to be found only in the cities or big towns, that agricultural classes are still very backward in education in several districts of the Province, especiully in western Punjab, and consequently candidates of the right stamp belonging to these: classes are not forthcoming even now as reported by the Deputy Cummissioners of Rawalpindi and Muzaffargarh districts, it will be advisable to be conteut for the present with the existing Primary standard for the candidates belongiug to agricultural ciasses, and for the sons and grandsons of palwaris, and to introduce Lower Middle when the spread of eduoation becomes general in rural areas. Patwari Sohools were opened during the year under report in Sirsa, Lohtak, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh districts. Sev nty-two per cent." of the candidates passed the Patwari Examination against 7; per cent. last year.
4. Seventy-one per cent. of the 322 candidates appointod as patheris Patwaris and abiutant patwaris. or assistant patwaris during the ycar under report belongeit to agricultural tribes. This shows an increase of 6 per cent. over the figures of the last year. The ouly districts where less than half the vacancies were given to candidates belonging to these tribes were Hissar, Lahore and Attock. In the Lahore district the disparity between the new appointments of two classes of candidates is not great, anb does not call for any remarks, while in the Missar district it is hoped it may be adjusted as four posts of patwaris have yet to be filled up. Ir. Attock out of 7 appointments made during the year only one went to tle membur.s of agricultural tribes. No explanation has been given by the Deputy Commis. sioner as to this irregularig. If a relasation of orders in paragraph 5 of sialding Order No. 15 was found to be absolutely nocessary, a refecence ought to have been made to the Commissioner.

The total umber of patwaris and assistant paimaris belonging to agricultural tribes, and the percentage of patwaris and assistant patwaris with higher educational qualifications than the Primary standard are the same as last year, i.e., 48 and 50 per cent., reepectively. Though taken for the Province as a whole it appears that members of the agricultural tribes have received their due share in the patwari service, yet the figures in statement No. II show

- that there qre distr cts such as Hissar, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Sbeikhupura, Shalpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan in which their claims have not received sufficient attention in the past, but it is hoped that efforts will be made to remedy this defect in the future.

5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris are general! y reported to be satisfactory. The cnly solitary exception is the Dera Ghazi Khan district where "the conduct and work of patwaris have not been satisfactory as could be desired." Though in this oase lixity of supervision owing to long distances and lack of communication, is mainly responsible for this state of affairs, buc it appears that the revenue staff appear to be taking rest after strenuous times through which they have passed during recent settlement opirations It is very gratifying to find that the total number of dismissals decreased from $10 ;$ to $5 \overline{5}$. These dismissals are fcr serious offences, such as corruption, misappropriation. tampering with reverue records, theft, and complicity in murdur, etc. There has been also a slight deorcase in other punishments for minor offenoes such as absence, and delay in the submission of returns, etc. This year the number of such punishments wac 1,436 agaiust 1,959 last year Multan and Muzaffargarh account for the largest number of such punishments, and this is due to the fact that owing to currency of settlement operations in these districts, supervision was strich and a high standard of work was exacted. Like last year, patwaris had considerable amount of catra work to do this year also in connection with Legislative Council elections and census work ; and deserve credit for doing it quite satisfactorily. Strenuous (fforts were made in certain quarters to exploit the grievanoes, whether real or imaginary, of patwaris for political purposes, but as their grievances were rather economic than political, and as their legitimate demands were sympathetically met by the higher authorities, wiser counsels prevailed, and patwaris generally turned a deaf ear to the specious arguments of outside agitators. In the Lyallpur district alone a spirit of defiance of authority was manifest amonget patwaris this year, but punishments awarded sucseeded ia restoring the right temper.
6. The year under report has been marked by a considerable rise in Pay snd proveotat of patworix. the pay of patwaris. The rates of their pay for three grades have been finally revised and raised from 16, 19 and 20 to $2^{\prime \prime}, 23$ and 26, respectively, with effeet from 1st January 1021. The grade propurtions are 20,40 and 40 in 1st, 2nd and 3 rd grades, respectively, but in some, districts there is still a misconception of the applicability of these proportions to existing patwaris. The Deputy Commiasioner of Gurdaspur writes "Eleven patwaris of 1st grade and 49 of 2nd grade were reduced to 2nd and 3rd grades, respectively, in order to bring up the sumber of patwaris according to sanctioned scale in each grade. Patwaris looked on this as a degradation and felt it keenly." His attention will be drawn to Senior Seoretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 81-266-B-12, dated 9 th June 1920. The pay of assistant patwaris has also been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs, 15. The new rates of Patnaris' pay coupled with other concessions are quite suitable now, and generally have been well reneived. The question of establishment of Provident Fund for these officials is still under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

Two patwaris were appointed as mahal kanungos, and besides several patwaris are acting as kanungos on the district office establishments in officiating vacancies in several districts. As explained in last year's report only settiement kanungos are appointed to vacaricies on the malad kanungo staff, but where the settlement kanungos allotted to a district are unwilling to serve in that district, vacanoies in it have to be given to ordinary kanungo candidates, including patwaris, Forty-nine patwaris were accepted as kanungo. candidates against 47 in the preceding year. The number of other superior
posta such as those of Siah Nawis, Wasil Baqi Nawis, and Judicial Moharrir ctc., that fell to their share rose from 54 to 62.
7. The total cost of the patwari e etablishment was Rs. $25,23,288$ against Rs. $18,9,415$ in the preceding year. Important variations occurred under "Salaries"

## Cout of petwari entablichmont.

 and "other charges." Owing to increase in the pay of patwaris and assistant patwaris referred to in paragraph 6 above, the expenditure under "Salaries" roce from Rs. $18,34,753$ to, $\mathbf{2 3 , 5 8}, 259$. The increaue under "Other charges" is also due to the fact that the concession of travelling and halting allowances and monthly disburscment of patwaris' pay instead of quarterly had its full effect during the year under report. The variations under other heads are comparatively insignificant and do not call for any remarks. One hundred and ten patwaris availed themselves of furlough during the year under report and the total cost involved amounts to $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{s}}, 6,470$.8. Last year it was remarked that "the question of the employment of the district board agency for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas has not been yet finally settled." The case is atill under the corsideration of Financial Commissioners. In the budget estimate of the last financial year a sum of Re. $1,75,000$ was provided, out of whioh Res. $1,51,368$ was planed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers, and with the help of this money a large number of new patwarkhanas has been constructed, and of old ones repaired. In the budget estimate of the current financial year Rs. 2,00,0r0 were provided for this purpose, but a sum of lis. one lac has been subsequently withdrawn. Of this sum, viz., one lac, a sum of Rs. 90,000 has been allotted to disficts for the construction and repairs of patwarkhanas. The remaining sum has been kept in reserve to meet the cost of repairs to those palwarkhanas which are urgent and cannot be postponed to the nexi year. As a result of reduction in the budget estimate the construction of new patwarkhanas diring the current year bas been suspinded for the present. At present owing to nant of accommodation revenue recorde are kept in all sorts of odd places in villages. For example, in the Karnal district many patwaris use village choupals (villag, guest houses) as their patwarkhanas; but surely such places, which are frequently visited by all sorts of people, and where fire is kept burning long into night in winter to keep off cold, are neither suitable for patwaris nor for their records. Generally the patwarkhanas are reported to be in good condition, but in some districts their condition is bad owing to want of funds and in otbers some new patwarkhanas have fallen down owing to heavy rains. As regards the repairs of patwarklanas, no definite policy has been ubserved. In some cases such repairs have been carried out at Government expense, while in others, at the expense of patwaris. Some district reports show that recent orders on the subject of patwaris' residence with or without their families in their circles, have not been understood. One Deputy Commissioner remarks "Patwaris generally reside within their circles, though the rule requiring them to do so has been cancelled." Similarly another writes "as a consequence of orders conveyed in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 81-265-C.4, dated 2 th Scptenber 1920, by which patwaris are no longer obliged to keep their families within their circles, they do not live in the houses provided, and I know of at least one case where a new patwarkhana built last year, has never been occupied and has fallen down during the rains." A careful perusal of the orders referred to above will show that the concession granted to patwaris was never intended or contemplated to be interpreted in the manner in which it has been done in some districts.

## 9. The total number of kanungo candidates at the close of last year

## Kasungo candidater

 report. Two candidates at were appointed as mahal kanungos, 37 as settlement kanungos and the imes of 35 were struck off owing to other causes sach as death, and employment in other departments, etc. The total number of candidater at the close of the year was 330 . Sixty two of the new candidates and 223 of the total number of cardidates at the close of the year belong to agriculturaltribes as aquinst 56 and 213, respectively, in the preceding year. One hundrod and twrity -eight candidates have passed the Entrance or higher Examination, against 02 in the preceding year, and 202 possess lower educational qualifications against 210. Examinations for kanungo candidates were held at Lahore, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Karnal, Multan and Peshawar. Une hundred and fifteen candidates appeared at these various cenires, of whom 67 passed the examination corpletely, 11 partially, and the rest failed. One hundred and ninety-two h we passed the Kanungo Examination and 171 possess efficiency certificates against 192 and 184, respectively, in the preceding year. Horty-nine of the 92 new candidates were patwaris, but this need not cause any misapprehension, as out of 330 candida es at the close of the year 215 were patwaris, i.e., practicaily firds as required by the rules.

The total number of kanungo candidates is below the presoribed maximum limit in Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Shahpur, Kawalpindi, Attock and Mullan. As noted in the last year's report the number of candidates should be kept up to the present maximum limit so as to obviate any difficulty in finding qualified candidates for temporary vaoanoies in seltiements or other districts
10. The total number of mahal kanungos at the olose of the year under report was the same as last year, ie., 6100 . Thirty nine vacancies among the mahal staff

## Kantiger.

 occurred, of which 2 wre filled up by kanungo candidates and the rest by settlement konungos on the supplementary lists in whose place kanungo candidates were appointed. It has not been possible to give offeet to the instructions embodied ia Correction Slip No. 440, dated 17 th December 1919, to paragraph 23 (1) of Standing (yrder No. 19, relating to the grade promotions of the amalgamated staff of mahal and settlement kanungos, as Local Government's sanction, which was necessarg, was not obtained in the first instance owing to an oversight. Now, after consultation with the AccountantGeneral who is in perfect agreement with the amalgamation soheme, a reference has been made to the Local Government through the Financial Commissioner to lay down that the restriction that the proportion of first grade kanungos should not exceed $t$, should be applicable to the amalgamated kanungo staff of cach district and not separately to the mahal kanungo staff of each distict and the settlement kanunge staff of each settlement. On receipt of Government orders the existing supplementary lists will be revised and an amalgamated seniority list of the kanungos on mahal staff of each district and of the settlemont kanurgos of the supplewentary list of that district will be prepared for purpose of grade promotion.11. The pay of field kanungos has been further increased from ks. 33 and Rs. 40 in 1st and 2nd grades to. Ks. 40 and Rs. 50, respectively, and that of office assistant, The name. district kanungos and special naib sadar kanungos from Rs. 50, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 to Rhs. 60, Rs. 60 , and Rs. 65 , respectively. There has been a substantial increase in the rate of horse allowance hitherto drawn by field kanungos. It has been raised from Rs. 10 and Rs. $\overline{5}$ per mensem, to a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per mensem for all field kanungos. Some district officers report that the fiold kanungos are not satisfied with their enhanced pay and prospects, and that office kanungos are badly off, and that no capable tield kanungo is willing to accept office kanungo's job. An offico kanungo's cxisting pay is Rs. 60 per monsem and a fleld kauungo in 1st grade gets Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 hurse allowance, while a Siah Nawis, a Wasil Baqi Nawis and a Judical Moharrir whese posts are supposed to be of less importance havo Rs, 70 or Rs. 90 per mensem as their maximum pay. There is no gainsaying the fact that difforent rates of pay for different classes of officials in a aistrict exist, and this inequality of treatment has engendered a. good deal of heart burning, but surely wuch has been doneto redress the legitimate grievances of the kanungo staff, and, therefore, there should be no cause for complaint on their part now. An extra allowance of Rs .5 per mensem has beta sametioned for suttlement kamugos employed in office, and they have also been allowed to draw travelling altowance undor Civil Service Regulations for journeys performed on duty. The Scttlement Offeer ol Muzaffargarh is not satislied with the work of majority of mahal kanungos.

It is feared that several of them will have to be dismiseed for incompetency. In Karnal many of them have no control over their patwaria, and their checking of girdawari and other work is not satisfactory. In the remaining districts the comments on their work are generally satisfactory, and they are considered to be efficient. It may be said to their credit that they have maintained a correct attitude in these stirring times, and have performed the additional work in connection with Legislative Council elections and oensus quite satisfactorily. This year again it has to be noted with regret that in many districts the instructions in Standing Order No. 13 regarding the anmual testing of the work of revenue staff continue to remain a dead letter. This testing was done completely or partially in the Hissar and Karnal districts only. A high standard of effciency cannot be maintained unless these instructions are faithfully carried out. Nine kanungos got promotion to the post of Naib-Tahsildars, and other superior posts such as those of Canal Zilladars, Income-Tax Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, Co-operative Societies.
12. The aggregate number of the touring days of district kanungos District kaungor. of the Province is not opeo to any serious objection as they spent 4,238 days on tour against 4,277 days last year, but the same cannot be said of individual cases. Touring was quite insufficient in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Xultan and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Multan the winding up of settlement operations necessitated the sadr kanungo's stay at headquarters for a long period and consequently he could not undertake extensive touring. In the other districts the explanation offered is that the district kanungos were handicapped in their touring by census and Oouncil election work, but it is far from satisfactory, as the touring of distriot kanungos in other districts is quite up to the mark, and further it is contradictei by at least one district officer who says that his district kanungo was able to do more touring owing to census work. The total number of villages, of which the papers were checked during the year was 7,625 against 8,500 in the preceding year. The number of villages cheoked in Ferozepore, Sheikhupura, Mianwali, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan seems to be very small, but worst offenders in this respect are the district kanungos of Shahpur and Attock, who have checked only 66 and 64 villages respectively. The Deputy Commissioners should take suitable action against them for their remissness. All the tahsil offices should be inspected by the sadar kanungo twice a year, but in some of the districts the number of offices inspected is less than twice the number of tahsils. There is a deficiency of five in Gurgaon, one in Sima, one in Hoshiarpus, one in Jhelum, two in Muzaffargarh and one in Dera Ghazi Khan. In Gurgaon and Hoshiarpur districts electoral and census work are said to be responsible for this deficiency, but as already noted above, this explanation does not seem to be satisfactory. In the remaining districts no explanation has been given for the deficient inspection of tahsil offices. The sadar kanungo is required to inspeot all field kanungos' circles at least once in the year, but from a comparison of the figures given in statement IV with the total number of field kanungos in each district it appears that one kanungo circle remained uninspected in Karnal, one in Kangra, 6 in Shabpur, one in Lyallpur; and 4 in Dera Ghazi Khan districts. In the district statements of Hissar and Montgomery the number of field kaunngo circles inspected by the sadar kanungo has not been given. Some of the district reports are silent on the work of district kanungos, but generally their work is reported to be satisfactory. The district kanungos must realize that they form an important link in the chain of revenue administration, and any slackness or remissness on their part is bound to be reflected on the efficiency and work of their subordinates.
13. The settlement operations are nearing completion in the Sirss Gurgaon, white-ants appeared in the racke and did some damage to old records. Necessary arrangements to keep the insect off have been made in this district. In Ludhiana a small insect which appeared last year, despite all efforts to dislodge it, still exista in the record room and damaged sonn of the records. In Gurdaspur accommodation is quite insufficient for records, but steps are being taken to enlarge the existing
record room. The revenue records of 6 villages of Aulakh patwari circle in Gujranwala talsil, which were destroyed during the disturbances of $19: 9$ have been completed during the year with the exception of cloth shajras for girdawari purposes, the preparation of which will be conppleted shortly. The copying record work of 129 villages transferred from Sialkot to this distriot has also been completed, and the records have been placed in the tahsil office pending construction of the sadr record room. In Sialkot, the copying work of records burnt by fire was completed in January last, and the binding work is now in progress, but the transfer of these records from tahsil offices cannot be effected until sadar record room is construoted. It is a pity that administrative sanction could not be given in time this year for inclusion of the estimates for reconstruction of the record room in the coming year's budget. In Jhelum the complaint regarding the record room noted last year, still continues, and many records of rights were damaged. by white-ants. Sanction for a new record room has, however, been received. In Kangra, the revenue records of Kangra and Nurpur talsils have been completely arranged at sadar, and records of only 14 villages of the Dehra tahsil remain to be so arranged, but 1,300 more bastas have still to be arranged in this district. The position at Sheikhupura is the same as last year. In Multan all the new records of Multan, Lodhran and Shujabad tahsils were fled at Sadar. In Karnal the roords of regular settlement of 1852 stand in need of rebinding, but have become so old and worn that they cannot be utilized. .
14. Out of 9,954 jamabandis perpared last year only 1,331 jamabandis
were checked by Collectors and their assistants.
No jamabandis were prepared in that year in Sialkot, as the patwaris of this distriet were engaged in work connected with the copying of records destroyed by fire. The number of jamabandis checked by Deputy Commissioners and their assistants in Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura. Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, and Montgomery were very small indeed. In Dera Ghazi Khan no jamabandis appear to have been'checked at all and the same is the case with the Kulu Sub-division. Only 6, 7, 8, 10 and 10 jamabandis, respectively, were attested by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Moga, Pindigheb, Sonepat, Rupar and Bhakkar, but the number attested by the Sub-Divisional Officers of Fazilka, Kasur and Khushab was creditable, i.e., 92, 31, and 4, respectively. Every year great stress is laid upon the responsibility of Tabsildars and Naib-Tahs:ldars in connection with the cheeking of tatimma shajras (vide paragraph 44 of Standing Order No. 16), but with one or two solitary excepiions, all the district reports are silent on the subjeat and it may safely be presumed that these instructions are generally ignored. No improvement in this respect can le expected unless these officers are asiled to account by the district officers for their negligence. A comparison of entries in columns 15 and 17 of Statement No. IV of the Provincial Report shors that column 17 is not properly filled up. In most districts the figures are the seme as the number of quadrennial jamabandi. This column should show the number of villages for which such jamabandis have been prepared plus the number of annual papers filed by due date. In a large number of districts such papers have not been filed in $t$ me. In Gujranwala, the Collector and his assistants do not appear to have checked any crop inspectionk at all, and in Luchhiana and Sheikhupura the work under this head is insignificaut, as checking was done only in 39 and 18 villages, respectively. Similarly the crop inspection work of tahsildars in the Sheikhupura district leaves much to be desired.

The number of new jamabandis prepared during the year-was 10,337 against 9,254 in the preceding year.
15. The total number of mutations pending at the commencement of

## Molations.

the year was 153,706 . 733,547 new mutations were entered against 766,020 in the preceding vear. The total number of mutations for disposal was 887,253 , of which 722,033 were disposed of against 762,541 in the preceding year, and 165,220 remained pending at the close of the year. The reason why disposals were less, and pending file at the close of the year heavier than last year; was that a good deal of Revenue Officers' time was taken up by electoral and census work, and in some districts by political agitation, Further temporary
pmigration owing to drought in some districts, interfered with the disposal of mutations Arrears are heavy in Eurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Gurdarpur ard Sialkot and should be attended to. The quality of work is generally reported to be catisfactory, but some reprrts are silent on the subject, and this is robably in corsequence of non-inspection of tahsil offices, whers alone mutation work of Revenue Officers can ke subjected to a thorough scrutiny.
16. The village, circle, tabsil ard abstract village note books are reported to be up to dite in all the districts except Shabpur, Jhelum, Multan and Dera Ghazi Note bookn. Khan. No renson has been arsigned fcr this slackness in Shahpur and Dera
Ghazi Khan. In Jhelum, non-receipt of note books accou ta for inoomplete entries in village and oircle note bnoks, but no explanation has been offered as to why figures for 1920 have not been written up in abstract village note books. In Multan tho hooks were received too late to be completed The Tahsildars of Gujranwala district have recorded no remarks in circle, tahsil and village note books in a majority of cases, while in the case of Sheikhupura district no remarks have been made at all. Observations were recorded in the abstract note books by the Deputy Commissioners and their Revenue Assistants only in a fow districts, e.g., Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ferozepore and Gujrat.
17. The total number of partition cases instituted during the year was 8,027, as compared with 8,348 in the preceding year ; 8,010 cases were disposed of against 7,810
Partitione. and 3,913 remained pending against 3,847 , There has been a decrease in the
total and cultivated area involved in decided casea as compared with last year. The pending file seems to be heavy in Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Gujranwala. At rahsil inspections it has been noticed that cases are rarely. heard on the spot, and are allowed to remain with patwaris and field kanunyos for months together. These evils oan only be checked, if Revenue Officers realize their responsibilities in this matter.
18. Survey marks of all kinds are generally reported to be in good condition and the instructions cor tained in para.
graph 6 of Standing Order No. 16 and para?raph 2
ave been observed in nearly all the districts. In Survey marks. of Standing Order No. 22 have been observed in nearly all the districts. In
Mianwali, most of the tri junction pillars are in a dilapidated condition owing to river action. Seven square survey marks in Gurdaspur, and one trigonometricul survey pillar in Jhclum stand in need of repairs, but necessary action is being taken.
19. A general survey of the work of the revenue staff has been given in tle precedinf paragraphs. From its perusal it cannot be said that any advance has been made

## Genernl

 upon the work of the last year, but it should be borne in mind also that a and census wirk. Now tuat these olections and census work are over, and a stability in the matter of pay and prospects of the staff has beeu reached, it is hoped, it will devote undirided altention to ita legitimate duties, and will try to remove the defects poiated out from year to year. The records of rights are, on the whole, being maintained in a satisfactory condition.Lahore:
The 12th December 1921.

ZAMAN MEHDI KHAN, Director of Land Records, Punjab.
duinquennial return.
FORM NO. I.
TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD kANUNGO CIRCLES.


## Statembnt showing the educational qualifications of patwaris and patwari candidates and pCNIShmf for tae yelr ending soth september 1021.



STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF KANUNGOS AND KANUNGO CANDIDATES AND PROMOTIONS OF KANUNGOS FOR THE. YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1921.


STATEMENT SHOWTNG THE WORKING OF THE LAND，RECORI

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | － 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | District． | Mexamiots． |  |  |  |  |  | Partimone． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 喜 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 言 | 1 | Hibsar＊．．． | 1，007 | 3，818 | 13，821 | 17，184 | 13，347 | 8，787 | 97 | 120 | 217 | 147 | 15，988 | 10，896 | 70 |
|  | 2 | Rohtak ．．． | 773 | 4，464 | 24，086 | 28，490 | 84，100 | 4，390 | 155 | 197 | 2 | 827 | 6.615 | 4，818 | 12\％ |
|  | 8 | Gurgaod ．．． | 1，466 | 0，878 | 41，881 | 48，250 | 87，979 | 10，280 | 89 | 148 | 178 | 116 | 6，615 | 8，006 | 6 |
|  | 4 | Karal | 1，463 | 8，580 | 17，120 | 20，700 | 16，851 | 8，850． | 68 | 177 | 240 | 181 | 1，181 | 18，888 | 6 |
|  | 5 | Ambsia $\quad .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 1, \$ 01 \\ 281 \end{array}$ | 6，825 | 31，700 | 39，525 | 81，459 | 7，078 | 122 | 948 | 868 | 227 | 6，888 | 4，268 | $1{ }^{\text {c／}}$ |
|  | 6 | Einala |  | 63 | 1，392 | 1，455 | 1，830 | ． 125 | 7 | 16 | 95 | 20 | 88 | 46 | \＃ |
|  | 7 | Kangra | 718 | 4，775 | 87，765 | 42，540 | 87，116 | 6，484 | 292 | 756 | 1，088 | 780 | 4．462 | 8，024 | 80 |
| 暏 | 8 | Hoshiarpar $\quad$ ．． | 2.179 | 14，388 | 56，127 | 69，465 | 53，150 | 16，815 | 245 | 448 | 601 | 848 | 12，045 | ．0，205 | 948 |
| \％ | 9 | Jallendine ．．． | 1，815 | 10，412 | 41，430 | $-81,842$89,98160,886 | $\begin{aligned} & 42,088 \\ & 31,086 \\ & 36,085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,9003 \\ 8,905 \\ 18,751 \end{gathered}$ | － 160 | 832 | 648 | 284 | 3，692 | 3，104 | \＄7\％ |
| 药 | 10 | Ludhisua ．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ -1,596 \end{array}$ | 9，984 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,957 \\ & 48,167 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 72 | 298 | 880 | 231 | 8,98087,246 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,540 \\ 10,078 \end{array}$ | 107 |
|  | 11 | Ferozepore ．．． |  | 14，669 |  |  |  |  | 187 | 400 | 887 | 880 |  |  |  |
|  | 121816151617 | Lahore <br> Amritear <br> Gurdaspur <br> Stialkot <br> Gujranwal <br> Sheikhupars | 1，201 | 2，407 | 39，196 | 21，802 ${ }^{2}$ | 18，518 | 8，084 | 85 | 203 | 298 | $\pm 34$ | 19，766 | 12，840 | 69 |
|  |  |  | 1，079 | 6，173 | 34，154 | 39，327 | 88，887 | 5，640 | 71 | 280 | 801 | 201 | 6.896 | 6，188 | 100 |
|  |  |  | 2，80 | 7，039 | 47，281 | 55，170 | 42，593 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,677 \\ & 18,886 \end{aligned}$ | 121 | 828 | 44 | 808 | 7，087 | 1，704 | 141 |
|  |  |  | 2，880 | 15，305 | 46，671 | 62，036 | 48，171 |  | 278 | 908 | 500 | 839 | 4，889 | 2，784 | 181 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,259 \\ 804 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,218 \\ & 1,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,909 \\ \overline{5}, 796 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,127 \\ 7,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,988 \\ 5,368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,139 \\ & 2,228 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 298 \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 409 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,788 \\ & 16,209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,772 \\ & 19,190 \end{aligned}$ | 880 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | Grìnt $\quad .$. | 1，53 | 8，767 | 34，486 | 41，258 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,916 \\ & 14,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,388 \\ & 8,420 \end{aligned}$ | 44 | 368 | 410 | 380 | 24，327 | 12，076 | 0 |
|  |  | Shahpar ．．． | 1，069 | 3，919 | 18，630 | 17，549 |  |  | 189 | 398 | 681 | 442 | 87，580 | 10，626 | 18d |
| 晨 | 20 | Jhelum ．．． | 954 | b，459 | 18，811 | 28，770 | 18，248 | 5，587 | 259 | 141 | － 400 | 230 | 6，898 | 8，177． | 181 |
| E | 21 | Rawalpindi ．．． | 1，174． | 8，881 | 27，107 | 20，938 | 25，676 | 5，268 | 64 | 172 | 236 | 178 | 10，206 | ：5，118 | 8 |
| \％ | 32 | Attock ．．． | 672 | 2，525 | 19，608 | 22，188 | 19，664 | 2，460 | 182 | 288 | 871 | 204 | 1，781 | 984 | 161 |
|  | 28 | Mianwali $\quad .$. | 541 | 8,245 | 18，290 | 21，585 | 18，327 | 8，203 | 111 | 448 | 854 | 479 | 21，268 | 9，556 | 71 |
|  | 24 | Montgomery w | 1，269 | 1，439 | 4，853 | 6，292 | E，790 | 498 | 142 | 147 | 289 | 127 | 20.128 | 11，489 | 164 |
|  | 25 | l，yallpar ．．． | 1，800 | 2，908 | 12，438 | 15，361 | 12，407 | 2，964 | 76 | 71 | 14 | 75 | 2，025 | 1，210 | 71 |
|  | 26 | Jbang－．．． | 1，018 | 917 | 10，201 | 11，118 | 10，525 | 788 | 191 | 328 | 514 | 878 | 7，122 | 956 | 18 |
|  | 27 | Moltan $\quad .$. | 1，424 | 2，218 | 14，888 | 16，536 | 14，424 | 2，118 | 187 | 188 | 885 | 218 | 12，252 | 8，781 | 106 |
| E | 28 | Masaflargarib $\quad$ ．． | 987 | 3，560 | 28，169 | 31，728 | 27，759 | 3，966 | 178 | 488 | 639 | 455 | 11，165 | 4，918 | 171 |
|  | 29 | Dera Kbaxi Kban | 841 | 8，722 | 27979 | 31，001 | 28，681 | 4，340 | 227 | 525 | 752 | 580 | 8，583 | 6，808 | 171 |
|  |  | Total ．．． | 95，167 | 158，706 | 738，547 | 1887，258 | 752，083 | 185，220 | 3，898 | 8，087 | 11，925 | 8，610 | 356，863 | 200，971 | 2，011 |

4agency during the tear énding soth september 1981.


FORM No. V.
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THR TEAR ENDING 30TE SEPTHMBER 1921.


5月.DLR-886-16-12-81 SPPG Lahore.

## REPORT

on The

## OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

$6 F$

## LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1922.


## Lahcre:

1223. 

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.



## Review of the Annual Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1822.

## Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Counctl, No. 491-54, dated the 17th April 1923.

The activities of the Department of Land Records have been under the consideration of Government not only on accnunt of the present report, but also by reason of the comments of the Retrenchment Committeo and the resolution moved in Cotincll recommending an experimental amalgamation of the Land Revenue and Canal staffs.
2. Patwaris are still accounted as village and not Government ser-* vants : but their pay, formerly borne directly by the people themselves, is now a charge apon Government, and amounts to more than Rs: 25it lakhs. The cost of Canal Patwaris is Ra. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ lakha. Suggestions have been made for the reduction of these two bills by increasing the area of Pattari circles and by the amalgamation of the Canal with the Revenue cadre., If the movement initiated by Co-operative Credit Societies in the direction of consolidation of holdings becomes genezal, thealand record work and girdawari will be simplified and a considerable reduction in the number of Patwaris may result. Already in areas Where consolidation bas been carried out under the system known as killa bandi it is possible to make Patwari circles larger then elsewhere. It is intended to amalgamate the staffs of Revenue and Canal Patwaris in the arca irrigated by one canal aystem. The resulta of this amalgamation will be watched carefully, but it is not possible to say beforehand what they are likely to be.
3. In the year under reviput there wat no marked change in tho conditions prevailing in the previous year. Both the supply of candidates and the percentage of agriculturists to the total number of Patwaris continues to be sufficiently high, and also the general high level of conduct has been maintained.
4. The remarks of the Director of Land Records on the edueational qualifications of Patwaris are of special interest. The modern tendency is to throw upon Patwaris an inoreasiag burden of work, much of which is only remotoly connected with their duties as petty officials of the Dapartment of "Land Records. Such, for example, is the work of preparing registers of voters for the Cduncil of State, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. It is plain that the greater the amount of this miscellaneous work the more necessary it is to have as Patwaris men of a higher standard of intellizence. and of better eduoation than formerly. It is not difficult for a man to fall into the routine of record work, and to perform his duties mechanically. It is much more difficult for him to do work which is outside that routine. Side by side with this necessity of having better educated men, there is the fact that there has been a nominal reduction in the standard of eduoation by the introduction of the four-year primary sohnol instead of the five-year school. It is clear tben tbat the Director of Land Records is right in thinking that it is necessary to review the whole question of the recruitment of youths who bave passed the new primary standard. It is essent'al that the standard of education should not be fixed so high as to lessen the supply of candidates of agricultural classes nor should it be so low as to admit men who will not be able to perform satisfactorily the miscellanoous duties which they are now expected to perform.
8. As regards the proposed Patwaris' Provident Fund, the Punjab Goveroment still awaits the decision of the Government of India. Budget provision was made for the year under review, and has been repeated in the budget for 1923-24.
6. The housing difficulty continues to be acute. In view of the financial stringency it bas not been possible to provide the Patwarkharas, for which the Head of the Department asks. But the matter has not been lost sight of, and will be taken up when finances improve.
7. The improvement in recruitment of Kanungos, which wan anticiput: ed to result from the improved conditions of pay and prospecta noted in last year'e report tas not occarred. The general tendenoy to curtail settlement operations has, however, resulted in a reduction in requirements and there is a sufflcient supply of Kanungos for present needs. It is possible that the appsreut inequalities of pay which are referred to in paragraph 11 of the Report have not been without their influenoe in this direction. The detailed adjustment of the revision of pay in individual cases has naturally taken time. The difficultiea to which the Director has referred should be reported in due course to Government and orders obtained.
8. Much of the subjeot matter of the report euch as the construction of Patwarkhanas, the question of the rates of horse allowance, and the proposal to call for an additional report on the arrangementa made for the tceting of Fteld Kanungos' work should similarly be referred separately.
9. It is regrettable that partition work is not as well done as it shnuld be. It is probable that much litigation connected with agrioultural land is due to the faot that partition work has not been carefully and promptly done. This deterioration is direotly due to laok of supervision on the part of superior revenue offloers. The various activities resulting from the war and its aftermaih explain why there has been this lack of supervision. Conditions must now be considered to have become normal, and revenue offioers in the grade of Oollectors downwardi must return to the oareful detailed work of inspection, which in the past obtained for the Punjab a Land Record aystem second to mone.

The Governor in Council bolds that it is essential to the welfare of the Province that the Land Records should continue to be maintained at the old high standard of accuraoy.
10. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Badhah who has now completed his fifth year of service as Director of Land Records. He is now proceeding on leave preparstory to retirement and the Governor-in Oouncil wishes to express his recognition of the thoroughness and diligence with which he has always fulfilled the laborious duties attached to his office.

> By order of the Governor in Council,
> C. M. KING,
> Financial Commissioner and Seoretary to
> Gooernment, Purjab, Revenue Department.

# $\because$ No. 228. <br> From <br> > Khan Babador Sabikh RaHim Bakish, M.A., Direcoor of Land Recorde, Punjab, <br> <br> Khan Babadur Saeikh RaHim bakhsh, M.a., <br> <br> Khan Babadur Saeikh RaHim bakhsh, M.a., Direc'or of Land Records, Punjab, Direc'or of Land Records, Punjab, <br> <br> To <br> <br> To <br> Ter SENior secretary to financial commis- <br> SIONERS, PUNJAB. 

## Dated Lahore, the 21sf December 1922.

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government severiadvance copies of the report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1922. I regret that there has been some delay in the submission of this report owing to the fact that some of the district reports were received long after they were due.

1 have, \&c., RAHIM BAKHSH,<br>Director of Land Rectrds, Punjab.

## Annual Report

## Department of Land Records, Punjab,

## For the year ending 30th September 1922.

1. I took four months' leave during the year ; and during my absence, the post of Director of Land Records Was held by Khan Sahib Malik Zaman Mehdi
22nd February 1922, and by Mr. A. A.

## Tours and tmapectiona,

 Khan from 8th November 1921 to 22nd February 1922, and by Mr. A. A. ing portion of the year, it way held by me. One of the two posts of Personal Assigtant was held by Lala Har Narain, throughout the year. The other was held by Fandit Janki Nath Atal, till 3rd January 1922, since when it has been kept vacant under the orders of the Punjab Government in order to see whether it can be safely abolished. I spent 121 days on tour and inspected 2 head-quarter and 12 tahsil offices, besides checking the record and survey work of the Muzaffargarh settlement. Khan Sahib Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan spent 42 days on tour and inspsoted one head-quarter and 6 tahsil offocs. The Personal Assistants spent 232 days on tour and inspected 8 head-quarter and 40 tahsil offices.2. The naib-tahsildars' exrmination was held in August last. One Norb-Twhildan' Examination. hundred and nine candidates including 37 from native states applied for admission but 16 failed to attend. Thirly-four passed the examination completely and 43 partially; while 16 failed altogether. The percentage of successful candidates was 37 against 49 in the preceding year. The candidates of the North-West Frontier Province were examined at Peshawar as in the preceding year.
3. At the commencement of the year under report there were 2,537 Putmari sandidater-Form II. candidates; and 761 new candidates were seventy-on candidates accepted during the year. Three hundred and asa appointed as patwaris and assistant patwaris against 322 in the preceding year; waile the names of 159 were struck. off for various reasons such as death, continued absence, employment in other departments, and failure to pass the patwari examination. Thus the total number of patwari candidates at the close of the year was 2,788 or 31 per cent. of the total number of patwaris The presoribed limit of 33 per cent. was exceeded in Karnal, Simla, Ferozepore, Gujrat and Montgomery. In Simla: a reserve of oandidates has to be kept for the adjoining native states. In Montgomery, colony patwaris are also recruited from district candidates. The excess in the remaining districts was insignificant. The total number of candidates has considerably fallen below the maximum limit in Jhelum, Mianwali, Multan and Muzaflargarh. In Jhelum and Mianwali, patwari schools were opened during the year and the final accoptance of candidates was postponed till the results of their examination were known. No explanstion has been gifen of the deficiency in the remaining districts.

Seventy per cent. of the new candidates and 72 per cent. of the total number of candidates at the end of the year, belonged to agricultural tribes as against 70 and 74 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. In none of the districts was the number of agrioulturist candidates less than half the total number of candidates.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the new candidates belonging to agricultural tribes and 71 per cent. of those belonging to non-agricultural tribes, have passed the Middle School examination as compared with 44 and 65 per cent.,
tespectively, in the preceding year. Of the total number of candidates at the end of the year, 41 per cent. possessed this qualification as against 43 per cent. at the end of the preceding year. It would thus appear that the expectation that as a resull of the recent improvemente in patwaris' pay and prospects, the proportion of Middle passed candidates would steadily increase, has not been so far fulfilled. It was stated in last year's report that it was not possible to absolutely stop the recruitment of primary passed candidates as agricultural classes had not sufficiently adranced in education in some of the distriets. It was not, however, considered that of late the number of primary school claseun has been reduced from five to four and the ralue of the primary standard haa consequently considerably decreased, and that primary passed candidates can no longer be described as candidates who have passed the leaving examination of the fifth class of s primary school who alone are eligible for acceptance under paragraph 6 of 8 tanding Order No. 15. Personally I am inclined to think that the whole question of the reoruitment of primary passed candidates should be re-considered with a view to absolutely stopping it at least in those districts which are not educationally backward It is also necessary to consider whether as regards minimun educational requiremonts, sons and grandsons of patmaris should ooutinue to enjoy the saoue conoession as agriculturists. It appeare that some of the 68 primary passed non 2 agriculturist candidates accepted during the year, were not really eligible for acceptance, that is to say, they were neither sons or grandsons of pat Fario nor candidates who had shown special aptitude for patwari's work in the course of a settlement. Five such candidates-one each in Karnal, Kangra, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi-were selected merely for thuir war or recraiting services. In all these cases the Financial Conmissioner's special Banction should have been taken. It was, however, actually taken only in the care of the Ferozepore candidate. In Lahore some of the primary passed non-agriculturists accepted during the year were not sons or grandsons of patwaris, but merely thair relations. Last year also there was a similar infringement of rules in this district. Two primary passed non-agriculturists were acoepted as candidates in the Muzaffargarh diotrict, ind it has not been yet ascertained whethur they fulfilled the necessary conditions.
4. Of the 371 ondidates appointed as patwaris and assistant patwaris

## Priwhic and amotitant petwaris.

 during the year, 76 per cent. belonged to agricultural triber as against 71 per cent. in the preced. ing year. It is saiisfactory to note that in none of the distriots were agriculturist caudidales given loss than half the total number of vaoancies. of the total number of patwari and assistant patwari posts, 49 per cent. were held by members of agricultural tribes against 48 per cent. in the preceding year. They hold a comparatively small proportion of posts in Labore, A mrittar, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Lyallpur.5. The conduct and efficiency of patwaris have been generally reported Condect of patwaris. to be satisfactory. As compared with the proceding year, however, there was a slight increase in diamissals and other punishments, which rose respectively from 55 to 63 ard from 1,036 to 2,104 , The largest number of panishments was awarded in the Muadfargarh district where owing to settiement operations a higher standard of work had to be exacted. !'wo patwaris-one in Julluadur and one in Gurdaspur-were diamissed for their participation in politioal proper ganda. These were, only exceptional cases, for generally speaking patwario have kept aloof from all political movements. One patwari was dismised in Jullundur for disobeying some ordere issued to him in connection with the work of consolidation of holdings. Sometime ago, a provision was also made for rewarding patwaris rendering spooial assistance in this work. The district reports are, however, silent as to whether or not any reward were actually given. In Gurdaspur one patwari was dismissed for conviction in a criminal case and in Multan onefor purchasing some land in his circle in the name of his father. There were no special features about other dismissals, which were generally due to inefficiency, absence and misconduct.
6. The recent improvements in patwaris' pay and travelling allowanee
$\mathrm{l}_{\text {ish }}$ for their benefit, has not been y thanetionsi. Maznwhilu in view of the fact that the patwaris who are near retirement are not in a position to benefit by this fund, the maximum rates of retirint gratuities have been increased from Rs 80 , Rs. 120 and Rs. 150 to Rs. 120, Rs. 160 and Rs. 200, respectively. Patwaris are now generally contented with the conditions of their service. One or two representations were, however, received during the year containiog the usual complaints regarding inadequacy of pay, eto. They purported to be from district associations of patwaris which so far as I am aware exist merely on paper. In the ruport of the Montsomery distriet, it is stated that patwaris feel that they should also be granted a stationery allowance. Forms and blank paper are already supplied to them at Government expense and the only articles which they have to provide at their own expense are those mentioned in paragraphs 79 and 80 of Standing Order No. 15. If these articles were also supplied to them at Government expense, the total expense to Government would be considerable while the sazing to each patwari would be inappreciable.

In Kangra, two patwaris wero appointed as mahal kanungos. As a rule, only settlement kanangos are appointed to vacancies on the mabal kanungo staff, but some of the settlement kanungos whose names are inoluded in the supplementary list of the Kangra district, wers unwilling to be transferred to the mahal staff of that district and the remuinder bad not been yet oonfirmed as settlement kanangos Fifty-nine other suparior posts were also given to patwaris during the year under report, namely, 33 of settlement kanungos and 28 of muharrirs on the district establishment such as Wasal Baqi Nawis, Siah Nawis, Muharrir Judicial, Inspeotion Muharrir, etc. Last year the total number of superior posts secured by them was 62. Forty three patwaris were accepted as kanungo oandidates against 47 in the preceding year.
7. As compared with the preceding year, the total expenditure on patwari establishment, rose from Re, $2 \overline{\mathrm{a}}, 23,283$ to Ra. 27,13,093. Under " salaries" there was Cot of patwari ertablishmost. an increase from Rs. $23,58,2 ; 9$ to Rs. $25,38,069$, chiefly due to the fact that the present rates of pay were introduced with offect from 1st danuary 1921 and were not consequently paid throughout the preceding year. Undar "Stationery and printing" there was a dearease from Rs. 16,501 to Rs. 4,053 chiefly owing to a ohange in the systom of Jail Press accounts in consequence of which lithographio charges for forms supplied for the use of patwaris and kanungos have not been debited to the Land Records Depurtment. lhe whoie of the expenditure under this head in the year under report was therefore on acoount of the printing done by private presses. As regards this it is necessary to explain that the Central Jail Press has not so far made any arrangements for the printing of bilingual forms and that occasionally it is also unable to print mapping sheets owing to the diffoulty of obtaining sufficient supplies of paper of the requisite quality. Under "other charges" there has Deen an increase from Rs. 1,35,52, to Rs. 1,54,768. It does not appear from the district reports, to what this increase is due. The principal item under this head is the traveling allowance and halting allowance of patwaris over which it is necesssery to keep a spubial watoh in order to see that patwaris are not called to head-quarters with unnecessary frequency or detained there for unnecessary length of tim. 1 propose therefore that a separate head be provided for it in statenent V. No important variations have ocourred under other heads of expenditure. fluring the year audor report 120 patwaris a railed themselpes of furlough at a total cost of Rs. 6,770 to Government. I am noting this faot in complianor with Panjab Governd ment letter No. $531-\mathrm{S}$, dated 4th June $18: 1$.
8. Before 1019, the responsibility of Government for the construotion

## Fotwarybunas

 ing Order No. 16 that is to to the limits laid down in paragraph 16 of Standat no new patwarhiana was constructed at Government expense where it was possible for the patwari to provide himself with a residence aud no expenditure was incurred by Governuent on repairs exoept in cass of surions damage from floods or other ciroumstances beyond the patwaris' control. In 1919, however, it was deoided that in all cirolesWhere patwarkhanas did not already exist, they should be provided by Goverument and that in all cases repairs should be carried out at Government expense. The decision regarding the provision of new patwarklianas was announced in a press communiquk, dated the 31st January 1921. It mas further deoided ( 1 ) that subject to their agreement, the agency of distrist boards should be employed for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas and (2) that in the budget estimates for 1920-21, Rs. 2 lakbs should be provided for their construction and maintenance. The District Boards were addressed in the Senior Secretary's letter No. 81-179-0.4, dated 27th May 1920, but so far as I am aware nothing has been yet finally settled with them. The provision actually made in the budget eatimates of $1920-21$ was Ras. 1,75,000. In those for 1921-22, howover, Rs. 2 lakhs were provided in full but half of the provision was subsequently withdrawn. For 19:2-23 also, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was proposed ; but it was subsequently intimated by the Punjab Government that owing to financial stringency no general scheme for the constraction of patwarkhanas could be undertaken, and the subject of their construction and maintenance should therefore be dealt with on the lines laid down in paragraph 16 (iii) and (iv) of Standing Order No. 15. The provision proposed by me for $1822-23$ was accordingly cut down to Rs. 25,900 . This sum has been found to be insumfcient even for urgent repairs. For 1023-24, I have proposed a provision of Rs. $5^{\prime \prime}, 0^{\prime \prime} 0$ and I hope that it will be found possible to sanction it in full. Repairs cannot be very well postponed; and there are many circles where the construction of patwarkhanas cannot be longer delayed without causing serious hardship to patwaris and endangering the safety of their records. Tho total number of existing patwarkhanas is between 8 and 14 thousand.
9. The total number of kanungo candidates at the close of last year. was 330 and 68 new candidates were accepted during the year under report. Two candidates were appointed as mahal kanungos, 33 as settlement kanungos and the names of 23 were struck off owing to other causes such as death and employment in other departments. The total number of candidates at the close of the year was 340. Forty-nine of the new candidates and 234 of the total number of candidates at the olose of the year belonged to agricultural tribes against 62 and 223, respectively, in the preceding year. On hundred and twenty-one candidates have passed the Entrance or higher examination against 128 in the preceding year and 194 possess lower educational qualifications against 183 in that year. Two hundred and twelve candidates have passed the kanungo examination and 191 possess efficiency certificates against 193 and 171, respectively, in the preceding year. Forty-three of the new candidates and 219 of the total number of candidates, were patwaris. In several districts the total number of candidates bas fallen considerably below the prescribed maximum limit. The deficiency is spesially marked in Sialkot and Jhelum. Kanungo examinations :were held at Lahore, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Karnal, Multan and Peshawar. One hundred and twenty-four candidates appeared of whom 78 passed the examination completely, 15 partially and the rest failed.

No separate list of settlement kanungo candidates is now maintained and it was, therefore, proposed sometime ago that in future the maximum number of candidates should be not half the total number of mahal kanungos but half the total number of both mahal and settlement kanungos. This proposal was negatived by the Financial commissioner. No diliculty is, however, likely to he experienced in filling kanungo posts so long as the sanctioned strength of the settlement kanungo staff is not considerably increased and there is not wuch likelihood of its being considerably in. crease in the near future.
10. The total number of mahal kanungos at the end of the year was Envuggor. $\quad 670$ as against 630 last year. Two new kanungo and 1 in Dera Ghazi Khan. $\begin{gathered}\text { posts were created in } \\ \text { Thirty-five vacancies occurred in the mahal }\end{gathered}$ kanungo staff and to two of these kanungo candidates were appointed and to the remainder settlement kanungos. The total number of permanent settlement kanungos is $22 \overline{6}$. Ninety-five of them are on depatation in other departments including those who are oflloiating as mahal kanungos. Twelvo
posts of permanent settlement kanungos are yet to be filled by Deputy Commissioners. The remaining 121 permanent settlement kanungos are actually employid in zettlements. The total sanctioned strength of the settlement kanunco staff is at present 154 and the remsining 33 posts are held by kanungo candidates temporarily appointed as settlement kanungos. It was stated in last year's report that the amalgamated seniority list preseribed by correction slip No. 440 to paragraph 23 of Standing Order No. 19 had not been prepared pending the receipt of the Local Government's formal sanction to the complete amalgamation of the mahal and the settlement kanungo staff. This sanction was received towards the close of the year and necessary instructions were then issued for the proparation of amalgamated seniority lists. The supplementry lists prepared under paragraph 5 of Standing Order No. 19 were also revised as it was necessary (1) to include in them all those permanent settlement kanungos who had been in the first instance excluded owing to their being on long leave or deputation and (c) to exnlude from them all those settlement kanungos who had been sppointed merely in temporary vacancies. Thus nothing now remains to be done beyond the actual preparation of amalgamated seniority lists which are under preparation in district offices.
11. There are several matters to which it appcars to be necessary to

## Tho ateme

 invite attention in connection with the recent revision of kanungos' pay. A lower scale of pay has been sanctioned for district kanungos than for Record-Keepers, Sadar Wasal Baqi Nawises and Readers whose pay was formerly less than theirs. The scale sanotioned for the former is $75-\frac{5}{8}-100$ and that sanctioned for the latter is 75-5-100-5-125. In introducing the recently sanctioned incremental scales, the previous service of district kanungos and mappers has not been taken into account though in the cass of other non-gazetted establishments their previous service also has been taken as counting towards increments. The pay of office kanungos add assistant district kanungos has not been fixed sufficiently high as compared with that of field kanungos and there is consequently a considerable difficulty in filling vacancies smong the former. Office kanungos and assistant distriet kanungos receive only Rs. 60 while field kanungne receive Rs. 50 or 40 as pay according as they belong to the first or the sevond grade and Re. 20 as horse allowance. The latter, moreover, live in villages where the cost of living is not so high. Again field kanangos receive no horse allowance while officinting as office or assistant district kanungos though evidently they cannot dispose of their horses when they are appointed to short vacancies. I am going to separately recommend that the previous service of district kanungos and settlement mappers be also taken into account in placing them on the incremental scales recently sanctioned for them. The extra expenditure involved is being calculated in my office. In view of the present stringency and of the faot that acales of pay have been only-recently- revised, I am afraid that it is not possible to take any action in regard to the ol her matters referred to aboye.It appears that in Karnal, kanungos have become careless and alack and their ohecking of jamabandis, etc., has been unsatisfactory. In other districts, their work has been on the whole satisfactory. The instructions regarding the annual testing of the work of field kanungos contained in Standing Order No. 13 were completely or partially complied with only in Hissar, Karnal, Ambala, Gujrat and Shahpur. It does not appear to be aufficient to merely invite the attention of district offieers to the neeessity of fully complying with these instructions.. This has been already done several times without any appreciable result. 1 propose therefore that they may be required to submit a report to my office at the end of each year, giving a detail of the arrangements made for the testing of field kanungos' work in the next year.

During the year under report only 4 kanungos were promoted to Naibtahsildarship and other superior posts against 9 in the preceding year.

The Deputy Comniessioner of Karnal suggests a reversion to the old system of two rates of field allowance, the higher rate being payable to a pertain proportion of kanungos as a reward for good work. He thinks that the
horse allownnee should be reduced from Rs, 20 to Rs. 18 and the amount thua saved distributed in rewards to half of the kanungos. The horse allowanoe has been only recently fanctioned and I am afraid that any reduction of its rate will cause a great deal of diseatisfaction. If the work of lanungos be properly supervised there appears to be no reason why ordinary disciplinary measures ahonld not prove as effective in their case as in the case of other establishments and if proper supervision be not exercised, a system of rewarde will be so much open to abuee that it will probably defeat its own ohject.
12. The aggregate number of days spent by district kanungos on tour during the year, was 4,434 against 4,238 in the preceding year. It will be seen from paragraph 290 of the Land Adminitration Manual that they are required to spend each year at least $3 \frac{1}{2}$ months in camp. Judged by this standard all district kanungos did a suffoient amount of touring escept those of Sialkot and Shahpur. The district kanungo of Sialkot had to spend a considerable time at sadar in preparing the plans, etc., required in connection with the recent territorial ohanges in that district, The diftrict kanungo of Shahpur has been recently degraded and the Deputy Commissioner has directed his successor to devote more time to inspections. All the tahsil offices should be inspected by district kanungos twice a year; but in the case of several districts the total number of office inspected is less than twice the number of tahsil offices. Thene is a deficiency of one in Hissar, 2 in Gurgaon, one in Ambala, 4 in Hoshiarpur, 5 in Ferozepore, 4 in Muzaffargarh and one in Dera Ghazi Khan. In Hissar, one of the tahsils oould not be inspected twice owing to the district kanungo's illness. In Gurgaon the district kanungo was twice on leave and on the first occasion the speoial naib sadar kanungo held charge of his post in addition to his own. No explanation has been given of the deficiency in the other districts. The rule requiring the district kanungo to inspect every field kanngoc cirole at leaet onee in the yeay was not also fully complied with in some of the distriets. The total number of kanungo circles inspected falle short of the total number of kanungo ciroles by 6 in Gurgaon, one in Karnal, one in Kangra, 2 in Hoshiarpar, 9 in Shahpur 18 in Multan and 20 in Muzaffargarh. Settlement operations are in progress in the last mentioned district and the distriot kanungo is not required to do the usual amount of inspection work. In the remaining districte the distriet kanungos should be called to account for their failure to comply with the above mentioned rule. District kanungos cheoked the papers of $\mathrm{r}, 3 \overline{\mathrm{~s}} \mathrm{~S}$ villages as against 7,625 in the preceding year. Very little checking was done in Shahpur and 31 ultan where the papers of only 32 and 88 villages, respectively, were checked. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery is not satisfled with the work of his district kanungo. The work of all other district kanungo is reported to be satisfactory. The tahsil inspections of distriot kanungo are generally thorough. Their touring is not, however, systematic and some of them do not yet fully realize that the object of their field inspections is merely to see whether kanungos properly understand and do their work.
13. In Karnal a considerable damage has been done by insects to the records of the first regular settlement of 1852 and many of the maps of that settlement have
lmost useless. Aocommodation is also becoming Hacordepl-righte, become so decayed as to be almost useless. Aocommodation is also becoming
insufflient in the record room of this distriot. In Kangra, the records-ofrights of the recent settlement had to be in the first instance kept at tahsils owing to the insufficiency of accommodation at head-quarters. Additional accommodation has been since provided and the records have been accordingly brought to district head quarters but their arrangement in bastas has not yet been completed. In Ludhiana; the records of district kanungo's office have been to some extent damaged by a small inseet and those of the Jagraon tahsil by whiteants. Special arrangement have been made to prevent furtber damage. In Gurdaspur, the wooden racks of the revenue record room ara being replaced by iron $\boldsymbol{z y e}$. Accommodation bais also become insufficient and the question of providing additional room is under consideration. In Sialkot the binding work of the records which have been recently prepared for replacing those destroyed by fire, has not been yet completed. In Gujranwala, the sadar record room bas not been yet constructed and the records which are to be placed in it are still lying at tabsils. In Sheikhupura, a new record room
has been recently constructed and the records which are to be placed in it are being arranged. The new record room of the Jhelum district is now nearing. completion. In Montgomery, the old records of the recently settled Sutlej tahsil which were recentry withdrarn from patwaris, have not yet been disposed of in the manner prescribed in Standing Order No. 6. There is nothing particular to note about the other districts.
14. Out of the 10,337 jamabandis prepared last year, 1,904 were oheoked this year by collectors and their assistants as against 1,331 in the preceding year. There has Anpust iseorid. been thus a marked inorease in the number of jamabandis checked. Only a amall number of jamabandis was, however, checked in Montgomery and Multan viz., 11 and 21, reppectively. In Montgomery, none of the jamabandia prepared for the Ravi tabsils outside the colony area was checked. A larger amount of checking should have been also done in Hissar, A mbala and Jullundur where only 29,31 and 38 jamabandis were respectively checked. No jamabandis were cheoked by the Sub-Divisional Offioers of Kaithal and Rupar and only 5 by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Pindi Gheb. Tatima Shajras are seldom ohecked by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars on the spot and the only way of insisting upon their doing so appeara to be to provide a separate column for this work in the prescribed form of the abstract of their dary. The figures shown in colnmn 19 of Statement IV appended to this report are not at present prepared on any uniform basis. I propose therefore to issue detailed instructions regarding this column. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of villages of which the girdawari was checked. The girdawari of 5,225 villages was checked by collectors and their assistants, of 8,437 by tabsildars and of 14,783 by naibtahsildars - the corresponding figures for the preceding year being respectively $4,045,7,959$ and 14,313 . The number of new jamabandis prepared during the year was 10,040 as against 10,337 in the preceding year.
15. The total number of mutations entered was 750,795 as against 733.547 in the preceding year, the total number of mutations attested 743,045 as against 722,033
ations left pending at the close of the year 173,911

## Motations,

 and the total number of mutations left pending at the close of the year 173,911as against 165,22 . Thus there was an increase in the aggregate outturn of both patwaris and attesting officers. Twenty-eight extra naib-tahsildars were employed whose aggregate period of employment was 52 months. They attested 70,275 mutations, -the average daily outturn per naib-tahsildar being 45. The pending file is heavy in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Dera Ghazi Khan. The quality of mutation work is generally satisfaotory. In Montgomery, as noted by the Deputy Commissioner, Tatina Shajras were not in most cases cheeked by field kanungos on the spot. This is a serious omission and I hope steps have been already taken to prevent its recurrence. In Labore, the urban area mutation procedure is considered to be complicated. I am not yet in a position to say whether it is possible to simplify it.
16. In the Sutlej tahsils of the Montgomery district, the statistics of

## Sote books.

 - kharif 19\%1 and rabi 1922 have not been yet entered in village note-books. It is stated that owing to the press of settlement work, the patwari staff has not been able to send up the usual statements. I doubt whether this exouse can be considered to be sufficient. The old abstract village note-books of this district have been already filled up and the form proposed for the new ones has not been yet sanctioned. In Multan, the statements of 41 villages have yet to be filled in abstract village note-books. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the statistics of one of the circles have yet to be entered. It has not been explained why there has been so much delay in this district in entering them. In all other districts both village and abstract note-books are up to date. In Gurgaon the Collector recorded his observations in 322 village statements of abstract village notebooks. In Rohtak and Gurgaon also the collectors recorded their observations in some of the villages and in Ludhiana the Revenue Assistant did the same. It appears that in none of the other districts were any observations recorded by collectora or their assistants.17. The figures of the year under report show a slight imporement over those of the preceding year. institutions rose from 8,027 to 8,119 and dieposals from Putitionat 8,010 to 8,449 while there was a decrease in the pending file from 8,915 to
3,763. It must, however, be admitted that partition cases do nut receive a proper amount of attention in tahsils. Parties are not examined as carcfully as they should be. Cases are not taken up on the spot with sufficient frequency and care is not taken to see that orders issued to patwaris and kanungos are carried out by them with sufficient promptitude. The pending file is heavy in Kangra, Gujranwala and Dera Gbazi Khan.
18. In the Sutlej tahsils of the Montgomery district where settlement operations have only recently come to a olose, new stone trijunction pillars have not been yet fixed. Oring to scarcity of bullock carts, a great diffculty is being experienced in transporting them to the places where they are to be embedded. The existing survey marks are generally in good condition. It is reported tbat the instructions containt d in paragraph 6 of Standing Order No. 16 regarding the inspection and maintenance of survey marks are duly observed. In the course of my tahsil inspections, however, I have found that tahsildars and naib-tahsildars seldom note the condition of these marks in their diaries.
19. It would appear from the above ti at as compared with the preced-
ing year, there has been some improvement in
the ohecking of jamabandis and girdawari and in the disposal of mutation and partition cases. In that year, however, the subordinate revenue staff had a considerable amount of extrs work to do, while during the year under repert its time has been wholly devoted to ordinary work. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that there has been any conaiderable increase in the amount of supervision exercised over it. It has been already remarked that the instructions regarding the annual teesting of the work of field kanungos are practically ignored, and the same may now be said of those requiring tahsildars and naib-tahsildurs to specially scrutinize each patwari's work at least once in a year. It is true that generally speaking revenue records are sufficiently accurate and up to date for all practical purposes, but it must be remembered that the object in view is to keep them at such a level of accuracy that it may be rarely necessary to specially revise them or that at any rate the cust of special revisions may be reduced to the minimum.

Lahore:<br>Dated 20th Derember 1922.<br>RAHIM BAKHSII,<br>Director of Land Records, Punjab.

## QUINQUENNIAL RETURN.

## FORM No. I.

table showing the statistics of existing parwari and field - KANUNGO CIRCLes.


14
FORM No. II.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATW IRIS AND PATWARI CANDIDATES AND PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR TLIE YRAR ENDING Soti SEPTEMBER $19 z 2$.


FORM No. III.

## statement showing educational qualifications of kanungos and kanungo Candidates and promotions of kanungos fur tue year ending 30te

 SEPTEMBER 192z.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKINO OF TIE LAND RECO.ID


No. IV.
aglncy during the year ending 30te sepiember 1928.


FORM No. V.
annual expenditure on the patwari fstablishment for the ybar ENDING Bota SEPTEMBER 1922.


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## REPORT

# OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT 

OF

## LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1923.

Lahore:
printed ay fag noperintrndent, goverxmbnt peinting, punjab,

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Review of the Annual Report on the optrations of the Department of Land Reeqrds, panjab, for the year ending 30try September 1923.


- ... 1. The agricultaral area of the Punjab extends "to $59,572,400$ acres, which are parcelled into $12,043,006$ holdings. A sum exceeding $4 \frac{1}{2}$ crores is paid to Government annually by the ownets of these holdings as land revenue and in addition 35 lakhs are assessed but assigned. Harvest by harvest the accounts of each holding are prepared by. Atí Patwari or village accountant, and each owner is given a statement of thé, exact amount dure from him. Though many of these holdings are so fragmentary that it is not worth a peasant's while to cultivate them, nevertheless of each plot of land, however small, a. Government map exists together. with à regord of the respeetive rights in it of owners and tenants, and of the wee which they are making of thejr land. These maps and these records are maintained at a degree of perfection sufficient to justify the presumption of trinth which attaches in the Courts of Law to the entries contained in them. The staff employed in their maintenance consists of 9,165 Patwaris and 677 Qanungos working under Revenue Officers, from Assistant Collectors, 2nd grade (Naib-Tabsildars) upwards. Entries once lawfully made in these records coan only be altered by 'mutation,' a quasi judioial proceeding in which orders are passed by a Revenue Officer: The number of mutation proceeding in the Provinoe approximate to 700,000 annually : and matation papers are prepared by Patwaris, and obecked by Qanungns before being submitted for decision. In addition to alterations so made, the record of each village is revised every year, is every fourth year subjeoted to special ciheck, and again at every re-assessment of revenue, an interval normally of thirty years, is liable to further and particular sorutiny.

The cost to the Province of this agency for maintaining its Land Records is approximately 25 lakhs annually : and it is this Department which the Direotor of Land Recorde controls.
2. The present report which deals with the year ending 30th September 1923 is occupied mainly with outstanding questions and difficuities within the Department, which the present Director, who was in charge tor only one-half of the year under report, has had to face, and the great volume of work which the Department as a whole has completed, has received somewhat goant attenlion in the text.
3. As in this report, so also last year attention was drawn to the question of the standard of eduation, whioh should be demanded from - Patwaris now that the fifth class has been removed from Primary schools. The Director of Land Hecords is still in correspondence with Commissioners, and the matter is not yet ripe for decision.
4. Nor has the problem of the patwarkhanas of the Province been solved. It was at one time the policy of Government to provide patwarkhanas as freely as possible: but while on the one hand financial stringenoy has made it not only impossible to build new but even difficult to maintain existing patwarkhanas, the orders of 1921 on the other hand, whereby Patwaris were permitted to have their families residing outside their oircles, have resalt. ed in a decreased demand for these official residences. The whole position is therefore being reviewed by Goverament and a definite pronouncement of polioy win be made before the soledules of new expenditure are due for the Budget of 1926-26.
5. The question of the provision of a Provident Fund for Patwaris was referred to the Government of India by the Punjab Governupent in their letier No. 10149 (Revenue-Land Records), dated 24th March 1922. It is understood tuat this particular question has been brought by the Government of India into line with their proposals for the institution of a general Provident fund. Budget provision to the extent of Rs. 89,060 has been made each year by the Punjub Government, but failing reoeipt of orders from the Government of India, the provision lapsed last year, and will probably lapse for the financial year ending March 3 ist, 1924.
6. The outstanding feature of the year has been the decision of Government, aoting on a resolution of the Legislative Council to amalgamate on the Weatera. Jumna Canal, the Kevenue and Irrigation staffs. The proposal drew proteats from the Associations of Canal LIunshis and Canal, Patwaris:
bat the progamme of amalgatnation is working smoothly. and with every prose. "pect of success." The Governor in Council has pleasure in acknewledging the spifit of ca-operetion in which both the Irrigation and Revenue Officers have approached the es ecution of a diffcult palicy and takes this opportunity of congratulating the Commissioner, Ambala, and the Superidtending Engineer in particular on the, success which has attended their labours in this directione
7. The Governor in Counoil regrets to obsorve that delays continue to. occur in the dirposal of mutation and partition cases; and he desires that a special report be submitted regarding the failure of the Collector of Gujrat to comply with specific instructions of the Financial Commissioner referred to in paragraph 19 of the Report. It is true that the financial restriptions on touring, on the one hand, and estended political activitios, on the other, have made it difficalt for Collectors to give that personal attention to detailed supervision which used to be part of the normal routine of their cold weather camping: but the excellent record of the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, whose completion of 171 inspection notes of villages has deservedly been brought to speoial notice, proves that these difficulties can be overcome. Only when both revenue records are so accurately maintained that periodical special revision becomes unnecessary, and slso village inspection notes are entered frequently enough to present a picture of the revenue development of the estate between settlements, will the Province be able to free itself from the burden of the specail revenue staff appointed at resettlement. That considerable progress has been made towards this end is evidenced by tho cheapness and expedition with which it is proposed to complete the new settlements that opened as the year under report closed. The ideal aimed at is that the land revenue records of the Punjab be as accurnte as the registered title doeds of other countries. The present report sets out the principal difficulties which still remain to be surmounted, bat the recogaition of these difficulties should not be permitted to obscure the fact that our system is approsohing the high standard desired. The Governor in Council has'pleasure in acknowledging the great volume of efficient work done in the Department and the unfailing loyalty with which Government;has been, throughout the year, served, often in difficult circumstances, by the Re venue Staff.
8. The report is disfigured by an unusual number of misprints, e.g.-
(i) in the margin of paragraph 3 "Form I" should be "Form II".
(i6) in column 7 of the table given in paragraph 3, the figure should be 265 and not 625 .
(iii) in the penultimate line of paragraph 7 the year should be 1921 and not 1920.
(iv) "Column 8 "given in paragraph 13 should be "Column 10."

The Report omits to notice the particulars concerning Jamabandis and Surveys respectively, required by paragraphs 6 and 8 of the rules relating to the preparation of the Departmental Report, contained in Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 53, while it contains sundry points of detail, e.g., the number of papers set by the Director of Land Records and those by his Personal Assistant, and reference to the status of mappers-a matter within the competence of the Director of Land Records as Head of the Departmentwhich might well have been omitted.

Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report as usual ; also, that they be published in the Punjab Gazette, be communicated to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, for information and guidance, and submitted with two copies of the report to the Government of India in the Department of Eaucation, Health and Lands,

By order of the Governor in Council,

> ©. M. KING,

Financial Commissioner and Secretasy to Governmenth Punjab, Revenue Degartment.

No. 238;
From

H. K. TREVASKIS, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,<br>Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To
THE SENIOR SECRETARY to FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 8th December 1929.

## Sir,

I Have the honour to forward herewith for favour of review and transmission to the Local Government seven advance copies of the Report on the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 3oth September 1023.

I have, \&c.,<br>H. K. TREVASKIS,<br>Director of Land Records, Punjab.

## ANNUAL REPORT <br> ON THE <br> Department of Land Records，Punjab，

For the year ending 30th September 1923.
1．The following statement gives the names of officers of the Depart－
Tonen and Inspections．
ment and the work done by them ：－


Sheikh Rabim Bakhsh also inspected the survey and record work of the Muzaffargarh Settlement，and I made a special tour in July and August in connection with the amalgamation of the Canal and Revenue staffs on the Western Jumna Canal．Inspecting officers are now devoting their attention more to reiterating points of vital importance to the land revenue administra－ tion than pointing out minor defects of procedure．In some districts cases have been found where breaches of Standing Orders have been noted several times in succession by the Director of Land Records and his Personal Assis－ tant and where no action has been taken．In such cases it seems futile to draw attention to minor defects until these more serious omissions are remov－ ed．The work of the Personal Assistant has been valuable．

2．As usual the Naib－Tahsildars＇Examination was held in August． The first three papers were set by the Director of Land Records and the fourth and fifth by his

## Examination

 Personal Assistant whom it is now usual to appoint for that purpose．Of the 119 candidates it was remarkable that 58，that is nearly half，were from Native States though 8 of these failed to attend．Forty－five passed in all subjects， 54 in some subjects and 12 failed to pass altogether．Kanungo examinations were also held at Lahore，Jullundur，Rawalpindi，Karnal， Multan and Peshawar．One hundred and eleven candidates（including 21 from Native States），appeared，of whom 61 passed the examination completely， 15 partially and the rest failed．3．The number of patuari candidates for the years 1921－22 and 1922－ ．I．

| 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yis． | 它需 | New mathenemer． |  |  |  | APPOMRMERETE Midy． |  |  | 熏 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曹 } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 䨤 | 矣 |  | 緟 | 客 |  |  |
| 1891－28 | 2，687 | 693 | 288 | 781 | 8,848 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 871 | 189 | 2，788 |
| 1982－28 | 2.788 | 868 | 178 | 884 | 8，823 | 686 | 91 | 358 | 208 | 2，763 |

The names removed from the register (column 10) were on account of death, employment in other departments, favifing to take up new appointments and misbehaviour. In Gujranwala, one patwari candidate was imprisoned for joining the Akalis, and his name was consequently struck off the list. The orders* are that the total number of candidates shonld be 33 per cent. of the number of appointments available. This limit was only exceeded in Simla, Montgomery and Gujrat. In Simla a reserve of candidates has to be kept for the adjoining Hill States and in Montgomery, Colony paticaris are appointed from the district candidates. The excess in Gujrat was pointed out last year, so during the present year no new candidates were accepted and the excess ,will soon disappear. In Kangra, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Hissar, Rohtak and Hoshiarpur, the number of candidates is considerably below the maximum limit of 33 per cent. In Kangra, a number of applications are pending. In Guiranwala and Rawalpindi, patwari schools were opened during the year 1922-23 and so in these districts the number of candidates will shortly be brought up to the prescribed limit. No special reason is given for the deficiency in the other districts. In Lahore and Gurdaspur, the number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes is less than the prescribed proportion of half the total number of candidates." In these districts only agriculturist candidates should be accepted till the prescribed proportion is reached. In other districts the proportion is cmasiderahly greater than the prescribed minimum, as will be seen from the fact that the candidates belonging to agricultural tribes constitute 70 per cent. of the total number of candidates.
4. The appended statement shows the educational qualifications of Pathearí candidates: Educational candictateg:-
qualiteations;

Patwari candidates in percentage.

| YEis, |  | Total nuinber of Patuario and Actistant Paftoaris, | Fampher Cambiburita |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Matriculsted. |  | Midfle pasmed. |  | Primary pasead. |  |
|  |  |  | No. | \% | So, | 8 | No. | \% |
| 1918.19 | ... | 8,910. | 20 | 1 | 1,010 | 41 | 1,820 | 56 |
| 1919-20 | ... | 8,415 | 30 | 1 | 1.451 | 40 | 1,642 | 60 |
| 192\%-21 | $\cdots$ | 8,915 | 27 | 1 | 1072 | 41 | 1,468 | 58 |
| 1921-2t | ... | 8,904 | 53 | 3 | 1.165 | 41 | 1,560 | 57 |
| 1928-28 | ** | 9,106 - | 87 | 9 | 1,'84 | 48 | 1,402 | H6 |

The pioportion of Entrance-passed candidates has risen from one per cent. in 1918-19 to 3 per cent. in 1922-23. The percentage of Middle-passed candidates bas remained at 43. The situation is, however, really worse than appears. The reduction of the number of Primary school classes from five to four has resulted in the Primary-passed standard which now obtains no longer corresponding with ' passing the leaving examination of the fifth elass of a Primary school' which is the standard required for all patwaris by paragraph 6 of Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 15. Uhless, therefore, some action is taken the patwari standard will be lowered, though at the present time the necessity for raising it is being increasingly manifest. The value of all land records and agricultural statistics depends ultimately on the efficiency of the patuari, and he is being continually called on for other work such as election or land acquisition which requires a considerably higher standard than the present reduced Primary-passed standard. In addition to this be is being called on to learn the duties of a canal patwari in one Division. Moreover, the recent tendapcy towards the curtailment of settlement proceedings implies increased efficiency in the patwaris' work between settlements. For all these reasons a rise in the standard is indicated. It is, however,
hecessary to secure that such action will not prevent the necessary number of agriculturists from qualifying in backward districts. The matter has been referred to Deputy Commissioners for opinion and the replies have not yet all come in. The trend of opinion is, however, that the general rule should be that only Middle-passed candidates should be accepted for appointment as patwaris. The Commissioner of the Division would, however, be empowered to exempt from this provision, tahsils, which are educationally backward, or individuals, whose case for any reason merits special consideration.
5. Disciplinary action against patwaris tends to increase though the number of dismissals ( 60 ) is normal. The number of other punishments which were 1,936 in $1920-21$ and 2,104 in 1921-22 rose to 2,621 in 1922-23. In Muzaffargarh, where settlement operations are still in progress, me less than 357 such punishments were inflicted. Probably the fact that under paragraph 30 ( $i$ ) of Standing Order No. 15 fines levied during the settlement may be distributed to good patwaris as rewards makes the Settlement Officer readier to indict them than an ordinary Deputy Commissioner. This useful provision enables a Settlement Officer to exercise a regulated control over patwaris. The Committee on the amalgamation of Canal and Revenue staffs in the tracts irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal recommended its extension to those areas. Possibly as a result of this supervision patwaris' work is generally satisfactory and they pave remained puaffected by political agitation. Previons to the year 1921 the rules were that a patwari's family must reside in his circle. In 1921 this restriction was removed. As a result of this relaxation there is an inevitable tendency for patwaris to leave their circles to visit their families without permission. In circles where there are patwarkhanas the patwaris often desert these buildings and live elsewhere. In the case of one circle near Jagadhri I visited the patwarkhana myself and found that though it was essentially in good condition, it was getting dilapidated, having been abandoned by the patwari who was living with his family in Jagadhri town. Information received on tour shewed that this case was a typical one.
6. The recent improvement in pay and travelling allowanoe has removed the main cause of dis-satisfaction among patwaris, though sanction to the Provident Fund scheme will be welcomed. Papers on this subject have been pending
with the Government of India for nearly two years. If any discontent remains it is rather on account of decreased prospects of promotion than with rates of pay. In 1921, 62 patwaris were promoted to higher posts. In 1921-22 the number fell to 61 and in the present year 1922-23 it was only 44 . This means that only one patwari in eight has any chance of ever rising to a higher appointment. The diminished opportunity for advancement which this implies is mainly attributed to the results of the Clerical Establishment Committee, whereby district appointments are now mainly given to candidates in the district office, patwaris' claime being now very little considered. Office hands alco tend to oust them from the promotion to kanungoship to which they were previously considered to have a prior right. Under paragraph 2 of Standing Order No. 19, the number of non-patwari candidates per district for kanungoship should not exceed one-third of the total. Last year this proportion was exceeded in some districts. This year the rule has been grossly neglected in most districts, only ten districts, conforming to the Standing Order. In Sheikhupura, Rawalpindi and Mianwali the number of direct nominees is actually greater than the number of patwari candidates, and in Mianwali it is twice as many. The Director of Land Records and his Personal Aspistant have continually pointed out this breach of rules in their inspections but little attention is paid to their admonitions as the influence in district offices is getting more and more into the hands of the local clerks rather than that of the workers in the field. It would seem desirable that the previous practice of consulting Revenue Assistants before making such appointmeuts, should be resumed. These officers are in a much better position than office Superintendents to know what pat waris are suitable for such recommendatious. The proposal made by Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon,
that regular character rolls should be prepared for selected pat waris would, if carried out, do much to obviate the difficulties felt by district officers in giving promotion to patwaris. In view of these difficulties capable men prefer the rather comfortable life in a district office with an easy avenue to promotion rather than hard work in the field with very little hope of bettering their prospects. The system moves in a vicious circle. Well-educated men will not become patwaris because there are no prospects and patwaris are given no promotion because they are considered ill-educated, though as a matter of fact their practical experience of revenue papers renders them far better kanungos, readers to Tahsildars or ahlmads to Revenue Assistants than the average candidate from a district office. It will be difficult to get men able to undertake the increased work which patwaris are now required to do unless they feel that they have some prospect of obtaining higher appointments if they do well. The number of appointments to higher posts given to kanungos is also considerably decreasing. It was 13 in 1918, 9 in 1919, 10 in 1920, 9 in 1921, 4 in 1922 and a slight rise to 6 in 1923 hardly suffices to counteract the general tendency. That means that only one kanungo out of six has a chance to rise to a higher appointment. This is hardly sufficient to stimulate much keenness in the kanungo establishment and the resultant tendency to routinism which prevails amongst the staff may be largely attributed to the lack of encouragement to painstaking and capable men which this implies.
7. The cost of the patwari establishment fell from Rs. 27 lakhs in Cost of putwerri otablistument. 1921-22 to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1922-23. Owing to the fall in the price of foodgrains Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of grain compensation were saved. Of the hs. 25 lakhs nearly Rs. 24 lakhs is accounted for by salaries and the remaining 1 lakh consists mainly of travelling allowance. Great ditliculty was caused by the Accountant-General refusing to sanction patwaris' travelling allowance bills being drawn on contingent bills, as had hitherto been the case. While the matter was pending Deputy Commissioners were instructed not to draw any money from the Treasury on account of travelling and halt allowance till a decision had been arrived at as to whether expenditure on this account should be treated as contingent expenditure or should be drawn on the ordinary travelling allowance bill form. In August, however, pending the settlement of the question, sanction was granted to Deputy Commissioners to draw travelling allowance for patwaris on travelling allowance bill forms. But nine-tenths of the disbursements take place after the annual visit of patwaris to tahsil head-quarters, and the drawing up of travelling allowance bills for other journeys which patwaris may be called upon to perform does not cause any difficulty. It has therefore been decided that when patwaris are collected at head-quarters, the office kanungo should collect the individual claims for travelling allowance and submit a single consolidated bill for the patwaris of the whole tahsil, which should be prepared in English and submitted to District head-quarters for signature. The presence of all patwaris at the tabsil should facilitate the preparatiou of such a bill. Patwaris are availing themselves of the new privilege of taking furlough which was granted in 1920 . This year 156 patwaris terik furlough at a total cost of Rs. 7,881 .
8. The problem of housing patwaris seems to have reached a point at which it is necessary to call a halt and take

[^11] stock of the present situation before deciding on a future policy. Programmes for new construction of patwarkhanas have been accelerated without an equal amount of care heing taken to secure that patwarkhanas already in existence were kept in proper repairs. Befdre 1919, the responsibility of Government for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas was confined to the limits laid down in paragraph 16 of Standing Order No. 15, that is to say, no new patwarkhana was constriuted at Government expense where it was possible for the patyari to provide himself with a residence, and no expenditure was incurred by Government on repairs, except in case of serious damage from floods or other circumstances beyond the patwaris' control. In 1919, however, it was decided that in all circles where patwarkhanas did not already exist, they
should be provided by Government and that in all cases repairs should be carried out at Government expense. The decision regarding the provision of new patwarkhanas was announced in a Press Communiqué, dated the 31st January 1921. It was further decided that subject to their agreemeint the agency of District Boards should be employed for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas. But in Revenue Secretary's No. 28995, dated the 21st of November 1921, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, this proposal was withdrawn and the original rules given in paragraph 16, Standing Order No. 15, now obtain. A certain amount of misunderstanding however arose from the previous preposal to utilize the agency of District Boards for the construction and maintenance of patwarkhanas, and in several cases where such construction or repair has been faulty it has been justified on the ground that Deputy Commissioners were prohibited from using another agency for construction. This misunderstanding has now however been removed and Deputy Commissioners are now being informed that they are not linited to any special agency for the construction or repair of patwarkhanas, and that they should satisfy themselves that the agency selected is the one which will carry out the work most economically and efficiently.
9. As a result of the policy followed, the rate of construction has outrun that of repair. There are now 3,496 patoutrun repair warkhanas in the Province, of which 1,997, are habitable, 1,035 require special repairs and 464 are useless, that is to say that they are in such a bad condition that it is not worth spending money on their repair. A considerable number even of those recorded as habitable are not actually inhabited by, the patwaris who, for family or other reasons, find it convenient to reside elsewhere. The relaxation by which patwaris are now allowed to locate their families outside their circles has had much to do with their failure to reside in their patwarkhanas and keep them in repair. The present unsatisfactory situation is due to the lack of any one being definitely responsible for keeping patwarkhanas in good repair. The Government allotment for repairs ought to be reserved for special repairs due to unforeseen damage of the types given in paragraph 16 (vi), Standing Order No. 15 and the patwari himself ought to undertake the ordinary repairs of his patwarkhana. This is not asking him to do any more than the ordinary zamindar or shop-keeper in a village does for himself without any question. The above provision has become a dead letter and patwaris ask for grants for the most simple and ordinary repairs. Failing to get such a grant they allow their patwarkhanas rapidly to become uninhabitable.
10. Deputy Commissioners' estimate that about Rs. 85,000 would be required to get the 1,035 patwarkhanas requiring special repairs into good order. That means that about a lakh of rupees would be rekhance quired this year for repairs alone, allowing Rs. 15,000 for other special repairs which may occur during the year. Once however the patwarkhanas have been got into proper repair, a grant or Rs. 25,000 a year should suffice to keep them in proper repair, provided that the responsibility of the patwaris for mepting ordinary repairs is strictly enforced. For this purpose it has been suggested that when a patwari is transferred the new incoming patwari should give him a certificate that he has taken over the patwarkhana in good condition. The main difficulty in affixing responsibility has hitherto lain in the fact that transfers render it possible for patwaris to evade it.
11. In view of this emergency this year's sanctioned amount of Rs. 25,000 is being divided amongst the districte

## - This yartre provision forl repairs to paterer hasara.

 in proportion to the number of patwarkhanas that are habitable and require special repairs, giving triple weight to the patwarkhanas requiring special repairs. Sanction for special repairs to patwarkhanas is given to Deputy Commissioners up to the amount alloted for their districts without unnecessary office objections, as complaints were received from districts that the delays in obtaining sanction for allotment for repairs due to office objections by the Director of Land Records often prevented repairs being carried out till it was too late.The Deputy Commissioner as the man on the spot is best qualified to know. whether money is needed and by what agency repairs can best be carried out. But in order to prevent the disappearance of patwarkkanas without any record, district lists of patwarkhanas are being drawn up (a) of those which are in goed order, and (b) of those which require special repairs. As repairs are carried out the patwarkhanas will be transferred from list (b) to list (a). In this way if the budget proposal of a lakh is granted it may be hoped that housing accommodation will be provided for 4,500 patwaris or about half of the total number. It is questionable whether it is desirable to construct any nore new patwarkhanas in any case until some system is evolved which provides for keeping those already in existence in proper repair, and until Government has much more money to spare than it has at present. It should be remembered that if we provide new patwarkhanas for the remaining 4,500 patwaris not only will their construction cost about Rs. 40 lakhs, but an annual allotment for special repairs of about half a lakh will be required. It is now sufficiently difficult, and it might then become impossible to maintain adequate supervision of the condition of patwarkhanas. Most of the places where there is any difficulty in obtaining accommodation have already got patuarkhanas and the time seems to have arrived when it is desirable to call $\#$ halt in new construction.
12. It has, however, been represented that special difficulties arise in the housing of patwaris in towns or large

[^12] villages, where there is no village community. and where with a sense of obligation towards a patwariz, and where rents are comparatively high. It was suggested that in such places a patwari might be granted a house allowance, which would obviate the necessity of providing a patwarkhana for him at a time when funds for the purpose are not available. There is a good deal of force in this argument but on the other hand it should be remembered that patwaris generally prefer appointments in places of this type and there are very few who would not prefer to pay the increased rent rather than to be posted to an out-of-the-way village. Moreover, it would be difficult to formulate any general principle for determining the exact places where such rents should be granted, and under the circumstances the case for granting such rents does not seem suffciently strong.
13. Under previous instructions district amalgamated lists have been formed of mahal and settlement kanungos.
Amalgamation of manal and settleThese lists include the previous supplementary list.* They have been sent to the Director of Land Records by all districts except Ludhiana. Previously there were two sets of candidates, one for settlement kanungos and another for district kanungos. The number of candidates for the post of makal kanungo was limited to 50 per cent. of the actual appointments. Since the amalgamation ssttlement kanungo candidates have been abolished so that the original number of makal kanungo candidates now has to furnish men for the combined staff. I his has rendered it difficult for Deputy Commissioners to keep an adequate supply of candidates for settlements and for leave vacancies. It was with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient number of candidates was obtained to fill up posts on the sudden proclamation of the settlements at Bhakkar, Attock, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura. But in actual practice these difficulties have been alleviated by a laxity in the observance of the rules and in a large number of districts the number of candidates is more than 50 per cent. of the total number of mahal kanungos. The Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, was under the misapprehension that he could accept half of the number of candidates on the amalgamated lists and by this error of judgment he was saved from a pood deal of anxiety in view of the Settlement now being started in his district. The amalgamation has rendered columns 5 and 6 of Form III superfluous. They were intended to shew whether appointments to kanungo$s h i p$ were from patuari candidates or direct nominees. As such appointments are now made from settlement kanungos these columns serve no useful
purpose and might well be abolighed. They were intended to exercise a cheek un the number of non-patwari candidates. But the purpose can be better served through limiting the number of Entrance-passed candidates shewn in column 8. Two appointments in the Jhelum district were given direct to diatrict candidates instead of settlement kanungos. This ignoring of the present instructions must have been due to some misappreitiension as no explandtion has been given.
14. Settlement mappers are excluded from the amalgamated lists owing to the special nature of their work. Their position is a peculiar one. There were briginally three perthanent mappers. Wherl the number of settlements exceeded three, it was at first suggested that the extra number of mappers required should be recruited from amongst settlement knnungos. But a kanungo is not taught to be a mapper and the proposal wais found impracticable. Accordingly two more temporary mappers were entertained who received the same pay as permanent mappers. Owing to the starting of further new settlements before the others have come to an end it has been necessary to entertain two more men, but the seniority of the previous temporary mappers will be considered when they are reverted from their settlements. Mappers also labour under the grievance that their previous service was not counted when an incremental scale of pay was sanctioned for them. To remove this disability proposals on their behalf are being made similar to those made for sadar kanungos, who were similarly disqualifed.
15. The value of accurate revenue records requires no ernhphasis' ; and in the worl of supervision, the Aanungo should form a valuable link between the Revenue Assistant and the patwaris of a district. Unfortanately however unless his work is strictly supervised he tends to become nore or less of a cipher. Tahsildars and higher officers spend more time in checking the work of patwaris than that of kanungos and this terids to absolve the latter from responsibility. At the present time when owing to the politieal situation district officers and Tahsildars are largely occupied in politicalwork it is more than ever essential that the responsibility for the supervision of the revenue records should be brought home to kanungos. For this purpose the annual attestation of kanungos' work by Gazetted Officers under Standing Order No. 13 was devised. But the inspections of the Director of Land Recotds and his Personal Assistant shew that in no district are these ordets really carried out. Such ans inspection can easily be completed by a single officer in one day, and four Gazetted Officers working for five days each year could complete the inspection of all the kanungos in a district. If this be considered impossible the inspection of even one kanungo in each tabsil would to something to stimulate a lethargic body, especially, if they knew that the results of the inspections would be taken into consideration in making. promotions. The work of sadar kanungos shews more energy and initiative. . Their touring is on the whole up to the standard required and their work compares favourably with that of all other revenue officials. It is due to their efforts that revenue werk is still kept up to the mark. To this the sadar knnungo, Montgonery, seems to be an exception. The keenness and efficienty of sadar kanungos may partly be attributed to the fact that a capable' sadur knningo has a verv good chance of rising to be a Tahsildiar. It is the lack of any outlet for ambition that dulls the faculties of the field kanungo.
16. Apart from its special duties in connectiori with land administration, the land revenue staff performs a number Othor lditien of the Land Remenno staft. of miscellaneous duties which' are not the concern of any special department. This year it. carried out the cattle and wages censuses quietly and efficiently and it is now engaged in election work. In some districts, Amritsar for example, it gives taluable help in political work. Its loyalty is undoubted. It is to its credit that it has remained quite aloof from political agitation. In the whole Trovime nily one office kanungo in the Amritsar district was warned for taking part in the political meetings. All these facts must be taken inte coast.
sideration when any proposal is made for the reduction of land revenue staff in the interests of economy.
17. The safe preservation of the land records of the Province is as important as their accuracy. In districts where new Record Rooms have been recently made accommodation is adequate, but in many districts

## Accommodation for revenue reeorda.

 where the Record Rooms are ofects are particularly noticeable in four districts of the Ambala division, i.e.; Ambala, Karnal, Gurgaon and Hissar. Probably it is for this reason that the oldest records in these districts, which are made on Sialkoti paper, have become worm-eaten. This appears to be due rather to the cramped accommodation than to the quality of paper on which they are written as in the Amritsar district where the same paper was used and where accommodation is adequate no such damage has ensued. In the above-mentioned districts the extent of the damage has been such that it is found neressary to have the records recopied and proposals have been submitted for a grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum to get recopying completed in five years. In addition to this, proposals have been made for Rs. 5,000 per annum for four years to provide additional space in these Record Rooms. These proposals however only deal with the Ambala Division and though other divisions are in better order, the accommodation in several districts is still inadequate. The difficulty lies in the fact that little attention is paid to inspection notes pointing out the necessity for additional accommodation or ventilation. Moreover, recommendations must be limited by the grants that Government would be prepared to make, and this the inspecting officer is not always in a position to judge. He may for example, press for a new Record Room, where a proposal for the extension of the old one would be more likely to meet with a favourable reception. The question seems to be one which should be treated for the Province as a whole. Eighteen months suffice for the complete inspection of the whole Province by the Director of Land Records and his Personal Assistant. On the completion of such an inspecting round proposals might be made as to the improvements required in the accommodation of revenue records. With estimates of the cost required and the relative urgency of the different proposals it would then be possible for the Financial Commissioner to work out a scheme for necessarv improvements, taking into consideration the grant which Government would be prepared to give for the purpose.18. The checking of girdawari by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars has improved during the last three vears though these officers have generally neglected to check
Map torrection. tatimma shajras.* Special proposals have now been sanctioned, by which the checking of these supplementary maps should be made on the spot in every case. To enable the inspection officers to verify that this work is actuallv being carried out, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars will be required to record in their diaries the number of times they have actually made such checks.
19. One of the most important branches of revenue work is mutation. Unless mutations are kept up to date litigation and often violent crime, ensues from the en-
strengthen their right by taking possession of

## Matation work.

 deavours made by parties to strengthen their right by taking possession ofland ahov which their claims conflict. There is a certain tendency to minimise the value of efficient revenne as compared with political or criminal work. But political agitation and violent crime may be only the outward symptoms of a disease which had its origin in delaved or perverse decisions in mutation or partition cases. 'Again the utility of registration procedure for effecting transfers in landed property is very much diminished by the fact that no action is often taken on registration memoranda for a long time. Consequently the opinion has grown in raany districts (narticnlarlv in the south-east of the Punjab) that transfers can be more satisfartorily effected by means of a mutation which is written up immediately than by the relatively complicated regis-

[^13]tration procedure followed by the still more lengthy delays in incorporation in the revenue records. Mutations are also delayed by failure to reply promptly to interrogatories. No check seems to be exercised in districts as to whether Tahsildars are promptly replying to interrogatories from other tahsils. The only interest in these interrogatories is taken by the interrogating tahsil. 1 found on my inspections that no one seems in the least interested in replying to such interrogatories. The rule moreover given in paragraph 3 of Standing Order No. 23 by which mutation should be effected within three months, if no reply is received to interrogatories is ignored. Mutation arrears are particularly excessive in Sialkot $(15,685)$ and Hoshiarpur $(16,707)$. These arrears are especially unsatisfactory in view of the fact that an extra Naib-Tahsildar was posted in each of these districts for the special purpose of clearing off arrears. The fact that there are small holdings in these districts explains these arrears though it does not excuse them. Some districts tend to excuse slackness in the disposal of mutations as of other revenue work on the ground that travelling allowance for revenue officers has been restricted. There is some truth in this allegation but its force has been greatly exaggerated. I found on investigating this point in several districts that touring officers take no trouble to so arrange their tours as to visit a maximum number of places at the least cost to Government. One Gazetted Officer in three or four long journeys disposed of all his monthly allotment for travelling allowance and then complained that he was unable to do more. 'A special procedure designed to expedite the disposal of mutations relating to consolidation of holdings in the districts of Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat was ordered by the Financial Commissioner," but the inspection of Gujrat shows that these orders had not been complied with in that district.
20. That Collectors and their Assistants have now less time for revenue work is indicated by the diminishing number
of observations recorded in Abstract Village

## Village Note-Hooke.

Note Books. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, who takes a keen interest
in practical revenue work recorded 171 notes ; but with a few other exceptions this work was entirely neglected by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. Village Note-Books and circle note-books are however generally kept up to date. Sub-Divisional Officers do not seem to remember that they are the Revenue Assistants of their Sub-Divisions and their revenue work is reported to be below the standrad of that of Revenue Assistants.
21. The delay in the disposal of partition cases is particularly to be deprecated. In Hoshiarpur, Gujranwala and
Dera Ghazi Khan the pending file reaches 228 ,

## Partition work in arreart.

 201 and 231 , respectively, and in many other districts it has reached an un-reasonable figure. Delays in disposal of partition files are generally far more due to the negligence of Gazetted Officers than to that of the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The former often delay such cases by endeavouring to collect at head-quarters the numerous shareholders of a holding sitnated on the outskirts of the distpict. Such cases could generally be very expeditiously disposed of if the Gazetted Officers went with the Tahsildar and devoted two or three hours on the spot to the points raised by the parties. Very few officers avail themselves of the powers under section 117 of the Land Revenue Act, and the procedure described in paragraph 8 of Standing Order No. 27 by which they are enabled to deal themselves as a Civil Court with objections raised on the ground of dispute as to civil rights in the land. These powers are given with the intention of enabling 1st grade Assistant Collectors to dispose epeedily of a partition case, and it is very unfortunate that most of them generally neglect to use these powers through fear of falling into some technical error in procedure.
22. In the session of 1922-23 of the Legislative Council a resolution was passed recommending the amalgamation of
 the Canal Revenue and Land Revenue staffs in the Punjab British Territory irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. A preliminary meeting to diacuss the question was held under the presidency of the Financial Commissioner. Details were left to be worked out by another committee of
which the Commissioner, Ambala, was President and the Director of Land Records was Secretary, After the last meeting which was held on the 10th September, this Committee submitted a report to the Financial Commissioner. It was proposed that certain steps should be taken immediately to post efficient Land Revenue officers to the areas affected. A transitional period was then recommended from the 1st January to the 30th June at the commencement of which the whole Canal Revenue stafi should be transferred and come uuder the orders of the Civil Department. It was considered that this transitional period would enable Deputy Commissioners to gain experience of inspection work. Steps had already been taken for the mutual instructions of Canal and Land Revenue patuaris. It was proposed that all such paturaris should pass a qualifying examination in the work of the other branch not later than the 30th June. At the end of the transitional period permanent arrangements would be made for the reduction of the combined staff of patwaris by absorbing patwaris rendered superfluous by the scheme in vacancies occurring throughont the Division. Similar proposals were made for the absorption of Canal munshis amongst kanungos and of zilladars amongst Naib-Tahsildars. Proposals were also made for grading Canal patwaris in proportion to their present pay. The bonus system* would remain during the transitional period after which it would be seen whether it could be worked satisfactorily by the Revenue staff. It was recommended that one Deputy Collector per district should be left as a technical expert adviser to the Deputy Commissioner on irrigation matters. The proposals also dealt with the regulation of water supply and the giving of timely information on this subject to the district staff. Proposals were also made as to which of the forms of both the departments should be continued and as to the officials who should be responsible for their up-keep. Detailed instructions were drawn up for the patwaris of both the staffs and it was recommended that the method for mutual training actually in force in the various districts should be continued, leaving standard regulations on the subject to be prepared if necessary when the per ind of transition was completed.
23. The work of the Land Records Department may be briefly defined as the supervision of the staff respon$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sumpary. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { as the supervision of the staff respon- } \\ \text { sible for the acurate maintenance and }\end{array} \\ \text { preservation of land records. } \\ \text { In addition to land revenue work properly so- }\end{array}$ called this staff is now expected to assist in a number of miscellaneous duties which demand an increasingly high standard of intelligence. Higher educational qualifications for both patwaris and kanunqos are therefore necessary, and the ideal to aim at would seem to be a Middle-passed standard for patwaris and an Entrance-passed standard for kanungos. If a sufficient number of Entrance-passed patwaris could be obtained the raison d'être of the direct Entrance-passed nominee for kanungoship would disappear. The difficulty in obtaining properly qualified candidates for these posts would seem to lie rather in a lack of openings for subsequent promotion than in any inadequacy of the present pay. The work of sadar kanungos whose claims to promotion are generally recognised shews keenness and intelligerice, and it is by their supervision that the high standard of revenue records is maintained. The amalgamation of settlement and district kanungo staffs has enabled arrangements to be made for the sudden call for the staff for the Bhakkar, Attock. Gujranwala and Sheikhupura Settlements. Proposals have been made and are now under consideration for the amalgamation of the Canal Revenue with the Land Revenue Staff on the Western Jumna Canal. In the building of patwarkhanas construction has outrun repair. The expendture of a lakh on special repairs would afford accommodation for half the patwaris in the Province. Further construction seems undesirable for the present. The generally high standard of revenue work is somewhat marred by the chronic state of arrears into which mutation and partition work has been allowed to fall in some districts. While defects of this nature remain it seems unnecessary to expect a meticulous arcuracy on minor points, and it is to the former that attention is now mainly being devoted.
H. K. TREVASKIS,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

[^14]
## QUNNQUENKIAL RETURN.

FORM No. 1.
TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD
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FORM No. II.
STATEMENT SHOWING THF EDICATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PATWARIS AND PATWAE CANDIDATES AND PI'NISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS OF PATWARIS FOR THE YEAB ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER $10 z 3$.



Statement showing the working of the land recoro


No. IV.
AgENCY DURING IHE YEdR ENDING 30th St PTEMBER 1f2s


FORM NO. V.
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FUR THR YEAR ENDING 30tu SEITFMBER 10ys.


Punjab Land Revenue Report for 1920-21.

## Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Gwormment Pabileations.



## REPORT

# LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION 

OF TH:

## PUNJAB

foB tien

Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1921.


Lahore:


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# Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council in the Department: of Revenue (Revenue) No.13387, dated 21st April 1922. 

## READ-

The Anonal Report on the Land Adminigtration of the Punjab, for the Year ending 30th September 1921, forwarded with letter No. 491-53 N.1., 's'ed lst April 1922, from the Senier Secretary to the Finsacial Commissionern, Punjab.
The climatic history of the year under review is one of almost unreliered gloom, and the effect of adverse seasonal conditions on agriculture was naturally deeply marked. Soanty winter rains in the first four months of 1920 were followed by a weak monsoon, unevenly distributed, and a completely rainless period from October to December. The light rains that fell in parts of the Province in January and February 1921 were quite insufficient to redeem the situation, and were followed by a second almost rainless period up to the end of $A$ pril. The monsoon rainfall was actually 43 per cent. below normal, and failed almost completely in the month of September, when rain is most beneficial. High percentages of crop failure are reported; and in ons distrist, Hissar, the failed ares amounted in the kharif to 82 per cent. of the sown area. The rabi harvest ohews a total failed area amounting to 25 per cent. of the sown area, which was itself 28 per cent. below normal. Two bad harvests resulted in an unprecedented rise in the prices of food grains. The high prices were no doubt stimulated by holding up in the villages in the hope of a farther rise ; but the main cause may be traced to a genvine shortage of supply. The scarcity of fodder necessitated special relief measures, and the mortality among cattle was heavy in the unirrigated districts.
2. The amount of fixed revenue suspended was inevitably large, and amounted to almost 80 lakhs out of a total demand of 240 lakhs. The total under suspension rose from 13.29 lakhs at the opening of the year to $41 \cdot 20$ lakhs at the close. The district of Gurgaon alone has the large balance of 1314 lakhs under suspension The fall in the collections of fluctuating land revenue is not 80 marked; a sum of 14792 lakhs having been received this year against 155.68 lakhs last year. In view of the seasnal conditions this relatively small decrease is a remarkable tribute to the efficient working of the canals. The collections of "ether land revenue" fell by 24 lakhs, a reault which is mainly due to a large decrease of 17 lakhs under the head of sale-proceeds of waste lands. Nineteen new jagirs were granted to non-official gentlemen in recognition of valuable assistance offered to the administration. It is noteworthy that two land. revenue muafis were confiscated from holders convieted of sedition; and a further confiscation of a large assignment was contemplated, but orders were reviewed on the receipt of an apology from the assignee.
3. The rise in the number of coercive processes $f$ or the colleotion of land revenue is mainly attributable to the instance of lambardars, who were forced to call for such aotion in 1,400 more cases than in the proceding year. This is a matter which it is impossible to view with unconcern, and in the Lahore Division it is traced to the waning influence of the headmen of villages. Any tendency to undermine this influence will require to be carefully watched; but on the whole, in view of the prevailing unrest and general economic stress, the figures for the year are not alarming and may be takon as an indication that the necessary suspencions were duly and promplly sanctioned. It is hoped that the new Panchayat Aot, with its elected village council and Sarpanch, will assiet, and not hinder the headmen in their responsible task of revenue collection.

One of the few bright apots in an otherwise somewhat gloomy record is to be found in the continued increase in the popularity of payment of land revenue by money order. 27.27 lakhs were paid in this manner against $10 \cdot 77$ lakhe last year, in spite of the large sums suspended out of the year's demand. It is indeed reported from some districts that recourse
to this system would be even more popular were it not that the revenue payer bas to encounter the same difficulties in his dealings with postal officials as beset him under the old system at the rahsil. But on the whole the Governor in Council is inclined to endorse the view of the Financial Commissioners that much has been done in recent years to render payment easy and cheap to those who are willing to take advantage of the new facilities. Payment by means of insured currency notes is on the other hand decreasing in popularity owing to lack of confidence in the registered cover.
4. Reassessment work was started in November 1921 in the Jhang Colony area and the Lower Jhelum Colony tract in the Shabpur District. Although the time of the actual undertaking of settlement operations falle outside the period under review, the matter calls for comment in riew of the discussions thereon in the Legislative Courcil, where considerable opposition was offered to the inclusion of the necessary provision in the budget. In deference to the vjews expressed in council the establishments have been very severely restricted - a policy which, admirable in itself, will demand closer attention from Revenue officers in the periods intervening between settlements to ensure that the essential records, on which reassessment depends, are accurately maintained by the permanent staff. In this connection may be noted the complaint of the Commissioner of Lahore that the altention of district officers is continually diverted from revenue matters to the political problems of the hour. Those who have interest in land will be the first to suffer in this matter.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the five districts of Multan, Hisear, Montgomery, Lyailpur and Muzaffargarh. Operations were completed in Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan. The work on the Multau settlement has been carried out with commendable punctuality and economy, and has resulted in a moderate enhancement of some 5 lakhs or 82 per cent. on the previous assessment. The Punjab Riverain Survey pariy bas completed useful work on the Sutlej and Chenab rivers in connection with the Multan, Muzaffargarh and Montgomery settlemente, while the Sind Sagar party has completed the 100 -acre reetangulation work in connection with the Thal project. Sub-rectangalation work by a revenue staff in the Thal was continued during the field season of the year.
5. The appointment of a Drainage Engineer has added considerably to the effeotive working of the Drainage Board, whose functions have an important bearing on the public health in rural and urban areas, as well as on the improvement of agriculture by measures designed to remedy the evil of waterlogging. During the year the Board was engaged on a number of important schemes, the most intercsting of which are perhaps those of the Hudiara and Sarusti Nullahs The former project is entimated to cost, some 17 lakhs, and has subsequently been submitted for the administrative approval of Government. This project is designed to secure the drainage of the country. intervening between Labore and Amritsar and to improve the health of the latter city. The results of investigations into the possibility of water-proofirg canal beds with aspealt promise to be of considerable value, as the problem of waterlogging is serious in certain districts.

The Board of Economic Enquiry lias continued its researches into family budgets and the ecenowic conditions of agriculture. A feature of the year's working was the communication of all prcceedings to the Press, and to bodies interested in economics throughout India. The Board is watching with the greatest interest what promises to be a live movement of great valus throughout the Puojab, the consolidation of holdings inaagurated by the Registrar of co-operative Societies. Results of some moment have already been effected by a small staff working in selected areas, and have been published in detail by the Department. The possibitities of this reform are far reacbing from the land administration point of riew, and if the early promise is fulfiled it may alter the agricultural outlook of the l'rovince in no. small degree,
6. The working of perenuial canals saved a bad year from becoming diastrons and in the light of this experimice it may le said with come contidence that the irrigation system has made it very uniticly that famine
conditions will ever recur in the Prorince. The decreace in area matured on lands.watered by the perennial canals was very small despite the fact that the water supply was seriously lowered by deficienoy of snow and rainfall in the Himalayas. The results testify to the efficient management of supply by rotation, which was a marked feature of the year's working. The inundation canala naturally suffered more severely from the unfavourable conditions that existed in the hills, but the area irrigated in the Muzafiargarh District from the Induis and Chenab Canals exceeded that of the previous year, and although the results of irrigation from inundation canals were generally much below normal, they contributed greatly to alleviate the stuation.
7. One of the most remarkable features in the year's administration is to be found in the working of the two Loans Acts. Cultivators made use of the facilities offered by the Agriculturists Loans Act in an unprecedented degree; and there ean be no doubt that the 35 lakhs adranoed for the purchase of bullookss and seed-grains will prove to be a determining factor in the return to normal conditions with the aid of the favourable monsoon of 1921. Without this aidrecovery after a period of drought must re a long and toilsome task, however helpful the seasons may be: District Officers are to be congratulated on the energy. with which the provisions of the att were applied.
8. The reclamation of the Punjab Siwaliks, and the reaforestation of rot dissimilar areas of low hills and ravines in other parts of the Provinoe, is an uphill task but one in which it is hoped that a policy of patience will be crowned with success. As a result of the discussions in the Legislative Council, mentioned in last year's report, it has been decided to concentrate on an intensive policy; and to treat two small areas at each end of the range by way of demonstrating to the villagers the benefits of reaffiorestation and elosure. It is intended that all extension of these operations in the Ambala District should depend on negotiations with the people ; and in order to popularize the scheme an agreement has been made with villagers that they shall receive one-half of the ralue of the produce, after deducting the cost of up-keep. It is believed that a few years' intensive labour will suffice to eonvince both legislature and people of the value of reclamation and that by these means opposition will be, orercome a $_{\text {a }}$ and the people induced to act energetically in their own interest.
9. A simultaneous decrease of the area nuder mortgage and increase of mortgage debt is again observable. There is probably little cause for alarm over the increase in the debt figures; as may be deduced from the Financial Commissioner's remark that the Ferozepore Districts, which has the largest mortgage debt, is undoubtedly one of the most prosperous districte in the Province. There would appear to be considerable ground for believing that indebtedness varies with the facility for getting credit and that the better the security the greater will be the volume of debt, though not by any means that of poverty. This form of debt is most prevslent in the central Punjab, and it is suggested that it may be largely conneeted with the migratory habits of the centrad Punjabi, who is naturally inclined to borrow oapital before setting out in search oi a new home. Morenver a large portion of mortgage debt is owed by agriculturists to agriculturista, and is frequently in the form prescribed by the Punjab Alienation of Land Aot, which secures reversion of his property to the mortgagor after twenty years. On this, as on so many matter that engage the attention of those responsible for the agricultural welfare of the Province, it is hoped that fresh light will be thrown by the continued researches of the Board of Eoonomic Enquiry in conjunction with the Co-operative Department, who are intimately in touch with the life and needs of the poople: Meanwhile the outstanding features of the past year, so far as trausfors of land are concerned, are a deorease in the area sold as compared with the previous year and a large nett decrease is the area under mortgage. Considering the agricultural cunditions of the year these results are most satisfactory.
10. The average price of cultivated land has risen still higlier, and now stands at a fresh record figure of Rs. 345 per acre. This represents for the Province as a whole 245 yenrs purchase of the land revenue, which clearly indicates the lightness of the assegsment. Mortgage values tell
a cimilar tale. In areas where crop have uncoeeded in any degres a yelt of scaroity is bound to bring a measure of prosperity to the oultivator, se' result of the very high pricee which are given for thoee orope whioh have been reaped. It is obvious that the Punjabi as a whole atill believes that land is a good inveatment.
11. The amount of revenue work put through during the year shewe an improvement in spite of all the distractions of elections, consus, and politios, The most interesting feature in this respect is a marked deorease in the. number of institutions of oases under the Punjab. Alienation of Iand Aot, attributable possibly to a realization of the futility of evasion. Generally it may be said that the number of disposals reflects oredit on' Revenue Offcers, Who have not permitted other duties to interfere with their revenue wort. The Governor in Council has once more to acknowledge the servioes of the Financial Commissioners who despito many changes of office rendered that unfailing assistance to the administration on which the Province has learned to count.

The Governor in Council has more especially to record his obligations to Sir Patrick Fagan, who has recently left India after holding the post of Firancial Commissioner for more than six years. His wide experience, his unremitting industry, his sure grasp of revenue principles, and his unfailing sincerity of purpose have con bined to hocord him a name which will be long remembered in the history of the Revenue Administration of the Province. There has seldom been any Financial Commissioner even among the many dittinguished occupants of the post, who has been more thoroughly honoured and respected than Sir Patriok Fagan and the Punjab is losing in him a very valuable jublic servant who cannot be easily replaced;

Order.-Ordered that a copy of the above review be formarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Oommissionern, Punjab, for information and guidanee, also that it be published in the Punjab Government Gazette and circulated with the report as usugl.

By order of the Goverzor in Council,<br>D. J. BOYD,<br>Hevenue Secretary to Government, Iunjat.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. 491-b3-N.-1. } \\
& \text { Einancial Comansioners' Opyion ! } \\
& \text { Lahore, dated 18th March 1922. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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# M. S. LEIGH, Esq., O.B.Ei, I.C.S., <br> Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, 

Punjab,

To
THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.
H. A. Casson, Esq., C.S.I, I.C.S.,


## SIr,

I ay direoted to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjah for the Agricultural year ending 30th Septem* ber 1921.
2. The charge of the office of Financial Oomfnissioners was held by the following officers for the period noted:-

Mr. H. A. Casson, O.S.I. ...- 1st October 1920 to 8th November 1920.
Sir Patrick Fagan, K.C.I.E. ... 9th November 1920 to 30th September 1921.
Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., O.S.I. 1st October 1920 to 2nd January 1921.

Mr. O. J. Hallifax, O.B.E. ... 3rd January to 25th January 1921.

Mr. H. A. Oassan, O.S.I. ... 26th January 1921 to 20th April 1921.

Mr. C. M. King: O.I.E. ... 17th May 1921 to 30th Septem1921.
3. I am to explain that the delay in submission of the report is due to the late completion of the figures for mortgage-debt given in paragraph 29.

I have the honour to be,<br>Srr,<br>Your mont obedient eorvant,<br>M. S. LEIGH,<br>Senior Seeretary to the Finanoial Commissionera, Punjab.

# Annual Report 

## ON THE

# Land Revenue Administration 

OP TEI

## Punjab

FOR TEE

Agricultural year ending 30th September 1921.

1. Climatic conditions were decidedly more unfavourable in the year

Gonemil summary of agricoltaral con: dition. under report than in the preceding year. Except in and near the hills rainfall was scanty in the first four months of 1920, and the sowings of opne and cotton were restricted. In May, however, the rainfall was generally sbove normal; both these crops were considerably benefitted and cotton sowings were increased. The monsoon set in in the latter portion of June and gave a fair amount of rain in parts of the south-east and in some montare' and sub-montane districts, but little elsewhere. It was very weak in July and August and practically failed to penetrate the SouthWestern districts, the total rainfall of these months being below normal in almost all parts of the Province. In September also rainfall was in defect almost everywhere. The total rainfall of the Punjab from June to September was 43 per cent. below normal ; October, November and Necember were rainless. The result was that autumn orops were considerably damaged. The total kharif sown area was $11 \cdot 27$ million aores (about 4 per cent. above the normal and 6 per cent. below the preceding year): the failed area was 36 per cent. of the sown area against 17 per cent. in 1919 and a normal of 21 percent. Percentages of crop failure were very high in Hissar (82), Jhelum (80), Attock (69) and Rawalpindi (63).

A comparatively small area could be sown with spring crops owing to insufficiancy of moisture for sowing. Light rain fell in a few parts of the Province in the 2nd and 3rd weeks of January and the beginning of February, but this was quite insufficient especially for un-irrigated crops. There was no rain during the remainder of February and the whole of March, with the result that the spring crops, especially unirrigated, were severely damaged. In the latter month some damage was also done by hot winds. Except for some light and scattered showers April remained dry and harvesting operations were consequently not appreciably, interfered with. The total area sown in the Rabi was $13 \cdot 23$ milion acres (about 26 per cent. below the normal and 23 per cent. below the preceding year) : the failed area was 25 per cent. against 10 per cent. in 1480 and a normal of 14 per cent. Percentages of crop failure were very high in Jhelum (69), Rawalpindi (64), Attock (63), Kangra (52) and Simia (51).

The total areas sown and matured for the year were 24.6 and 17.2 million against 292 and $25 \cdot 4$ million in $1919-20$ and a normal of 28.9 and 24.1 million acres, respectively. Sowings were markedly below normal in Hisaar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Jhelum and Attock. Only in Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Montgomery was the normal ares exceeded. In the case of important crops the total oulturns were below normal, for rice ( 2 per oent.), maize ( 10 per cent.), sugarcane ( 4 per cent.), wheat ( 27 per cent.) barley ( 69 per cent.) and gram ( 60 per cent.) ; and above normal for Jawa, ( 10 per cent.), cotton ( 6 ; per cent.) and rabi oileeed ( 58 per cent.).

As a result of two poor harvests, the prices of all the principal orops, exe ept rapeseed and cotton, were higher in the year under report than in the pre-
ceding year. The most remarkable increases occurred in the average pricos of wheat, barley, gram and raw sugar, which rose from Re. 4-15-0, Re. 3.11-0, Rs. 4-13-0 and Rs. 7-9-0 per maund to Rs. 6-10-0, Rs. 4-15-0, Re. 6.5.0 and Rs. 9.1 .0 per maund, respectively. On the other hand the average price of cotton fell from Rs. 13-5-0 to Re. 8-7-0 per maund. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in. the expcrt from the Prorince of wheat, gram and rice and a decrease in the export of Javar, Bajra and cotton. Sugar was imported to a emaller extent than in the preceding year. Stocks of food-grains were reported to be generally insuffioient at the end of the year. In some districts they were being held up in the hope of a rise in price.

Throughout the first half of 1921 there was a very severe soarcity of fodder in all except the perennially irrigated parts of the Province, and a considerable number of cattle sucoumbed to this and to discose.
2. The total demand of the year for Fired Land Revenue was Fixed Land Revatae. Staremente 7 VI VI and FII. Rs $239 \cdot 57$ lakhs. Of this Rs. 207.27, or $86 \cdot 5$ per cent., was collected, $2 \cdot 93$ lakhs being irrecoverable. The amount suspended was Rs. $29 \cdot 96$ lakhs, of which Rs. $1,03,000$ were collected, leaving a net balarce of Rs. 25.92 for suspensions actually allowed during the year. The year opened with Rs, 1329 lakhs under sutpension from previous years ; of this Rs 32,000 were remitted and Rs. 69,000 collected, leaving Rs. $32 \cdot 28$ lakhs still under suspension at the and of the year. The demand as compared with the figures for the previous year shows an increase under various heads amounting to Rs. $3 \cdot 32$ lakhs, of which Rs $2 \cdot 80$ lakhs were due to progressive assessments. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. $3 \cdot 14$ lakhs, of which Rs. 2.32 lakhs were due to the substitution of a fluctuating for a fixed assessment in wells on the Multan district. The items of Rs. 1,471 under the heads of "territorial transfer" are due to the re-transfer of some villages from the Sheikhupura to the Lahore district. Of the total amount of land revenue suspended Rs, 10.62 lakhs were suspended out of the kharif instalment and Rs. $19 \cdot 34$ lakhs out of the rabi instalment. The total amount suspended was unusually, but inevitably, large. The districts in which it was found necessary to grant euspensions most freely were Jhalum (Rs. $5 \cdot 36$ lakhs), Gurgaon (Rs. 4.96 lakhs). Hissar (Rs. 4.42 lakhs), Attock (Rs. 3.80 lakhs) and Sialkot (Rs. 3.44 lakhs). In Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura only were suspensions unnecessary ; in Montgomery, Multan, Jullundur and Gujranwala they were inconsiderable; but in all other districta they were granted to an appreciable extent. In view of the character of the season collections were on the whole satisfactory. From Gujranwala it is reported that the delay in payment of land revenue is due to the fact that lambardars usually credit the land revenue at the same time as canal revenue for which a later date has been prescribed. The Financial Commissioner will consider the feasibility of making the two payments concurrent if proposals are received officially. . Nearly Rs. 45,00 ; of the total provincial demand remained unsuspended or unrenitted at the end of the year. The irrecoverable amount, viz., Rs. 2.93 lakhs, is chiefly made up of sums remitted as rewards for War services, new Jagirs, diluvion losses and remissions of assessment on wells fallen out of use. The total amount of land revenue remaining under suspension at the close of the year was Rs. $41 \cdot 20$ lakhs against Res. $13 \cdot 29$ lakhs last year. The districts showing the largest balances noder suspension being Gurgaon Rs. $13 \cdot 14$ lakhs, Jhelum Rs. 5.93 lakhs, Attock Rs. 4.43 lakhs, Hisear his. 146 lakhs, Sialkot Rs. $3 \cdot 09$ lakhs, Rohtsk Rs. 2.07 lakhs and Shahpur Rs. 190 lakhs. Gurgaon will continue to receive careful attention.
3. Owing to low supplies in rivers, thers was a net increase by Allarion and Dilarion alluvion in the cultivated area of 11,054 acres Smatement 1x.
against a decrease of 3,300 acres last year.
This increase comprises of a net gain of 10,816 acres on account of rivers, 255 acres due to minor streams and a loss of 17 acres for cios. During the year an area of 35,899 acres or riverain land was newly assessod at a sum of Rs. 21,47 ? while on 24,845 acres. which were washed away, the assessment amounting to Rs. $23,6 \hat{0} 4$ was remitted. The revenue was onhanced by Rs. 14,477 on 15,988 acres and reduced by Rs. 6,730 on 8,120 acreas. The nes gain to the fixed land revenue roll was Rs. 4,675 againtt a loss of $\mathrm{Re} .10,369$ last year.
4. The collections of true fuctuating land revenue have decreased from 155.62 lakhs last year to 147.82 lakbs this year. Considering the seasonal conditions, the difference is small The total demand assessed was collected

## Flootanting Land Revenat. Stetement VIII.

 with the exception of a balance of 1.82 lakhs. The outsfanding amount is excep-tionally large this year and is chiefly made vp of the Multan district balance where alone a sum of 1.39 lakhs has been shown as uncollected and out of this 1.12 lakhs are on account of well assessment which has been made subject to a fluctuating land revenue system in place of the fixed one during the year under report. The amount has since been suspended and it is expected that recovery will sonn be affected.
6. Collections of other land revenue fell from 65.32 lakhs last year to

Other 1 ard Ravepue.
Statement VIII, $41^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 6$ lakhs this year. The sale of proprietary rights in Government estates brought in 9 64 lakhs or a © 2 lakhe less than in the preceding year. The am unt is chiefly made up from sales in the Multan, Lahore, Lyallpur, Jhang and Shi ikhupura districts where they brought in Re. $5 \cdot 80.1 \cdot 67,1 \cdot 9$ lakhs, 45,000 , and 28,000 respectively. Ea'e-proceeds of waste iand realized 16.30 lakhs or 17.29 lakhs less than in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 15.55 lakhs were collected in the districts of Montgomery and Iyallpur alnne, the former bringing in 12.02 lakhe by sale of Lower Bari Dosb Colony lands and the latter 353 lakhs. The remainder is composed of amall amonnts, from, Multan, St eikhupura, Shahpur, Lahore, Gujrat, Muzaffargarh and Gljrankala districis. Collections from rents of lands lessed for temporary cultiva ion was 7.46 lah hs against 10.48 lakhe in the precedir $g$ yeur. The largest sum, oi $\varepsilon_{4} 7$ lakh, on this account was received in Montgomery alone while Multan this year collected only Rs. 7000 , as against 1.35 lakbs last year. Under "Tirni", "Cther items" and "Haq-ul-Tahsil" there has been a snall decrease under the figures of last year of Rs. $4,500,6,600$ and 200 respectively. In the case of Tirni the decreases occurin almost all the districts having this source of income and the decrease as compared with the last year's figures would have been considerably greater but for the Kangra district where there has been an increase of Rs. 17,000 due to the transfer of certain forests to the Civil Department. The amount recovered as cost of settlement from assignees has riser. from Rs 15,000 last year to 34,000 this year. The jncrease is mainly due to Ambala where ettlemert operations came to a close in the preciding year. Recoveries on account of acreage rate for canal survey and demarcations (land revenue shares) fell from Ms. 13,000 last year to Ks. 1,000 this year. The decrease is due to the Shahpur district where under this head nearly Rs, 13,000 were collected last year against only 700 this year. Receipts from royalties on Kankar and Coal show an increase of Re. 10,000 this year. The inerease is chiefly reported from Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Gurgaon, Karnal and Hissar districts. In Jhelum the increase is mainly due to the royalty on cosl, the output of which was 47,600 tons against $£ 6,000$ tnns last year. In this district fresh applications for prospecting licenses and leases for coal and mineral oil were received during the year and are under consideration. Two prospecting licenses were fully executed during the year under report.

The uncollected balance of other land revenue for the whole Province at the end of the year was 1 lakh. The largeat amount was due from Sheikhupura (Rs. 38,700 ), the main items being Rs, 35,000 on account of sale of Government lands and Rs. 3,600 on account of colony fines for breach of conditions.
6. Nineteen new jagirs, one of Re. 750, two of Re. 500 each, one of
I.and Roverue Amigumenta.

Statemest X. Rs. 400, fourteen of Rr. 250 each and one of Rs. 100 per annum have been granted to nonofficials by the Punjab Government for the financial year 1921-22 in recognition of conspicuous good services in recruiting for the armg, oher war efforts and valuable assistance to different departments of the administration. Eight grants of Rs. 600 per annum each and one grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum were granted by the orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, respectively, for distirguished military, political and other services rendered during the $W$ ar. An assignment of - land revenue, amounting to Rs, 1,00 a year, lapsed in the Jhelum district on account of the death of Sodhi Sher Singh of Haranpur. No other important jayire lapsed during the year. Tro land revenue muafis held by men. con-
ricted of sedition were confiscated by Government, and in snother case a large assignment would have been confiscated had not the assignee apologised for his disloyalty.

The total income enjoyed by the assignees was Rs. $35,38,979$ as com* pared with an average income of Rs. $33,39,226$ for the last 5 years. An increase of about Rs. 26,000 in the revenue assigned for private benefit against Rawalpindi is due to life muafie for War ser riees sanctioned by Government in 1919.

The revision of land revenue assignments of the Ders Ghaxi Khan district involving several complicated questions was completed during the year.
7. The total number of coercive processes issued this year was $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 2 1}$

Conselve procemes.
ganturmat XI as against 9,084 last year. The amount of arrears for which these procenges issued was 7.35 lakhs and of this $6 \cdot 60$ lakhs or 90 per cent. was oollected against 8.62 lakhs and 8.29 lakhs or 96 per cent. respeotively last year. Collections made after issue of processes amounted to 1.52 per cent. of the total collections made against 1.79 per cent. last year. Of the 10,621 processes 6,406 were for writs of demand and of the remaining 4,215 only 2,495 were execated. Of these 2,43 ; executions 1,848 were for arrest, 26 for imprisonment, 54 : for distress and 16 for sale of moveable property. The largest number of wartants for arrest were issued in the districta of Rohtak, Ambala, Lahore, Sheikhupura and the districts of Multan division (except Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh) ; but only in Lahore, Jhang, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan was it found necessary to execute a large number of warrants ; in those districts there were 406, 347, 448 and 102 executions respectively. As last year, and the year before last Gujranwala still shows the largest number (1.28) of actual execntions in cases of distress. There were no cases of direct management, farm or transfer. In addition to the above prooesses had to be issued in eight districts for recovery of canal water rates and for other demands not included in land revenue. In Hissar some difficulty was experienced in the colleotion of abiana owing to scarcity and migration. The total number of processes issued against lambardars was 3,162 against 8,049 last year and processes issued at the instance of lambardars were 1,459 against 6,085 last year. In the case of Lahore di ision the local officers attribute this increase to the waning influence of lambardars. In one village of Ambala, non-payment of revenue is attributed to threats of social boycott by the local Oongress Committee. In Jhang it is reported that there was a marked improvement in punctuality in spite of constant visits of non-cooperating lecturers. In the south-western portion of the Province a comparatively free resort to coercive processes is required so ss to maintain a fair standsrd of punctuality in the payment of land revenue. In Sheikhupura it is again reported that the default is chiefly due to enmity or spite. In view of the very unfavourable seasons; and the prevalence of unsettling theories, the Financial Commissioners regard the figures for the year as decidedly satisfactory, and as indicating that suspensions of the demand were generally sanctioned with commendable promptitude and liberality. The undermining of the lambardars' influence is of course a well-recognized plank in the platform of the urban extremist, and the tendency in this direction will need careful watching.
8. Four districts againgt 7 of the last year employed temporary

## Procest-merting Ritablisbment.

 assistance for short periods to serve coercive processes for recovery of land revenue at a cost of Re. 127-3-7 against Rs. 309. In all other distriots processes were served by the Tahsil peons.Only 13 districts have reported on the working of the system of serving revenue processes other than those for the recovery of land revenue through the post and the information received from most of these districts is meagre. In Ambala, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Montgomery, Ludhiana, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan the system is favourably reported on. In Muzaffargarh it seems to have been mis-applied to land revenue reoovery prooesses. In Karnal the report of this year repeats that of last year. In Hoshiarpur only 56 coercive processes were issued through the
post, of which 27 were complied with. The hilly trasts of the district are, no doubt, inaccossible and not well served by post offices, but there appears to be no good reason why the system should not be more extensively used in the plains. In Ferozepore it is fully appreciated: out of 2,788 processes sent by post only 294, were returned unserved. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the system has succeeded well and is free from almost all the undesirable features of service through the chaprasis. There was only one instance in which a notice which was returned unserved as "rejeeted" was alleged to have never been tendered for delivery to the addressee but to have been returned unserved in collusion with the plaintiff. In Montgomery out of 698 processus issued through post 412 were served. The Tahsildars exeroised very little discrimination in the issue of processes, but detailed instructions have now been issued by the Deputy Commissioner.
9. There were five settlements in progress during the year. In the

Pragrest is re-mesturement, revilion of recorde, atc.
Statemente XII and X:II. Sirsa tahsil the operations involved 325 estates with an area of $1,048,608$ acres. The announcement and distribution of the assessment are yet to be done. In the two Sutlej tahsils of the Montgomery district the work of measurement has been completed; 571,069 acres were re-measured during the year under report as sgainst 437,604 acros last year. Maps and records, respectively, of 38 ? and +47 villages were completed against 394 and 259 villages last year.- The whole of Pakpattan tahsil and part of Dipalpur tahsil were disposed of. The Assessment Report of the Pakpattan tahsil was received during the year, and orders of both Financial Commissioner and Government have since been passed. In Lyallpur no revision of records or re-measurement has been undertaken in the current settlemeat. In the Multan distriot the records of rights of 103 villages remaining over from the previous year had been completed by the end of March 1921. Though impeded by the Census the Settlement was completed with commendable punctuality. The Customary Law of the District and other miscellaneous works were completed by the Extra Assistant Settlement (Officer after the departure of Settlement OMficer on lea re. In the Muzaffargarh district the afea under settlement operations during the year was $1,175,722$ acres in 619 villagos. Re-m easurement and map correction have been carried out in 379,357 acres out of the above area. The maps and records of rights of $32 \pm$ and 288 villages, respectively, have been completed and finally attested. In the Dera Ghazi Khan district the operations (except for the writing of the Final Settlement Report which was postponed till the Settlement O@for's retura from leave) oame to a close on 19th February 1921. The English Rivaj-i-Am is in the press. the new records of the Dera Ghazi Khan town were completed and fled. The only matter in which orders are still awaited is the Mazari Kasurs.

Finel Sotigement Beporte.
10. No final settlement report was submitted to Government during the year.
11. The Multan eettlement was the only one which came to an end during the year. The settlement commenced on
 In meraprd wadination, oost wnd rovelte of sottlisenent opt stioni.
statomat XIII and XIP. 1st October 1917 and practioally olosed on 30th April 1321 after which little remained to be done. Operations thus lasted less than 4 years. which period was anticipated in the forecast report. The total cost was Re. 5,36,186 as against an estimate of Rs. $4,92, \dot{2} 20$. The excess was due to the measurement of the urban ares, the increase made during settlement in the salaries of every olass of official emplnyed and the great rise in the cost of all materials. Having regard to the extra charges involved, it may be claimed that operations have been carried through as economically as possible. The total cost will be met by the amount of the ultimate inorease of a single year's demand. The new total demand is Ra $21,57,647$ as compared with a forecast of Rs. 20 lakhs. The ultimate enhancement amounts to Ra . $5,18,337$, which is nearly 32 per cent. as compared with a theoretical rise of 71 per cent. on the basis of matured area and prices alone.
12. The forecast report of (1) the old villages of the Jhang district Fropomid tatre satilement Opuratioon. and of (2) the portion of the Lower Chenab Colony in that district were received and congidered by the Finanoial Commissioner. Government has accorded sanction to
the Financial Commissioner's proposals regarding the latter, and re-assessment operations have commenced in the Jhang Colony area from 22nd November 1921. The forecust report of the Lower Jhelum Colony tract in the Shahpur district was also received and Government's approval to the Financial Commissioner's proposals givan. Re-assessment work was started from'21st November 1921. In the case of th3 Chensb Circle of Shahpur it has been deoided that the Settlement Officer of the Lower Jhelum Cotony in that distriot should inspect the tract in the course of his operations and submit proposals for such limited revision of assessment and for such rectification of records as may be found necessary. In the case of both the districts mentioned, considerable opposition was offered by the Legislative Counoil ts the in: clusion of the necessary provision in the budget, and, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Meinbers, the establishments employed were very severely restricted.
13. The staff for the Sirsa settlement of the Hissar district, consisting of 1921. The only. work remaining to be done in 1922 consists of the anrouncement and distribution of the new demands, as to which orders are awaited. Settlement operations have been in full swing in the Montgomery, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh districts during the year under report. The complete staff sanctioned for the Dipalpur and Pakpattan tabsils of the Montgomery district has been working throughout the year. Re-assessment operations in the Jhang and Gugera Branch Circles of the Lyallpur district commenced from 1st Octover 1920 and the superior staff employed during the year was 1 Settlement Officer. 1 Extra Assistant Settlement. Officer, 2 Tahsildars, 8 Naib-Tahsildars, 10 Field and 8 Ofice Kanungos. In Multan district, the Settlement Officer having proceeded on leave in April 1921, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer with the help of a small staff dirposed of subsidiary business involved in winding up the settlement. The work of the staff throughout the year was satisfactory, and the settlement has afforded a good example of the deepatch with which record-revision and re-assessment are nowt carried out. In Muzaffargarh the operations began in October 1920 and the staff sanctioned for the year under report was 1 Settlement Officer, 1 Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, 2 Tabsildars, 15 Naib-Tahsildars and 57 Kanungos. The Settlement Officer did not arrive till March 19th 1921, and the work was greatly haniicapped by the makeshift arrangements involved in the interval. The district is remote and very unpopular, and the Settlement Officer has been hard put to it to keep his staff together.

In Dera Ghazi Khan, the Settlement Officer with a small office ataff, carried out subsidiary operations up to 19th February 1921.

It will be seen from the facts stated above that there is a marked tendency towards the cutting down of staff for field-work in connection with modern settlements. This is a development in the rigbt direction, provided that proper precantions are taken to ensure that the records and statistica, upon which assessments are based, are maintained in a state of sufficient accuracy by the permanent staff of districts.
14. The Puijab Riverain Eurrey party carried out work on the Sarrey. Sutlej and Chenab rivers in connection with the Muzaffargarh, Multan and Montgomery Settlements. They executed 189 linear and 225 square miles of main circuits with 3,373 linear and 526 square miles of minor traverse, and 323 theodolite stations of the former and 14,272 of the latter in 258 villuges were fixed in the ares under river action. They also demarcated with permanent markstones 363 corners of 121 squares in 375 squares miles on both banks of the Sutlej river in district Montgomery and Bahawalpur State to serve as bases for future survey and demarcation of boundaries and fields in the bed of the river. The Settlement Offizerg, Muzaffargarh and Montgomery, were supplied with 2,156 plotted and 649 boundary large scale mapping sheets and 374 -inch sheets. Besides these, 533 boundary large scale mapping sheets were partly. compiled in advance for the next season's work and 258 miscellaneous tracewere prepared, and all the traverse stations marked during the year were plotted on 33 inch sheets. The total expenditure of the party on the Rivers
ain Survey was Rs. $1,12,268$ The Riversin Party alan carried out surveys in Lahore City on behalf of the Sanitary Commissioner, and at Khaur, in Attock.

Topagraphical survey operations were continued under No 1 Party. (Northern Circie) of the Survey of Indiz which surveyed ap area of $5,4,3$ square miles on the 1 -inoh soale and 2,330 square milos on the lalf-inch scale covering portions of the Kangra district, Chamba, Mandi, Suket, and the Simla Hill States.

Rectangular survey in connection with the Sind Sagar Canal and Colonization Project was completed in February 1921 by the Sind Sagar Party with the assistance of a small revenue staff of a Naib-Tahsildar and 8 Kanungos, deputed for service with the party. The party subdivided 18 \& 4, CO -acre reotangles (partial and complete) into 4,736 100 -acre rectangles over an are.a oi 74) square miles in the Mianwali and Jhang districts. The whole projent contains 50,174 100-acre rectangles, covering 7,933.4 square miles. The total cost of the rectangulation has been Re. 7,88,733.

A party of the revenue stafif was again ongansd for the field season of 1920-21 under the oharge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to subdivide into $1(1)$-acre rectangles the 100 -aore reotangles laid down by the Survey Department in the Sind Sagar Thal. The tital number of 10 acre rectangles laid out and demarcated with stones uip to the close of the season under report was 140,490 out of which 10,610 had been demarcated before the cominencement of the season, leaving 129,880 as completed in the season. The averag.; number of Patwaris working was 40 per month and the average outturn por Patwari per month of actual field work was the laying out and demarcating of 561 ( 10 -acre) rectangles whioh compared very favourably with the estimated figures of 400 .

Rectangular survey operations in connection with the Nili Bar (Sutlej Valley) Canal and Colonization Project were commenced and carried on during the year by the Sind Sagar Party, with the assistance of the revenue staff which was transferred after the completion of the Sind Sagar rectangular survey. The Party sub-divided 86 2,400-scre reotangles (partial and complete) into 6,9:2 25 -acre rectangles over an area of $270 \cdot 4$ square miles in the Multan district and dumarcated 50 (partial and complete) 2,400 -acre rectangles in advance for suh-demaroation next field season. In addition to the above, triangulation operations for laying out on the ground the temporary marks near the corners of 2,400 -acre rectangles with a view to their location next field season were carried out by the party over an area of 6,473.5 square miles. The total cost of the party was Rs. $2,06,603$ during the year.
15. Four villages were re-transferred from the Sheikhupura to the Lahore district. The area in Miontgomery north of the 'Dhaya' was exoluded from the Dipulpur Bunadariot. tahsil and added to the Okara tahsil. a boundary dispute between the Montgomery district and the Bahawalpur Darbar was decided during the year.

## 16. Almost all districts report that the accommodation for revenue records is sufficient and that record rooms are well lighted and ventilate I. Rohtak and Karnal

 point out the need for more room : in the latter district it is proposed to provide this by substituting iron racks for the existing wooden almirabs. Steel racks have been provided in the record room at Simla. In Kangra the Settlement records of tahsils have been received in the Sadr Record Hoom and records of two tahsila and a part of a third tahsil have been arranged. There is still no Sadr revenue record room at Sialkot. The work of compiling the burnt reoords was finished in January 1922 and when the binding is Anished the records will be transferred to the Sadr. There are no funds to construct a record room at present but it is hoped to undertake the work in 1922-23 In Gujranwala the records are etill kept in tahsil offioes as the revenue record room at Sadr, destroyed in 1919, has not yet been cunstructed. The Sheikhupura records are also kept in tahsil offioes In Jhelum the record room has not yet been built; funds have reoently been- sanotioned and it is hoped the work will becompleted before the end of March 1922. In Multan the extenaion of, the accommodation seems to be necessary though the recorde are properly arranged and much of the room is occupied by settlement records. In Muzaffargarb the accommodation is suffioient for existing require:nents but with the commencement of gettlement operations there will be no room for the new settlement records. White ants are reported to be a nuisance in Muzaffargarb, and in Shahpur two volumes of records of rights of one village were attacked but no resl damage was done. The pest in Ludhiana mentioned in the last year's report still gives trouble, but steps are being taken to destroy it.

Destruction work is reported to be well in hand in almost every district. In Hissar it has fallen off somewhat. In Amritsar a deorease in destruction work is ascribed to such work baving been sufficiently done in previous years and to less work remaining to be acoomplished. In Multan the work is somewhat in arrears and requires to be pushed on.

I'he Copying Agencies continue to work sucoessfally every where except in one or two districts, snd income exceeds expenditure in practioally every district. The increased receipts reported by districts are due mainly to the rates for copying fees having been raised by 50 per cent. from the lat January 1921.

In Lahore the difficulty of recovering fees for copies sent by value-payable post which is pretty generally felt was parily remedied by enforcing payment in advance as far as possible. Steps are being taken to regularise the procedure. In Gujranwala the working of the Copying Agency appears to have been most unsatisfactory-there was delay in granting copies and the quality of the work was poor. The Head Examiner was dismissed but is appealing. In Shahpur the work was in bad condition and when efforts were being made to improve matters a burglary took place and most of the registers were stolen. Defalcations were discovered in the accounts and disciplinary action bad to be taken. The Deputy Commissioner puts down the difficulty of working to the emaliness of the imprest of the Oopying Agent. Owing to the increase in the scale of fees and expansion of the work the impreste originally eanctioned are now probably generally too low.

The accounts of practically all agencies have now been audited by the Examiner, Local Funde Accounts. During the current year the accounts of several agencies have been audited for a second time and an improvement in procedure and method of keeping the accounts is noticeable. Under the orders of the Financial Commissioner Oopy Examiners were appointed in each dietrict with effect from 1at Augast 1.221.

The scheme for making the contents of revenue records more readily accessible to litigants is reported to be working satisfactorily. It was extended to Revenue Courts in Hissar, Ferozepore, Hoshiarpar, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts in the middle of 192 ! and has now been so extended in all the districts of the Province except Simla. The scheme is better understond now and complaints of the abuse of the syetem are not so frequent. Gujranwala is the only district which states there is searcely a demand for the services of the special Kanango, but this is put down to there being no Sadr revenue record room, and Shahpur reports that the scheme resulted in a loss of income owing to the pay of the Kanungo having been increased.
17. Land and other revenue paid by money order amounted to 27.27 lakhs in 28 districts against 19.77 lukhs in 27
 is on the increase especially in villages situated at a distance from the head-
quarters of the tabsil or where communications are bad The question of abolishing commission-fee on Revenue Money Orders was referred to the Government of India in cinmequence of a Resolution of the Jegislative Council. The Post Office authorities have expressed their regret at being unahle to make the concession proposed. The districts in which the largest amounts were paid by Money Order were:-Karnal 6.93 lakhs, Ferozepore $3 \cdot 17$ lakhe, Jhang $2 \cdot 17$ lakhs, Sheikhup ura 2.05 lakhs and Gargaon 1.68 lakhs. Ayart from the amount paid by Money Order, revenue smounting to $\mathbf{6 . 0 3}$
lakhs was paid by currency notes sent insured through the post in 21 districts against 7.91 lakbs paid ly 23 district; last year. The districts in which the largest payments by means oi currency notes were made were:-Sheikhupura. 1778 lakhs, Sialkot 86,695, Gujrat 54,143, Lahore 52,212 and Gurgoon 48,39j• The reports of Hissar, A.mbala and Dera Ghazi Khan are silent on this point The reasons given in District Reports as to the comparative popularity of Money Order and Registered Oover as vehicles for revenue payment indicate that the latter, being the cheaper, is the more popular. provided that the revenue payer can obtain high value notes at their tace value, and also that he has confidence in the Post Office. Several districts report that the Registered C wer in considered risky. 'Some distriots suggust that the revenue payer would as soon deal with a Tahsil as with a Postal Official. at the Tahsil, much time is saved if payment can be made in high value notes.

In view of the large sums suspendel out of the year's demand the Financial Commissioner regards the net increase in payment through the Post Office as highly satisfactory. Complaints are received from various districts to the effoct that remittanoes are incomplete for want of arz-irsal or Chaukidars' and Patwaris' recuipts. The remedy was indioated in last year's report. In this matter, as in others, the Financial Commissioner has noticed a growing tenden yy on the part of District Officers to refer questions for orders, without. studying the orders which already exist

The system of collection of Land Revenue on successive fixed dates for each village on a regular roster is reported to have continued to work satisfactorily.

The practice adopted ir some districts where the Headquarters Tehsil is far from the Treasury, of keeping the Tahsil Accountant at the District Office during the season for payment of revenue is convenient and popular.

The aggregate effect of the foregoing remarks appears to the Financial Oommissioner to be that a great deal has been done in recent years to make the payment of Jand revenue both easy and oheap.

In paragraph 110 of their report the Clerical Fstablishment Committee sugrested a method for keeping village note-books up to date. This is found to work well.

The action taken by Government in regard to begar (forced labour) in Simla has been muoh appreciated by the $Z \mathrm{Zs}$ mindars of that district.

The system of having paid-contractors for the supply of comnodities to touring oflcors is yet in its infanoy and its working will be reported on in due course.

The district of Attook reports that the system of appointing salt-agents at the hoadquarters with branches in outlying tracts is working very well and has proved to be of great advantage to the public. The Commissioner of Lahore complains that District Offictre in his Division have to devote so much time to coping with 'political' occurrences that they cannot properly attend fo Revenue work.

The Drainage Board held three meetinga during the year under report. Mr. C. V. G. Soott of the Irrigstion Department, joined the Board as Drainage Engineer, ranking as a Superintending Engineer, on 10th March 1921, and his services have added greatly to the Board's effective working. Of the suggested Drainage sohemes examined by Mr. Scott and considered by the Board the most important were:-
(a) The Budiara Nallah in Amritsar and Lahore districts: this is a very large scheme, on which the health of Amritsar City and the surrounding country depends : the Board considered a variety of alternative proposals, with a view to recommending for adoption the oheapest whioh gave promise of being effective :
(b) The Sarusti Nallah in Karnal district: detailed, plans and estimates were submitted for the sanotion of Government. The scheme is estimated to cost upwards of 4 lakhs of rupees, of which one lakh will be provided by the District Board, and the rest by Government. The work will be carried out by the District Board's agency.
(c) The Lahore Cantonment storm water outfall; a scheme has heot sanctioned and will be carried out by the Irrigation Department.
(d) Areas affected by Opper Jhelum Canal: a system of deep drains cut by the Irrigation Department is giving satisfactory results.
(e) The Aik Nallah in Sialkot, with special reference to the town of Sambrial.
(f) The Dasuya Tahsil in Hoshiarpur.
(g) The Palooal Tahsil in Gurgson, with special reference to the town of Palwal, and with the general system of bunds in the District as a side issue.
(h) The Raniwah drainage in Shahpur.
(i) Drainages subsidiary to the Hudiara.

The last five items were still under consideration at the end of the year.

On the scientific side, enquiries were prosecuted in regard to the meohsnics of water-logging, the rise and fall of the sub-soil water table, and the possibility of water-prooing canal beds. For the purposes of the first enquiry, the despatch of a research scholar to England, and the offer of a prize for a thesis on a particular question of applied mathematios were sanctioned ; for those of the second enquiry a series of tests was started at Balloki; snd for those of the third, some very interesting experiments were undertaken by Mr. Scott at Rasul, with a view to testing the efficacy of linings water-proofed with asphalt. The Board was allotted a grant of Rs. 30,000 for praetical work during the financial year 1921-22. Rs. 31,000 were also granted to meet the cost of the Drainage Engineec and his establishment.

During the year under report, the Urban and Rural Sections of the Board of Economic Enquiry held three meetings and one meeting, respectively, and the joint Board also met once. The last meeting wes held with a view to placing the Audit of the Board's Accounts on a satisfactory basis. The resolutions passed on the subject were submitted to Government and orders have not yet been received.

The Urban Section conducted enquiries into the family budgets and mode of living of cleriks earning Re. 50 per month, and under, and of Factory hands in Lahore. Certain data on both subjects were collected, and will be published by the Board in due course.

The Rural Seotion employed Mr. R. L. Bhalla, M. A., to investigate the general economic conditions of Agriculture in a small group of villages in the Hoshiarpur District. Mr. Bhalla compiled a full and very interesting report, which has been sent to Press. The Registrar of the Co-operative Socities, has kept the Board informed of the very successful start made by his department in the direction of consolidating fragmented holdings. The results are being published departmentally.

All proceedings of the Board have been given the fullest publicity in the Government Gazette and in the Press, and have also been communicated to individuals and bodies interested in Economics throughout India.

Of the grant of Rs. 20,000 allotted to the Board by Government for the financial year 1921-22, Rs. 2,500 was made over to the Punjab University for the purposes of an enquiry into the milk and ghee supply, and the balanoe was allotted in equal parts to the Sections of the Board.

The expenditure actually inourred up to 31st January 1922 was Rs. 1,879 by the Urban Section and Rs. 1,223 by the Rural.
18. The number of suits brought for enhancement of rent was 1,086 , of which 852 were successful. The similar figures for the provious year were 878 and i06. The districts of Rohtak, Ambala, statement XV. Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Gajrat acount for over 90 ) of
these suits. The inerease is attributed to the hig $i$ priees of proluse, whic's these suits. The increase is attribated to the hig i prices of proluse, waic's
are gradually, and inevitably, pushing 'oceapancy' rents up. Beveral distriots
report a similar rise in the oash rents paid by tenants-at-will. Reduction of rent was asked for in 28 cases, out of which only 5 were successful. Corresponding fig"res for the last year were 12 and nil. The inorease is mainly due to Ambala where 13 caces were instituted, but none was sueeessful.
19. There were 26 decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants

## Eicctruento

Btatement XVI: under section 39 of the Tenanoy Act as against 15 last year. The total number of ejectments of occupancy tenants actually made was 51 against 52 last year.
Under sections 40 and $\ddot{4} 5(6)$ of the Tenancy Act the total number of decrees for ejectment of tenants-at-will was 1,968 as against $\mathbf{2 , 8 2 0}$ last year, and the number of ejectments ordered under section 45 (5) was 5,119 against 6,434 in the preceding year. The aggregate number of cases in which ejectments were actually made was 4,488 against 4,910 in the previous year. The figures for the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions are eloquent of the strong position of tenants in colony districts. In Hissar, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan landlords appear to have seized the occasion of settlemect to get rid of tenants disposed to encroaoh on their rights.
20. No jagir was notified during the year under the Desoent of Jagirs Act. The number of Jagirs notified under the Act remains at 149.
21. The unfavourable climatio conditions described in paragraph 1 involved for the Irrigation Department a combination of increased demand and diminished supply. The latter was aggravated by the unusual fre-

## Camale ader Dopartmental manage-

 meath quency and length of closures. The total area irrigated in $1920-21$ by all thecanala in the Province under departmental control, including Indian States, amounted to $10,273,690$ acres against $10,456,658{ }^{\circ}$ acres in the previons year, and the total area matured by them was $9,418,021$ acres against $10,036,953$ acres in 1919-20. Increases in arca irrigated are reported in Karnal served by the Western Jumna Canal, Ludhiana and Ferozepore by the Sirhind Canal, Amritsar by the Opper Bari Doab Canal, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura by the Upper Chenab Canal and Gujrat by the Upper Jhelum Canal; while decreasen are reported by Hissar, Gurgaon, Lahore, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. It need searcely be remarked that in a year of short rainfall the services rendered by the canals are particularly vital. Their value must be measured, not by the results of years in which water is abundant, but by comparison with seasons of drought in the past when no canals existed. This comparison cannot, however, be made statistically. Compared with the preceding year the total value of crops raised has been estimated by the Irrigation Department to be Rs. $51,68,23,676$ as against Rs $62,40,92,130$, a decrease of about 17 per cent. The difference between this figure and that for the decrease in area matured ( 6 per cent.) is due to the need for devoting a large proportion of the water available to fodder crops, the value of which has been assumed at a conventional figure; which has no regard to the actual value of fodder during the period of acute scarcity. The total value of the canal irrigated orops for the year according to this estimate amounts to 2.3 times the total capital outlay on all the canal systems up to date. The average gross assessment per acre matured was Rs. $5 \cdot 58$ as against Rs. $5 \cdot 1$ in the previous year. These figures include large sums credited to the Irrigation Department as indirect receipts on ascount of enhanced income from Land Revenue and other sources. If water rate alone is coneidered the average rate comes to only Rs. 3.7 as against Rs. 3.6 in the previous year. The length of canal channels in operation at the end of March 1921 was 19,677 miles of whioh 4,392 were of main and branch canals and 15,285 miles of distributaries. Fifty-eight miles were added to the length of channels in operation up to the ond of March 1921.

By way of compensation for the water logging in Sialsot district mentioned in last year's Report a sum equal to the Land Revenue of the four preceding years was refunded during the year. This relief though somewhat tardy proved very opportune. As regards further compensation to be paid for deterioration caused to the soil by seepage, Gopernment orders have been
passed, but the sum of Rs. 74,000 agreed upon has yet to be provided. The Drainage Board is specially investigating the water-logging question in this tract as in others and trying to devise means for remedial measures. Many complaints were received from the Raya tract regarding reduction of outle's and shortage of water : mnst of these were fictitious: a few real grievances were remedied to some extent, and new minors are now being designed to rectify more serious shortcomings. The habit of deliberately cutting the canal banks has increased greatly in this traot, and measures to put a stop to it are under consideration. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala reporte serious damage from water-logging in the irrigated lands of Hafizabad and Waxirabad tahsile, and a concomitant aggravation of alkaline afflorescence in the nuoommanded areas. The digging of more and la.ger seepage drains is said to have afforded some relief, but the Drainage Board has been requestel to take the problem in hand. It is reported that action is being taken by the Irrigation Department in regard to similar complaint from villagers on the Upper Chenab Canal in the Sheikhupura district.

The inundation canals under departmental management were naturally affected by the low river supply even more than the perennial. Ihe Shahpur canals worked badly. The water advantage rate ard canal royalty imposed on private canals amounted to Rs. 25,131 and Rs. 18,109 as compared with Rs. 38.686 and Rs. 21,406 respectively last year. I he area matured by the Upper Sutlej series in the Montgomery District fell to 176,328 acres from 243,441 acres in the preceding year and the amount of water-advantage rate realized was Rs. $1,82,068$ against Re. $1,89,204$ in the previous year. The inundation canals in the Multan District also gave poor results. The Sidhnai series matured an area of 112,379 acres against 241,910 and a revesue of Rs. $3,53,48 \div$ was realized against Rs. $7,67,000$ in the previous year. The Chenab series matured 63,893 acres as against 145,117 and the Sutlej series (r.xcluding the Hajiwah) 126,364 as against 219,814 acres. The consolidated land revenue and water rate on these two systems amounted to Re. 1,54,416 and Rs. 2,03,364, respectively, as agsinst Rs. $3,58,000$ and $4,62,000$. The Hajiwah matured an area of 17,578 acres as against 26,501 and realized a consolidated revenue of Rs. 18,968 as against Rs, 25,000 . The Chenab and Indus series in Muzaffargarh had opened by the 30 th May 1921 and 22 nd May 1921, respectively, but the supply in most of them was deficient till late in July. 'The Chenab series had ceased to irrigate before the ond of September. The area irrigated during the 1921 flood season was 359,361 against 345,174 acres in the preceding year and 382,474 in 1918. The smount of consolidated land revenue and water rates from both the series of inundation canals during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 2.35 lakhs against $2 \cdot 97$ last year. Owing to the fall of the river, the Dera Ghazi Khan Inupadation Canale coased running in the month of August 1920 causing a considerable inorease in failed area. The a nount of consolidated owners' and water rates realized during the year was Rs. 2,75,618 against Rs. $3.14,23$ in the previous year.
22. For the reasons described in the foregoing section the area irrigated by canals and other irrigation works under digtrict management shows a considerable decrease this year.
The Rangoi Canal in the Hissar district irrigated only 25 acres (all in kharif) against an area of 3,088 acres last year. The area matured by the Gurgaon bunds decreased from 6,217 acres last year to 916 acres in the year under report and in consequence the income realized was Rs. 1,674 only against Rs. 15,259 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 5,350 against Re. $8,81^{\prime}$, in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the fact that in the absence of heavy rains very little damage was done to the bunds during the year under reporr. The Depuly Commissioner is evincing very keen interest in the Gurgaon bund system. He points out that while efficient management would make them a source of great profit, neglect has rendered them positively harmful, by reason of the fact tbat they collect or discharge water when and where it is not wanted. The Drainage Board has announced its readiness to help in solving the problem, if possible, and has allotted funds for some preliminary surveys, to which the District Board has also contributed.

Owing to failure of rain in August and September the Sarnsti Canal in Karnal irrigated 17,493 acres only as against 20,143 acres last year. The
total demand on account of water rate similarly decreased from Rs. 41,752 to Rs. 32,609, while expenditare on maintenance, establishment, etc., rose from Rs. 17,790 to Re. 26,070.

The water channels in Kargra did not give sufficient water in the earlier part of the year under © port, but subsequently they worked well. In Hoshiarpur the Shah Nahr Cannl irrigated an area of 15,536 acres as against 15, 272 in the previons year. The matured area was 13,328 acres as against 14,954 acres. The total reoeipts were Rs. 28,491 and the expenditure Ps. 26,914 compared with Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 37,000 , respectively, in the previous year. The closing balance rose from Rs. 31,354 to Rs. 32,931 .

The total area irrigated by the Grey Canals in Ferozepore was 107,527 acres against 133.592 acres last year, and the Khush-Haisiyati dues frll from Rs. 71,967 to Rss. 37,634. The decrease in irrigated area was partly due to absence if floods in the -river in 1920, partly to the breakdown of the Nizamwah in the middle of the season and partly to bad silt clearance. The flood season of 1921 was much more satisfactory. Some clearance was done last winter, and it is expected that more substantial work will be done before the next irrigating season.

In the Nammal Canal of the Mianwali district the water supply was limited during the year under report owing to shortage of rains. The amount of water stored in the lake amounted to only 232 million oubic feet. Ihis quantity of water could irrigate only 4,349 acres as compared with 6,800 acres in 1920 and 12,900 in 1919 . Prospects are bright for the coming rabi crop as the rainfall has been abundant this year and the quantity of water in the lake at present is some 900 million cubic feet. The duty per cusec in the rabi of $1920-21$ was 234 , and the average depth of water over the entire area irrigated was $1 \cdot 63$ inches,

The Kitchen and Irving Canals and the Mehdi Kihan Canals in the, Montgomery District did not work well during the year. They began to flow in June and closed on 20th August 1920. The method of distribution of water on these canals was defective and steps are being taken to putit on a satisfactory basis. The flooded and matured area during the year was 24,929 and 15,185 acres as against 30,452 and 24,314 acres last year. The total amount of ubiana was Re. 21,269as against $\mathrm{Rs} .35,224$ in the preceding year. Other works of the Montgomery district, viz., Sanateka Bund, Tibbi Bund and George Cut to whioh the provisions of the Punjab Minor Canals Act do not apply, did well as the areas flooded and matured by these bunds were 14,407 and 12,630 acres as against 13,425 and 11,378 in the preceding year. The Gark and Garkna (Ravi river) in this district irrigated and matured an area of 2,358 and 1,311 acres as against. 3,910 and 4,510 acres in the last year, respectively. The abiana was Rs. 512 against Rs. 1,770 last year.

The flow of the hill torrents in Dera Ghazi Khan was quite insufflient in the summer of 1920 and there were few Pachad crops. The opening balance on account of Nagha (canal clearance) fund at the beginning of the year was Hs. 2,320. The total collections were Rs. 3,181 and cost of establishment, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,991. There was a balance of Rs. 1,510 at the close of the year under report.
23. The admir istration of the Act for the year 1920-21 was Land dequidtlon Aot 1 of 1894 satisfactory and calls for no special remarks. Two thousand four hundrea and two acres were acquired for various public purposes at a cost of Rs. 11,59,460 as against 2,268 acres for Rs. $11,06,918$ last year. The total average sale price per acre (Rs, 483) was almost the same as in the pr-vious year (Rs. 458). The highest rate paid was Rs. 9,102 for just under an acce in Amritsar Oity. The most important cases of acquisition were of 645 acres in Attock and about 650 in Rawalpindi districts, both for the Attock Oil Company.

There was astisfactory heorease from 108 to 58 in the number of cases of occupation of land for which compensation had not been paid at the end of the year. No explanation is given of the 20 cases in Gujranwala, the 12 cases in Sheikhupura and the 18 cases in Gujrat, or of the 2 cases in Rawalpindi the latter comprising an ares of 638 acres.

One hundred and seventy-six acres were surrendered during the year. The districts reporting the largest areas wers Dera Ghasi Khan with 57 acres, Multan with 49 and Hissar with 32, all restcred to the former owners. Only one case ( 5 acres in the Gujranwala district) is reported of auction after refusal of the owners to take back the land restored at the price paid.

The registers are reported to be well kept and up to date, and the provisions of the Act seem to have been generally observed.

The work is fairly well in hand and 14 distriote show no pending cases. But 7 districts return cases of 1920 and a case of 1919 is reported to be still pending in Gujranwala.
24. The amount advanced for land improvements was Rs. 4,12,712 against Rs. 1,86,620 last year. Rs. 1,77,533 were realized on account of principal outstanding loans leaving Rs. 11,930 in arrears. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 51,035 and
 xxili. the corresponding arrears to Rs. 5,928 . Arrears both of prinoipal and interest were much hevier than in the precering year. The interest collected represented Rs. $4-0-3$ per cent. of the mean outstanding balance. The average percentage for the last 10 years has been Rs. 6-3-4. The provincial loss on the year's working has been Rs. 1.729. Remissions of land revenue were given for 1,793 wells which fell out of use against 746 last year, and protective certificates for 688 new wells against 1,217 in the previous year. Improvement loans were takex generally in all districts for the repairs or construction of wells. The advances made were, with a few exceptions in the Sialkot and Multan Districts, utilised for the purposes for which they were obtained. The works constructed ly the help of the loans were duly inspected in the course of construction by the tabsil officers when on tour except in the Sheikhupura and Montgomery districts where necessary instructions have been issued to the Revenue Officers. The districts in which the demand for loan was keenest were Multan (Rs. 51,400 ), Sialkot (Rs. 50,432), Gurgaon (Rs. 40,400), Hissar (Rs. 39,450), Ferozepore (Rs. 39,750 , Jhelum (Rs. 34,070), Montgomery (Rs. 19,900), Muzaffargarh (Rs. 18,075) and Mianwali (Rs. 15,705). Few loans were taken in Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Lahore, Shahpur, Gurdaspur and Gujranwala and none at all in Simla, Kangra, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. The recovery of advances was not as satisfactory as last year, but this was inevitable owing to very unfavourable seasons and consequent bad harvests. The abnormal increass in the demand for loans (the figures for which are more than double those of the last year) is also dae to successive dry seasons. Not only was the value of irrigation glaringly emphasized, but also in dry tracts the peasants had few orops to tend and hired labour was cheap. The loans irere therefore trebly welcome. In view of this, it is surprising at first sight to find that out of the total number of 3,414 new wells sonk during the year only 257 were constructed with the aid of Government losns while advances were taken for the repairs of 30 wells only out of the total number of 642 wells repaired during the year. It must, however, be remembered that Co-operative Societies have now largely taken over the function of finanoing improvements. The Financial Commissioner notes with interest that enquiries as to machine worked tube wells are common in Sialkot, and will consult with the local officers as to whether any development in this direction is feasible.
25. In no feature of the year's administration was the exceptional nature of the season more strikingly empbasized and in none were the services of Government more gratefully welcomed than in the working of the Agricultorista' Loans Act : the amount

Lasing under the Agriculturfats' Losne Act XII of 1854 . Statements Nos. XVIII, XX, XXI and XXII. advanced actually increased from $3 \cdot 1$ lakhs last year to 35 lakhs this year; the balance outstanding rose from 7.06 to 38.72 lakbs and the arrears on account of principa! from Rs. 73,618 to Rs. $1,07,726$. Arrears of interest amounted to Rs. 4,753. The interest realised was Re. 0-14-9 per cent on the mean balance as against a decennial average of Rs. 4-15-9, and there was a provincial loss on the year's working of Rs. 54,716 . The demand for loans was heaviest in Hissar (Rs. 10,86,756), Jhelum (Rs. 8,35,970) Sialkot (Rs. 3,35,184), Ferozepore (Re. 2,02,380), Gurgaon (Rs. 1,91,C00), Shahpur (Rs. 1,90,200), Muzafargarh (Rs. 1,68,100), Attock (Rs. 1,65,025),

Dera Ghazi Kiban (Rs. $1,21,3000$, Rawalpindi (Rs. $1,07,947$ ) and Multan |R. $1,07,160$ ). Every effort was made by the Distriot officials and by Government to ensure that as far as was humanly possible, the benefits of the excellent monsoou of 1921 should not be lost by reason of the acute shortage of plough-bullocks and seed-grain. It is beyond all doubt that but for the existence of the Act and the energy with which it was administered, the present prospects of the Province would be far less bright. The distribution of takkavi continued well beyond the end of the year ander report.
26. This paragraph relates to all Government lands under the control of Deputy Commissioners whether unclassed forests or other Government lands. Government approved the joint report of Messrs.Mitchell and Walters, to

Porent Ast and Govamment Lands. 8tatement XXIII. which reference was made in paragraph 26 of last year's report, and agreed to the closure of large areas in the Kangra district, subject to close supervision by the Commissioner, who will be responsible for ensuring that grazing facilities are not unduly curtailed. The management of the Shahpur Kandi forests in the Gurdaspur district continued to give satisfactory results. The income rose from Rs. 9,248 to Rs. 9,488 and the espenditure from Rs. 4,599 to Rs. 7,393 . The programme of 15,300 blazes was worked up to and collections of crude resin rose from 462 to 654 maunds, but the selling price fell considerably and fires and drought osused some damage: hence the rise in profits failed to keep pace with the rise in expenditure. The Elliot Pahari Bank and its branches are giving satisfactory results and their joint capital now amounts to Rs. 16,853. Government Thal Rakhs in Mianwali and Bhakkar Tahsils measuring 40,250 acres, were leased out for temporary cultivation during the year on a rental of Re. 2 per acre matured. The rakhs of Hadali, Butala and Mitha Tiwana measuring 26,417 acres in the Shahpur district were disforested for colonization purposes and brought under the coatrol of the Deputy Commissioner. The decrease in the area in Montgomery district as compared with last year is mainly due to a large transfer of land to the control of the Colonization Oficer, Lower Bari Doab Colony. During the year under report Government sanctioned proposals for the future tirni arrangements in the Multan district, and for the future administration of Dera 'Ghazi Khan rakhe, referred to in the last year's report : in the latter district an area of 4,963 acres was deolared to be protected forest. The rakhs in the Hafizabad tahsil of the Gujranwala district were leased out as usual: the lease money amounted to Rs. 2,455 only. The question of utilizing these rakhs' for cultivation will be considered. Out of 2,520 acres of Beranwala Reservoir, 1,746 acres have been allotted to colonists for cultivation by way ot colonization and 280 acres were given out on temporary leases. The total income from lands dealt with in this paragraph during the year was Rs. $71,35,650$ as compared with an average inoome of Rs. $74,79,581$ for the last five years and of Rs. $92,28,36 \mathrm{~J}$ for the last year. The income is mainly derived from lands let out for cultivation, and from sales to coloniste in the older colonies management of which has reverted to the Deputy Commissioner. In the Montgomery district there was a decrease of rupees nine lakhs on account of the transfer to the Lower Bari Doab Colony above mentioned: In Lyallpur a decrease of more than six lakha was due to bad agricultural conditions combined with a fluctuating assessment. In Multan a decrease of about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was caused by failure of rains, insufficient supply of canal warer, scarcity of fodder and death of cattle due to general soarcity. In Jhang a decrease of more than $2 \frac{1}{8}$ lakhs was due to the stoppage of temporary eultivation and reduced purchase of pro. prietary righta by tenants. The only important increase in income is that of Rs. 44,500 in the Gujrat distriot on account of the cultivation of a larger area and the levy of malikand on the area under temporary cultivation.
27. In the bills in the Ambala district action under seotion 4 of the

Pasjob Lend Proervation (Uboo) ACO Chos Act was inaugurated in 1914. Since then a considerable area has been closed to goat graxing. This year a Notification No. 25292, dated 9th November 1920, was passed under section 5 of the Act. The effeot of this would have been to oloss a portion of the above area to cultivation and grazing as well as to browsing ; bat action under it has been definitely abandoned and the notification has
been cancelled. Shortly after the notification issued, the Conservator of Forests expressed the opinion that the only way to obtain rosults in thess hills was to adopt intensive measuroa and advised taking up a small area to. begin with and gradually extendiag that ares as results could be ahown behind, "hich results would of themselves provide some fodder to take the place of the grazing, poor as it was, of which villagers nould be deprived as each new area was brought under intensive operations. This viev coincided with proposals received in January from the Deputy Commissioner to drop action under section 5. The Deputy Commissioner was authorised accordingly to postpone pending further consideration all action under. section 5 , except in two small areas at each end of the range for the use of which the villagers would reccive rent and a share of profits.

Eventually the question of the use of the Chos (Land Preservation) Act was criticised in Council during the budget debates but under the mistaken idea that the small amount of money asked for was for extended operations in Hoshiarpur district. The revised policy was explained during the course of the discussion and Government agreed that the Act would not be used in the Ambala district in carrying out any measures in advance of these already in operation. This implies that all extension of operations in future in Ambala district must depend on negotiations with the people. Accordingly in pursuance of this revised policy two plots were selected, one at the Rupar, the other at the Cbandigarh end of the range; in the first case 23 aores have been treated at Sonana, in the second 20 acres at Darra Kharaona. At Sonana an agree nent has been made with the villagers that they shall receive one-half of the value of the produce after deducting the annual cost of up-keep. The initial oapital cost of terracing and planting has been borne entirely by Government. Work was begun in January and the total cost up to date has been Rs. 6,055-3. The work has undoubtedly been more elaborate than was necessary, but it has served as a useful guide for the future. One thousand and twenty-two terraces, 2,652 trenches and 16 dams were constructed and the whole area has been planted chiefly with Kikar, which is all doing well. The grass is still scanty but this is largely due to the very severe drought of the past year. At Darra Kharaoni at the Chandigarb end of the range the work was done by a detachment of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers under Captain Fletcher. The total cost was Rs. 3,000 and the area treated was little more than 20 acres. The high cost was largely due to experiments with explosives which, however, were found unsuitable.

During this year also work has been started on ravine scarred land lying in the plains portion of the district, with the double object of diminishing the flow off into torrent beds, and of reclaiming areas for the growth of timber fuel or crops. Though this work, even from its inception, has been quite independent of the Chos Act it will be of interest to record here what has been done. A start was made in Naraingarh tabsil. The labour bas in most cases been supplied by the villagers themselves, but the supervision has been provided at Government expense. Two trained men were engaged from Fattehfang tahsil in the Rawalpindi district and they instructed the villagers in the art of terracing. Altogether 895 bighas ( 186.4 acrus, have been reclaimed. The whole of this area has been sown with crops. The cost to Government was Rs. 525 including Rs. 97-13.0 spent on sending a party of villagers to Etawah in the United Yrovinces where similar work is being carried on by the Forest Department. The problem of roslamation of these and similar ravine lands is apparently easy of solution if only the villagers can be induced to act energetically in their own inierests. The matter is one of importance throughout the submontane portions of the Ambala distriot and in many other districts also. The Government has sanctioned the formation of a Forest Division in the Pabbi aange of the Gujrat district where work of a similar character on Government land will be carried out by the Forest Department and where a small number of men will be trained so as to become qualified to advise and assist villagers to reclaita their lands. The Co-operative Department is also interesting itself in the subject. Reclamation on a large scale depends on the efforts of the people themselres under advice and guidance where necessary. It is thought that the assistance of the Co- ; operative Department in familiarising the people in yarious districta with,
the possibilities and adivantages of reclamation vill prove to be highly valuable.

In the Hoshisrpur district nine villages in the Lloshiarpur tahsil are under the operations of section 5 of the Chos Act, and nine villages have, voluntarily submitted themselves to the restrictions of section $\boldsymbol{b}_{*}$ Drought, no doubt, has so far had a bad effect upon the grass and the forest and many of the trees have dried up, but the illages under the operation of section 5 and those which have adopted the restrictions of section 5 show comparatively better progress than those under section 4 . The proprietors of. these villages have benefitted by. the sale of their surplus grass. For this reasun the owners of other ivillages contemplate following their example.

Tree seeds were sown on steep slopes, but they failed on account of the drought. Kacha bande were erected in the Maili and Dholabah Chos at Government expense, but these together with others have been washed away by hill torrents. In Ram Tatwali a band raised by the proprietors themselves during the year still exists. A patwani has been engaged to demarcate the village boundary lines with a view to the planting of Kharkana on both banks of the Cho. The scheme should prove a success in years to come if the co-operation of the cultivators can be secured.

## Genornl atatememt of ouned and mort. ginged aroc. <br> statement 111 .

28 The total area of the provinoe according to the entries in the latest revenue records is $56,357,000$ acres, or 99,000 acres less than that of 1919-20. The decrease is more than accounted for by the two districts of Sialkot and Multan, which have 41,566 and 80,043 acres, respeotively. The distriots of Gurgaon, Karnal, Kangra, Lahore, Gujrat, Shahpur and Montgomery have shewn small increases. The decrease in Sialkot is due to the faot that last year certain areas transferred to Sheikhupura were inoluded in the district total by a mistake. The decrease in Multan is said to be due to a correction of aress consequent upon demarcation of boundaries in the Khanewal tahsil. The increase in Kangra, which amounts to 11,296 acres, is attributed to the correction of settlement area in the Palampur tahsil. These last two cases appear to indicate that there may be a wide margin of error in the area caloulation of uncultivated tracts. The distribution of the total area as between agricultural tribes, "others", common lands and Government is practically the same as last year ; of the cultivated orea ( 28.92 million acres), 22.88 million acres are owned by agricultural tribes, 3.41 millions by "others" and 2.62 million acres consist of common lands, village sites and Government property. The oultivated area this year has decreased by 148,000 acres on thearea of 29.061 million aores last year. With the exception of Simla, Sheikhupura, Gujrat, Shahpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan districts, where there are small increases, all districts in the province have shown a decrease in the area cultivated. The largest decrease was in Dera Ghazi Khan (106,053 acres), which was due to lack of rain, lowness of the river and the diminished flow of hill torrents. The cultivated area nuder mortgage has this year decreased by more than 100,000 acres, compared with a deorease of 62,000 acres last yas and an increase of 36,000 acres the year before last. The cultivated area under mortgage is $10 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the total cultivated area as against 10.8 last year.
29. The cultivated area (ownership) sold during the year was 137,824

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2manente XXIV, XXV, XXYI and sivil. acres, a decrease of 5,000 acres over that sold last year. Sales of nnoultivated land (ownership) have also décreased from 80,226 acres last year to 77,712 acres this yegr. The distriots in which the largest areas of cultivated land were sold this year were Montgomery, Multan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Hissar, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. As compared with the last year's figures of these districts, the area sold in Hissar has been considerably reduced, while in Ferozepore, Lyallpur, Jhang and Muzaffargarh there are smali deoreases. In the other districts the sales have increased to some extent. In Multan and Montgomery the increase is mostly due to the salee of Government land, while in the other distriots it is ohiefly asoribed tothe abnormal conditions of the year. The general deorease seems to be partly due to an increasing appreciation of the value of land on the part of its owners, and partly no doubt to the general tightness of zroney. The total cultivated (ownership) areas reported as redeemed (inoluding areas redeemed but remort-
gaged) during the ycar was 383,154 acres against 349,388 acres in the provious year and the mortgaged debt discharged was Rs. 417.89 lakhs against Re. 422.56 lakhs in 1919-20. The decrease of Re. 4.67 lakhs is accounted for by the districts of Rohtak, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. All the reat of the districts in the Province show an increase as compared with the figures of the last year. In face of a year very unfavourable from the agricultural point of view increase of about 34,000 acres in redemptions is somewhat surprising and may be due to high prices for such produce as there was, combined with appre ciation of land values. In accordance with the anticipation contained in the report of 1918-19, it shows a further return to the pre-war standard of redemption. As was stated last year the reports as to the working of the Redemption of Land Act are again incomplete, and it is not possible to state the total ares redeemed under the Act. In the twelve districts, from which figures of area are reported, 5,205 acres were redeemed. But thore is a general consensus of opinion that the Act is popular and is proving very beneficial to the mortgagors.

The cultivated area (ownership) mortgaged during the year was 272,608 acres against 260,811 acres last year. It was less by 110,546 acres than the ares reported as redeemed during the year. At the close of the year the total cultivated area under usufructuary mortgage was 3,015,594 acres or 101,155 acres less than the correspording figure of the preceding year. The mortgage debt redeemed during the year amountel to Kis. 417.89 lakhs whereas the mortgage debt freshly incurred by new mortgages or by remortgages of redeemed areas amounted Rs. 539.50 lakhs. The increase in total mortgage debt secured in agricultural land has thus been sbout 122 lakhs as compared with Rs. 63 lakhs, the figure for the previous year. This combination of a deorease in ares under mortgage with an enhanced mortgage debt bears out the remarks made in last year's report. In this connection a special enquiry made by the Financial Commissioner through the Director of Land Records has revealed that the total amount of mortgage debt secared on usufructuary mortgages of agricultural land in the Province reaches 36.40 crores of rupees. Exeluding occupancy tenancies, a total of $\mathbf{3 0 . 1 4}$ lakhs of acres of cultivated land is comprised under these mortgages, and the owners' mortgage debt per cultivated acre under mortgage comes to less than Ris 121 which is a reasonable figure. As compared with the provincial total amount of land revenue assessment which is Rs. 434 crores, the above figure of mortgage debt is 8.4 times the formes. This figure is at first sight formidable, but it certainly cannot be accepted as conclusive proof of poverty. In fact, in certain cases at least, debt varies directly with credit. The Ferozepore district with the largest mortgage debt, Rs. 4.68 crores, is on the whole one of the most prosperous districts in the Province. Sialkot comes second with 2.90 crores, Amritsar third with 2.82 crores and Hoshiarpur fourth with $2 \cdot 27$ crores.

In these districts it is more than probable that the amount of mortgage: debt is closely connected with the proneness of the Central Punjabi to migrat o this migration, while no doubt an effect of pressure of population on the soil, is in itself a factor making for greater wealth. In fact mortgages made as a preliminary to migration may be regarded merely as a sensible method of getting round the stumbling block inherent in the Punjab custom of in: heritance. Other important-considerations are that a large proportion of the mortgage debt is owed by agriculturists to agriculturists, and cannot therefore be taken to indicate any embarrasement of the agricultural commonity as a whole; that an appreciable amount of the existing mortgage is in the form approved by the Alienation of Land Act, whereby possession antomatically reverts without payment to the mortgagor after a fixed period; and that doubtless a certain amount of the debt is of more than twenty years' standing and due from hopolessly submerged debtors, on whom the mortgagees would long ago have foreclosed, but for that Act. As indicated last year, the question of the meaning of esisting indebtedness is far from simple, and it will continue to engage the attention of the Financial Commissioner, the Rural Section of the Board of Economic Enquiry and, no doubt, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The ares (ownership) transferred by gifts was 98,000 acres or 14,000 sacres more than that of last year and as usual is accounted for partly by
religious and charitable purposes, and partly by transfers of large areas by single owners for special reasons.

The area transferred by exchanges was this year 42,600 acres against 39,600 acres last year ; the increase is mostly due to exchanges affected in order to consolidate holdings. The question of inducing the people to resort more freely to such exchanges bas engaged the attention of Government. A special stafif has been sanctioned of two Inspectors and 10 Sub-Inspectors who are working under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Some very inturesting experiments most of which were the work of this special stafif are mentioned in this yerr's report of the Co-operative Societies, Punjab.
30. The average recorded price of cultivated land has risen from Rs. 275 per acre in 1919-20 to Rs. 345 in
Yaloe of land.
8tantements XXIV, XXVI and XXVII. the year under report, a remarkable advance on what was itself a record price. The rise with a few exceptions is general and must be mainly ascribed to the conlinued high prioe of agricultural produce. The average recorded price of cultivated land for the quinquennial period ending with 1921, comes to Re. 258 per acre against Rs. 166 only for the similar period ending with 1916. The highest prices per acre were obtained in Lahore (Rs. 1,938 including and Res. 450 excluding urban lands), Amritsar (Rs. 816), Hoshiarpur (Rs. 766) and Jullundur (Rs. 639). In Gardaspur the rate of Rs. 516 per aere against Rs. 198 last year bas be $n$ inflated owing to sales in Qadian village where 462 acren of land have been sold for Rs. $14,95,165$ and the sverage per acre comes to Re. 3236 . These remarkable figures are due to the eagerness of the Ahmadiys Sect to settle in their spiritual home. In Multan sales by auotion of Government Colony land and especially sales of lands in Mandis have inflated the prices. In the few districts in which a fall in the price of land is reported, special factors came into play. In Simla most of the land sold was in the Kotgarh Maqa which was of inferior value. In some districts the general and continued drought kept prices low. The sale price for the provinoe as a whole represents 245 years purchase of the land revenue assessed as against 199 last year. This figure conclusively rebuts the assertion that the assessment is severe. The mortgage value of land, the ownership of which was mortgaged during the year, was Rs. 639 :0 lakhs against Rs. $488: 40$ lakls in $1919-20$ and represents 136 times the land revenue assessment of the land against 131 times in the previous year. The average mortgage money per acre on the whole area thus mortgaged was Re. 167 against Rs. 163 last year.
31. During the year under report the Bohara tribe was declared an "agricultural tribe" within the Kotgarh

Land Alionation act.
Statemente XXF and XXVI. Haqa of the Kot Khai Tahsil of the Simla District. Agricultural tribes gained by purchase a net area of nearly 27,000 acres against a gain of 26,000 acree in the previous year, but lost by mortgage and redemption taken together 62,000 acres against a loss of 43,000 acres last year. This lons is partly due no doubt to the drought; non-agriculturists also are eagerly redeeming all areas previously mortgaged by them to agriculturists, and the Deputy Commias sioner of Sialkot notes that this tendency is increased by the growth of non-agricultural banks. Both sales by agricultural tribes and to them show a decrease from 166,000 and 191,900 acres last year to 154,000 and 181,.00 acres: respectively this year. Sales to and by "others" have $i^{\text {noreased from }} 51,000$ and $76,580^{\circ}$ to 55,000 and 81,860 acres, respectively.

Benami traneactions are on the decline and were only detected-in four districta. The evasion of the Act by a combination of bond and lease continues in Gurdaspur and the camel-grantee villages of Lyallpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, notes that it has begun to ocour in that district for the first time. The Finsncial Commissioner can only repoat his last year's remarks in this connection. The best remedy appears to be to encourage the growth of Co-operative Credit Societies.

The Act continues to be greatly appreciated by all classes of agriculturists, but it is by no means generally recognized that its purpnse is to prevent the expropriation of the tribes whom it protects, and not to facilitate purchase by sections of the community who consider they have a claim to a privileged position. The working of the Act has not thrown
heavy work upon the district establishmenta except in Hoshiarpur where again it is reported that a large amount of work has been casused by the numerous applications under section 3 of the Aot. The Depuly Com-. missioner, Gurdaspur, suggests that in view of the complexity of some of the cases under this ict it is desirable that the law should be altered so as to admit of the appearance of legal practitioners in them where the Depaty Commissioner certifies that such a course is necessary. The Financial Commissioner is prepared to consider the suggestion if it is referred officially.
32. The total number of revenue cases disposed of during the year

Businese retarac Statementa XXVILI and XXIX. was 153,669 or 6,031 cases more than the preeeding year. As compared with the last year the increases are 5,815 cases in lievenue Officers' cases under the Land Revenue Aet, 127 cases in Revenue Oficers' cases under the Tenancy Act and 1,894 cases under Miscellaneous Revenue Officers' cases. The number of institutions of Revenue Court cases under the Tenancy Act, Revenue Officers' cases under the Redemption of Mortgages act and cases ander the Land Alienation Act show a falling off of 1,311, 1,278 and 216 eases, respectively. In the last instance, the deorease is attributed to a growing appreciation of the futility of trying to evade the Aot; in the other two, the dry season is no doubt the main explanation. The interruptions caused by the Eleotions, Census and political work account for the increase in the number of pending cases which this year is 18,57 i cases against $18,0 \mathrm{~J}:$ last year. Disposals of Revenue Court and Revenue Offcers' casen were respectively about 6 per cent. less and 5 por cent. more than in the last year.

In the Courts of Commissioners and Hinancial Commissionera 1,044 Revenue Judicial appeals were decided during the year against 847 in 1919-20 and the number of pending cases has decreased to 224 against 228 last year. The total number of Executive appeals decided during the year was 2,850 against 4,182 in the preceding year, and there were 584 cases pending at the close of the year against 373 oases in the previous year. The number of appeals pending for more than 3 moaths was 193 against 117 at the end of 1919-20.
33. Ambala.-Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Elliott, C.B.E., I.A, was Foun of Commisuloners. Commissioner for 203 days, out of which he spent 19 days on tour. Mr. H. A. Casson, C.S.I., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 89 days, and spent 34 days on tour. Diwan Tek Chand, O.B.E., L.O.S., was Commissioner for 73 days, remaining 46 days on tour.

Jullundur.-Lientenant-Colonel P. S. M. Buriton, I.A., was Commissioner for 241 days, out of which he spent 73 days on tour. Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., C.S.I., O.I.E., was Commissioner for 124 days, and remained 43 days on tour:

Lahore. - Mr. O. M. King, O.s.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 326 days, out of which he spent 52 days on tour. Mr. A. Langley, C.I.E., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 39 days, and spent 3 days on tour.

Ravolpindi.-Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, M.A., C.B.I., C.I.E, was Commissioner for 33 days, out of which he spent 5 days on tour. Mr H. A. Smith, I.C.S., was Commisaioner for 13 days and did no touring. Mr .A. J. W. Kitohin, O.I.E., I.O.S., was Commissioner for 174 days, and apent 24 days on tour. Mr. H. P. Tollinton, O.I.E., 1.C.S., was Commissioner for 143 days, remaining 64 days on tour.

Multan.-Mr. E. R. Abbott, C.I.B., I.C.S., was Commessioner throughout the year and remained 86 days on tour.

## STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT
(Vide paragraph "Intro:
analysis by disthicts of chef statistics at date of settiement


No. 1.
ductory" of the teext.):
AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 15TH, $191 \%$.


STATEMENT


No. I-continced.


STATEMENT


No. I-Continued.

statement

in
No．I－continterd．

| 11 | 12 | 1＊ | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | $18$ | $\underline{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cozivazays． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 热 } \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | 蒠 | 3 | Total oultivated area |  | 㫛 |
|  | Milen， <br> 54 <br> ＊＊＊ | sures． $91,251$ $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acres. } \\ & \begin{array}{l} 108,088 \\ 8,181 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Aerea． $476,989$ <br> 1 | Acres． $\begin{aligned} & 8,017 \\ & * * * \end{aligned}$ | hareb， $618,820$ $1,188$ | As． <br> 18，14，641 <br> $\$ 8850$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 畐 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 244，812 | 64 | 81，251 | 108，219 | 46，960 | 2，917 | 821，969 | 18，18，291 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 187.778 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 54 | $82,840$ | $\begin{array}{r}107,604 \\ 2,712 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 300，048 $\therefore \times$ | 2，688 | 880,256 <br> 2,719 | $18,58,258$ 5,095 |  |
| 187，776 | 54 | 92，240 | 110.816 | 490，048 | 2，088 | 882，908 | 18，58，388 |  |
| $-6,885$ -1 | $*$ |  | $+4,416$ -419 | $+18,089$ -1 | ${ }^{-229}$ | $+11,480$ -481 | $+43,597$ $+1,445$ |  |
| $-6,838$ | ＊＊ | ＋989 | ＋8，997 | ＋18，088 | －220 | ＋11，009 | ＋46，042 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 1 8 , 8 1 9} \\ 38,210 \end{array}$ | $\} \quad 106\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,399 \\ & 9,393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,168 \\ 656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 4 5 , 1 8 5} \\ -4,680 \end{array}$ | 17，774 8,280 | $\begin{array}{r}659,787 \\ 50,205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $16,38,388$ 78,311 |  |
| 451，549 | 198 | 17，739 | 70,819 | \＄49，885 | 20，084 | 900，992 | 17，68，640 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 417,250 \\ 81,928 \end{array}$ | $\} \quad 106\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,602 \\ & 18,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .69,640 \\ 5,680 \end{array}$ | s53，106 4,774 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,197 \\ 2,309 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 888,694 \\ 57,499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,86,454 \\ 95,964 \end{array}$ | 发 |
| 449，178 | 196 | 41，918 | 74，720 | 857，879． | 22，500 | 948，184 | 177，82，418 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & -1,076 \\ & -1,898 \end{aligned}$ | ＂＇ | $\begin{array}{r} +20,168 \\ +4,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-523 \\ +4.424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+7,920$ +94 | $+2,423$ +43 | $\begin{array}{r} +28,907 \\ ++7,285 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\square$ $\square$ $-8,884$ $+28,658$ |  |
| －8，889 | ＊＊ | ＋24，180 | ＋8，901 | ＋8，014 | ＋2，466 | ＋86，192 | ＋15，769 | － |
| $\begin{aligned} & 84,008 \\ & 208,098 \end{aligned}$ | 184 <br> $\cdots \quad$ | ＇．7 686,160 | 24，779 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 79，302 } \\ \text { 208，697 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6，183 } \\ \hline 903 \\ \hline 604\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 8 , 6 1 6}$ $\mathbf{9 8 2 , 9 5 2 .}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,49,487 \\ \hdashline \quad 88,74,289\end{array}$ |  |
| 688，095 | 18.4 | 636，160 | 69，888 | 288，889 | 6，041 | 1，865，868 | －28，i8， 668 |  |
| 268,679 188,091 | ${ }^{184}$ | 737，085 | 16,594 80,897 | $\begin{array}{r}77,776 \\ \hline 836,798 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5，546 1，556 | 352,494 $1,194,807$ | $\begin{array}{r} \because 5,29,309 \\ \therefore \quad 24,04,098 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | －表 |
| 40,600 | 184 | 737，085 | 47，491 | 814，678 | 7，102 | 1，640，801 | 80，88，401 | 噫 |
| $\begin{aligned} & -81,428 \\ & -20,072 \end{aligned}$ | ＊＇ | $* *$ <br> +200.875 | $-8,185$ <br> $-8,657$ | $\begin{array}{r}-1,887 \\ +84,161 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +413 <br> +848 | $\begin{array}{r}-81,028 \\ +811,955 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+11,110$ $+7,208888$ |  |
| －41，498 | $\cdots$ | $\div 800,875$ | －$\square^{11,848}$ | ＋82，333 | ＋1，061 | ＋180，933 | ＋7，09，735 |  |
| 202.449 | 7 ． | 11，924 | 59，082 | 650，809 | 38 | 858,755 | 8，91，618 |  |
| 10，186 |  | $\cdots$ | 3，188 | 8，880 | ．．． | 82，888 | 8，369 |  |
| 212，578 | 81 | 11.984 | 55，164 | 699，289 | 48 | 878，993 | 9，93，988 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 180.818 \\ 44.718 \end{array}$ | $\} \quad s 1\}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,710 \\ 80,206 \\ \hline 81\end{array}$ | 49，631 <br> 5，899 | 617，988 123,977 | 28 3 | 643，985 284，738 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,29,794 \\ & 8,57,577 \end{aligned}$ | 晨 |
| 206，081 | 91 | 81.918 | 85，370 | 671，875 | 91 | 913，723 | 11，87，371 | 0 |
| $-48,184$ | $\because$ | －10，214 | －2，601 | －772，911 | －-20 | －287，770 | －1，61，819 |  |
| ＋86，577 |  | $+80,206$ | ＋8，717 | ＋14．997 | 48 | ＋282，500 | ＋8，40，208 | ． |
| 1 7， 8.47 | $\therefore \quad$ | ＋69，992 | ＋216 | －27，914． | －17 | ＋84，730 | －$+1,87,889$ |  |



No．I－CONTINUED．


Cuxaivarion．

|  |  | 寅 |  | 篤 | \％ |  |  | 砍 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aorem | Miles． | A cren． | Aciel． | Acres． | Acres． | Acres， | Rs． |  |
| 113，048 | 284 | 106，789 | 52，132 | 869，105 | 1，484 | 569，458 | 4，59，58s |  |
| 88，621 | 1，288 | 684，544 | 11，188 | 22，421 | ．．． | 691，719 | 9，36，926 |  |
| 187，669 | 1，467 | 741，278 | 68，265 | 311，586 | 1，484 | 1，965，177 | 18，98，400 |  |
| 118，889 | 295 | 110，108 | 68，281 | 814，898 | 1，598 | 801，192 | 4，62，910 |  |
| 25，707 | 1，238 | 671,281 | 8，108 | 20，840 | ：－ | 726，870 | 15，81，874 | 总 |
| 148，076 | 1，487 | 781，887 | 67，989 | 885，878 | 1，598 | 1，328，068 | 20，24，793 |  |
| 4，2，421 | ＊＊ | ＋8．977 | ＋8，148 | ＋25，673 | ＋114 | ＋87，784 | ＋3，855 |  |
| ＋2，086 | ＊＊ | ＋88，677 | －2，025 | －1，581 | ＋＊ | ＋ 85,157 | －0，22，948 |  |
| ＋4，807 | ．．． | ＋40，064 | ＋4，124 | ＋24，092 | ＋114 | ＋72，841 | ＋6，28，303 |  |
| 24，872 | 14 | 309 | 27，879 | 879，079 | 1，950 | 735，489 | 7，54，202 |  |
| 88，830 | 14 | 258 | 91，178 | 685，488 | 1，889 | 745，400 | 7，58，628 | ＊ |
| －1，089 | ．．． | －51 | ＋8，297 | ＋9，709 | －11 | ＋11，911 | ＋2，426 |  |
| 2，716 | ＊＊ | 1，860 | $\cdots$ | 691，46E | 8，010 | 589，050 | －8，76，460 |  |
| 2，028 | ＊＊ | 1，806 | ．．． | 688，909 | 8，078 | 696，770 | 8，78，972 | 易克 |
| ＋208 | ．．． | －58 | ＂•• | $-2,498$ | ＋68 | －2，280 | －1，488 |  |
| 24，317 | $\cdots$ | $8, \mathrm{mis}$ | 0，980 | 968，581 | 1，641 | 1，012，584 | 6，89，989 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 8 , 8 1 5} \\ +8,988 \end{gathered}$ | ．．．＂ | 7,988 -92 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,784 \\ -1,246 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,049,504 \\ +80,928 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,057 \\ & +416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,096,598 \\ +89,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,79.861 \\ +39.931 \end{array}$ |  |
| 16，147 | 6 | 8，795 | 18 | 99，841 | 61 | 118，902． | － 61,527 | － |
| 10，842 | ＊＊ | 18，167 | 228，541 | 206，585 | 362 | 489,907 | 806，728． |  |
| 84，889 | 8 | 16，802 | 228， 659 | 808，436 | 48 | 588，709 | \＄08，245 | ， |
| 18，984 | 6 | 8，668 | ．．． | 188，891 | 74 | 211，078 | 54，879 |  |
| 80，448 | $\cdots$ | 20，229 | 192，945 | 286，565 | 84 | 510，868 | －405，824 |  |
| 89，890 | 6 | 23，801 | 192，845 | 474，956 | 158 | 730,740 | 460，203 | － |
| ＋8，797 | ＊＊ | －66 | －18 | ＋88，550 | ＋18 | ＋92，278 | －6，648 |  |
| ＋1，206 | ＊＊ | ＋7，055 | －86，384 | ＋77，970 | －278 | ＋49，765 | ＋98，608 |  |
| ＋ 8,001 | $\ldots$ | ＋6，989 | －86，814 | ＋160，580 | －265 | ＋142，681 | ＋91．858 | － |
| 170,019 | ．．． | 182，286 | 16，392 | 13，724 | 2，089 | 334，982 | 3，09，798 |  |
| 80，891 | $\cdots$ | 48，959 | 81，995 | 8，068 | 1，848 | 104，764 | 88，021 |  |
| 800，408 | ． | 175，444 | 88，887 | 21，787 | 8，415 | 439，736 | 3，95，814 |  |
| 186，889 | 75 | 164，778 | 8，111 | 48，376 | 409 | 389，913 | 3，05，939 | M |
| 68.020 | 280 | 849，200 | 88，496 | 54，877 | 7，213 | 667，806 | 7，49，588 | 0 |
| 958，259 | 206 | 808，978 | 91，407 | 101，353 | 7，829 | 957，519 | 10，47，987 | ＋ |
| ＋16，227 | ＋ 8 | ＋ 29,488 | －18，781 | ＋\＄8，659 | －1，680 | ＋64，931 | 24，454 | ＊ |
| ＋87，689 | ＋280 | ＋306，241 | ＋88．801 | ＋46，814 | ＋5，807 | ＋468，862 | － $0.656,507$ |  |
| －$+58,860$ | ＋290 | ＋328，734 | ＋ 82,880 | ＋78，489 | ＋4807 | ＋517，783 | ＋6，62，11s |  |

STATEMENT


NO. I-CONTINUED.


STATEMENT


NO. I-CONCLODRD.


STATEMENT No. II.
RETURN SHUWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANUY OF LAND FOR THE QUINQOENNAAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE $15 \mathrm{FR}, 191.1$.




## SA ATEMENT MOH TIL.

- (Thide paragrapi 28 of the text.)



| Mimf | B.0 | 226 | By memben of notised agricaltaral triben By others <br> Shamilat, rillege abadi and Governument property | $\begin{gathered} -\ldots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.397 \\ 3,644 \\ 4.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,411 \\ 3,679 \\ \cdots \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,894 \\ 7.142 \\ 81,510 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.608 \\ 8.341 \\ 186 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13, \mathrm{Kft} \\ 6,847 \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,685 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,005 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{812}^{812}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,789 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $+4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tobed | ** | 7.9:9 | 7,090 | 61,488 | 10,084 | 80,449 | 1,708 | 8.101 | 848 | 1,888 | 84 |
| Kangrw | $\cdots$ | 718 \{ | By members of notiatd agricaltaral tribee ky othera <br> SLamint, vilimge abadi and Government property | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 9 4 , 7 7 7} \\ 44,918 \\ 14,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 288,799 \\ 74,345 \end{array}$ ... | $\begin{aligned} & 837,468 \\ & 118.291 \\ & 78,814 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,90,808 \\ & 1,544.388 \\ & 11,810 \end{aligned}$ | 84,864 11,924 $\ldots$. | 78,081 <br> 26,48 <br> $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,050 \\ & 17,191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,617 \\ 83,868 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 258,797 | 860,194 | 1,746,554 | 576,617 | 10,57,096 | 46,288 | 99,507 | 68,241 | 1,80,479 | 11.0 |
| Hoshisprpa | $\cdots$ | 2,178 $\{$ | By membert of potifea agricultaral tribes. <br> By others <br> Snumilst, village aboli and Govarnment property | $\begin{aligned} & * * * \\ & * * * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141, .948 \\ 21,193 \\ \mathbf{5}, 937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,078 \\ \mathbf{4 1 , 7 7 9} \\ \mathbf{9 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 900,620 \\ & 989,974 \\ & 973,144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,441 \\ & 57,240 \\ & \$ 1,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,98,942 \\ 144,727 \\ 61,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,417 \\ & 14,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,050 \\ 48695 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,004 \\ & 86,924 \end{aligned}$ $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,86,778 \\ 46,584 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 10.7 88 |
|  |  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 167,776 | 195,942 | 1,415,144 | 714.171 | 17,98,979 | 147,297 | 148,745 | 108,588 | 2,08,340 | $14 \cdot 3$ |
| Jollandor | ... | 1,816 $\{$ | By membere of notiard agricaltural triboe By others 8hamilat, rillage abadi and Goverament property | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,686 \\ 20,963 \\ 3,944 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 186,482 84,463 $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 690,804 \\ 76,151 \\ 92,516 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 681,947 \\ 65,849 \\ 23,984 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,81,028 \\ 1,66,168 \\ 40,487 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,288 \\ 8,547 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,174 \\ & 38,342 \end{aligned}$ $\sec$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,89 \\ & 14,767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,91,359 \\ 83,878 \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \cdot 6 \\ \times \cdot 2 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | ... | 195,593 | 181,145 | 858,989 | 671,780 | 18,74,518 | 69,120 | 72,616 | 65,670 | 1,85,286 | 08. |
| Iudhtans | ... | $900 \text { 亿́ }$ | Hy meatemen of notifed agricaltaunal triben <br> By othery <br> Shumulat, village abadi and Goverument property | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 120,445 \\ 20,861 \\ 8,290 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{111,800 \\ 24,674}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 741,016 \\ 67,485 \\ 83,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 656,598 \\ 57808 \\ 12,044 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,54,858 \\ 1,12,877 \\ 5,986 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,9458 \\ 8,328 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.227 \\ & 93.802 \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,178 \\ & 19,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,6,978 \\ 86,735 \end{gathered}$ | 11.6 8.7 -8. |
|  |  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | 143,098 | 18n,474 | 898,039 | F48,883 | 14,73,461 | 50,728 | 116,029 | 103,981 | 1,93,111 | 14.8 |
| Perozpors | . $\therefore$ | 1,590 $\{$ | By merobesy of notiind agrienlturnal triban By otbery <br> Shamillot, villege abadi and Government proparty | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,889 \\ 23,978 \\ 8,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 184,459 \\ 28,856 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,120,868 \\ 336,479 \\ 138,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,895,084 \\ 298,941 \\ 81,604 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,88,084 \\ 2,17,481 \\ 18,168 \end{array}$ | 81,944 20,688 | $\begin{gathered} 280,467 \\ 76,489 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 247.700 \\ 68,949 \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | $1,58,999$ 4, 688 $\cdots \cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 8 \% \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | ... | 154,497 | 157,305 | 2.595,461 | 2,225,581 | 16,67,178 | 108,827 | 938.800 | 814,868 | 2,91,684 | 1020 |
| Lubure | ... | $1,201\{$ | By mombers of notifed agricnltural tribes By othera Shamilat, village abadi and Government proparty | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86,812 \\ 10,844 \\ 4,590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,119 \\ & 17,747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,293,530 \\ 147,961 \\ 241,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 986,757 \\ 109,887 \\ 74,419 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,87,810 \\ 1,31,670 \\ 96,4 \div 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54,4 n 9 \\ \text { E,981 } \\ \cdots . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128,100 \\ 86,846 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $m$ | 108,969 24,969 $\ldots .0$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,11,678 \\ 23,860 \\ \hline 0 .\end{array}$ | $8 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | 82,246 | 110,868 | 1,688,416 | 1,170,568 | 13,05,693 | 60,890 | 181,996 | 128,938 | 1,96,568 | 110 |
| Amritax |  | 1,070 2 | By memberu of notifitad agricultaral tribes By othera Byamilat, villago abadi and Goveromont property | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,001 \\ 18612 \\ 9,898 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 8 3 , 1 9 0} \\ 18,028 \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 844,203 \\ 71,170 \\ 8,10114 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 677.655 \\ 52,842 \\ 14,195 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,89,994 \\ 1, \$ 1,055 \\ 16,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,699 \\ & 12,644 \end{aligned}$ | 109,812 84,865 | $\begin{aligned} & 100,442 \\ & 19,596 \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $1,86,568$ 93,211 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 18 s 8.7 $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | Total | ... | 128,511 | 140,112 | 998,747 | 242,172 | 15, 68,089 | 74, $2 \times 8$ | 1.32,867 | 120,289 | 2,89,779 | 10\% |
| Gurdaspas |  | $2,863\{$ | By mambers of natilid agricaltaral tribem by othera <br> 8hamalat, village abadi and Governmont property | … <br> $\cdots$ <br> .0 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 141,057 \\ 17,977 \\ 9,802 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 13,787 \\ 19,858 \\ \hdashline \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 814,6,41 \\ & 116,788 \\ & \mathbf{2 3 8 , 8 8 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 681,254 \\ 80,035 \\ \hline 40,790 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,82,2,88 \\ 2,06,060 \\ 74,80 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,938 \\ & 91,7101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 164,779 \\ 61,820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181,068 \\ 50,843 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,80,977 \\ & 1,04,408 \\ & \text { w. } \end{aligned}$ | 181. 0.1 $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | Tutal |  | 169,836 | 183,075 | 1,169, 218 | 820,079 | 18,43,968 | 102,889 | 216,093 | 182,011 | 3,88,185 | 29.9. |
| H. Sialkot |  | 2,390 | Ry members of notifed agricaltaral triban By othera Shamilat, village abadi aod Government propertz | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183,595 \\ 15,691 \\ 5,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145,811 \\ 17,442 \\ \cdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 923,760 \\ 71,304 \\ 160,007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 757,583 \\ 58,430 \\ 8 \leftrightarrow, 318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,09,908 \\ 4,25,56.2 \\ 8,298 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94,984 \\ & 0,41437 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 167,984 \\ 74,57 a \end{gathered}$ $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144,848 \\ 68,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,74,784 \\ & 1,81,884 \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.9 \\ 74 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 188,483 | 162,753 | 1,145,069 | 655,331 | 16,43,764 | 125,821 | 232,684 | 207,958 | 8,98,u88 | 24.8 |

STATEMENT No. III-CONCLided:



Statement showing incidence of revenue

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E24 in 408 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | E |  |  | Balasce of a | Ly ascese |
| 曾 |  | staic |  |  |  |  |  | 或 | 妾 |
| 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Adrem． | Acres． | Stere． | Aores， | 4 cres． |
|  | H：Easar ．．． | ．．． | ＊＊ | ．．． | 8．817，686 | 66，800 | 42，1－7 | 8，208，898 | 2，976，595 |
|  | Rchtek ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，489，420 | 8，851 | $\cdots$ | 1，482，769 | 968，257 |
| 줓 | Gurgaon | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．．＇ | 1，414，287 | 61，847 | 188，844 | 1，188，646 | 8ce， 282 |
|  | Karnal ．．． | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 2，015．858 | 68，174 | 6，871 | 2，948，908 | 742，786 |
|  | subals ．．． | ＊ | ＊ | $\cdots$ | 1，197，019 | 122，145 | 28.778 | 1，050，006 | 729.888 |
|  | Simla＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．＊ | 81，644 | 1，807 | 11，811 | 18，728 | 9，823 |
|  | Eangra ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | － | 1，722，254 | 89，806 | 875，280 | 857，106 | 816，108 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | Hochiarpur | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．＊＊ | 1，415，024 | 11，214 | 9：，294 | 1，3c6，510 | 710.288 |
| $\underset{\substack{4 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | Jullandur | $\cdots$ | ．．＊ | ．．． | 858，979 | 0，499 | ＊＊ | 849.480 | 875，884 |
|  | Ludhians | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | －． | 892，298 | 21，8E0 | ＊＊＊ | 870,818 | 747，916 |
|  | Ferozepo：e | ＊＊ | ．．． | ．．＇ | 2，595，278 | 219，763 | 28 | 2，875，484 | 1，409，036 |
|  | Lshore ．．． | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ．．． | 1，888，144 | 14，375 | 228，060 | 1，487，709 | 1，175，040 |
|  | Amitear | ＊＊ | $*$ | ＊＊ | 998，944 | 11，180 | 4，188 | 948，596 | C70，6e5 |
| 品 | Gurdanpur | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 1，168，327 | 8，710 | ＊＊ | 1，108，617 | 704，382 |
|  | Sinlkot ．．． | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 1，145，878 | 8，877 | 248 | 1，188，100 | 718，616 |
|  | Ciujranmsla | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 1，473，493 | 54，872 | 682，089 | 786，732 | 728，888 |
|  | Eheikhupurs | ＊＊ | ＊＊＊ | ＊＊ | 1，221，631 | 32，889 | 482，947 | 705，605 | 680，686 |
|  | Gujrat ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | ．．＊ | 1，457，812 | 6，885 | 76.890 | 1，877，057 | 060，100 |
|  | Shatpur | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 8，071，846 | 16，429 | 854，780 | 2，247，138 | 1，018，770 |
| 号 | Jbelum | ．．＇ | $\ldots$ | ＊＊ | 1，777，680 | 14，296 | 246，821 | 1，517，023 | 885,440 |
| E | Rawalpindi | －• | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 2，312，748 | 20，423 | 681，462 | 660，418 | 621，066 |
|  | Athcek | $\cdots$ | ＂＊＊ | ＊＊ | 2，701，860 | 852，075 | 228，170 | 2，121，116 | 450，310 |
|  | Minnwall | ＊＇ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 8，439，017 | 59，967 | 1，209，252 | 2，169，793 | 436，450 |
| 震 <br>  | Moatgomary <br> Iyallpur <br> Jbang in <br> Maltan <br> Muzaflazgarb <br> Dera Ghazi Khan | ．．． | ＂＊ | $\cdots$ | 2，950，284 | －28，842 | 857，368 | 2，078，084 | 1，024，885 |
|  |  | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2，122，415 | 831 | 495，0C6 | 1，625，978 | 1，870，639 |
|  |  | ．．． | ．．－ | ．．． | 2，171，771 | 47，914 | 488，589 | 1，690，208 | 701，44 |
|  |  | ．＂ | ．．． | ．． | 8，880，278 | 5，8：8 |  | 8，654，396 | 1，2e8，692 |
|  |  | ＊＊ | ．．． | －＊ | 3，586，880 | 1，769 | 518，198 | 8，061，018 | 88， 030 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 8，474，004 | 621，480 | 105，186 | 2，747，293 | 2，007，593 |
|  | Total |  |  | ．．． | $60,308,505$ | 1，975，983 | $8,46,845$ | 46；201，998 | 24，069，406 |

## TiHi

## No．IV．

por the yeak ending JUNE 15re， 1821.

| Totar Layd Baverym and Popgiatiot． |  |  |  |  |  | Inomesce of Land <br>  ABgebied AEt PE2 AORE． |  |  | Disteres |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total tand resonue of ditriof（i．on on ares shomm in colyma 8i． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蓸亳 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{\text { ! }}{\mathbf{c}}$ |  | 亩害 <br> 宮总莒 <br>  <br> 둔웅 |  |  |  |  |  | 曷 |
| 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | ， 18 |  | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Re． | Re． | Bi． |  | Rs．1，P\％ | Re． | Rg．A．P． | 38，A．P． |  |  |  |
| 9，04，742 | 40，477 | 10，44，210 | 804，889 | 149 | 9，86，191 | $0 \leqslant 11$ | 0611 | 0.48 | Hinami． |  |
| 16，48，818 | 88，616 | 16，81，884 | 772.278 | 2811 | 16，46，517 | 128 | 1114 | 1.15 | Rohtak． |  |
| 15，00，207 | 64，475 | 16，24，682 | 729，167 | 288 | 15，57，88c | 185 | 11411 | 18 | Gurgaon， | 1 |
| 10，88，560 | 8，11，847 | 18，01，907 | 799，767 | 11111 | 18，02，65t | 0108 | 1108 | 0.16 | Earnal． | $\cdots$ |
| 9，65，894 | 6，34，668 | 18，04，402 | 681，886 | 284 | 18，64，348 | 149 | 11811 | 010 | Ambala． |  |
| 20，680 | 1，544 | 22，170 | 48，974 | 079 | 20，552 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7\end{array}$ | 888 | $\cdots$ | Stimian |  |
| 8，88，661 | 2，37，881 | 11，24，402 | 785，885 | 170 | 10，58，898 | 128 | 2010 | 0.008 | Kangra． |  |
| 17，89，1：0 | 1，18，880 | 13，88，940 | 024，086 | 207 | 18，48，861 | 158 | 2910 | 0008 | Howhiarpar． | 最 |
| 18，04，276 | 1，24，674 | 10，28，950 | 801.880 | 260 | 19，04，093 | 2810 | 850 | 0.238 | Jallundar． | 8 |
| 12，88，620 | 2，71，8：8 | 18，26，549 | 817，199 | 2152 | 15，02，680 | 1117 | 202 | 00009 | Ludhians | 5 |
| 15，10，017 | 8，75，206 | 17，94，318 | 1，09\％，819 | 110 E | 16，08，382 | 01010 | 1110 | －． 0.008 | Peromepara， |  |
| 14，90，8t5 | 1，41，268 | 18，32，1ce | 1，120，474 | 171 | 12，97，516 | 0166 | 118 | 0.84 | hore． |  |
| 18，78，856 | 2，26，068 | 16，04，419 | 880，828 | 1182 | 18，57，878 | 194 |  | $0 \cdot 91$ | 4 mrituar． |  |
| 17，61， 8 F 4 | 1，11，508 | 18，72，800 | 886，771 | $\pm 10$ | 18，69，583 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 2． 71 | 038 | Gapdaporis， | 策 |
| 16，48，746 | 83，803 | 17，28，964 | 937，349 | 1180 | 17，07，084 | 1880 | 26 s | 0.15 | Slalkot． |  |
| 12，90，637 | 1，78，108 | 88，646 | 698，415 | 28 | ，99，482 | 128 | 1120 | 017 | ajranwala． |  |
| 17，94，288 | 1，08，084 | 10，08，347 | 408，079 | 4113 | 17，98，882 | 289 | 863 | $\cdots$ | Ebiokhupara |  |
| 16，96，899 | 78，188 | 17，14，689 | 884，844 | 13 | 16，90，816 | 1810 | 1． 1010 | 004 | ajrats， |  |
| 22，40，798 | 68，056 | 28，03，464 | 780，235 | 382 | 22，19，619 | 101 | $2{ }^{1} 80$ | 090 | Shatpor． | 4 |
| 7，89，020 | 40，957 | 7，79，977 | 477，179 | 110 ： | 7，54，610 | 0711 | 115.11 | 0.86 | Jhelam， | 8 |
| 8，29，282 | 68，084 | 6，84，971 | 847.887 | 1.811 | 8，78，015 | 10 | 1.8 | 004 | Rowalpindi． | 1 |
| 6，58，014 | 88，908 | 7，09，082 | 619，878 | 10 | 6，74，800 | 05 | 178 | 001 | Attook |  |
| 2，98，056 | 83，943 | 8，82，004 | 858，388 | 01410 | 2，92，591 | 022 | 0110 | $0 \cdot 96$ | Mienwall． |  |
| 83，08，780 | 34，898 | 88，35，628 | 712，867 | 41010 | 83，86．881 | 108 | 8811 | 188 | Montgomery， |  |
| 60，14，978 | 81，608 | 60，88，681 | 880，268 | 61111 | 65，89，868 | 8.0 | 9146 | －${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Lyallpari |  |
| 14，18，983 | 87，476 | 16，61，438 | 870，859 | 288 | 13，52，857 | 0189 | 11110 | Not | ang． | 晃 |
| 22，88，889 | 81，860 | 58．81，100 | 872,370 | $210 \%$ | 18，81，678 | 0.5 | 0145 | araliable． <br> 0.05 | Maltan， |  |
| 8，45，949 | 18，178 | 8，64，117 | 6077，358 | 181 | 8，07，171 | 0 | 188 | 0.08 | Manatimarth |  |
| 0，12，804 | 1，21，265 | 7，38，180 | 483，981 | 10 | 6，46，036 | $08 \%$ | 0 ＇ 6 | 018 | D．G．Fhear |  |
| 4，94，39，389 | 8，60，729 | 469，00，106 | 90，271，708 | 20 | 488，16，490 | 0150 | 1180 | ．＂ | Total | － |

(Vide peragraph 2 statement of fixed land revenur (including service commotation)
(Collostione at to


No. $\bar{V}$.
of the text.)
demands, colllections and balances for the tear endivg raby 1921:
sone Beptember 1991.


STATEMENT No. Vi.
(Dide paragraph 2 of the text.)
STATEMENT SHOWING FOR THE AGBICUITUR \&L FEAR ENDING RABI 1021 THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDEE SUSPENSION AT ITS COMMENCEMENT AND AT ITS CLOSE.


STATEMENT NO. VI.-COMTINUED:

xyiii
GTATBIEENT NO. VI-CONCLUím.


## STATEMENT No. VII.

(Vide paragraph 2 of the text.)
statement showing alterations in the fixed land revenue demand for tee year ending rabi, 1920-21.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALT ERATIONS IN TIE FIXED LAND


No. VII.
of the text.)
hevenur deyand for tat year ending babl, 1920.al.


STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND DALANCES OF FLUCTUATINO AND


No. VIII.
of the text).
ofier land bevenue during the year ending rabi 199.


## EXXiv

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 1921－conclcdid．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 商 } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \stackrel{y}{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dinficte | OTESR LAKD REVENUR－ conern |  |  |  | Balayrge of other LAND EEVENDE． |  |  |  |  | Dinmict． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 729ํ |  | 3 $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{8}{2}$ $\frac{8}{3}$ | 哥 |  |  |  | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 28 | 27 | 28 | $29 *$ | 50 | 81 | 89 | 28 | 84 | 2 | 5 |
| 素 | Bigant - <br> Bohtak $\ldots$ <br> Gnrgacn $\ldots$ <br> Karnal $\cdots$ <br> Ambals $m$ <br> Simla $\cdots$ | R． <br> 417 <br> 1 248 2,469 4,949 <br> $-$ | R8， 7,998 12,105 16,498 7,088 17,459 1,002 | R8． 869 862 248 420 804 88 | Ra， 17，5：1 22，811 28，859 19，888 60，025 1， 51 | $\begin{gathered} 186 \\ 4,805 \\ 8,496 \\ 1,268 \\ 468 \\ 2,955 \end{gathered}$ | Ra． 87 1,030 12 8 8 $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Be. } \\ 4,738 \\ 4,526 \\ 1,665 \\ 471 \\ 8,858 \end{gathered}$ | Re． <br> 80 <br> 163 <br> 84 <br> 218 <br> $\cdots$ | Rs． $\begin{array}{r} 1,027 \\ 4,169 \\ 1,158 \\ 21 \\ 864 \end{array}$ | Hiemr： <br> Robink． <br> Grigeon． <br> Karinl． <br> Ambala． <br> 8imin． | － |
| 旨 | Kangrs ．＂ <br> Honbiarpur ... <br> Jallandur ... <br> Ladbiases $\ldots$ <br> Ferozepore ... | $\begin{array}{r} 291 \\ 618 \\ 488 \\ 389 \\ 8,657 \end{array}$ | 42,818 27,268 19,677 19,680 25,688 | 179 819 628 210 687 | 61，054 28,844 22,818 20,378 81,990 | $\begin{gathered} 70^{4} \\ 199 \\ 115 \\ 162 \\ 2,710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 918 \\ 188 \\ 164 \\ 2,719 \end{array}$ | 188 <br> 45 <br> 4 | 87 160 87 64 147 | Seogrs． <br> Hos it rpur． <br> Jallnador． <br> Ludhana． <br> Farnepp te． | 㫛 |
| 品 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,9: 69 \\ 2,368 \\ 790 \\ 875 \\ 2,528 \\ 1,819 \end{array}$ | 16,180 18,685 17,001 18,818 8,508 8,027 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,108 \\ 648 \\ 388 \\ 821 \\ 225 \\ 278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,98,138 \\ 18,108 \\ 26,780 \\ 14,088 \\ 10,054 \\ 60,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,401 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 888 \\ 64 \\ 80,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 818 \\ 9 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 8,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,714 \\ 97 \\ 100 \\ 826 \\ 64 \\ 38,724 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,881 \\ 78 \\ 374 \\ 200 \\ 18 \\ \hline 27529\end{array}$ | Lahore． <br> Ancliesp． <br> Oarisegur． <br> Sisll ot． <br> Gujrenwais． <br> Sheikhapars． |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \text { Gujrat } & \ldots \\ \text { Shabpat } & \ldots \\ \text { Jhelum } & \ldots \\ \text { Ramatpindi } & \ldots \\ \text { Atto: } & \ldots \\ \text { Xianwall } & \text {... } \end{array}$ | 4591 <br> 65 <br> 8. <br> 102 <br> 64 <br> 164 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,008 \\ 39,681 \\ 8,572 \\ 7,820 \\ 80,567 \\ 18,844 \end{array}$ | 416 104 260 125 256 248 | 28,663 74,286 20,464 8,428 85,722 89,389 | $\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ 9,004 \\ 824 \\ 285 \\ 888 \\ 184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 501 \\ 1,247 \\ 1 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,108 \\ 10,251 \\ 326 \\ 285 \\ 888 \\ 194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 716 \\ & \mathbf{6 8 5} \\ & 2,188 \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,986 \\ 86,887 \\ 661 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 851 \end{array}$ | Gajrak <br> Shalpur． <br> Jhelum． <br> Rawriptodi． <br> Attock． <br> Yianwall． | 5 |
|  |  | 215 <br> － 2 <br> 8 <br> 65 <br> 687 | 16，752 <br> 81，049 <br> 20,967 <br> 17，855 <br> 4i，667 <br> 17，023 | 1,457 860 1,148 2,194 585 855 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,88,103 \\ 8,18,861 \\ 7,239 \\ 6,60,410 \\ 58,892 \\ 85,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 10,217 \\ 2,975 \\ 888 \\ 8,687 \\ 1,867 \\ 8,888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ \ldots \\ 60 \\ 11 \\ 782 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,258 \\ 2,978 \\ 733 \\ 8,684 \\ 2,880 \\ 8,273 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,074 \\ 80 \\ 708 \\ 830 \\ 1,116 \\ 432 \end{array}$ | Montgrwery． <br> Lyallpur． <br> Jlang． <br> Yultan． <br> Munaltargarb． <br> D．G．Kbhaz． |  |
|  | Tozaz | 23，682 | 6，18，421 | 15，079 | 41，06，064 | 87，368 | 18，62S | 98，901 | 13， 2081 | 83，408 | Total． |  |

BTATEMENT No. IX
Vide paragraph 3 of the texto
gTatement of allovion, diluvion and destructive inundation during THE YEAR ENDING RABI, 1921.

## EXX7i

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION AND DESTRUCTIFE


## jixixif

No. IX
of the text.)

- TNUNDATION DERING THE YEAR ENDING RABI, 1921.



No. IX-CONCLODED.

（Vide paragraph 6 of the text．）
Statement of land revenue assignments for the agricultural year ending rabi 1821．

|  | Dintriox． |  |  |  | Total arga and mevinut amingro． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Area． | Jama． |  |  |  | I＊perpetwily． |  | Fror lifo or lisue |  | For torm of atiloment． |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 音 } \\ & \hline 口 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | duligned for the main－ tenanoe of public servant． | Asuigued tor othe pab lic or guasi public purpose． | Aasigned for privato benefit． | rotal of colomnt 6， 6 and 7 ． | Arem， | Juma． |  | Arma | Jama | Arsa． | Jama． |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 8 | $\checkmark$ | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 曷 |  |  |  | Rs， | $\Delta$ cres． | R． | R． | R． | R． | R． | Acren． | 8． | Aares． | Ba | Sorwn | R． |
|  |  |  |  | $10,19,45 \%$ $16,64,893$ |  | 13,600 22,992 | 5，188 1750 | 96， 698 14.868 | 45.880 88.516 | 4.48 | 81.169 | 98，780 | 7.711 | B，660 B，058 | ＊ 18 | ＊＊ 68 |
|  |  |  |  | 16，0：058 | 28，808 | 28.165 | 7，709 | 26，904 | 57，178 | 8．65 | 26，764 | 63，299 | ${ }_{17} 1$ | 8，744 | 68 | 185 |
|  |  |  |  | 18，76，268 | 487，670 | 15，818 | 22，578 | 891.168 | 29.856 | 88.94 | 485， 108 | 8，26，848 | 1，857 | 1407 | ${ }^{800}$ | 1，464 |
|  |  |  |  | 24， 37,121 | 844，608 1,617 | 17，885 | 19，343 | 588,400 $\mathbf{2 , 5 4 4}$ | 25，568 | 43.6 7.5 | B40，846 | 6，27． 080 | 1.768 | 8，007 | 1，989 | 3，401 |
|  | Kangre  <br> Hoshlarpar $\ldots$ <br> 0.  | $\cdots$ | ＂． | $10,57,988$ $18,29,072$ | 860,169 8,692 | 12,978 <br> 22,678 <br> 18 | 78,875 <br> 21,611 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r}1,62 \\ 85,688 \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ | 8.38098 $1,85,8121$ |  | 248,680 8,061 |  | 10,881 887 | 18,076 26,509 | 828 808 | 1，840 |
|  | Jullandar | －1． | $\ldots$ | 1896，985 | 68，685 | 84，767 | 66，517 | 26，178 | 1，06，456 | ${ }^{60} 4$ | 6s， 189 | 98.101 | － 1,810 | 6，748 | 8，888 | 8.607 |
|  | Lndilaga ．．．0 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 14，01，468 | 209，875 | 15.455 | 17，732 | 8，88，305 | 8，71，402 | 1987 | 186，940 | 2，58，874 | 684 | 8，148 | 9，271 | 4．4\％6 |
|  | Peromepore $\quad$－ | － | ．．． | 16，78，074 | 635，278 | 23，5：5 | 19，968 | 2，88，863 | 8，27，401 | 19．5 | 588， 186 | 8，81，009 | 4，678 | 4．688 | 1，414 | 1，764 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 寡 } \\ \text { H } \end{gathered}$ | Lahore <br> Amritarar Gardanpay Bialkot Gujranwala Shashopraye | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 14，76，784 | 142，887 | 18，978 | 65，781 | 67,1421.59 .680 | $1,41,896$$9,18,17$$1,11,687$ | 9.941880 | 100，211 | ． $1.81,914$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,908 \\ 2,408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,77117.188 | 1,7236.081 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.181 \\ & 0.788 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | ．．． |  | 15．81，874 | $\begin{array}{r}123.250 \\ \hline 88.888\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 115,847 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $18,48,808$ $10,17,971$ | 88.988 <br> 80.088 <br> 10.8 | － 88.8888 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48,856 \\ & 20,962 \end{aligned}$ | 1，11．687 ${ }_{76}$ | ${ }^{6 / 9}$ | 88，185 | $70,249$ | 8.408 | 38，438 | 1，2069 | 8，846 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14，47，188 | 170，884 | 15，488 | 12，819 | 1，42，920 | 1，70，276 | 118 |  | 1，64，618 |  | 15.108 | 935 | － 881 |
|  |  |  |  | 18，10，268 | 148，855 | 10.290 | 12，664 | ${ }^{181,781}$ | 94，746 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $1 \approx 0,091$ | 83，988 | 4,724 | 10，540 | 40 | 297 |
|  | Gufat： <br> ghabpar <br> Jhelum <br> Rawalpiadt <br> 4 thock <br>  | ， | $\cdots$ | 18，28，691 | 64，676 | 91.018 | 44781 | 32，064 | $\begin{aligned} & 78,769 \\ & 62,668 \end{aligned}$ | － 4.8 | 60，801 | 66，164． | 8.177 | 11，87818,060 | 897 | 1，819 |
|  |  | ．．＊ | ．．． | 32，16，245 |  | 80,110 | 7,560 <br> 8,451 <br> 8.651 | 83,016 21.503 |  | 88 <br> 98 <br> 8 | 14．489 | 85280 | 41.704 |  | 40 |  |
|  |  | $\because$ | ．．．． | $7.68,418$ $6,72,818$ | ${ }^{16821}$ | 18， | 6，451 4,887 | 21.508 <br> 48,258 | 40，967 |  |  |  | 878 8.788 | \＄0，671 |  | ＊880 |
|  |  | $\underline{-}$ | $\cdots$ | 6，74，614 | 2sy， 619 | 13，209 | 5.624 | 82，986 | 51.769 | 7.88 | 248.478 | 30，568 | 6，101 | 20.768 | 18 | 115 |
|  |  |  |  | 9，49．601 | 103，647 | 9，195 | 1，229 | 28，650 | 38．448 | 110 | 1us，158 | 19，146 | 148 | 6.342 | 42 | 9，410 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ |  | 83，93，698 | 89，848 | 7，416 | 3，569 | $\begin{array}{r}16.084 \\ 8.187 \\ \hline 8.18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}27.049 \\ 21.568 \\ \hline 93.418\end{array}$ | 81 | 81，039 | 15879 | 6.897 | 4，870 | 7 | 7400 |
| 回 |  |  | ＂＊ | 53．69， 18.85 | 1，265 | 17，240 | 1，188 |  |  | 1.8 | 1,172 11,067 | 18，46t | $\begin{array}{r}1,058 \\ 268 \\ \hline 208\end{array}$ | 8，192 | $\cdots{ }^{\circ \times 1}$ | 14008 |
| 8 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $18.240,768$ <br> 1564 <br> 6.938 | 25，678 | 16，055 | 84，402 | 6,48 6.425 |  | －188 | 11，067 | 6，140 $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 5 5}$ | 9.115 | 6.274 |  | 16，065 |
| \％ |  |  |  | 8，07，818 | 6，094 | 13，589 | 2，003 | 2.670 | 18.175 | 8.85 | 4，856 | 17，187 | 10 | 715 | 348 | 778 |
|  |  |  | ．．． | 0，88，838 | 876，074 | 7，545 | 14，120 | 10，875 | 84，650 | 12.87 | 40，009 | 19，104 | 18，852 | 7，001 | 819，683 | 61，702 |
|  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 4，40，46，472 | 4．5：7，485 | 4．8，757 | 0，044952 | 84， 81,270 | ＊5，88，979 | 8.08 | 8，504，629 | 20，87，288 | 141，001 | 2，08，210 | 840，965 | 1，86，777 |

## STATEMENT No．XI．

（Vide paragraph 7 of the text．）
COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE，（i）AGAINST（in） FOR LAMBARDARS．

| Digtaios： | SUMBER OP PROCES8ES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 皆 |  | 富 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 票 } \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & \text { x } \end{aligned}$ |  | 突 <br> 最 | 总 | 产 品 品 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 震 } \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㐯 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | 亳 曾 品 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs， | Re： |
| （Agoint lembardars |  | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | ＊＊ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\checkmark$ | 8，804 | 8.864 |
| Hiear $\quad \cdots\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Poz lembardare }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | 3 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 65 | 999 | 989 |
| 2oktak $\quad \cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { A goinet lambaidary } \\ \text { For lambardere }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 82 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 6 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．＇ | ．．． | 110 | 2，997 | 1，582 |
|  |  | 74 | 81 | $\pi$ | $\cdots$ | 48 | 59 | 7 | － | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 887 | 7，191 | 7，099 |
| Gargion ${ }^{\text {co }}$ \｛ For lambardars | 61 | 12 | ．．＇ | ．．． | ＊＊ | 8 | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | － | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 15 | 1，693 | 1，882． |
|  |  | 24 | 11 | ．．． |  | 14 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | ＊＊ | 94 | 4，290 | 3，357 |
| Earanl | $\begin{gathered} 85 \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | 80 | 29 |  |  | 32 | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $m$ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 187 | 38，051 | 87，829 |
|  |  | 7 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 | －鞄 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 120 | 1，993 | 1，719 |
| A Againt lambardars | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 178 \end{gathered}$ | 21 | 2 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 81 | 18 | 11 | 1 | m | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 178 | 38，548 | 12，967 |
| Ambale＂\｛ For lambarders ．． |  | 49 | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ | $6{ }^{7}$ | 8 |  |  | ．＊＊ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 298 | 6，028． | B，62t． |
| Simia－ 0 \｛ Por lambardirs | ？ 4．t｜t |  |  |  |  | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | \％ |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＊－ |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＂＇ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＊． |  |  |
| Xapgia | 48 | 2 | $\bar{m}$ | $\cdots$ | w | $\cdots$ | ．．＊ | ．．． | ＊＊ | ．．＊ | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＊＊ | ．． | 48 | 1，869 | 1，869 |
|  |  | 4 | ＊＊ | － | － | 2 | 9 | $\ldots$ | ：． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | － | 88 | 1，602 | ，802． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 26 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 1 |  |  | － | － | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 76 | 81，695 | 21，595 |
|  |  | 19 | ．．． |  | $\therefore$ | 8 | 1 | 1 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．m | $\cdots$ | 67 | 1，344 | 1，812 |
| $\text { Jellandus ... }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Againut lambardars } \\ \text { For lamburdare ... } \end{array}\right.$ | 16 | 8 | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 18 | 8，158 | 3，183 |
|  | 868 | 89 | 1 | 10 | $\pm$ | 21 | 3 | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．＂． | $\ldots$ | ．＂． | 437 | 8，410 | 2，950． |
| $\text { Ludhiane io }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Againat lambardars } \\ \text { Por lembardars iof } \end{array}\right.$ | ． 18 | 8 | ．．． |  |  | ．．． |  |  |  | is | ．．． |  |  | 21 | 647 | 350， |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 7 | $\ldots$ |  |  | ． 8 | $\cdots$ | － | ．．． | 11. | 1，858 | 1，818 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Ferorepore m }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Agoindt lamberisat } \\ \text { Por lambardart ... } \end{array}\right.$ | 18 | 24 | 26 | ．．． | m＊ | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 45 | 19，184 | 18，793： |
|  | 101 | 16 | 8 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 129 | 8，788 | 8 cc 4 |
| Lhkore－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Porlemberdars }\end{aligned}$ | 791310 | 883 | 817 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 80 | 25 | $\cdots$ | ... | ．．． | － | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 384 | 53，434 | 48，573： |
|  |  | 818 | 189 | $\therefore$ | ＊＊ | 88 | 47 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ． 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 581 | 16，607 | 23，431 |
| Amritar：$\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Againat } \\ \text { Foriemb }\end{array}\right.$ | $100$ | 28 | 8 | － |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ．．． |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 86 | 10，288 | 10，888． |
|  |  | 㪇 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 10 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 588 | 6，578 | 0，203 |
| mepr Aguint lambarders | $\Sigma$ | 4 | $\bullet$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $m$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 1，818 | 1，816 |
| \｛ For lambardane ．．． | 108 | 78 | 88 | 28 | s | $\cdots$ | 水 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 228 | 2，939 | 2，630 |

STATEMENT No. XI-CONCIUDED:


## GTATEMENT No. XII:

(Vide paragraph 9 of the text.)
ETATEMENT EHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-MEASUERMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YKAR ENDING 30ta SEPTEMBER 1921.

: Ilik
STATEMENT NO: XIIL.
(Vide paragraphs 9 and 11 of the text.

* SIATEMENT SHOWING PROTRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURFNG THEYEARs

ENDING 30ta SEPTEMBER 1921.


STATEMENT No. XIV.
(Vide paragraph 11 of the text.)
STATEMENT SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENI OPERATIONS.


STATEMENT No. XV.
(Vide paragraph 18 of the text.)
ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH-RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGET 2N OF UCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING SOTE SEPTEMBER 1021.


## statement no. Xvi.

(Vide paragraph 19 of the text.)
STATEMENP SHOWING GJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TENANCY ACT dURING THE YEAR ENDING yoir SEPTEMBER 1921.


Vide paragraph 24
STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS，COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS

|  | Dininior． |  |  |  |  |  | Becovily of Prisorfac． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 4 }}{4}$音 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | $\leqslant$ | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | ＊ | － | 10 | 11 | 18 | $1{ }^{\text {F }}$ |
| 荮 |  | Re | R． | $1{ }^{1}$ | R． | Re． | 日． | Re， | Re | ． | Re． | Rs． |
|  | Hiatas $\quad$. | 10，108 | 89，430 | 1，473 | 29，088 | ＊＊ | 1，720 | $\cdots$ | 1，740 | 1，478 | ＊＊ | 247 |
|  | Robtak ．．． | 21.12 | 6，700 | 1，095 | 20，617 | ．．． | －1，232 | 208 | 1，440 | 1，095 | ＊＊ | 845 |
|  | Gurgapa ．．． | 1，52，467 | 40，400 | 21，032 | 1，71，885 | ．．． | 21，548 | 89 | 21，002 | 21，088 | －＊ | 170 |
|  | Kemal－．． | 7,685 | 8，600 | 6，492 | 2,048 | ＊＊＊ | 6，561 | $\cdots$ ． | 0，561 | 0，492 | $\cdots$ | 69 |
|  | Ambals ．．． | 4，934 | 1，210 | 271 | 5,668 | ．．． | 271 | $\cdots$ | 271 | 971 | －＊ | $\cdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 訔 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | Hobliarpor ．．． | 10，331 | 2，6c0 | 1，291 | 11，640 | ．．． | 1，891 | ＊＊ | 1，291 | 1，991 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ |
|  | Jullandor－．．． | 88.621 | 12，800 | 13，084 | 68，187 | ．．＂ | 13，0：8 | 85 | 18，081 | 13，034 | ＊＊ | 17 |
|  | Ludbiana ．．．． | 6，88 | 2，300 | 1，936 | 7，799 | $\cdots$ | 1，885 | ＊＊ | 1，935 | 1，885 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ |
|  | Ferozepore ．．． | 1，37，57s | 86，750 | 86，889 | 1，47，433 | ．＊＊ | 27，166 | 75 | 77，241 | 2C，889 | ＊＊ | 06 |
|  | Labore | 8，248 | 8，760 | 1，488 | 10．612 | sm | 1，874 | 19 | 1，687 | 1，486 | $\pm$ | 201 |
|  | 4mittar $\quad .$. | 12，885 | 8，800 | 8，246 | 18，889 | ．．． | 8，240 | ．＇． | 8，240 | 8，248 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
|  | Gardanpar ．．． | 28，925 | 6.700 | 5，356 | 39，263 | ．．＇ | 8，877 | 20 | 8，387 | 5，836 | ．＇． | 41 |
|  | Siclikot | 72154 | 50，432 | 15，218 | 1，07，863 | ．＂ | 10，151 | ＊． | 16，151 | 18.918 | ．． | 938 |
|  | Gajranmala ．．． | 8，098 | 6，350 | 2，533 | 10，708 | $\cdots$ | 2，583 | ＊＇ | 2，188 | 2，883 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ |
|  | Sleikbopara ．．． | 62，967 | 15，850 | 868 | 74，049 | ．．． | 738 | 179 | －017 | 808 | ．．． | 40 |
|  | Gripat ．．． | 40，089 | 7，700 | 8，488 | 45，151 | 688 | 8，482 | 23 | 8， 508 | 8，458 | ＊． | 17 |
|  | Shehpar ．．． | 19，88， | 8，800 | 1，892 | 15，798 | 349 | 2，067 | 172 | 2，929 | 1，989 | ＊＊＊ | 807 |
|  | Jhelam ．．． | 20，876 | 84，670 | 1，942 | 63，0cs | $\cdots$ | 2，84i | 49 | 2， 208 | 1，049 | ＊＊ | 053 |
|  | Rumalpindi ．．． | 11，121 | $\cdots$ | 2，175 | 8，846 | ．． | 2，178 | ＊＊ | 8.178 | 2，176 | ．．＂ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Attock $\quad$－ | 84，918 | 8，400 | 6，058 | 98，566 | 4，599 | 6，389 | 298 | 8，682 | 6，058 | ．．＂ | 680 |
|  | Minnpali ．．． | 74.681 | 15，705 | 14，296 | 70，081 |  | 14，557 | 977 | 14，884 | 14，295 | $\cdots$ | Ese |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 昆 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 空 } \end{aligned}$ | Montgomery ：．． | 87，082 | 10900 | 10，200 | 06，78\％ | $\cdots$ | 10，516 | 177 | 10，698 | 10，200 | ．．＇ | 403 |
|  | Lsfallpar ．．． | 482 | ＊＊ | ， 40 | 999 | ．．． | 40 | $\cdots$ | 40 | 40 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ |
|  | Jhang $\quad$. | 2，355 | 7.700 | 418 | 8，672 |  | 898 | 20 | 415 | 413 | $\cdots$ | ＂． |
|  | Moltar | 1，82，538 | 51，400 | 23，948 | 2，09，800 | 4，020 | 24，874 | 2，771 | 27，685 | 28，968 | $\cdots$ | 8，847 |
|  | Mazattargarh ．．． | 58.669 | 18，075 | E．488 | 65，251 | ＊＊ | 10，204 | 859 | 11，768 | 9，518 | $\cdots$ | 2，280 |
|  | Depat Ghati Khan ．．． | 21，684 | 9，470 | 2.011 | 28，148 | ＊＊ | 2，154 | 37 | 2，101 | 2,011 | $\cdots$ | 180 |
|  | Toraf ．．． | 11，53 5499 | 4，12，712 | 1，77，538 | 18，68，728 | 9，512 | 1，84，196 | 8，267 | 1，89，483 | 1，77，633 | －．• | 11，980 |



ANo. XVII.
of the text.)
ON ACCOUNT OF THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (XIX OF 188s).


STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS


- Diflerence of Ry, $\mathbf{2 2 , 8 2 9}$ is due to miktaten in the furt yorra talance of Robisk

No. XVIII
of the text.)
ON ACCOUNT OF THB AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT (XII OF 1884).


## sTATBMENT No. XIX.

(Vide paragraph 24 of the text).
statement of remísioun ódders and certificatrs of exemption granted for irrigation wores for the year ending rabi 1921.


## statement No. XX.

(Vide paragraphs 24 and 25 of the text.)
ACCOUNT OF LOĊAL GOVERNMENT WITH AGRICULTURIST BORROWERS.

| - | - | Fand Improvement Loant Act X\|X ot 1868. | A arienltoriar: Lemp Aet XlI of 1886. | Total both Aedr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : $\left\{^{\text {Paryetras }}\right.$ \{ | Orfatnudiog th the comm noement of the jabr. <br> Adranoed da:ing the year ** <br> Tofsl edranced | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Es, } \\ & 11,63,649 \\ & 4,12,712 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Re, } \\ & \mathbf{7 , 0 6 , 2 8 5} \\ & 3,509,547 \end{aligned}$ | R. 18,69,814 89,15,259 |
|  |  | 15,85,281 | 42,08,812. | 67,7,078 |
|  | Amount due fir enllection within the yrse (includiug axceary). | 1,R9 488 | 4,44,992 | 0,34,465 |
|  | Remitted daring the year ... . ... | ."* | 46,448 | 46,443 |
|  | Collected during the yonr . ... | 1,77,503 | - 3,92,8.3 | 4,10,866 |
|  | Toial remited and col leeted | 1,7363s | 8,37,266 | - 8,14,299 |
|  | Balance outhenating at the end of the yent Amosnt mupponded by competent anthority | 13,88,738 | 39,11,546 | 52,60,274 |
|  |  | 9.512 | 1,60,989 | 1,79,600 |
|  | Atoraut ovardas ... ... ... | 11.930 | 1,07,726 | 1,10,658 |
| 1mpenme | A-raars of iatereat oupponded nnd oyerdur at the commoncoment of the yoar. | 2,221 | 4,847 | 6,86s |
|  | taterest folliog due within the gear <br> Total interent for e.llcotion wilhin the rear | 67,263 | 28,883 | 86,u95 |
|  |  | 59.468 | 88,48 | 98,988 |
|  | Remitted duriog the yanr .* ** | '.* | 845 | 248 |
|  | Colleated juring the ganr ... .* | 81,086 | 21,656 | 72,090 |
|  | Totul romitted and oullected | 61,685 | 21,400 | 72,485 |
|  | Guaprided by aompatontentberity ... | 2,820 | 7,382 | 9,847 |
|  | arreare of interchil orardae at the end af the yoer. | 6,988 | 4,769 | 10,888 |
| Toyat Paifitpas axd Iмгпипет. |  | ** | 44,728 | 46,788 |
|  |  | 2,28,508 | 3,18,879 | 6,49,44 |
|  |  | 12,082 | 1,77,910 | 1,89,942 |
|  |  | 17,858 | 1,12,484 | 1,30,862 |

## STATEMENT No. XXI.

(Vide paragraphs 24 and 25 of the text.)

## Statement of loans made under the Land Improvement loins act xix

 OF 1833 AND THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT XII OF 1384 FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.(Accornt of Toe 1 Government with the Govornment of India.)

|  | Amonel ootstaviling at the oommeveremant of the year, i.s.s on lat October 1620. | AMover outstamding. |  | Meam odibiandima, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lend Improvement Latat Aat YPX of Agriculturibet Loang Aot XII of 283 <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}_{4} . \\ 11.54,482 \\ 8,0,4,889 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{R e}_{8 .}$ $\mathbf{1 4 , 6 2 , 2 5 9}$ $42,36,608$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ra} \\ \mathbf{3 2 , 3 1 , 0 8 0} \\ \mathbf{3 0 , 2 6 , 0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ 18,18,970 \\ 84,69,088 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Re}_{\mathbf{2}} \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 9 3 , 0 2 1} \\ \mathbf{8 , 6 4 , 1 8 4} \end{gathered}$ | na, *86,750 - 29,718 |
|  | 18,56,881 | 67,18,062 | 38,57,660 | 87,87,460 | 83,57,8. 6 | ${ }^{6} 60,405$ |




Iiv

## STATEMENT No. XXII.

(Vide paragraphs 24 and 25 of the text.)
PROVINCIAL RESULT OF LOAN OPERYTIONS TO TEE LOCAL GOVERNMENT POR TER YEAR 1920-21.


STATEMENT No: XXIII.
(Vide paragraph 26 of the text.)
STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF UNCLASSED FORESTS AND OF OTHER GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE COLLECTOR FOR 1920-21.

(Vide paragraphs 29 and 30 of the text.)
TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING iÉtE JUNE Tو2.



STATKMENT NO. XXIV-CONCLUDED.


## STATEMENT NO. XXV.

## - (Dide paragraphs 29 and 31 of the text.)

ABSTRACT OP MORTGAGES, SALES AND REDEMPTIONS BY DISTRICTS FOR TIE YEIR ENDING 15TH JUNE 1821.


STATEME iT No, XXVL.
(Tile paragraphs 20, 30 and 31 of the text.)
SALES OF LAND IN THE PUNJAB.


## STATEMENT No. XXVII.

(Vide paragraphe 20 and 30 of the text.)
mortgages or land in the punjab.

: This and the following avarger ast for forr reme coly.

STATEMENT Nó. XXVME.
(Vice paragraph 32 of the text):
STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY REVENUE OFFICERS (ORIGINAE CASES ONLY) FOR THE-YEAR ENDLNG Sog® SEPTEMBER 1ว21:


STATEMENT NO XXIX.
(Vide parigraph 82 , of the teit).
BTATEMENT SHOWING APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL WORE OF COMMISSIONERS AND FINANOLAL COMMIGSIONERS POR THE
XEAE ENDING SOZA SEPTEMBER 1921.,


Note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1920.

## Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Panjab Goverament Publications.

## In tie Uitise Kixadoy.

Conetabla \& Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.
Kegan Patle, Tarnuh, Tröbshre Co., Limited, 88-74, Carter Lane, E. C., and 25, Maseam Street, London, W. C .

Berkard Quabitoe, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
T. Fishrr Unwin, Limited, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
P.4. Kina \& Son, 2 \& 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, 6. W.
F. S. Kive \& Cong 05, Cornhill, and 9 , Pall Mall, London.
Grindiat \& Co., 54, Parliament Street, London ${ }_{2}$ S. W.
W. Thackrr \& Co., \&, Greed Lane, London, E. C.
Lozac \& Co., 46, Great Russell- Street, London, W. C.
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1. Poneonsy, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
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Ernist Leroux, 28, íue Bonaparte, Paris, France.
Martinoa Nishont, The Hague, Holland.

Ir Imdia.
Tab Managre, Imperial Book Depot, Delhi,
Gulas Sivge \& Some, Mulldw'am Press, Lahore.
Magager, Panjab Law Book Depot, Anarkali Panar, Lahore.
-Rama Kbighisa \& Sons, Book-Sellest and News Agents, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
Honorary Skometary, Punjab Rellf gions Book Society, Anarkali, Lahore.
M. Abdul Aziz, Manager, The Pakil and hoze Bazar Electric Press, Am: ritsar.
L. Labio Rax, Book-Seller, Ludhians.
N. B. Matrub, Superintendent and Proprietor, Nazir Kanun Hind Prese, Allahabad
D. B. Taraporsvala, Soma Co.s Bombay.
Tenokrr Spini \& Co., Celeuthand Simla
Nemiar \& Co., Calortm
R. Cambray \& Co., Calcutta.

Tyacker \& Co., Bombay.
Higanboriane, Limited, Madra:
V. Kalyanarak Ifre \& Co, 180; Esplanade Row, Madrus,
G. A. Natrgay \& Co, Madras:

Superwizendentr, American Baptint Mission Press, Rangoon.
A. H. Wagraza \& Co., Allababad.

## NOTE

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

# REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 

PUNJAB

For the year 1920.


Lahore:
 1091
(The Namber of pages Axed for the Note is 2 and for the full Report 8.)
TABLZ OF CONTENTS.

| No. of paragrapha. |  |  |  |  |  | Page. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Compolsory regialrationa | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 |
| 2 | Optional registrations | ** | *** | * | ... | 33. |
| 8 | Income and expenditure | 60* | ** | ** | "." | ib. |
| 4 | Principal operation other than Registrations |  |  | *** | $* *$ | 2 |
| 5 | Establishment | ** | ** | -•• | ** | 0. |
| 6 | Central Record Room | * | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | i6. |
| 7 | Land Alienation Aot | *** | ** | $\cdots$ | ** | ib. |
| 8 | Personal - .. | ** | *** | ** | ** | 33. |

## No. 258-s (Home-Regn.).

## Fron

## E. JOSEPH, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secreitary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments.

To
The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of REGISTRATION, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore 23rd May 1921.
Home.

## Registration.

## Sir,

I $\Delta M$ direoted to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 131, dated the 22 nd April 1921, submitting a note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1920, and at the same time to convey to you the thanks of the Governor for your administration of the Registration Departuent during the year.

I have, etc.,<br>E. JOSEPH,<br>Secretary to Government, Punjab,<br>Transferred Departments.

## Note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1920.

1. As compared with the preceding year, the total number of compuisorily registered instruments rose from nearly 101 to nearly 109 thousands or by 8
Form No. I,-Compalury registrations. per cent. The incresse was shared by all the districts, excent Gurgaon, Simla, Ferozepore, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan where there was a decrease varying from 1 to 8 per cent. The percentages of increase were remarkably high in Amritesr (20), Gujranwala (54) and Mianwali (19). The aggregate value of compulsorily registered instruments rose from Re. 1,473 to Re. 1,862 lakhs, or by 26 par cent. There was a decrease in Simla, Kangra, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan, and an increase varying from 1 to 88 per cent. in the remaining districts. The percentages of increase were remarkably high in Karnal (27), Hoshiarpur (31), Ferozepore (43), Amritsar (59), Gurdaspur (88), Gujranwala (73), Gujrat (33), Jhelum (29) and Lyallpur (44). To the aggregate value of compulsorily registered instruments, instruments of gift contributed nearly Rs. 29 lakhs, instruments of sale nearly Rs. 1,056 lakhs, perpetual leases, nearly Rs. 1 lakb, other leases nearly Rs. 33 lakhs, and other instruments nearly Rs. 93 lakhs. There were increases of 6, 1, 12, 35, 8 and 13 per ceni., respectively, in the number and of 41, 25, 24, 178, 41 and 40 per cent. respectively, in the aggregate value of these six olasses of instruments. In district reports different explanations of variations in district figures have been given. In Hoshiarpur poor harvest cansed aur increase in the number of alienations of agricultural land. In Gurdaspur, there was a considerable increase in the mortgage value of land and many mortgaged lands were re-mortgaged in part on the condition that the new mortgagee would discharge the whole of the previous mortgage debt. Many of those who have enlisted in the army invested their savings in taking in mortgage, the lands of their poorer neighbours. And the consideration in the case of a single sale, via, that of the Dhariwal Mills was Rs. 29 lakhs. In Amritsar, there was a considerable increase in speculation in town lands. In Multan a mill was sold for Rs. $3,42,000$.
2. The total number of optional registrations affecting immovable Form 1.-0ptioval registrationa property, decreased from 2,396 to 2,004 , or by 16 per cent., but their aggregate value increased from Rs. $6,37,235$ to Rs. $6,18,736$, or by 14 per cent. There was a decrease of 26 per cent. in the number and of 17 per cent. in the value of instruments of sale and of 31 per cent. in the number and 29 per cent. in the value of instruments of mortgage. There has been of fate a progrèssive decrease both in the total number and in the aggregate value of these two classes of instruments owing to a rise in the value of land. Instruments of lease and other instruments increased, respectively, by 82 and 18 per cent. in number and by 241 and 20 per cent. in value. In Lahore, a single lease of the value of Rs. 30,000 was registered. In Multan the aggregate value of 32 "other instruments" was Rs. 1,65,479. There was an increase of 8 per cent. in the total number and of 19 per cent. in the aggregate value of optional registrations affecting movable property. The aggregate value of these registrations amounted to nearrly Rs. 27 lashs.
3. Owing to an increase in the total number and the aggregate

Formi II and III-Income and aro peviltura value of registrations, the total income from fees rose from Rs. $5,23,569$ to Rs. $5,92,479$, or by 14 per cent. There was an increase of 13 per oent. in registration fees, of 15 per cent in' miscellaneouis fees and of 34 per cent. in copying fees. The total expenditure of the Registration ,Department rose ${ }^{\circ}$ from Rs, 1,72,300 to Rs. 2,07,290, or by 20 per cent. The increase was shared by all the heads of expendi-
ture. The increase under *fixed salaries of registering officers" was partly due to the creation of a new post of Sub-Registrar and partly to the payment of temporary allowance to Registering Officers in some ristricts. It was, however, decided by the Local Government that registering officers were not eligible for this allowance 4 and consequently the amounts already paid w'll have to be recovered. The increase in the cost of establishment is due to the payment of war and temporary allowanoes and the entertainment of two permanent and several temporary additional Registration Moharrirs owing to an increase in registration work. The net profit on the operation of the Registration Department was Rs 8,85,189 against Rs. $\mathbf{3 , 5 1 , 2 6 9}$ in the preceding year.
4. In Ludhiana, a Jhiwar, who had procured the registration of a Pomm 1V.- Pincipsl operations other mortgage deed wherein he was described as s: Gans Regiarimethon. Jat Was prosecuted under Section 82 of the Registration Act along with both the marginal witnesses to the deed. The first court convicted them ; hut on appeal they were acquitted on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the Sub-Registrar had actually questioned them in regard to the tribe of the person in whose favour the deed had been executed. As compared with preceding year, the total number of refusals to repister rose from 448 to 626 . Three hundred and seventy-two appeals were lodged, and 289 were acofpted and 83 refused. The corresponding figures of last year were respectively 270,214 and 56.
5. At first the new Sheikhupura District was formed into a separate reasons which need not be explained here, it was amalgamated with the Gujranwala District. A new post of Departmental Sub-Registrar was created at Simla where formerly the Treasury Officer was doing Sub-Registrars work. The status of one of the Departmental Sub-Registrars was converted into that of Honorary Sub-Registrar in order to admit of his standing as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council. Additional per* manent moharrirs were sanctioned for the offices of the Sub-Registrars of Pasrur and Sialkot; and new peons for those of the ISub-Registrars of Simla and Shahpur. District Office establishments bave been recently reorganized and Registration Moharrirs are now, considered as members of these establishments.
6. Central record rooms exist in all districts except Dera Ghazi Khan and are in good order. The records of the Sialkot District which were, some time ago, thrown into

confusion in an attempt to save them from fire have been now, to a great extent, re-arranged.
7. The provisions of the Land Alienation Act are generally understood. Very few deeds were presented for registration in which the provisions of this Act were infringed; Land Aliesstion Act. and in all cases the fact of the infringement was detecied before registration except in some in Gujrat.
8. The post of Inspector-General was held by me throughout the year. One of the posts of Personal Assistant was held by Lala Har Narain up to 8th November. Pertonsl. It then remained vacant till the end of the year. The other was held by
Pandit Janki Nath Attal up to the end of February. It then remained vacant up to 2nd August when S. Ahmad Hussain was appninted to it. Nine offices of Registrars, and 69 of Sub-Registrars were inspected by the Personal Assistants and myself as against 13 and 71 respectively in the preceding year. Registrars inspected 77 offices against 70 in the preceding year. No offices were inspected by them in Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Jhelum; and only one or two offices were inspected by them in Rohtak, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Attock, Iyallpur, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. It is therefore necessary to invite again their attention to the instructions contained in paragraph 214 of the Registration Manual.

RAHIM BAKHSH.
Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.

INDEX OF FORMS FOR 1920.


STATEMENTS.


## No． 1.

trànsperred by－registered instruments，in each registration punjab for the year 1920 ．

| IMMOVRABA．E PROPERTY，BOOK I． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PULgoiys． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Opr |  |
| Other inatramenta regit－ toried under section 17. clanses（h）and（e），includ． ing tequinered Iranafro of leastes． |  | Inslruments of per． pelwallease（sec－ fion 17 nlanse（d）］． |  | Ab： <br> 4ilthatruments of lease（other than of perpefual lease）． |  |  | Tota 1 of oompoltory egistrations． |  | Ins！ruments of sale op eschnoge of palue less than Ra． 160 ， |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { 官 } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 亳 星 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 亮 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 21 |
|  | Rt． |  | Ri． |  | Ra． | Re． |  | Re， |  | Rs． |
| c． 35 | 4，87，012 | 68 | 701 | 89 | 15，91C | 69，816 | 2，250 | 82，91，249 | 20 | 1，612 |
| 98 | 1，42，408 | 5 | 720 | 42 | ${ }_{7 \times 89}$ | ＊＊ | 1，996 | 17，90，145 | 33 | 2，717 |
| 98 | 86.758 | 9 | 412 | 48 | 12，859 | $\ldots$ | 1，444 | 11，69，866 | 96 | 2，808 |
| 40 | 1，02，658 | －＊ | ．．． | 101 | ．86，847 | ＊＊ | 8，216 | 20，88，187 | $29^{\circ}$ | 1，067 |
| 88 | 2，80，903 | 14 | 748 | 92 | 87，893 | $\cdots$ | 8，883 | 85，01，92s | 95 | 8，712 |
| 14 | 8，86，219 | ＊＊ | ．． | 45 | 73，310 | ．．． | 167 | 13，88，87i | 1 | 50 |
| 58 | 14，087 | 6 | 272 | 4 | 452 | 8，969 | 2，28B | 15，10，28？ | 29 | 2,187 |
| 117 | 1，76，995 | 121 | 61，183 | 87 | 14，105 | §，992 | 8,069 | 05，86，516 | 83 | 9，070 |
| 159 | 2，28，452 | 21 | 848 | 157 | 51，875 | ．．＇ | 9，694 | 78，98，120 | 67 | 6，524 |
| 47 | 1，68 278 | 1 | 2 | 78 | 26，941 | ．．． | 4，46； | 50，84，130 | 23 | 1，963 |
| 97 | 8，48，018 | 85 | 9，509 | 260 | 1，03，865 | 11，080 | 5.870 | 1，11，52．229 | 91 | 2，454 |
| $\cdots 397$ | 16，82869 | 18 | 498 | 600 | 6，06，917 | 3，68，429 | 8，682 | 8，55 80,611 | 9 | 713 |
| 857 | 17， $9,8,888$ | ．．． | ．．． | 485 | 2，62，04： | ．．． | 18，245 | 4．10， 88.873 | 18 | 1，900 |
| 63 | $\bigcirc 2,38,206$ | 1 | 240 | 122 | 20，024 | 100 | 8，743 | 78，41，808 | 21 | 1，642 |
| 00 | 2，06，078 | － 8 | 260 | 79 | 11895 | $\cdots$ | 7,297 | 76，85，901 | 29 | 10.850 |
| 1 | 6，80，180 | $\theta$ | 69 | 164 | 1，68，092 | ＊＊ | 8,579 | 50，04，061 | 10 | 895 |
| 18 | 82，744 | ．＊ | \＆ | 188 | 8，18，186 | ．．． | $8^{\circ} 4$ | 21，40，906 | 1 | － 98 |
| \＄0 | 90，488 |  | $\cdots$ | 88 | 00，083 | ．．． | 8，783 | 88，21，881 | 10 | 1，683 |
| ＊ 4 | 2，08，814 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 187 | 1，88，810 | 18，995 | 1，788 | 29，31，63s | B | 687 |
| ． 87 | \％ 11,810 |  | ＊＊ | 28 | 25，247 | $\cdots$ | 8，819 | 19，07，743 | 5 | 2 E 638 |
| 148 | 2，98，878 | 1 | 200 | 166 | 1，30，865 | 800 | 3,048 | 55，68，298 | 3 | 1，704 |
| 62 | 81，978 | 30 | 28.488 | 2 | 8，500 | 21，850 | 2，121 | 28，42，829 | 4 | － 398 |
| 57 | 48，895 | ．．． | ＊＊ | 14 | 12，816 | ．．． | －2，759 | 88，50，681 | 87 | 2，902 |
| 71 | 70，08 |  | ＊＊ | 69 | 1，00，46 | ＊＊ | 1，026 | 2804008 | ． 8 | ． 847 |
| 41 | 1，75，681． |  | ＊＊ | 150 | 8，68，889 | 56，048 | 1，293 | 76，98908 | － | －．． |
| 84 | 1，38，44 |  | －．．． | 188 | 1，05，889 | 9，886 | 2,018 | 30，61，148 | 18 | ．1，828 |
| 810 | 18，38，819 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 876 | 1， 12,810 | 384 | 2，329 | 65，82，671 | 8 | $\because 40$ |
| 145 | 1，00，929 | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | 4. | 10，415 |  | 2，885 | 21，66，488 | 61 | －4836 |
| 3 | 71，862 |  |  | 106 | 13，816 | ．．． | 1，898 | 18，09，870 | 28 | 2，122 |
| 8，164 | 03， 18,165 | 183 | 87，591 | 3，855 | \＄0．6¢2．713 | 8，49，561 | 1，00，418 | 18，62，86，417 | 651 | 61，005 |
| 8，777 | 66，77，908 | 243 | 35，122 | 3，560 | 20，25，901 | －3，63，198 | －101．182 | 14，73，11，586 | 878 | ． 28.413 |

ie
FORM
STATEMENT OFINSTRUMENTS REGISTERED ANDOF गBE VAIIE(FIRCIJRIY DISTRICT OR THE PUNJAB


No. I- CONCLDDED.
TRANSEERRED BY RI GISTERED INSTRUMENTS, IN EACH REGISTRATION FOB THE YEAR 1920-concledid.


|  | Dis? bict. |  | Compulary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ys aprectino |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | * OP |  |
|  |  |  |  | Inatramente of mortgage. |  |  |  |  | Instraments of mortgage. | Iontruments of leye. |
|  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8. | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  |  |  | Re. | Ré. | Rs, | H. | ${ }^{1}$ | Ra. | Re. | Rs. | R. | Ra. | Re. |
| 1 | Himent ... |  | 223 | 8,997 | ** | 2,085 | 205 | 410 | 107 | 9,907 | 80 | 18 | 4 |
| 2 | Robtak .. |  | 214 | 8,390 | * | .8,572 | 407 | 10 | 69 | 7,9\% 8 | 83 | 12 | 10 |
| 8 | Gargmon ... | $\rightarrow$ | 118 | 2,276 | *** | 2,899 | 8 Cb | 88 | 78 | 6,606 | 88 | . 17 | 4 |
| 4 | Kardal ... | ... | 122 | 4,621 | ** | 9,785 | 228 | $\cdots$ | 829 | 8,089 | 28 | 8 | 6 |
| 5 | Ambala ... | ... | 468 | B,588 | ..* | 7,454 | 461 | 80 | 180 | 14,179 | 88 | 86 | 7 |
| 6 | Simla - ... | ** | 14 | 576 | $\cdots$ | -397 | 169 | ... | 269 | 1,418 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 7 | Kangrā ... | ... | 501 | 2,978 | ** | 4,263 | 208 | 22 | , 6 | 7,976 | 80 | 28 | 8 |
| 8 | Honhiarpur ... | -* | 843 | 7,517 | ** | 28,120 | - 687 | 455 | 88 | 8:,118 | 88 | 03 | 10 |
| 9 | Jullundan ... | $\ldots$ | 852 | 12,498 | $\cdots$ | 22,243 | 769 | 17 | 328 | 86,690 | 67 | 187 | 64 |
| 10 | Ludhiant ... | .* | 416 | 6,388 | $\cdots$ | 12,728 | 278 | 1 | 146 | 10,850 | 28 | 19 | "* |
| 11 | Ferotepore ... | * | 8.4 | 11,072 | ** | 18,217 | 720 | 477 | 471 | 81,971 | 81 | 82 | 2 |
| 12 | Labora - ... | ... | 724 | 25,198 | .** | 26,009 | 2,324 | 854 | 8,251 | 67,859 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| 18 | Amrituar ... | ** | 781 | 82,680 | * | 86,214 | 2,088 | ... | 1,250 | 78,818 | 19 | 11 | 17 |
| 14 | Gnrdsapur $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 280 | 5;645 | ** | 19,551 | 248 | 8 | 295 | 25.517 | 20 | 40 | 85 |
| 15 | Sialkot ... | ... | sf | 7,481 | ** | 21,70 | 499 | 4 | 110 | 3, 141 | 28 | 87 | 2 |
| 16 | Gujranwala ... | ... | 244 | 8,226 | ** | 7,016 | 485 | 10 | 1,080 | 17,001 | - 10 | 6 | 12 |
| 17 | Shyilhapath | ... | 174 | 2,583 | ** | 1,979 | 99 | - | 1,793 | 6,629 | 1 | '.' | 2 |
| 18 | Gujrat m | $\cdots$ | 894 | 6,692 | ..* | 4,241 | 182 | $\cdots$ | 431 | 11,890 | 19 | - 10 | 3 |
| 10 | Strehpar at | ... | 189 | E,436 | ** | 2,043 | 578 | $\cdots$ | 1,188 | 0,421 |  | 4 | 9 |
| 20 | Shelutim ... |  | 272 | - $6,0^{\circ} 5$ | ** | 2,279 | 207 | $\cdots$ | 148 | 8,991 | 80 | 10 | 8 |
| 81 | Bawstpindi ... | ... | 228 | 10,971 | $\cdots$ | 8,151 | 858 | 8 | 745 | 16,854 | 28 | - | 23 |
| 22. | Attoek ... | ... | 807 | 5,543 | .** | 8,478 | 818 | 188 | 25 | 9,704 | 6 | 4 |  |
| 23. | Masawali ... | ... | 40 | 5,035 | ** | 8,198 | 275 | ** | 81 | 11,507 | 89 | 80 | ..** |
| 24 | Sion'gomery | $\cdots$ | 64 | 8,343 |  | 1,588 | 888 |  | 810 | 8,201 | 8 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| 25 | Lyaltipar ... | .. | 161 | 6,197 | ... | 5,184 | 827 | ** | 1,691 | 12,440 |  | ... | 8 |
| . 28 | Jhang ${ }^{\text {r }}$... | ... | 118 | B,460 | .. | 8,926 | 640 | ... | 780 | 10,263 | 19 | 7 | 1 |
| 27 | Multan ... | *. | 111 | 8,486 | ... | 4,745 | \%,011 | ... | 989 | 17,828 | 8 | 2 | 50 |
| 88 | Musalts ${ }^{\text {rgarh }}$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | *,917 | ** | 4,816 | 684 | ... | 89 | 10,526 | 60 | 67 | 19 |
| 29 | Ders Ghasl Ehan | ... |  | 8,238 | ** | 2,930 | 870 | $\ldots$ | 184 | 6,679 | 28 | 18 | 4 |
|  | Total for 1920 | ... | 7,967 | 2,18,002 | ... | * 2,55,155 | 18,234 | 1,875 | 16,716 | 6,16,049 | 656 | 888 | 838 |
|  | Total for 1919 | ... | 7,209 | 2,08,611 | ... | 211,365 | 15.856 | 1330 | 10,909 | 455.340 | 904 | 984 | 248 |



## FORM No．II－coneluded．

## STATEMENT，OF INCOME，NAMELY，FEES REALIZED ON RHGISTRATIONS，AND ALK other receipts in each registration district of the punjab for <br> ＇J HE YEAR 1920－oonOLUDED．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 安 } \\ & \text { 晋 } \\ & \text { 为 } \end{aligned}$ | Dibriciors． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 膏 $\frac{8}{8}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{A} \\ & \frac{1}{8} \\ & \frac{7}{6} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 28 | 37 | 28 | 99 | 80 | 81 | 83 | 6 | 84 |
|  |  |  | Br． | H． | Fs． | R＊ | Rz． | $\mathbf{B H}_{4}$ | R． | Re． | Rach |
| 1 | Hinam | ．．． | 10，728 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 795 | 102 | 868 | 158 | 1，889 | 12，050 |
| 2 | Rohtak ．．． | $\cdots$ | 8，207 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | 490 | 128 | 648 | 28 | 1，288 | 9，400 |
| 8 | Oargaon ．．． | ．．． | 6，897 | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ | ＊＊ | 130 | 12 | 800 | 42 | 484 | 6，1／1． |
| 4 | Karal $\quad .0$ |  | 9，088 | ＂ |  | 480 | 28 | 498 | 08 | 1.008 | 10，784 |
| ，${ }^{5}$ | Ambala ．．． | $\cdots$ | 15，289 | 9 | ＊＊ | 855 | 48 | 678 | 251 | 1，800 | ． 37.072 |
| 6 | Simls ．．． | ＊＊ | 1，618 | ＊＊ | 80 | 85 |  | 499 | 21 | 300 | 8，189 |
| 7 | Kangri | ．．＇ | 8，878 | 48 | $\cdots$ |  | 23 | 849 | 68 | 829 | 88808＊ |
| 8 | Hoshise pur ．．． | ．．． | 82，017 | 97 | ．．＊ | 840 | 47 | 786 | 878 | 8，048 | － $41,088^{3}$ |
| 0 | Jullaviar ．．． | ．．． | 87，987 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 87 | $\Delta 1$ | 1，768 | 228 | 8，805 | 41，209 |
| 10 | Ludhisme－＊ | $\cdots$ | 20，746 | ＊＊ | ＊ | 805 | 87 | 059 | 118 | －1，900 | 81，715 |
| 11 | Serozepore ．．． | ．．． | 32，232 | 12 | ＂＊ | 1，015 | 608 | 1，460 | 297 | 8，983 |  |
| 12 | Lahore ．e＂＇ | ．．． | 69，045 | 698 | 720 | 1，780 | 576 | 8，502 | 1，068 | 7，668 | 60，701 ${ }^{4}$ |
| 18 | Amritasy ．．． | ．．．＇ | 75，127 | 814 | 20 | 2，970 | 471 | 2，490 | 598 | 6，463 | ，01，690＊ |
| 14 | Qurüaspar ．．． | ＊＊ | 26，111 | 23 | ＊ | 1，210 | 80 | 676 | － 89 | 20061 | 2t， 768 |
| $-15$ | Bialkot ．．． | ．．． | 30，774 | 48 | 8 | 840 | 688 | 860 | 294 | 2，587 | 88，861 |
| $\therefore 10$ | Gnjranwala ．．． | ＊＊ | 17，388 | 45 | ＇＊＊ | － 340 | 85. | 838 | 11 | 874 | 18，372 |
| 17 | Shoikhupua | ＊＊ | 6，735 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 20 | 21 | － 150 | 193 | 815 | 7，060 ${ }^{2}$ |
| －18 | Oajrst ．． | ＊－ | 12，245 | 78 | ＂ | 205 | 71 | 899 | 295 | 1，6，49 | 10，898 |
| 218 | sthapur ．．． | ＊＊ | 9，808 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 465 | 14 | 560 | 428 | 1，671 | 11，877 |
| 20 | Jholum ．．． | ．．0 | 9，483 | 80 | ．．．． | 485 | 134. | 362 | 172 | 1，183 | 10.46 |
| 21 | Rawalpindi ．．． | ．．． | 16，478 | 526 | $\ldots$ | －2，825 | 822 | 858 | 687 | 4，258 | 20，781． |
| 23 | Atbook ．．． | ．．＂ | 10，051 | 88 | ＊＊ | － 240 | $\therefore 86$ | 876 | ．${ }^{\prime}$ | 708 | －10，769 |
| 28 | Minamali ．．． | ＊＊ | 11，916 | 831 | $\cdots$ | 845 | 47 | 243 | 0 | 078 | 12，888 |
| 24 | Montgomery | ＊＊ | 6，674 | 6 | $\therefore 75$ | 130 | 8 | － 805 | 16 | 848 | 7，118 |
| 85 | Lyalfpas ．．． | ．．． | 13，040 | ．．． | $\pm$ | 960 | ＊＊ | 275 | 983 | 8，167 | 15，497 |
| 26 | Jhang ，．＂ | $\cdots$ | 10，523 | ${ }^{26}$ | 10 | 43 | 5 | 879 | 198 | 1，8as | 12，808 |
| 27. | Yuitan ．．． | ．．． | 18，218 | 184 | ．${ }^{\circ}$ | 8，235 | 181 | 1，718 | 49 | 8，082 | 98，280 |
| 28 | Massflargerh | ＊＊ | 10，959 | 204 | ＊＊ | 805 | 4 | 470 | 40 | 1，098 | 18，021 |
| 29 | Dene Gbaxi Khen | ． | －6，915 | 57 | ＊＊ | 205 | $9)$ | － 261 | 11.4 | 72 | 3864 |
|  | Total for 1820 |  | 6，88，845 | 3，280 | 858 | 21，970 | 4，468 | 81，049 | 8，789 | 85，684 | 8，92，479 |
| ＊ | Total for 1919 | $\cdots$ | 4．72014 | 4.068 | 515 | 18.091 | 2963 | 16，200 | 6.170 | 48.005 | 5，26509 |

FORM NO IIT.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN EACG REGISTAATION DISTRICT OP THE PUNJAB FOR THE WEAR 1920 .


FORM No. IV.
STATEMENT OP PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN REGISTRATIONS IN BOOKS $I_{\text {, III, }}$ AND IV IN EACH REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF THE PONJAB FOR THE

YEAR 1920.


Note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Puniab for the year 1921.

## Revised List of Azents for the Sale of Punjab Government PubHeations.

## In gin Uritad Kimadoy.

Comerabliat Co., 10, Onange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.
Ergan Paul, Trenob, Trōbmel $\mathrm{ECO}_{\text {. }}$ Limited, 68.74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 39, New Oxford Street, London, W. C.

Bermard Quaritos, 11, Grafton Street New Bond Street, London, W.
T. Fibbir Uivin, Limited, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
P. 8. Kina * Son, 8 at 4, Great Smith Street, Westminater, London, 8. W.
 Pall Mall, Lödon.
Genphat Coi, 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.
W. Thaorzn \& Cong, Creed Eane, London, E. C.
Luzso \& Co., 46, Great Ruspell Street, London, W, C.
B. H. Blaotwisis 60 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
 briage.
Ourvar \& Boxd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
3. Ponaonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Merges. Whildon \& Wrbisy, Limited, 88, Essex Street, Stand, London.

On the Conthanti.
Eurest Inerovx, 28, Rue Bonaparton Paris, France.
Maztmea Nufory, The Hagre, Hol had.
Oqto Harrabsowitz, Leiprig,
Fignoumtpris \& Sozas, Berlin.

## Ir India.

Thi Marianz, Imperial Book Dopot, Delhi.
 Preas, Lahore,
Managur, Panjab Lavt Book Depot, Anarkali Bazar, Lahore.
Rama Kbibhma \& Sons, Book-sollert -and .Newt -Agents, Anarkali Btreet, Lahore.
Honorazy Smomeary, Punjab Religions Book. Society, Amarkali, Lahore.
M. Abdul Aziz, Manager, The Vehil and Roze Bazar Electric Prese, Amittear.
L. Labeu Ray, Book-feller, Ludbinim.
N. B. Mathos, Superintendent and Proprietor, Nazir Kanau Hind Prean, Allehabad.
D. B. Tarapomithea, Some * Co., Bombay.
Thaucze, Spirz \& Co., Calontts and Simla.
Nawhay * Co., Caloutta.
R. Cambray \& Co., Caloathn.

Tencriaz \& Co., Bombuy.
Higengothami, Limited, Mmdena.
T. Fibuse Unior, Calentta.
V. Kalyanaray Itiz * Co, 189 Esplanede Row, Madrus.
G. Ar Nathan \& Co, Madran.

Suphimpandnar, American Baptist Miscion Press, Bengoon.
A. H. Whazanat © Co., Allahabed, TriManaong "Hitavada," Nagpar, Central Prorinces,

## NOTE

ON TH: ADMINISTRATION OP THE

# REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 

OF THE

## PUNJAB

For the year 1921.



Lahore:
PRINTED BY TEE SUPERDNTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB, 1022:
(The namber of pages fixed for the Note is 2 and for the full Report 8.) TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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| - 1 | Compulsor | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  | 1 |
| 2 | Optionsl B | ..' |  | $\ldots$ |  | .. |  | i. |
| 8 | Income an | ... | ... | ... |  | .** |  | it. |
| 4 | Principal | an | ions | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  | 8 |
| 5 | Eatablishm | ... | ** | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 3. |
| 6 | Central R | . | ** | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  | ib. |
| 7 | Land Alie | ... | ** | ** |  | ..' |  | i. |
| 8 | Personal | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  | ib. |

No. 14862 (H.-Regn).
Prour

> R. B. BECKETT, Ese., I.C.S.,
> Onder-Secrelary to Government, Punjab,

To

> THE INSPEOTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, PONJAB.

Dated 5th May 192a:

## Home

Begletration
Sir,
I $\Delta \mathrm{M}$ directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 94, dated 20th April 19 $\mathbf{i 2}_{2}$, submitting a note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1921, and at the same time to convey to you the thanks of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) for Jour administration of the Registration Department during the year.

I have, eto.,
R. B. BECKETTT,

Onder-Secretary to Government, Punfab.

## Note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the year 1921.

1. As compared with the preceding year, the total number of compulTPorm: Compollory Rogistrathome sorily registered instruments rose from 109 aggregate value decreased from Rs, 1,862 to Rs. 1,571 lakhs or by $15 \cdot 6$ par cent. The increase in number twas shared by all districts except Simla, Kangra, Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur and Jhelum. The percentages of increase were high in Gurgaon (16), Ambala (15), Julluidur (10), Ferozepore (16), Gujranwala (21), Rawalpindi (19), Attock. (17), Montgomery (11) and Multai (18). The decrease in the aggregate value was shared by fifteen districts. The percentages of decrease were noticeable only in Ferozepore (12), Lahore (25), Amritsar (54), Gurdaspur (26), Sialkot (20) and Lyallpur (18). There occurred a considerable increase in the aggregate value in Gurgaon, Hoshairpur, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Jhang, namely, an increase of $37,22,39,25,18$ and 24 per cent., respectively. Various explanations have been given of the variations in the number and value of compulsorily registered instruments. In Kangra an outbreak of cholerar caused a decrease in their number. In Ludhiana the same effect was produced by a rise in the price of land, poor harvests and slackness of trade. In Amritsar the tightness of the money market operated as a check on speculation in land. In Gurgaon and Ambala there was a considerable distress among agricultaral classes owing to unfavourable seasons. In Ferozepore, the leases of the Mamdot Estate were renewed. In Gurdaspur, owing to an imcrease in the mortgage value of land, many mortgaged lands were remortgaged in part on the condition that the whole of the previous mortgage debt would be discharged by the second mortgagee. In Gujranwala, a considerable increase occurred in the sale of town sites. In Rawalpindi, house purchases were stimulated in the Rawalpindi city by a large rise in house rents. In Attock and Multan, there was a considerable increase in transfers of land as a result of poor harvests. There was also in the former a considerable increase in the demand for town-sites. It may be also mentioned in this connection that in the year preceding the one nnder report several instruments of exceptionally large values were registered; for ingtance, a conveyance deed of the New Egerton Woolen Mills in the Gurdaspur District of the value of Rs. 29 lakbs, and a sale deed of a mill in Multan of the value of Ra. $8,42,000$. Instruments of gift increased by 1.5 per cont. in number and $10 \cdot 8$ per cent. in value, instruments of sale decreased by $3 \cdot 7$ per cent. in number, and 32.5 per cent. in value; instruments of mortgage increased by 4.5 per cent, in number, and $7 \cdot 2$ per cent. in value, perpetual leases increased by $17: 7$ per cent. in number, but decreased by 68.9 per cent. in value, other leases increased by $93 \cdot 7$ per cent, in number, but decreased by 4.8 , per cent. an value, and all other compulsorily registered instruments increased by 0.8 per cent. in number, and. $5 \cdot 7$ per cent. in value.
2. The total number of optional registrations affecting immovesble

- Fortir 1. Optional Regiatrationa property increased from 2,004 to 2,007 but their aggragate value decreased from Rs. 6,13,736 to Rs. 4,91,540. Barring the alight increase in their number during the year ander report, there kas been a progressive decrease both in their namber and valu 3 men 1914 owing to a progressiverise in the value of land. It may also : be mentioned here that in the preceding year some instruments of unusually large values were registered in Rohtak, Lahore and Multan. There was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the total number and of 12 per cent, in the aggregate value of optional registrations affecting moveable property. Their aggregate value amounted to nearly. Rs, 23 lakhs during the year under report.

3. Owing to a decrease in the aggregate value of pegistered instramerits, Formi II and IIL Jopome, and the income from fees fell from Rs. $5,92,479$ exprodituse deorease of $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. in registration fees and of 8:6 per cent. in miseallancous income and an increass of 23 per centr in copying fees. The total expenditure rose frem Ras $2,07,290$ to Rs. $2,25,019$ or by $8: 6$ per cent. "Under "fixed galaries" there was an increase of 4 per cent. partly
owing to an increase in the salaries of the Inspector-General and his Personal Assistants and partly owing to the fact that in the preceding year one of the posts of Personal Assistant remained vacant for a longer time than in the year under report. Under "establishment" there was an increase of 25 per cent. owing to a general revision of pay, grant of grain compensation allowance, and antertainment of two additional permanent and several temporary Moharrirs. The net profit on the operations of the department was Rs. $3,56,964$ against Rg. $3,80,189$ in the preceding year,
4. No prosecution under Section 83 of the Registration Act was undertaken

Form IV. Principal opertions othor then regintretipnt during the year. In Hoshairpur, however, a case under Section 423 of the Indian Penal Code has been instituted against the parties to a ealedeed on the recommendation of the Sub-Registrar of Hoshiarpur. The total number of refusals decreased from 626 to 506 . Three hundred and thirty-six appeals were lodged and 288 were accepted and 48 rejected. The corresponding figures of the preceding year were, respectively, 372, 289 and 83,
5. There has been no change in the total number of Registration Offices. Two additional permanent Moharrirs were sanctioned, one for the office of the Sub-Registrar of

## Futablighm snt.

 Jullundur and the other for that of the Sub-Registrar of Manwall. A peon was also sanctioned for the Sub-Registrar of Gohana.6. Central record rooms exist in all districts except Lyallpur and are Central Record Rooms. in good order. In Sialkot, some of the old books were damaged by whiterants and steps have been taken to prevent further damage by this insect.
7. Provisions of the Land Alienation Act are well understood both by Registering Officers and the public; and due vigilance is generally exercised by the former
In Ambala, two documents contravening the pro-

## Land Alienation Act,

 to prevent their evasion. In Ambala, two documents contravening the prorefused but the other was erroneously registered. In Jullundur, four instruments, which purperted to be leases but were really mortgages contravening the provisions of the Land Alienation Act, were registered as leases by the Sub. Registrar of Jullundur. In Ferozepore, the Sub-Registrar of Moga erroneousiy registered some instruments contravening the provisions of this Act. In Jhelum, one such instrument was registered. No other instances of the evasion of the provisions of the Land Alienation Act appear to have occurred. The Registrar of Sialkot notes that a considerable loss of revenue is caused by the fact that in many cases, at the instigation of patwaris or otherwise, transactions relating to land instead of being embodied in duly stamped instruments are merely reported to patwaris who enter them in their diaries and mutation registers. It has been already proseribed that the thumb-impressions of parties should not be taken by patwaris in their diaries and mutation registers, and it does not appear to be possible to do anything further to prevent advantage being taken of mutation procedure to avoid the execution of properly stamped deeds,8. The post of Inspector-General of Registration was held by me throughout the year except during the period 8th Novem. ber to the end of December, when I was on leave Rersonal. and Khan Sahib Malik Zaman Mehri Khan officiated for me. One of the posts
of Personal Assistant was held by L . Har Narain throughout the year. The other of Personal Assistant was held by was held by S . Ahmad Husain up to 15th May and thereafter remained vacant till '16th September when P. Janki Nath was appointed to it who held it till the end of the year. The Inspector-General of Registration and his Personal Assistants inspected 9 Registrars and 65 Sub-Registrars' Offices as against 9 and 69, respectively, in the preceding year. The work of the offices inspected was generally found to be satisfactory. Registrars inspected the same number of offices during the vegr under report as in the preceding year, viza, 77. No offices were inspected in Simla, Lahore and Mianwali and only one or two in Rohtak, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Sialkot, GGujranwala, Rawalpindi, Attock and Jhang. The attention of the Registrars of these districts is invited to paragraph 214 of the Registration Manual.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
|Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.

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STATEMENTS.


No．I．
SRANSFERRED BY GEGIETERED INSTRUMENTS，IN EACH REGISTRATION PUNJAB FOR THE YRAR 1921.

3MMOTRABLE PRO：ERTX，BOOK 1.

| Frinony |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ormeyas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ofler inglementer righo foren medor cutham 17. alencon（b）and（t），dindid． iny rajefored mandore of learlf． |  | Inalnumento of erfpe． mal have［acosion 17， simen（d）${ }^{\text {s．}}$ |  | $\Delta 1 H$ inatrumenth of lesse（otiser then of gerpateal legen）． |  |  | Total of rapiatr | empulioery | Tnetrumanto trehango lese that | athe of celse 100. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 最 } \\ \text { 而 } \end{gathered}$ | 8 5 8 8 8 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 旁 } \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 量 } \\ & \text { 號。 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\frac{y}{4}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 占 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 18 | 19. | 16 | 10 | 16 | $10^{*}$ | 17 | 18 | 19 | 50 | \％ 1 |
|  | E． |  | He． |  | B． | E． |  | Re． |  | $\cdots$ |
| 51 | 1，82，041 | $\pm 0$ | 428 | 4 | 0,851 | 89，07a | 2，911 | 31，80，859 | 88 | 2，201 |
| 78 | 2，19，076 | 1 | 300 | 88 | 8，621 | ${ }^{*}$ | 2，054 | 18，64，834 | 38 | 1，98\％ |
| 69 | 60，080 | 6 | 8，186 | 65 | 18，818 | 300 | 1，876 | 18，04，683 | 98 | 1，845 |
| 65 | 91，28 |  | ．．． | 78 | 44，565 | ．．． | 2，845 | 30，70，743 | 28 | 2，10a |
| 118 | 1，91，085 | ＊ | 149 | 188 | 68，840． | ＊＊ | \％，995 | 80，39，276 | $\omega$ | 8，226 |
| 9. | 60．608 |  |  | 4 | 00，187 |  | 164 | 16，83，608 | 7 | 184 |
| 10 | ［8，968 | ＊ | 1.477 | 1 | 12，085 | ＊＊ | 9\％67 | 17，19，854 | 28 | 1，440 |
| 188 | 2，07，898 | 117 | 1，701 | （1） | 16．407 | 67，694 | 8，765 | 70，97，187 | 5 | 4.849 |
| 188. | 2，40，255 | 16 | ［8，006 | 186 | A，4，485 | ＊ | $11_{2}, 179$ | 1，06，02，761 | 81. | 7，059 |
| 41. | ．70，016 | 2 | － 160 | 68 | 85，889 | ．．． | 4.126 | $49.54,777$ | 18 | 2，189 |
| 100 | 8，58，541 | 18 | 1，410 | 1，700 | 2，07，400 | 8，618 | 6，787 | $88,48,068$ | 88 | 0,040 |
| 308\％ | 25，07，098； | 7 | ．40 | 888 | ．8，80，000 | ．1，71，812 | 8，400 | 2， $87,18,417$ | 11 | 488 |
| － 68 | ． $8,86,500$ | ． 3 | ，468 | 46 | 269，01 | $\cdots$ | 10，658 | 1，88，27， 119 | 3 | 10，194 |
| 128 | 6，96，5¢ | 5 | L2015 | 98 | ［67，915 | －1，380 | 7，299 | 67，88，726 | 10 | 1，37a |
| 7t． | ．0，807 | 20 | ； 8.608 | 73 | 8979 | $\pm$ | 6，473 | 81，26，464 | 16. | 1，049 |
| 7 | ． $\mathrm{R7}, 088$ | 81 | ：261 | 806 | ［2，10，30 | m | 8，688 | 89，76，438 | 10 | 1，66 |
| 48 | ．81，182 | ．．． | ＊＊ | 28 | 18，410 | $\cdots$ | 2，613 | 97，80，408 | 18 | 080 |
| 64 | ． 68.687 | ．．． |  | 163 | －．1，68， 5 áa | B6B618 | 1，693 | 27，57，862 | 0 | 785 |
| ＊ | ．65，801 | ．．． |  | 20 | ：28，409 | $\cdots$ | 3，255 | 18， 0.788 | 19 | 1，309 |
| 1119． | 1816，074 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 184 | ； $1,30,4 \frac{185}{5}$ | ＊＊ | 3，698 | 65，50，158 | 21 | 1，071 |
| 02 | 4，79，176 | ． 60 | 3808 | 1 | 200 | －4886 | 2.478 | 87，77，189 | 8 | 784 |
| 4. | 11，08a | ．．． | ＊ | 39 | 28，085 | －．．． | 4876 | 38，59，704 | ${ }_{*} \mathbf{4}$ | 3004 |
| $\boldsymbol{m}$ | 178，486 | ．．． | ．．． | 84 | ． 81.480 | ．．． | 1，148 | 21，09，115 | ＊＊＊ | \％ |
| 70 | 8，54，217 | ＊＊ | ＊． | 104 | 8，00，760 |  | 1，200 | 62，64．488 | 1 | 88 |
| 134 | 8，68，144 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 174 | 1，01，284 | 2，248 | 2，197 | 58，10，068 | 8 | 308 |
| 0 | 10，78，56k | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 990 | 4293，028 | 7，010 | 8781 | 61， 88,268 | 28 | 2，18 |
| 160 | 2，80，640 | ．．． |  |  | 2tist | $\cdots$ | 4，967 | 25．17，098 | 56 | 4536 |
| 100 | ． 00,000 |  | ．． | 187 | 19，760 | ．． | 2.068 | 18，06，859 | 31 | 3，404 |
| 4，203 | 99，07，898 | 364 | 148804 | 5.158 | 88，08，000 | 4，40，598 | 1，11，285 | 15，71，43，592 | 077 | 68， 88. |
| 3.55 | ：88，73， 165 | 38 | 07，501 | 3.855 | 30，40，73 | 3，49，564 | 1．09，412 | 18．68．36．417 | 651 | 01，005 |

statement of instruments broistered and of the value of property district of tas punjag.


No. I.-concluded.
transperred by registered instauments, in eacil hegistration

- POR THE YEAR 1931-conelude.l.



No. It.
neceipts in each registration distrige of the pundab for the tear 122l.


FGRM No II-concluded
statevent of incoide, nambly, fets realized on regtitaatinns, and all OTHER RECEIPTS IN EACH REGISTUATION MSTRICT OF THE YUNJAD FOH

THE YEAR 1921-conc.tded.


FORM NO. III.
statement of expenditure in each registration district of the pinjab FOR THE YEAR 1921.


FORM No. IT.
GTITEMRNT OF PRINCLPAL OPERATIONS OTIEETHIN REIISTRATIONS IN BOOK: I, IIJ, and iv in eacil registrarion disfrict of the punjab furthe

YEAR 1921.


Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the years 1920 , 1921 and 1922.

## Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publieations.

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Tae Managne, "Hitavada," Nagpur, Central Provinces.

## REPORT

# REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 

OF THE

## PUNJAB

For the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.


tahore:
 1095.
(The number of pages fixed for Note is 2 and for the fall Report 8.)
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# Proceedings of tho Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) in the Home 

 Registration Department No. 16396, dated 29th May 1923.
## READ:-

The Triensid Report on the Administration of the Registration Department, Poujab, for the years 1920 to 1922.

Remarks - The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Punjab is a document of more than mere department. al interest as the statistics which it presents ordinarily reflect to some extent the general economic conditions prevailing in the Province. In examining the report for the period of three years now under review it is dijficult, if not impossible, to estimate the effect upon the Punjab of the various political and economic forces, which have affected Agriculture, Commerce and Industry during the years which immediately succeeded the War. But, in spite of this it may be conceded that the period under review was, in the main, one of development, and that during its course agricultural conditions (except for the failure of the spring harvest in 1921) have been not unfavourable. To this extent at leant the report may be considered as indicative of normal conditions.
2. As ncual the most interesting feature of the report is the analyain of registrations affecting immovable property. In the last triennial report a remarkable increase was noticed both in the number and the value of compulsory registrations of immovable property. During the past three years this increase bas been more than maintained. The number of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property has risen by sixty-eight thousand, while the value of the property effected has more than doubled since the submission of the report for 1916. These figures indicate that there is no lack of capital available for investment, and it is a matter for some regret that in spite of this faet the Industrial Development of the Province receives so little attention from investors. The tumber of optional registrations affecting. immovable preperty has decreased by one thousand as against the figures given in the last triennial report and the value of the property affected by optionil registration has decreased by. Re 22 lakhs, or considerably more than half of the last triennial total. This decrease is to be accounted for partly by the stcady enhanoement of land values which has made the registration of a greater number of transactions compulsory, and partly, it is said, by a growing confidence in entries made in Revenue records which are in many cases treated by the parties to a transaction as equivalent to registration.
3. During the period under report there was a substantial increaso spread fairly evenly over the Province in compulsory registrations both of sales and mortgages of immovable property. The inorease in sales is attributed in various distriots to a variety of causes which range from speculation in land to poor agricultural and trade conditions. In Kawalpindi and Mianwali it is suggested that the profits accumulated by cortain trading communities during the war and in the latter also the savings of soldiers were largely invested in land. Whatever the causes may have been there can be no doubt that there was an increase in the demand for land. It is diffoult to draw conclusions from the figures relating to mortgages. It has frequently been pointed out that a rise in the number of mortgages does not necessarily indicate agricultural depression. In the period under review, poverty, due to failure of crops and fuctuations in prices, was no doubt responsible for the execution of many mortgage deeds. On the other hand, the possiblity of obtaining enhanced profits from land led agricultarists to raise money by mortgage in order to extend thoir holdings; and it is noticed in the report that many urban mortgages were a speculative substitute for sales.
4. In the aotual administration of the department the most noticeable leature was the introduction of a revised scale of fees which came into force from 1st January 1922 and therefore affected only the last of thenthree yeara under review. The number, of documents relating to jimorable property
f/ TME INOM)
registered during this year and their aggregate value showed a slight deoreane as compared with the figures for 1921, but in spite of this there was an increses of Rs $1,38,000$ round in fee income. Doring the period under report there was an increase of over Rs. 4 lakhs in the net income of the department. As against this increase in income there was an increase in expenditure of 48 per cont. (Rs. $2 t$ lakhs round) over the triennial total of 1919. A substantial part of this increase is attributable to the enhanced commission payable to Sub-Registrars as a result of the introduction of the vew scale of fees referred to above. In view of the need for economy and of the fact that many of the offices of Sub-Begistrars in the province actually transeot a very emall amount of business which could suitably be dealt with by official agency, this Government have deaided to bring a number of SubRegistrars under reduction at the concluaion of the present financial year and to close many more offices gradually as opportunity arisen, where this can be done withont inconvenience to the public. It is considered that the Regirtration Department should be able to produce considerable revenue at a comparatively small cost of collection, and in addition to measures of retronchment it has sliso been suggested that feee should be even further enhaneed. This proposal is now nnder the consideration of the, Punjab Government.
b. The thanks of Government are again due to Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, who held charge of the department for almost the whole of the period under review, for the efficiency with which he han administered bis office.

Order.-Ordered that a copy of the above review be forwarded to the Inspectorateneral of Registration, Punjab, for information, and that it be pablished in the Punjab Gevernment Gazette and circulated with the report an nsual. Dy order of the Punjab Government (Miniatry of Education.)

## FAZL-I-HUSAIN,

Minicter for Eiucation.
A. Latifi,

Secretary to Government, Punjab, Pransferred Dopartmenta:

## Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

1. The present report deals with the years 1920,1921 , and 1922. From General condulus of the triensiom. an oagricultural point of view this triennium was a normal one like its predecessor. There was no serious failure of crops, except in the spring harvest of 1921, and two of the harvests of the perind, namely, the spring and autumn harvests of 1922, wore good. Excepting cotton the prices of agricultural produce were oomparatively high, and the same was the case with rages. There was also a oonsiderable inorease in the total volume and the total value of trade. The economio progress of the province thus received no set back during the triennium under review. As in the preceding triennium, much of the capital available for investment was invested in land. The industrial development of the province has not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its industries absorbing a considerable share of such oapital.
2. As regards the total number and the total value of compulsory

Porm No. 1,-Goneral atite of bualaown. registrations affeoting immovable property, the triennium under review compares as follows with
the preceding two triennia:-
Triennimm.

$1014-16$
$1017-19$
$1020-28$

|  | Number of ragiz trationt. (Thowand) |
| :---: | :---: |
| ..' | 8,48 |
| ..* | 8,60 |
| ** | 8,88 |

Falmo.
(takhe).
88,43
81,54
49,76

During the successive years of the triennium under review the number of auch registrations varied between 1,06 and 1,12 thousands, and their aggregate value between Rs. 15,42 and Rs. 18,62 lakhs. There occurred in 1919 an abrupi inorease, both in their number and aggregate value; and it appears from the figures of the subsequent years that this incresse was not of a temporary character.

Owing to a progressive increase in the value of land, the number of optional registrations affecting immovable property has been continuously deoreasing. Owing to the same cause, however, their aggregate value has shown an inorease in some years, notwithstanding a decrease in their number. The figures of the trienninm under review compare as follows with those of the preceding two triennia:-


The figures of compulsory and optional registrations given above relate to both sgrioultural and town lands. Separate flyures for each olass of lands are also available for the triennium under review; and it may, therefore, be added that in this triennium, the aggregate value of registrations affeoting agricultural lands was nearly Rs. 2,579 lakhs, and of those affeoting town lands nearly Rs. 2,412 lakhs,

As will be seen from the following figures, there has taken place a slight incresse both in registrations afiecting movable property and in wills:-

| Trinnmism. |  | tration affoose | Will |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1014-18 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \text { Propertist. } \\ & 14185 \end{aligned}$ | 3.885 |
| 1017-19 | ... | 14,880 | 8,809 |
| 1080-82 | ... | 18,883 | 4,013 |

8. As compared with the preoeding triennium, the total number of Salu of innmornhe yropenty. compulsorily registered deeds of sale roee from 101,789 to 116,512. The inorease wae ahared
by all the districts, except Simla, A mritsar, Qurdaspur, Sialkot and Lyallpur. The district reports contain various explanations of this inereass. In. Hissar sales of Mandi sites were comparatively numerous. There was also a considerable scarcity here in the first two years of the triennium under revict. In Jullundur also, there was a considerable acarcity in these vears. Moreover, in that district some action is being taken for consolidating its scattered holdings and in insuy cases the necessary readjustments could bo made ouly by means of transfera by sale. In Ludhisna hish prices and slackness of trade are responsible for an incresse in the number of sales. In Lathore, there was an abnormal increase in 1920 in speculation in land. In Rawalpindi and Minnwali the lorge profits made by trading olasses during the war were generally invested in land. Moreover, in the latter district, the savings of the people employed in the army, were also similarly invested. Again, there took place in it several dacoities in the Isa Khel Tahsil in 1919 and the beginning of 1920, and many wealthy people of that tahail consequently purchased immovable property at the headquarters of the district in order to be able to shift their residenoes there. In Montgomery, the development of the Lower Bari Doab Colony naturally resulted in an inerease in the number of sales.

In 1922, ss compared with the preceding year, the number of sales deoreased from 38,399 to 26,204 and their aggregate valun from Rs, 7,12 lakhs to Re, 6,36 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the districts, except Kangra, Ludhiana and Gujrat. In Rohtak and Gurgaon, the recent enhancement of registration fees has considerably increased the number of sales made by means of mutations only. In Karnal, Ambala, Attock and Multan pood harvests and low prices have considerably reduced the number of salus. In Amritsar, speculation in land was rife in 1920 and 1921, and normal conditions were restored only in 1922. In Gurdaspüit and Gujranwala, the number of sales was reduced by the tightness of the money market. In the latter district, the shifting of the headquarters of the newly formed Sheikhupura district from Gidjranwala to Sheikhupura also caused some reduction in the number of sales in the former town. In Mianwali, the bad harvests of 1920 and 1921 com. bined with the tightness of the money market operated as a check on speculation in town sites.

Owing partly to a gradual increase in the value of land and partly to increased confidence in mutation proceedings, there has been a continuous decretise in the number of optionally registered deeds of sale, which was $1,9 j .3$ in the triennium under review as against $\%, 800$ in the preceding triennium.
4. The triennium under review compares as follows with the preceding

## nite in vilue.

 two triennia as regards (1) the total value of compussorily registered deeds of sale, and (2) the value per transaction :-

There was steady increase in their value till it reached Rs. 10,56 lakhs in 1920. It then declined to 7,12 lakhs in 1921 and to 6,37 lakhs in 1928.
b. As compared with the preceding triennium, the total number of

Mortgages of immovable property. compulsorily registered deeds of mortgige of immovable property rose from nearly 1,38 to 1,62 thossainde and their aggregate value from nearly Rs. 11,97 to nearly ks. 21,22 lakhs. The jinorease was shared by all the districte. As regards total number, the highest figure was reached in 1921 and as regards aggregate value in 1922. There took place a relatively larger increase in compulsorily registered deeds of mortgage than in compuliorrily registered deeds of salos. The former increased by 32 per cent. in number, and by 78 per cent. in walue and the latter by nearly 14 per cent. in number, and by 44 per cent. in value. Sume of the ircresse in mortga ges was due to the serions failure of crops in the spring harvest of 1927 , and some to the losses sustained by many traders, during the
triennium onder review, owing to violent fluctuations in prices. Moreover, owing to an abnormal inorease in the profts of land there was much anxiety on the part of land-owners to increase their holdings. 'some of whom had to mortgage their lands in order to raise the money required for this purpose. A gain there was a considerbale reluctance on the part of owners of houses and sites in big towns to transfer them otherwise than by mortgage, as they e xpected that the price of landed property would rise again to the level to which it rose in the boom of 1919.
6. As compared with the preceding triennium the total number of per-

Yorm No. 1.-Lemee and gifta, petual leases rose from 511 to 1,003 and their aggregate annual rent from Rs. 92,961 to Rs. 2,07,931, while the total number of other compulsorily registered leases rose from 8,344 to 13,826 and their nggregate annual rent from nearly Rs. 52 to nearly Rs. 96 lakbs. The largest inorease in the latter took place in the Ferozepore district where their number rose from 744 to 3,455 owing chiefly to the renewal of the Mamdot Estate leases. Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, Jhang and Multan are the only other districts where leases are executed in oonsiderable numbers. The total number of optionally registered leases was 1.066 against 716 in the preceding triennium, and their aggregate annual rent Rs. $1,85,253$ against Rs. 46,609. Gifts increased from 4, 274 to 4,912 in number and from nearly Rs. 54 to nearly Rs. 88 lakhs in aggregato value. They are obiefly made with the object of altering the course of succession in favour of daughters and their children. All other instruments affecting immovable property. including those optionally registered, increased from 8,059 to 10,362 in number, and from Re. 2,12 lakhs to Rs. 2,72 lakhs in value.
7. The provisions of Land Alienation Act are generally well understood both by the people and registering officers. DurElicet of tie Ponjab Aliamation of Laud $\Delta$ ot. ing the triennium under review only a few oases came to light is which deeds contravening its provisions had been erroneously registered by Sub-Registrars. In Hissar, a perpetual lease contravening the provisions of the Act was registered by the SubRegistrar of Sirsa. In Jhelum, a mortgage containing a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale was registered by the Sub-Registrar of Chakwal. The mistake was, however, detected by the Registrar and the oondition struck out. In Dera Ghazi Khan, the land sold was wrongly deseribed as Abadi Deh in two of the deeds registered by the Sub-Registrar of Dera Ghazi Khan. The mistake was detected in the course of mutation proceedings. In Jhang it was found that three deeds which purported merely to inorease the mortgage debt were really fresh mortgage deeds executed in contravention of the provision of the Land Alienation Act. -In Dera Ghazi Khan there is a general tendency on the part of non-agriculturists holding mortgages executed before the passing of the Land Alienation Act to make further advances on the security of the lands mortgaged to them, and the Sub-Registrara have been accordingly instructed to carefully scrutinize the deeds reiating to such advances and to report all cases of attempt to evade the provisions of the Act.
8. As compared with the preceding triennium, the income from registration fees increased by bu per cent., that from
copying fee by 60 per cent., and that from miscel--
while in the total income there was an increase of

## Morm No. 11.-Inome.

 laneous fees by 39 per cent., while in the total income there was an increase of49 per cent. In the trieunium under review 90 per oent. of the total income 49 per cent. In the trieunium under review 90 per oent. of the total income
was contributed by registration fees, \& per oent. by oopying fees, and 6 per oent. by miscellaneous fees. The new scale of fees was introduced with effect from lat January 1923, and wam consequently in force only in the last year of the triennium under review. During this year, the total income from registration fees oharged on doouments affecting immovable property was Rs. $6,42,189$ as against Rs. $5,03,976$ in the preceding year-an inorease of 27 per cent. The total number of such documents decreased by 5 per cent. and their aggregate value by 2 per oent. It may therefore be considered that, as far as registration fees ohargeable on documerts affecting immovable property are concerned, the new scale is roughly speaking $27 \times 188 \times 100$ or 29 per cent. higher than the old scale. In the case of documerts rogistered in Book III, the fee has been raised from Rs. 4
to Rs. 5 per document and in the ease of those registered in Pook IV from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Owing probably to the enhaneemert of copying charfees and the consequent reduction in the number of applications for copies, copying fees show a decrease of Re. 7,007 in 1922, as oompared with the preoeding year. As compared with the preeeding tritnnium, the net inoome of the department has risen from Rs. 8,06,759 to Rs. 12,16,459.
9. As compared with the preceding triennium, the total expense of

Fam No. 111.-Expenditare. the Registration Department has increased by 48 per cent.-there bging an increase of 9 per cent. under ' fixed salaries of registering officers' of 47 per cent. under 'percentage paid to registering officers', of 76 per cent. under 'cost of establishment' and of 11 per cent. under 'other items'. The increase under fixed salaries of registering officers was merely due to the fact that in the preceding triennium several posts of Sub-Registrars remained temporarily vacant. The increase nuder 'percentage paid to Sub-Registrars' was due partly to an increase in the number and value of registered doeds and partly to the introduction of an onhanced scale of fees in 1922 . The incresse under cost of establi-hment is due to the reoent revision of the pay of district establishments, which include registration Muharrirs and that under 'other items' to an increase in printing charges and prices of stationery and binding marerials.
10. The total number of powers-of-attorney authentioated under section Porm No. IV.-Anthentication of powers. 33 of the Act was 1,115 during the trienuium of-attornay. otrattorong. under review as against 1,07 ' in the preceding onnium. Some of the Sub-Registrars are still apt to overlook the fact that only a power-of-attorney authorising an agent to present for regiatration a document executed by the principal can be authenticated under section 33 and not a power-of-attorney authorising an agent to execute a document on behalf of the principal.
11. Registration was refused in 1,615 casea as against 1,142 in

Form No. 1V.-Rotuale to regicter. the preceding triennium. In one of the cases, the refusal was made on the ground that a part of the money stipulated to be paid before the Sub.Registrar was not paid. It is presoribed in paragraph 144 of the Registration Manual that repistration should not be refused merely because the receipt of the whole or a part of the consideration is denied. In the case just mentioned, however, it is possible to hold that the execulant's signature to the document was obtained under a false representation. In another case, the refusal was made on the ground that the land mortgaged by the deed had been previously mortgaged to the mortgagee's father, and that the sccond mortgage was intended to defeat the claims oi the first mortgagee's creditors. It is doubtful whether this ground was a sumcient justification for refusal. In another case, the refusal was made on the ground that some deception had been practised on the executant who was a woman. In the remaining casen, the refusals were due to the minority, insanity and non eattendance of the exeoutant, to the denial of execution by him or to the infringement of the provisions of the Land Alienation Act. Appeala were filed in 1,007 cases as against 708 cases in the preceding triennum and were accepted in 849 cases as against 557. It is needless to add that the Registrar exercises a much wider discretion in the matter of registration than the SubRegistrar, and that the acoeptance of an appeal does not, in every case, signify that the latter's refuanl to register was not justifled.
12. From the entries made in the suocessive years of the triennium

## Form No. IV.-Proventions,

 under review in column 13 of Form No. IV, it appeare that no prosecution was instituted in it, except one each in Karnal and Ludhiana. The district reports however show that several prosecutions were actually instituted. In Hoshiarpur, the vendor and the vendee of a sale-deed were proseouted under section 423, Indian Penal Code, but were both acquitted for want of proof. In Ludhians, a prosecution was instituted in 1920; but all that is mentioned abont it in the district report is that the mosused were convioted by the first court, but acquitted on appeal. In Karnal, a woman belonging to the notifed agrioultural tribe of Gaur Brahmans obtained the registration of a mortgage-deed executed in favour of two persons not belonging to the same groap of tribes by desoribing herselfIn the dined as a Sarant Brahman. The frand was anhsequantly digeovered and the Registrar sanctioned the prosecntion of all the persons committing or ahetting it under seotion 82 of the Hepistration Act. The offence was frund to be proved, but in the circumatances of the case only the punishment of fine was onnaidered to be aufficient. Action was also taken against the Patwari of the village who gave the woman two fards showing her merely as Brahman and not as Gaur Brahman. The Deputy Comminenner dismissed him, but the Commissioner reduced the punishment to one of degradation on appeal.
18. During the triennium under review, 119 documents were impounded for insufficiency of stamp. It appears that generally speaking sufficient care is exercised

## Docaments invamelontly utamped.

 in examining documenta with a view to see whether or not they are sufficiently stamped.14. Sheikhupure and Lyallpur are now the only districts where Central Record Ofece. central record rooms have not been so far provided. In the former district, a central record room is in course of construction, while in the latter none of the records of the Sub-liegistrar's offlces are yet ripe for transfer to district headquarters. In Ambala, owing to the carelessness of a caadidate acting as Mubarrir, some of the records were damaged by white-ants in $192 \%$ and it was reported that the injury to the writing in them could not be repaired without an expenditure of labour that hardly appeared to be called for. All the central reoord rooms are in good order and contain sofficient accrmmodation. In Sialkot, the re-arrangement of the records of the central record room which had been thrown irto confusion in 1819 in an attempt to save them from fire has bean nesrly completed. In the Gujranwala District. as mentioned in the report for the last triennium, the registers of all the petition-writers were called for and placed in the record room. They bave proved of much value and are frequently sent for by courta for reference and the number of copies supplied from them is also on the increase.
15. During the triennium under review, six offices of Sub-Registrars were abolished, namely, those of Fatehabad in the Hinesr, Thata Gurmani in the Muzaffargarb,

## Snb-Registras.

 Pakpattan in the Montgomery, Sharaqpur ir the Sheikhupura and Raya and Zufarwal in the Sialkot districts. Raya office was, however, subsequently re-established. Two new offices were created at Sheikhupura, namely, those of the Registrar and Suh-Registrar. The total number of registration offices is now 258 as ggainst 254 in the preceding triennium. Seventy-nine offiees are held by Departmental Sub-Registrars and 15 by Honorary Sub.Registrars as against 73 and 18, respectively, in the preceding triennium. The office of the Honorary Sub-Registrar, Garh Maharaja, formerly held by Mr. Broadwry, has long remained vacant, and the Deputy Commisuinner of Jhang has been asked to submit proposals for its abolition. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar notes that the supervision exercised by the Sub-Registrars over their establishment is insufficient. The Deputy Commisaioner of Gujrat notes that if the percentage of fees paid to SubRegistrars be left out of account, their pay is now in some cases less than that of their Muharrirs, and that in such cases the Sub-Kegistrars cannot exercise effective supervision over them. With the uxception of a few, the work of the offioes inspected has been found to be satisfactory. The work of the Joint Registrars of Lahore and Gujranwala is favourably commented on by the Registrars.16. For purposes of pay and grading, registration Muharrirs are now considered as a part of the district ostablishment. It was stated in the report for the last triennium

## Mobarriat

 It was stated in the report forthe ast trienaium that under the seheme drawn up by the Clerical Estahlishment Committee,and introduced with effect from 201 h February 1919 , the minimum pay of a member of the district establishment was fixed at Rs. 20 . It may now be added that a further revision of their pay has been since made and under the scale now in force which was introduced with effect from 1st Ootober 1020, the minimum pay is Rs. 30. During 1922 additional permanent moharrirs were aanotioned for Phillaur, Gujranwala and Daska offices.
17. An enquiry was recently made as to the extent to which the rystem of returning documents by post had been
Ret ora of docomente thrrogh the adopted and as to the causeg which prevented its general adoption. It was found that it had been applied only to 115 ont of 253 registration offices, and that only 11,488 documents out of 102,621 regis'red in them during 1921, had beer returned by post. It was further found (1) that in many offices documents were returned on the very day on which they were presented for registration and it was therefore unnecessary to have them returned by post; (2) that the number of post offices is inaufficient, and many villages are visited by the postman only twice or thrice a month; (3) that illiterate zamindars are apt to think that they run the risk of losing their documents by requiring their return by post; (4) that the system is naturally unpopular with registration clerks ; and (5) that it was doubtful whether authcient publicity had been given to it.
18. Seventy inspections werc made by Sub-Registrars in 1922 as against 77 in the preceding year. No inspection Was made in simla, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum and Mianwali and osly one or two in Rohtak, Karnal, ambala, Ludbiana, Lahore, Gurdaapur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Attonk, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Ludhiana, the pressure of the work connected with political agitation is pleaded as an excuse In the remaining districts no explanations of the insufficient number of inspections bave heen given. It is necessary to draw again the attention of the Registrars to the instruc ions onntained in paragraph 214 of the Registration Manual. The Inspector-General of Registration and his Personal Assistanta inspected 3 Registrars' and 55 Sub-Rugistrars' offices as against 9 and 65 , respectively, in the preceding year.
19. The post of Inspector-Geveral of Registration was held by me throughout the triennium under reriew, except during the perion, 8th November $1 \leqslant 21$ to 7 th

## Personnel.

 March 1922, when owing, to my absence on leave, it was held by Khan SahibMalik Zaman Mehdi Khan up to 22nd February 1922 and by Mr. A. A. Mitchell thereafter. One of the posta of Personal Assistant was held by Lala Har Narain throughout the triennium under review, except during the period 8th November 1920 to 22nd December 1920, when it remained racant owing to his deputation as Electoral Officer. The other was held by Pandit Janki Nath Atal up to the end of February $192 \%$. It then remained vacant upto 2nd August 1920 when 8 . Ahmad Hussain was appointed to it who held it upto 15th May 1921. Thereafter it again remained vacant till 16th Beptember 1921 when Pandit Janki Nath Atal was re-appointed to it. It was finally brought under reduction on 4th January 1922.

RAHIM BAK日SH,
Inspector-General of Liegistration, Punjab.

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## STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENTS.



## No. I.

THANSFERBED BY REGISTERED INSTRUMENTS IN EACH GEGISTRA'ION FOR THE YEAK 1022.

1YMOVRABLE PROPERTY-BOOK I.



No. I.- conoluded.
transperked by begistered insthuments in each registration
FOR THE YEAR 1922-concloded.


|  | Dintict. |  | Fint on Mnotithtions attictise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Oompulary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Instruments of mortgage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 6 | B | 7 | 8 | $\theta$ | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  |  |  | Re. | B. | Ra. | He. | Re. | 'Rs, | R. | Re. | R. | R | 1 ta . |
| 1 | Hisur . .. |  | 350 | 8,550 | -.. | 4,728 | 809 | 216 |  | 11,246 | 68 | 80 | 5 |
| 2 | Robtak ... | ..* | 288 | 4,420 | $\cdots$ | 4,546 | sed |  |  | 9,848 | 43 | 26 | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | Gurgson ... | ..* | 106 | 2,027 | ... | 3,181 | 212 |  |  | 8,293 | 4 | 18 |  |
| 4 | Earnsl ... |  | 856 | 5,167 | $\ldots$ | 5,066 | 468 |  | 190 | 11,28) | 22 | 18 | 5 |
| 5 | Ambala ... | ... | 876 | 8,087 | ... | 11,483 | 740 |  | 188 | 21,187 | 50 | 1 |  |
| 6 | Simis .. | ... | 18 | 824 | $\cdots$ | 884 | 20 |  | 282 | 1,579 |  |  | 1 |
| 1 | Kangra ... | . | 649 | 4,024 | .** | 6,178 | 161 | 30 | 88 | 11,709 | 39 | 44 | 8 |
| 8 | Hoobiarpar .. |  | 622 | 0,168 | ... | 80,588 | 1,050 | 436 | 118 | 41,184 | 8 | 112 | 98 |
| 9 | Jallazatar | ... | 1,158 | 17,680 | ... | 32,428 | 1,080 | 84 | 451 | 62,760 | 82 | 807 | 19 |
| 10 | Ludhians ... | $\cdots$ | 492 | 8,806 | ... | 15,020 | 400 |  | 176 | 25,899 | 8 | 807 |  |
| 11 | Ferozupore ... | ... | 217 | 12,805 | ‘‘ | 17,380 | 1,041 | \% 126 | 1,204 | 82,290 | 34 | $t: 5$ | 8 |
| 12 | Lahore ... | $\ldots$ | 859 | 24,088 | $\ldots$ | 85.765 | 4,808 | 87 | 8,478 | 68,636 | 22 | 0 | 96 |
| 13 | Amritanar ... |  | 1,141 | 21,803 | ... | 45,817 | 8,009 | $\ldots$ | 842 | 72,20] | 17 | $\theta$ | 95 |
| 14 | Gapdurpar ... | $\ldots$ | 320 | 6,196 | ،. | 28,011 | 653 | 8 | 881 | 86,474 |  |  | 68 |
| 15 | Sislhot ... | ... | 297 | 8,814 | $\ldots$ | 28,377 | 349 | 17 | 182 | 88,018 | 18 | ${ }^{31}$ | 6 |
| 18 | Gujrnmals | $\cdots$ | 848 | 11,439 |  | 18,508 | 521 | 17 | 698 | 25,089 | 16 | 68 |  |
| 17 | Sheisbupurs | $\cdots$ | 110 | 2,646 | ** | 18,683 | 180 | $\cdots$ | 698 1,478 | 26,483 <br> 7,018 | 8 | 61 | 18 |
| 18 | Gzjrat ... | ... | 607 | 9,186 | ** | 6,588 | 280 | .* | 819 | 16,780 | 27 | 21 | 4 |
| 10 | Shahpur ... | $\cdots$ | 848 | 7,289 |  | 8,808 | 984 | $\ldots$ | 1,089 | 12,879 | 14 | 7 | 16 |
| 80 | Jhelum ... | $\cdots$ | 436 | 7,881 | '. | 4,169 | 354 | $\cdots$ | 68 | 12,893 | 27 | , | 1 |
| 81 | Ramalpind! |  | 360 | 18,279 | ... | 6,186 | 874 |  | 689 | 31,288 |  |  | 6 |
| 22 | Attock ... | -•* | 321 | 7,689 |  | 4,980 | 497 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Misnwali ... | ... | 20 | 5,208 | $\cdots$ | 4,880 7,480 | 497 | 107 | 16 67 | 18,488 18,024 | 23 | 18 69 | 18 |
| 24 | Montgomary |  | 49 | 8,808 | ** | 2,828 | 518 |  |  | 7.807 |  | . |  |
| 25 | Lyallpar ... | ... | 275 | 4,864 | $\ldots$ | 8,574 | 878 |  |  | 16,139 |  | ** |  |
| 28 | Jhatg ... |  | 118 | 6,989 |  | 6,711 | \% 78 | $\cdots$ |  | 16,139 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Yotan |  |  | 6,888 | ** | 6,111 | 784 | 1 | 809 | 18,757 | 20 | 9 | 8 |
| 27 | Maltan .. | $\ldots$ | 118 | 10,147 | *.. | 6,860 | 4,008 |  | 811 | 21,648 | 22 | 10 | 48 |
| 28 | Mumaftargarh | $\cdots$ | 86 | 6,102 | ... | 6,489 | 1,046 |  | 97 | 18,670 |  | 106 | 18 |
| 29 | Dema Ghazi Khan | .* | 45 | 8,760 | ... | 4,814 | 886 |  | 178 | 8.748 | 84 | 19 | 0 |
|  | Total for 1922 |  | 10,684 | 2,43,714 | ... | 8,48,970 | 24,942 | 1,170 | 14,990 | 6,98,86\% | 879 | 972 | 417 |
|  | Total for 1981 | $\cdots$ | 8,340 | 1,07,876 |  | 2,80, 515 | 18,811 | $1, \mathrm{mb}$ | 14,787 | 5,01,779 | 677 | 768 | 402 |
|  | Total for 1920 | $\ldots$ | 7,967 | 2,16,002 | ... | 2,55.155 | 18.231 | [1,875 | 16,718 | 5,16,048 | 656 | 686 | 334 |

## No. IT.

HEGJP'S:N IACB BEGISTRAJION DISTRICT OF THE PUNJABFOR'IHE YEAR 1922.


FORM No. II.-CONGLUDED.
statement of income, namely, fees realized on registraifons and all other receipts in gach registration district of the punjab for the

YEAR 1422-CONOLODRD.
 PUNJAB FOR TEE YEAR 1922.


FORM No. IV.
STATAMEN T OF PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS OTHRR TRAN RPGISTRATIONS IN BOOKS I, I II, AND IV IN EACH REGISTRATION DIS TRICT OP THE PUNJA B FOR THE YEAR 1929.


## NOTE

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ON THR-ADMNNIGTRATION OF THE
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# REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 

of the

## PUNJJAB

For the year 1923.



Lahore:
PRINTEB GY TEE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB,
1024

## Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Goverament Publications.



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\text { No. } 14670 \text { (Home-Regn.): }
$$

\#゙HOM

A. LATIFI, Esq., O.B.E., L.C.S.,<br>Secrelary to Gocornment, Punjab, Transferred Departments,

To
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OY REGISTRATION, PUNJAB.

Daisd Lahore, the 23rd May 1924.

## Home

Begiatration.
$\mathrm{SIR}_{2}$
I Ay directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73, dsted the 1; th April 1924, submitting a note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab for the vear 1923, and at the eame time to convey to you the thanks of the Pumjab Government (Ministry of Eduoation) for your Administration of the Begistration Department during the yesr.
2. 1 am to point out that the last eight lines of paragraph 2 of your note whioh purport to oriticize the policy of Government should not have appeared in a report to be published under the authority of Government.

I have the honour to be,
SIB,
Your most obedient servant,
O. L. CORFIELD,
for Secretary, Transferred Departmento.

## PUNJAB REGISTRATION NOTE, 1923.

1. The Registration Department performs a valuable work of public Werk of the Regitration Department. utility by providing those who wish to make agreements with an official recognition of the terms agreed to. This duty is mainly entrusted to Sub-Registrars of whom there is at least one at each tahsil headquarters. Extra Sub-Registrars are also allotted to places such as Nadaun in the Kangra- District, where communicstion with the tahsil headquarters is diffictlt. These Sub-Registrars are generally non-officials of some position who have obtained a high reputation for honesty and integrity in the locality. The number of such non-official Sub-Registrars is now ninety. Where such a Sub-Registrar is on leave and in places where there is ro Sub-Registrar, the work is done by the Tabsildar, who is known as the Joint Sub-Registrar. In thirty-seven tabsils there is no non-offoial Sub-Registrar and all the work is done by Tabsildars. With three exceptions the registrations in such tabsils are less than 500 a yesr, and the policy now is only to retain non-official Sub-Registrars where the number of regitrations exceeds that number. A geheral supervision over the registration work of a district is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity is Registrar and the work of the Province as a whole is supervised by the Directornof Land Reoords who acts for this purpose as Inspector-General of Registration.
$\therefore 2$ The cost of the Department amounted this year to Rs. $2 \cdot 34$ lakbs. For the purposes of this calculation one-third yppenitiont. of the expenditure on the nffice of the Director of Land Records, (which is about the proportion taken up in registration work) is counted, as also the permanent and temporary poharrizs doing registration work under the orders of Registrars. These items are not however now budgetted for under the head "Registration:" in the annual budget. The expenditure rose from Rs. $2 \cdot 07$. 1 kkhs in 1920 to Rs. $2 \cdot 25$ in 1921 and Rs. $\% 47$ in 1922. This rise was due bath to the increased number of docaments registered. and also to the increased rate of registration fee as tha rate. of commission remained the eame even when the fee was raised. The fall to Rs. $2 \cdot 3 t$ lakhs this year is due to the bringing of ten offices of Sub-Registrars under reduction during 1922 and 1923. This was a part of the general scheme of retrenchment, but whether the amount saved is worth the extra inconvenience is a matter for consideration.' At present the Honorary and Departmental Sub-Registrars . have a high reputation for honesty and whatever their edubational and, other deficiencies may be, they can spare time to supervise the work of their muharrirs which the Tahsildar is totally unable to find. The In'spector-General of Registration, United Provinces, has complained bitterly of the corrupt. type of Sub-Registrars that prevail in his providee, and envies the Punjab the admirable type of men it is able to get for the purpose.
2. The total income of the Registration Department amounted in 1923 Inoome. to Rs. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhe of which Rs. 6 lakhs were derived from fees. The accompanying statement shows the total fee income and the number and, value of compulsory registrations for the last ten years. The general character of the harvest is also given for purposes of comparison :-

- 



The figures seem to shew that there is a ground for the general theory that bai harvests mean increavi mortza per ani therefors increaved registra. tions, though obviously this is not the only esuse at work in influencing tho number of registrations. This number rosa rapidls after the War owing to the increased sense of seourity which carae with peace, and has diminished considerably in 1923 owing quite as much to the increase of rogistration fens ns to goon harvests. The fee on 's registration of Rs. 1,000 value which in 1921 amounted to Rs. 4 was raised to Rs. 6 in 1922 and $\mathrm{R}_{4} .10$ in 1923. As a result that total fee incomg has diminished from Rs. $8 \cdot f \bar{f}$. lakhs in 1922 to Rs. 5.99 lakhs in 1923. It appesrs probable that the limit has been reached beyond which'any further raising of the fee will leal to a diminution in the number of registrations effected which wilkmore than connterbalance the increased rate of fees. It should be remembered that not only has the registration foe been raised but the stamp duty has also been increased. In 1921 the sale deed of land worth Rs. 1,000 could be drawn up and fegistered for Rs. 4 registration fee and Rs 10 stamp.duty, i. e., Rs. 14 in all. Now it costs Rs. 1 irregistration fee and Rs. 15 stamp duty, or Rs 25 . Practically the same legal seourity can be secured bv a mutation costing only Rs. 2. Though the mutation fee has been doubled and the cost is now Rs. 2 instead of Re. 1 as previously, the cost of registration has increased by Rs. 10 more than that of effecting a sale by mutation only. As not only agricultural land but also all urban laud on which land revenue is assessed is entered in the patwaris' papers, the cases where registration is necessary to the ratification of an agreement corcerning immoveahle property are comparatively few. In the south-east of the Province where litigation is relativcly infrequent the practice of effecting such changes of right by means of matation is almost universal. In the Central Punjab registration is more frequeatly resorted to, but symptoms seem to show that the increased fee may render resort to mutation more probable. But registration, is not ouly thore cost'y, but often also less immediately effective thap a direct mutation entry. In some districts great dilatoriness is shown by the revenue authorities in entering up such registrations in the patwaris' mutation register with ronsequent worry to -parties effecting repistrafion and an extra inducement to get such transactions completed, by mutations only. Under the Transfer of Property Act such sales hate no legal value unless they are registered. But this Act does not apply- to the Punjab, and the proposal to extend it to this Province met with persistent opposition from experienced revenue offcials in the past, who hold that it wanld impose an unbearable burden on a country of small peasaitt proprietors.
4. As the accompanying figures shew, the tendency is for optional optional Registration. $\quad$ registrations to diminish in number :-


Two.thirds of the optional registrations consist of sales and mortgages of value less than Rs. 100 and with the rise in prices that have taken place recently their number must obviously tend to diminish. The value of such registrations, however, oscillates considerably owing to the fact that the value of awards which are also optionally registered may be vory considerable and this year amounted to nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.
5. With the growing complesity of political work the diffculties exSopervisiou by Regtatraraf perienced by Deputy Commissioners in fulfilling their functions as Registrars are increasing. This is parlicularly noticeable in diminished inspections of subordinate offices. None were inspected in Hoshiarpur, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Shahpur. Even where such inspections are made, they are generally of a purely routine nature, carried out by some subordinate, to whose note the Rer gistrar appends his sigaature. Little endeavour is made to remedy defects pointed out by the Inspector-General or his Personal Assistant, nor is a general supervision exercised over the work as a whole. The main difficulty is caused by the fact that Registrars when at headquarters are fully occupied with political and admiaistrative work. As a matter of practice they generally hand over the administrative work of registration to an' Extra Assistant Commissioner, but this is only authorised in paragraph 11 of the Registration Manual in cases where a Registrar is absent from headquarters and in many cases such a delegation of authority is not made at all. As a result a duty which is onsidered so important that only the head of a district should perform it was actudlly left in one district in the bands of a muharrir with the result that valuable registration documents were eaten by white ants. In six districts of the Punjab non-official Sub-Registrars are already authorised to exeroise all the powers of a hegistrar except that of appeal, but it does not soem desirable to extend the powers of a Registrar to non-official Sub-Registrars, except in very exceptional cases where they are particularly capable and reliable. Since the Registration Manual was compiled the work of a Depuiy Commissioner has greatly inoreased and it seems that the time has come whon this mothod of nauthorised delegation of registration work to Extra Assistant Commissioners should be definitely legalized.
6. $A$ work which is perhaps more interesting ou account of its future Dirth, Deathirand Marriages. possibilities than its present attainments is that of the record of Births, Deaths and Marriages of Chistians, Parsis and Brahmos. The accompanying statement shows the flgures for marriages usder the different Christian denominations and also those which are performed by Depuly Commissioners as Registrars, without. any religious ceremony :-


It is difficult to distinguish the denqminations of Indian Christians nor do these differences carry very much weight in practice but it is interesting to note that among Europeans more than balf of the total marriages (inoluding in this total those performed by Deputy Commissioners) belonged to the

[^15]
#### Abstract

Anglican Communion Very fęw Parsis and fill fewer Irahmos seem to have taken advantage of this system of registration. The real ibterest of the work being done lief in the possibilities of its exfension to the case of Muhain. madans and even llindus. There is no doubt that a properly organized aystem of registration of marriages would do much to prevent unnecessary criminal and civil litigation in. reg ard to marriage relations. In certain districte this work is now done by Districti Boards bui possibly the time may come when a system carried out by District Boards and co-ordinated by the InspectorGeneral of Registration might really bring the Punjab near to the level of European countrios in this matter. Apart from the record of Marriages, Births and Deaths of Epropeans are also recorded and a record of baptismal and burial returns of Earopeans is sent to the Secretary of State for India through the Inspector-General of Registration.


H. K. TREVASKIS,

Inspector-General of Registration, Punfab.

FORM NO. 1.
SIATEMENT OF INSTRUMENTS REGISTER:D AND OF THE VALUE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED BY REGISTERED INSIRUMENTS TOGETHER WITE THE FEES THEREOF IN EACH REGIETRATION DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1923.
(MMOVEABLE P OPEATY, BOOK I.)


## STATEMENT OF INSTROMENTS REGISTERED AND OP THE VAL IN EACH REGISTRA OF PROPIRTY



No. I-continued.
TRANSEERRED BY REGISTERED INSTRUMENTS TOTFTHER WITH TGE FEES TGEREOF OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1023.

PRETY (BOOK 1)-00MmEAD.


| tion 17 (1), chance (d). |  | Lagee (other thas perpotwad lacas) |  |  |  | Tohat computsory r (istrations affociing immoveable property. |  |  | Sala or exokiange of walue lese thon Rs. 100. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount of premin. |  | Number. | Value of sxinal rents. | Amont of premia. | Fees. | Namber. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agrregate } \\ \text { Filue. } \end{gathered}$ | Feas. | Number, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agrre- } \\ \text { gate } \\ \text { valpe. } \end{gathered}$ | Fes. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 84 | 25 | 2 A | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 81 |
| An. | Ha, |  | Re. | R. | Re. |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{g}}$. | Re. |  | R. | Re. |
| 16,818 | 148 | 23 | 9,878 |  | 114 | 1,882 | 17,05,419 | 9,080 | 29 | 2,269 | 89 |
| ... | 87 | 68 | 11,216 | $\cdots$ | -9 | 1,908 | 15,78,520 | 9.888 | 82 | 2,565 | 48 |
| ... | 856 | 41 | 9.201 | - | 78 | 1,881 | 9,08 805 | 6,478 | 12 | 902 | 20 |
| 10 | 9 | 88 | 38,48\% | $\cdots$ | 204 | 2,185 | $2^{n}, 87,1{ }^{10} 0$ | 12,179 | 18 | 1,642 | 89 |
| .." | 7 | 119 | 47,06 | ... | 287 | 8,625 | 88, 29,488 | 21,005 | 39 | 8,268 | 61 |
| " | $\cdots$ | 16 | 38,470 | ... | . 154 | 97 | 10,97,087 | 1,726 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1,705 | 21. | 14 | 2,975 | 489 | 18 | 2,004 | 15,16,127 | 10,785 | 20 | 1,272 | - 88 |
| 69,6e8 | 888 | 68 | 7,500 | 8,159 | 87 | 6.244 | 68,49,258 | 88,513 | 28 | 1,607 | 80 |
| 2,850 | 26 | 145 | 82,29 | 600 | 287 | 8,904 | 79,34,410 | 47,829 | 68 | 8,280 | 108 |
| ." | $\cdots$ | . 44 | 14,958 | ... | 83 | 4,390 | 44,49,078 | \$5.491 | 18 | 1,541 | 28 |
| 200 | 61 | 189 | 69,590 | 18,900 | 325 | 4,208 | 65,99,726 | 28,589 | 32 | 1,499 | 83 |
| 8,280 | 174 | 549 | 6,04,060 | 1,14197 | 3,989 | 7,440 | 2,05 81,475 | 64,806 | 6 | 303 | 10 |
| $\ldots$ | ** | 828 | 2,06,082 | ... | 1,878 | 8,70^ | 1,58,98,885 | 91,714 | 18 | 1,291 | 28 |
| 2,160 | 98 | 94 | 16,805 | . | 191 | 4,776 | 40,84,464 | 83,278 | 9 | 689 | 18 |
| ... | 36 | 88 | 15,888 | .** | 121 | 8,894 | 37, 35,423 | 22,407 | 8 | 685 | 14 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 180 | 1,28,898 | ... | 857 | 8,499 | 48,85,925 | 28,673 | 2 | 189 | 8 |
| ** | ... | 128 | 1,88,582 | 46,850 | 1,860 | 1,288 | 25,42786 | 12,403 | , | 182 | 8 |
| ... | ... | 85 | 1,85,98\% | ... | 198 | 8,588 | 24,88.829 | 14,904 | 5 | 47 | 8 |
| .* | .. | 185 | 1,58,872 | 7,619 | 907 | 1,797 | 29.71,888 | 17,998 | 18 | 1,780 | 2\% |
| $\cdots$ | ... | 7 | 4,815 |  | 27 | 2,084 | 2087,278 | 13,289 | 20 | 1,862 | 30 |
| $\cdots$ | ." | 18\% | 78,801 | ... | 458 | 8,869 | 47,40,044 | 17, 584 | 18 | 1,491 | 88 |
| 7,889 | 104 | 10 | 0,036 | 450 | 48 | 1,829 | 20,19,685 | 12,029 | 9 | 677 | 17 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | 87 | $8,1 \mathrm{Ra}$ | ... | 156 | 8,879 | 81,92,919 | 18,187 | 99 | \$,488 | 4 |
|  | . | 48 | 1,20,132 | ... | 731 | 1,004 | \$0,49,628 | 9,520 | 8 | 186 | 6 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | 112 | 8,55,820 | 61,180 | 1,878 | 1,288 | 69,11,468 | 15,789 | ... | * | ... |
| * | $\cdots$ | 159 | 92,698 | 4,804 | 649 | 1,920 | 23,28,906 | 12,977 | 9 | 017 | 18 |
| .. | ** | 264 | 77,238 | 18,480 | 766 | 8.785 | 45,08,498 | 20,425 | 18 | 899 | 24 |
| $\cdots$ | 14 | 99 | 9,534 | $\cdots$ | 97 | 2,560 | 18.89,617 | 12,478 | 19 | 5,096 | 95 |
| " |  | 162 | 14.898 |  | 182 | 1,5:1 | 9,99,036 | 7,208 | 14 | 1,198 | 28 |
| 1.08,914 | 1,697 | 3,218 | 25.32 .559 | 2.70 .571 | 15.380 | 90.039 | $\overline{12.40 .18 .767}$ | 5.75.635 | 520 | 41033 | 797 |
| * | 1,170 | 4,818 | 28,13, 01 | 8,83,719 | 14,999 | 1,06,469 | 15,42,48,294 | 8,39,386 | 675 | 45,30] | 878 |

- Included in columa $2 s$.


No. I-concluded.
transferred by begistered instrumenes togethee with the fees taereof Of THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1929.

BOOK (1)- COYCLEDED.



MOPEABLE PROPERTY (EOOE 4)


## No. II.

TRANSFERRTE BY REGISTVRED INSTRUMENTS TOGRTGER WTTH TEE FEESTHEREOF OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1923.

AND WILLE (BOOK 8).

| f10Fil. <br> 4ll other document, ragintered under Section 1H. Clawe (f). |  |  | Total bagetrationa aphectivg movalim property (Poos 4). |  |  | Optronat. <br> Willa including cancellations (Boak 3) |  | Compexsory. <br> Written authorities to ariopt (ineluding crucellations) other than taose conferred by Wills (Book 3). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number. | Agaregate valae. | Feen. | Namber. | Ageregate value. | Fet, | Nunb r . | Feer. | Namber. | Feres. |
| 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 20 |
|  | R. | R. |  | R. | M* |  | Ra. |  | R*. |
| 183 | .'> | 885 | 229 | 68,474 | 525 | 29 | 145 | 1 |  |
| 91 | 18,000 | 286 | 1 19, | 81,988 | 490 | 21 | 116 |  | .. |
| 70 | 13,886 | 218 | 118 | 44,040 | 359 | 14 | 78 | $\ldots$ | . |
| 84 | 0,464 | 208 | !24 | 65,482 | 452 | 29 | : 88 | . | $\cdots$ |
| 190 | .." | 498 | 287 | 1,05,635 | 814 | 77 | 484 | 5 | 19 |
| 108 | \$,17,069 | 480 | 114 | 3,17,885 | 837 | 5 | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 112 | 5,300 | 805 | 115 | 9,328 | 820 | 34 | 190 | 4 | 33 |
| 189 | ... | 404 | 210 | 28700 | 438 | 98 | 525 | . | $\cdots$ |
| 215 | 21,808 | 65: | 924 | 83,156 | 576 | 102 | 688 | 1 | ' |
| 828 | ..* | 877 | 258 | 41,180 | 860 | 72 | 4* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 861 | 5,008 | 878 | 293 | 1,07,088 | 789 | 51 | 285 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 206 | ." | 788 | 381 | 0,02.042 | 1,084 | 75 | 440 |  | ... |
| 288 | 8,84,845 | 818 | 241 | 8,51848 | 687 | 117 | 678 | 2 | 11 |
| 88 | ** | 242 | 107 | 19,128 | 297 | 35 | 204 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 08 | ** | 286 | 118 | 41,760 | 308 | 39 | 220 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 89 | $\cdots$ | 288 | 98 | 29,819 | 250 | 29 | 18: | 2 | 11 |
| 34 | 68,305 | 108 | 69 | 80,853 | 174 | 11 | $\cdot 0$ |  | - |
| 87 | 78.080 | 168 | 88 | 89,770* | . 897 | 63 | 953 | 1 | f |
| 84 | 8,681 | 198 | 105 | 勺4,658 | $\mathbf{3 8 1}$ | 35 | 190 | ... | - |
| 70 | " | 198 | 77 | 10,800 | 850 | 78 | 489 | 1 | E |
| 118 | 1,883 | 319 | 144 | 35,880 | 448 | 81 | 344 | 1 | $\pm$ |
| 82 | ... | 181 | 78 | 88,124 | 185 | 35 | 188 | 1 | 6 |
| 08 | 6,878 | 162 | 74 | 20,376 | 284 | 28 | 153 | ... | ... |
| 88 | 8,000 | 281 | 89 | 20,360 | 289 | 27 | 158 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 188 | 21,207 | 448 | $14 \%$ | 61,054 | 544 | 48 | $8{ }^{3} 3$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 63 | 8,688 | 188 | 179 | 3,01,608 | 906 | 83 | 185 | $s$ | i |
| 9r | 86,087 | 578 | 278 | 1, 8.741 | 900 | 43 | 560 | ... | . |
| 8 | 1,861 | 67 | 68 | 17.942 | 170 | 16 | 101 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| ${ }^{*}$ | 600 | 109 | 75 | 4646 | 298 | 10 | 56 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 3550 | 8.03,441 | 9.378 | ¢ 528 | 30.80 .960 | 12.943 | 1.303 | 7349 | 27. | 100 |
| 46009 | 2,60,577 | 11880 | 4,44 | 48,48,060 | 16,0\% | 1,877 | 7,109 | 23 | 88 |

GTATESENT OF INCOME FROM FEES ON KEGISTRATIONS AND ALL OTHEE


No．III．
BECEIPTS WITH THE NUMBER OP OPERATIONS THEREUNDER．

| ifipzerion os Soori Nob， 1 ATD EABD INDERE 20 koom 1 （5xorios 67 （1））． |  | APYLIOLTMONB 70 B <br>  <br> II1 Amp iv A8D ingrsorion of Boors Noh 8 ato －（Ezetion 67 （4））． |  | Applioations FOE comse of ExTHIEA B00日e ATp IfpIXEB． |  |  |  | Cofisha comtatr． He Whus WTYEDRAETI （Sigotion 44）． |  | Covirs bos－ Thivite Wtul OPEYBD （Sicerion 45）． |  | $\begin{array}{r\|} \text { : OWEB } \\ \text { ATSOR } \\ \text { ATEBYI } \end{array}$ | 185 05 RMET riOATM． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nure } \\ \text { bees, } \end{gathered}$ | Yoen， | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name } \\ & \text { bese } \end{aligned}$ | Feos． | Numb ber． | Poos＊ | Number． | \％e\％， | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name } \\ & \text { bans. } \end{aligned}$ | Feen， | Num． ber． | Foes， | Vumber， | Peen |
| 10 | 11 | －12－ | 18 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 20 |
|  | R4． |  | R． |  | R． |  | Ra， |  | Ris． |  | R． |  | R． |
| 148 | 178 | ．．． |  | 891 | 45 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 15 | 4 |
| 84 | 61 | 8 | 8 | 403 | 888 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．＊ | $\cdots$ | 11 | 81 |
| ．．． | ＇＊＇ | 10 | 11 | 868 | 210 | 1 | 4 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 2 | E |
| 88 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ．．＂ | 388 | 484 |  | ．．＊ | － | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 18 |
| 67 | － 69 | $\cdots$ | ．＊ | 762 | 675 | 3 | 12 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | 4 | 23 | 61 |
| 1 | 4 | ＊ | ＊ | 38 | － 98 |  | ．． | $\cdots$ |  |  | ．．． | 88 | 78 |
| 18 | 27 | ＊＊ | ．．． | 826 | 285 | 1 | 4 | ＊＊ | － | 1 | 5 | 6 | 12 |
| ．．． | ＇： | 258 | 35 | 697 | 925 |  | $\cdots$ | ．$\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | ．＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ |
| 8 | 11 | ．．． | ．－ | 1，528 | 1，758 | 1 | 4 | ．＊＊ | ．．． | 2 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| 101 | 121 | ＊ | ．．＇ | 830 | 693 | 1 | 4 | as | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ． | 1 | 2 |
| 850 | 491 | 27 | s1 | 797 | 798 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 18 | 44 |
| 168 | 316 | 161 | 168 | 1，834 | 8，119 | 7 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 40 |
| 32 | 4 | 469 | cis | 1，40\％ | 1，840 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | 4 | 8 |
| 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 476 | 368 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．＊ | 1 | 4 | 11 | 28 |
| $\cdots$ | －．．． | 397 | 261 | 489 | 478 | 1 | 5 |  | ．．． | 1 | 5 | 6 | 18 |
| 4 | 49 | ＊＊ | ．．＊ | 817 | 911 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | 8 | 10 |
| 29 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 140 | 148 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 18 |
| 45 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 299 | 1 | 1 | $\therefore$ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | $\pm$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86 | so | 24 | $484^{\circ}$ | ．．． | ．．． | － | ．．． | ．．－ | ．．． | 2 | 4 |
| $\cdots$ | ．． | 188 | 187 | 108 | 274 | ．．． | ＊＊ | － | － | $\because$ | ．．． | 1 | 8 |
| 6 | 8 | 158 | 368 | 828 | 38 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 18 | ay |
| 27 | 38 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 485 | 812 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．＊ |
| $\boldsymbol{6}$ | 36 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 976 | 238 | ．．． | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ！ | 6 |
| 18 | 17 | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 211 | 198. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ．．＊ | ．． | － |
| 85 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 208 | 288 | ＊＊ | ．．． | － | ．．． | ．．． | ．．＊ | 6 | 10 |
| 20 | 180 | ＊＊ | ．． | 481 | 489 | ．＊＊ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | 2 |
| 129 | 176 | 7 | 9 | 712 | 879 | $\varepsilon$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1 | 5 | 14 | 36 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 286 | 180 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 |
| 67 | 80 | \％ | 2 | 167 | 124 | ．＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | \＆ | 6 |
| ．．． |  | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＂． | ．＊＊ | ＊＊ |
| 1.412 | 1.839 | 1.503 | 1.863 | 15.750 | 15.948 | 89 | 117 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 40 | 217 | 515 |
| ＊ | 8，408 |  | Inaladec， la volame No． 11. | ＊ | $\omega_{1}, 68$ | 34 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ingloded } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { coliman } \\ \text { No. } 24 \end{gathered}$ | 18 |  | 9 |  | 290 |  |

FORM No. III-CONCLUDED.
STATEMETT OF INCOME FROM FEES ON REGISTRATION AND ALL OTHER RECEIPTS WITH THE NOMBER OF OPERATIONS THEREUNDER-COHORDED.

|  | Dertayere | 411 other reeefiper | Totel seoseipta | Total on aix merormationt <br>  <br> 60) ind II ( 006 viris $144 \mathrm{HFD}^{16} 90$ 20). |  | Tntal ibrome. | Totel erpenditave (form IV). | Tratal tet lverme. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number. | Fen. |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 24 | 85 | 88 | 27 | 38 | 89 | 80 |
|  |  | Sm | B. |  | Re. | Re. | Re, | 8. |
| 1 | Eibsar ... ... | 1,429 | 2,864 | 8,202 | 9,768 | 12,828 | 8.854 | 0,778 |
| 2 | Rohtak '... ... | 24 | 745 | 8,185 | 10,526 | 11,271 | 8,485 | 8,816 |
| 3 | Oargaon -.- ... | 19 | 428 | 1,447 | 6,941 | 7.884 | 8,897 | 8,687 |
| 4 | Karaml , ... ... | 15 | 1,027 | 2,888 | 12,847 | 18,969 | - 0,064 | 7,805 |
| 5 | 4mbala $\quad . .2$... | 185 | 1,877 | 4,108 | - 22,428 | 24,005 | 10,682 | 18,474 |
| 6 | Simls ... ... | 189 | 485 | 217 | 2,868 | 2,788 | 1,827 | 986 |
| t | Kangre ... ... | 78 | 818 | 2,200 | 11,886 | 11,898 | 4,883 | 7818 |
| 8 | Honhiarpur ... . ... | 178 | 1,848 | 8,702 | 34,888 | 36,488 | 11,088 | 25,448 |
| 9 | Jullandur .a- ... | 108 | 2,758 | 9,423 | 48,887 | 51,405 | 17,282 | 84,141 |
| 10 | Ludbinge ... ... | 56 | 1,556 | 4,678 | 28,680 | 28,186 | 9,298 | 18,908 |
| 11 | Ferosepose ... ... | 217 | 2,682 | 4,604 | 29,726 | 32,267 | 11,797 | 20.490 |
| 18 | Lahore ... ... | 1,113 | 8,017 | 7,887 | 65,925 | *8,942 | 15,840 | B6,008 |
| 13 | Amritar ... ... | 085 | 4,807 | 9.14 .3 | 68,288 | f2, 045 | 11,088 | Bf,97; |
| 14 | Gardsapur ... ... | 50 | 1,289 | 4,854 | 25,870 | 27,169 | 8,829 | 17,93C |
| 18 | Sislight .., ... | 278 | 1,857 | 4,073 | 22,069 | 24,88\% | 8,785 | 15,641 |
| 16 | Grimanala ... ... | 75 | 805 | 8,841 | 28,119 | 28,928 | 7,686 | 16,297 |
| , 17 | Sbeikhupars ... | 180 | 810 | 1,4,1 | 12,842 | 18,182 | 8.167 | 0,985 |
| 18 | Qajrat ... ... | 820 | 1,250 | 2,721 | 15,595 | 16,874 | 7,809 | 0.672 |
| 19 | Shahpur ... ... | 714 | 1,008 | 1,872 | 18.487 | 16,390 | 5,856 | 9,584 |
| 20 | Jhelum ... ... | 18 | 969 | 3,276 | 18,028 | 13,997 | 4,684 | 9,388 |
| 21 | Rawalpindi ... ... | 571 | 8,288 | \$798 | 18,372 | 21,410 | 8,406 | 18,206 |
| 22 | Attock ... ... | ** | 668 | 1,9\%R | 12,436 | 18.104 | 2,788 | 10,841 |
| 23 | Mianweli ... ... | 28 | 785 | 2,440 | 18,813 | 14,898 | 8,725 | 8,678 |
| 24 | Montgomery .. | 38 | 589 | 1,188 | 9,981 | 10,580 | 2,811 | -8,260 |
| 25 | Lyallpur ... .. | 1,400 | 2,588 | 1,607 | 16,596 | 19.14 | 2.849 | - 16,385 |
| 28 | Jtang ... ... | 78 | 988 | 2,169 | 18,399 | 14,881 | 8,607 | 10,774 |
| 27 | Maltan ... ... | 79 | 4,021 | 3.158 | 21,889 | 35,800 | P,877 | 18,988 |
| 28 | Muzafargarh ... | ** | 589 | 2,693 | 12,970 | 18,568 | 4,888 | 8,700 |
| 29 | Dere Ghaci Khan ... | 79 | 515 | 1,6:5 | 7,5es | 8,111 | 8,876 | 4,246 |
| 20 | Offien of Intpector-Genpral of Hegintration, Panjab. | ** |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 60,828 | ... |
|  | Total for 1928 ... | 8116 | 50,883 | 97,557 | 5.98,584 | 6,49,487 | 2,33,573 | 4,15.09 |
|  | Total tof 4982 :.. | 0,885 | 56,052 | 114880 | 6,64,500 | 7,24,158 | 2,46,848 | 4,74,800 |



FORMNO. V.
STATEMEN OF PRINCIPAL/ ORERATIONS OTHCR THAN REGISTEATXON IN. BOORS I, III AND ${ }^{\prime}$ II IN EACH, REGISTRATION DISTRIC OF THE PUNJAB FQA THE YBAR 1928 ,


# Ggictinucnt <br> of fataras 

REVENCE DEPARTMENT

## G.O. No. 1685, 31st October 1924

Administration report-Survey, Settlement and Lañ Records Departments-1920-24.

Rad-the following paper:-1
Proceedings of the Board of Revenae (Land Rev. and Sett.), No. 52, Press,
dated 25th July 1924.
N. Maomorabe, Esq., I.C.S.,

Commiesionor of Land Revenue and So:tloment.
The Board submits its report on the administration of thy Survey, Settlement and Land Records Departments for the official year 1823-24.

## I. Survey.

2. The report of the Diretctor of Survey on the administration of his depariment is printed as an annexure to these proceedings.
3. As in the previous year there ware eight survey parties at work. Of these, three were solely employed on the resurvey of ryotwari areas in the Anantapur and Malabar districts, two partly oa the resurvey of the delta taluks in the Kistna district and partly on the survey of the big estates of Tirumalai Devastanam in the Chingleput distriet and of the Kanoivadi zamindari in the Madura district, and two more entirely on the eurvey of estates, via., the Tanjore Chatram villages and the Sivaganga samindari ; while the remaining party had very little original feld work and was engaged mostly on the preparation of maps for the large areas already resurveyed in the Trichinopoly district. One of the parties was abolished with effect from lst May 1924.
4. The total outturn of the survey parties under cadastral resurvey of ryotwari areas was 1,999 square miles against the forecast of 1,977 square miles. The . increased outturn. was due to the easy bature of the resurvey of large tracts in the Anantapur district which alone sqeounted for 1,283 square miles. Rain and foods retarded the operations for over three months in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks in the Malabar district.

Besides the survey of disafforested blocks aggregating 24.6 square miles in South Arcot; Tanjore, Trinhinopoly and Ganjam districts, the survey of two resumed inam villagea and of about 17.7 square miles of lands in proprietary areas in three districts in which Government are interested, was carried out during the year.

The outturn under the head "Estate surveys" exceeded the forecast for the year by about 114 square miles. Special oredit is due to Party No. VII for having turned out a larger outturn than in the previons year in the Sivaganga zamindari, 109 square miles of which alone remained to be surveyed at the end of the year. With the completion of this area it was expected that the party which was specially formed for the survey of the zamindari would be disbanded. But theresurvey of the ${ }^{-}$ Kodaikanal taluk in the Madura distriet with which it has sirce been entrusted is. likely to give it work till March 1925.

Besides the big zamindaris of Sivaganga and Kannivadi, the Tirumalai Devastanam villages in the Chingleput district and the Tanjore Chattram villages, several small estates in the districts of Ganjäm, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tanjore, Triehinopoly, Madura and Ramnad were alsa surveyed during the jear.

Ouly anew fowns and unions were dealt with in the year. The survey of Ongole and Madura (Wokkikulam extension alone) municipalities was completed; the validation of the original survey of the Trichinopoly munioipality and the sarvey of theAriyalur union in the Trichinopoly district were in progress.

14, Madura--Field'inspection by classifiers was oompleted in eight out of the sixteen villages of the Kodaikanal taluk. The preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of the taluk was in progress.
(ii) Diglott registers based on the block classification were prepared for 29 out of the 30 whole inam villages.

Ramnad.-The final scrutiny of the survey records of the reeumed inam village of Kunankulam was completed.

Tinnevelly.-Preliminary accounts were prepared for 17 villages included in' the Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin municipalities.

The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaads.-The final serutiny of the survey records of all the villages was completed.
13. During the year three Assistant. Collectors and one probationury Deputy Collector were trained in Party No. III and seveñ Assistant Colleotors and one Deputy. Collector were trained in Party No. IV in the various items of survey, land records, special staff and settlement work. All the officers went through the full course of training except three who were detailed for duty in the Agency operations.

- 14. The resettlement registers of 1,198 villages were sent to the Press from the Settlement Party offices and those of 805 villages were printed and despatched to Collectors during the year.

15. A map illustrating the progress of settlement operations in the several. districts and a statement (Appendix II) showing the outlay on Survey and Settlement operations, as well as the demand according to Revenue and Settlement occounts, are appended.
16. The instructions regarding the maintenance of an inventory of valuable stock were duly observed.
17. The service registers of all the officials were verified-ard bruaght up to date:
18. The subjoined statement compares the total expenditure of the department during the year with the sanctioned grant and the revised estimate-

| Items. | Banctioned graat for 1828-24. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revized estimate } \\ \text { for 1923-24. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aotual for } \\ & \text { 18\$3-24; } \end{aligned}$ | Actusla for 1922-98 acoording to the Oivil? Budget Eatimate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oonltroling offio <br> Bevenme Settlement Parkieg $\quad . . \quad$.. $\quad$ :. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ra} . \\ \times 7,87,800 \\ \times 7,400 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ne. } \\ 9,64,700 \\ 9,82,400 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{28 .}{1,46,686} \\ & 0,8,8,875 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,8,101 \\ & 8,30,158 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | - $9,81,200$ | 11,87,100 | 11,20,2a1 | 7,06,268 : |
| Printing and binding resettlement registare ait the Government Prees. | -• | -* | 45,654 | 61,261 |
| Grand total :. | 2,81,205 | 11,87,100 | 11,74,786 | 8,41,620 |

- This amiant exoiadeg the sum of Re, $3, E 4,200$ anbeoquently appropriated for obarget on acoounf of dividion ot adangale fram $4 \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{A}$ Lend Ruienuo-Cbarges of Dietriat Admioistration".

19. The Board takes this opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S. The news of Mr. Jackson's untimely death was received with the deepest regret by all officers of the department who had come in contact with him.
20. Recordiofirights and settlement of rents under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act.-The work was, as bitherto, entrusted to Special Setzlement Gfficers except in the districto of Ganjãm, Gōdāvari and Kistna where on account of its large volume a Special Revenue Officer with a small temporary establishment Was employediwith effect from lst April 1923.
21. The following items of work were carried out during the year:-
A.-By.Special Revemue Officer.
(a) Ganjäm.-(1) Publication of a preliminary record of rights for 72 villages of the Kallikota and Atagada estates and 7 villages of the Jarada estate.
(2) Publication of final retord of rights and draft rent rolls for 7 villages of the Jarada estate.
(3) Hearing of objections to the draft rent rolls for block No. 2 of Kottaru village of the Parlakiemedi estate, 21 villages of the Mandasa estate, Thandipuram village of the Surangi estate and 7 villages of the Jarada estate.
(4) Publication of the consolidated record of rights and settlement of rents. of block No. 2 of Kotturu village of the Parlakimedi estate and 21 villages of the Mandasa estate.
(b) Kistna.-Publication of the consolidated record of rights and eettlement. of rents of Konitivada village, Bhimavaram taluk.

> B.-By the Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. III Party.

Chittoor.-Publication of a preliminary record of rights for Ramaohandrapuram and Kesavarajapuram villuges of the Karvetnagar estate.
O.-By the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party.
(i) Ramnad.-Publication of final record of rights of the 9 villages of Settur and Raghunadhapuram entates. -
(ii) Preliminary inspection of Pikkottavoyal village of the Sivaganga estate.

## III. Lant Rbcords.

22. Training Schools.-Fifteen joint survey schools were held during the year in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntür, Nellore, Bellary, Ananta-: pur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly by Tabsildars specially appointed for the purpose and 357 revenue subordinates from all the districts were trained. The training of karnams was conducted by competent firka Revenue Inspectors and schools were held in all the districts except North Arcot and the Nilgiris.
23. The quegtion or training Tahsildar candidates in Land Records maintenance is under the consideration of Government.

Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the Presidency except in parts of the districts mentioned below:-

| Diatriote. | Exoopted traoth. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Areot | $\ldots$... | Parts of Vriddhachal |
| Tanjore | .... , ... | Taluks of Pattukhottai, Tiraturaipundi, Kumbakonain, Shiyali and T'anjore Nortb. |
| Triohinopoly | ... ... | Taluks of Kulittalai, Perambalur, Udayarpalaiyanand parta yf Lalgudi and Musiri. |
| North Aroot | ... | Six villages of the Tiruvannmalai talut and a fer villages of the Polur and Vellore taluka. |

In the exceepted traets in the districts of South Aroot and Tanjore regular maintenance was not commenced pending oompletiun of operations preliminary to maintenance. The excepted tracta in the Trichinopoly district were under resurvey. On account of the defective nature of the existing survey the delta taluks of the Kistna district except Narasapur and parts of the Malabar district are being resurveyed while those of the Gōdāvari district exeept Razole are reserved for resurvey. Maintenance in these tracts was confined to measurement of current subdivisious and replacement of stones on poramboke boundaries. The Collector of North Arcot sbould start maintenance as early as practicable in the six villages of the Tiruransamelai taluk whioh were already exoluded from the resurvey operations.and in those villages of the Fellore taluk for which. F.M. books were alruady supplied to the Tainsildar by the Director of Survey.
24. Remenve rogistry.-The Collector of Chittoor stites that the experimental cobeme sanotioned in G.O. No. 1833, Revonue, dated 6th August 1920, has on the

Madura:- Field inspeotion by classifiers was completed in eight out of the sixteen villages "of the Kodaikănal taluk. The preparation of a acheme report for the resettlement of the taluk was in progress.
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(a) Ganjam.-(1) Publication of a preliminary record of rights for 72 villages of the Kallikota and Atagada estates and 7 villages of the Jarada estate.
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(4) Publication of the consolidated record of rights and settlement of rents of block No. 2 of Kotturu village of the Pariakimedi estate and 21 villages of the Mandasa estate.
(b) Kistna.-Publication of the consolidated record of rights and settlement. of rente of Konitivada village, Bhimararam taluk.

$$
\text { B.-By the Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. } 1 I I \text { Party. }
$$

Chittoor.-Publication of a preliminary record of rights for Ramachandraparama and Kesavarajapuram villuges of the Karvetnagar estate.

> C.-By the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party.
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## III. Lant Records.

22. Training Schools.-Fifteen joint survey schools were held during the year in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatarn, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Auantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly by Tabsildars specially appointed for the parpose and 357 revenue subordinates from all the districts were trained. The training of karnams was conducted by competent firka Revenue Inspectors and schools were held in all the districts except North Arcot and the Nilgiris.
23. The question of training Tahsildar candidates in Land Records maintenance is under the consideration of Gavernment.

Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the Presideney except in parts of the districts mentioned below:-

| Dietriota |  | Exoepted truota. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bouth Areot | ..* *** | Parts of Vriddhschalam. |
| Tanjore | ... , ... | Talaks of Pattakkottai, Tiraturaipnodi, Kumbakonann, Shiyali and 'Ianjore North. |
| Triahinopoly | *** ${ }^{\text {*** }}$ | Taluks of Kalittalai, Perambalur, Udayarpalaiyan and parts yf Lalgudi and Masiri. |
| North Arcot | ** $\quad$ - | Six villages of the Tirupannamalai taluk and a fev villages of the Polur und Vellore talaks. |

In the excepted tracts in the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore regular maintenance was not commenced pending completiou of operations preliminary to maintenance. The excepted tracts in the Trichinopoly district were nader resurveg. On account of the defective nature of the existing survey the delta taluks of the Kistna district except Narasapur and parts of the Malabar district are being resurveyed while those of the Gōdāvari district except Rasole are reserved for resurvey. Maintenance in these tracts was conflied to measurement of current subdivisions. and replacement of stones on poramboke boundaries. The Oollector of North Arcot should start maintenance as early as practicable in the six villages of the Tiruvanpamalai talut which were already excluded from the resurvey operations and in thoes villages of the Vollore taluk for which F.M. books were already supplied to the Tahaildar by the Direetor of 8urvey.
24. Revenue ragistry.-The Colleotor of Chittoor states that the experimental wheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1833, Ravenue, dated 6th August 1930, bas on the
whole worked successfully and recommends its coutinuance. The Collector of Tinnevelly bas not yet submitted his report on the working of the scheme in his district. The Board will submit its remarks on receipt of the report trom the Collector of Tinnevally.

The work was fairly satisfactory in the districts of Madura, South Kanara, Malabar, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Hellary. The furm standardizel in G.O. No. 841, Kerenue, dated 8th April 1920, has been helpful in disposing of patta transfer cases quickly. Collectors are requested to pay due attention to this work and take suitable steps with a view to maintain registry up to date.
25. Subdivision twork.-Appendix III shows the progress made in the checkmeasurement and mapping of subdivisions. The tutal number of subdipisions sanctioned for the Presidency in the year was 16 per cent more than the number sanctioned during the previous year. The increase was most marked in the districts of Ganjäm, Guntür, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Areot, Salem and Malabar. The progress under checkineasurement was satisfactory. The arrears under mapping have increased considerably in many districts. Collectors are requested to assign the work definitely to a taluk clerk trained in survey and to depute the draftgman or the depaty surveyor to clear off arrears where they bave acoumulated. The pendency under mapping is the largeet in the district of North Arcot. Thin was due to the very large number of subdivisions sanctioned in the district during the year. In Ganjam the progress in the mapping of subdivisions was very poor, but the Collector has taken steps to reduce the peadency. In the Tinnevelly district the arrears at the end of the year, though large, were less thau in the previous year. This was evidently due to the decrease in the number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year. In the South Kanara district the arrears were larger than in the previous year; but the Collector promises to clear off the arrears in the ensuing monsoon class.
26. Topography.-Some of the Collectors report that the work connectel with the maintenance of topographical registers by Revenue lavpectors was not natisfar: tory. The Collector of Bellary states that the work was discontinued. The Board in its Reference No. G. $2395 / 22-1$, dated 7th March 1923, has reported to fovernment that the work of prepariug combined topographical and cadastral mapa may be left to the Survey Department.
27. Stone maintenance.-Appendix IV contains statistios for this item of work. In mayy districts the progress in this branch of work was not satisfactory. The total number of stones requiring attention decreased by 14 per cent aud the outturn realized during the year both by the staff and the ryots also decreasod by 13 per cent. There was a net increase of 6 per cent in the arrears at the end of the year, the distrit of Ganjām contributing the largest number. The Collector has taken steps to reduce the arrears. The arrears have also increased considerably in Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and in a less degree in Guntür, North Arcot, Salem and South Kanara. The combined outturn prescribed by the Board in its Proceedings No. 61, dated 4th May 1921, for this and subdivision work was not worked up to by Revenue Inspectors in many districts. The eatisfactory outturn in the checkmeasurement of subdivisions as mentioned above shows that more attention was paid to this work than to stone-maintenance.

Repairs by ryots decreased in many districts. The responsibility of the ryots in the matter of keeping the stones properly maintained must be clearly explained to the ryots by the Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors. A large increase in repairs by ryots is however noticeable in the Tanjore district.

The fees charged for the time and labour of the revenuestaff for the repair and renewal of stones amounted to Rs. 35,388-4-0. The fees levied and collected after the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1223 came into force were ordered to be refunded to the parties concerned.
28. Maintenance of town and union surveys.-The question whether the town and uniou surveys should be transferred entirely to the control of the munieipalities or local boards concerned or to the Survey Department is atill under the consideration of Government.

The Commissioner inspected the town surveys in five municipalities (Madura, Palghat, Coonoor, Kodaikanal and Ootacamund) in the course of the year. Since the
aholition of the Land Records Department in 1921, the town suveyors have been without any technical supervision, and there has naturally been a serious deterioration in their work. It is therefore desirable in the interesta of effioiency that definito orders should be passed on the question of control as early as possible.

In the Madras City the rules relating to the maintenance of Land Records approred in G.O. No. 192, Revenue dated 30th January 1922, were followed in oarrying out the work. The Tahsildar of Madras is the chief maintenance officer. The progress made in the disposal of applications for transfer of registry and the checkmeasurement and mapping of subdivisions was satisfactory. The Collector states that steps have been taken to renew such of the stones as are necessary for the revenue administration of the City.
29. Great Trigonometrical Stations and Bench Marks.-The condition of the Great Trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory avd necessary action was taken in respect of such as were in need of repairs. The Collector of Malabar states that the Trigonometrical station at Naricode in the Wynaad taluk could not be inspected, and the benoh mark at Kuttipnram in the Ponnani taluk was razed to the ground by the Mappilla rebels. The Collector of Ramnad states that the station No. 2093 (Periyapatnam) could not be localized, while the Collector of Coimbatore reports that one Great Trigonometrical station is missing. Both the Collectors are requested to report the fact to the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.
-30. General remarks.-The Collector of Ganjām reports that maintenance work is in an unsatisfactory state and that no great improvement can be expected with a limited staff saddled with many other equally important duties. The Collector of Guntür states that the abolition of the Land Records staff with the consequent want of adequate check has led to deterioration in the quality of the work turned out by the Revenue Inspectors. The Colléctors of North Arcot and Cuddapah share this view. The Collector of Cuddapah suggests that the combined outturn for stone maintenapce and subdivision work preseribed in B.P. No. 61, dated 4th. May 1921, may be reduced to sixty stones a month, while the Collector of Bellary. would reduce the minimum outturn to fifty stones a month in triangle taluks and thirty in non-triangle taluks. The Collector of North Arcot states that the Revenue Inspeotors find it easier to cheokmeasure subdivisions than to attend to the renewal and repair of stones which generally lie seatered in a village and requests that a separate outturn for each of the two items may be preseribed. The Board still considers it premature to reduce the minimum outturn which it fixed after careful consideration and it accordingly requests Colleotors to see that Revenue Inspectors turn out the prescribed outturn.

In ite reference No. G. 2395/22-1, dated 7th March 1923, the Board submitted proposals for the appointment of a Special Tahsildar in every diatrict to supervise the work of maintenanoe, but unfortunately owing to want of funds the scheme has to lie over till 1925-26 (G.O. No. 406, Revenue, dated 11th March 1924). The reports of Collectors show that there has been a steady deterioration in maintenance work since the abolition of the Land Records department, and this is in accordance with The Commiesioner's personal experience. During the year the Commissioner inspeoted maintenance work in the districte of Ganjām, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Coimbatore, Malabar and the Nilgiris and everywhere he found the state of things most unsatisfactory. The necessity for the special staff recommended by the Board is in fact becoming more and mere apparent every day. The absence of a definite maintenance policy during the last three years has been a severe bandioap in the administration of the department.
(True extract)

K. E. Chidambara Atyab, Ansistant Seeretary.

[^16]
## APPENDIX I. [Paragraph 11 of the Resolution]

Stetement showing the area settled during the year 1923-24.

$\triangle P P E N D I X$ II. [Paragraph 15 of the Resolation.]
Statement ahowing the oathay on marvey and eettlement operations in each district daring the year 1923-24.


[^17](a) Berised 4tar,

APPENDIX III. [Paragraph 25 of the Resolution.]
Statement showing the progress made in oheokmeasurement and mapping of eurrent
cubdivisiong in the year 1923-24.


Excludes non-maintonanoe ares.
(a) Revised figare.
(b) Ereludes the figarea relating to the taluks whioh ara not ander carrent mantensnce.
(c) Exoludes 649 gabdivisions cheokmeanread ill non-maintonunoe areas.
(d) Excludes 898 sabdivisions chsokthasaured in non-muintenance arese.
(a) Ercludes 409 sabdiviaions in the I'rishinopoly talak attendod to by the Bettlement offee as part of the prooses of revision of sdangale.

APPENDIX IV. [Paragraph 27 of the Resolution.]
8tatement showing the progress in stone maintenange in the year 1923-24.

| Distriote. |  | Balance on shet Meroh 1923. (2) | Diacoveries. <br> (8) | Ontiara |  |  | Progreas (column (6) minat colamn (81]. <br> (7) | Bzianoe on 81 ot Maroh 1924. (8) | Eees earned.$\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Btaff. <br> (4) | Hyote. (5) | Total. (6) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Et. 4.1 F. |
| Ganjem |  | (a) 282,228 | 88,487 | 21,396 | 8,862 | 25,257 | - 68,240 | 290, 468 | 4,22980 |
| Vizagapatam |  | (8) 281 | 9,448 | 4,798 | 4,498 | 8,297 | - 161 | 482 | 94016 |
| Godaveri |  | (d) 32,369 | 10,670 | 9,812 | 2,634 | 12,246 | + 1,676 | 80,793 | 94006 |
| Kistns |  | (o) 18,028 | 23,583 | 18,946 | 4,298 | 28,244 | - 289 | 18.817 | 1,816 9 |
| Gantar |  | 18,625 | -32,420 | 22,110 | 8,230 | 80,310 | - 2,080 | 20.705 | 2,042 0 |
| Karnool |  | (a) 6,905 | 15,197 | 10,801 | 6,862 | 16,183 | + 868 | (d) 6,776 | 81880 |
| Bellary |  | (a) 58,912 | 10,828 | 7,153 | 1,682 | 8,836 | - 1,498 | 68,405 | 1,840 40 |
| Anantepur | - | 68,557 | 16,719 | 18,776 | 3,828 | 17,399 | $+\quad 680$ | 67,877 | 846120 |
| Guddapah |  | 72,582 | 24, 318 | 16,851 | 8,818 | 20,164 | $\therefore$ 4,182 | 76,744 | 2,276 60 |
| Cbittoor |  | (a) 6,673 | 28,727 | 10,062 | 12,041 | 22,098 | - 1,024 | 8,197 | 1,000 1.9 |
| Nellore |  | 14,000 | 17,124 | 9,848 | 6,856 | 16,684 | - 1,440 | 16,440 | $1860{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Chingleput |  | 65,701 | 28,778 | 14,688 | 20,694 | 36,317 | + 8,839 | 67,162 | 2,084 00 |
| North Aroot. |  | (a) 48,490 | 31,342 | 9,164 | 19,240 | 28,394 | - 2,988 | 49,428 | 887160 |
| Sonth Arcot |  | (a) 71,176 | 26,472 | 8,968 | 0.875 | 10,848 | - 14,629 | 86,806 | 80080 |
| Galem |  | 15,944 | 19,487 | 9,529 | 7,270 | 16,792 | - 2,636 | 18,480 | 1,885 120 |
| Tanjore ... |  | (c) 59.285 | 26,541 | 14,228 | 24.817 | 88,515 | + 12,004 | 47,231 | 1,799 0 |
| Triobinopoly : |  | (d) 9,928 | 9,780 | 4,504 | 985 | 6,679 | - 4,201 | 14,129 | 1.876 |
| Mrdura :- |  | (a) 129,140 | . 41,011 | 24,057 | 17,189 | 41,246 | $+235$ | 128,906 | 4,187 00 |
| Ramned |  | 2,808 | 6,016 | 4,084 | 2,828 | 6,392 | + 377 | 2,231 | 1180 |
| Tinnevelly :* |  | 9,462 | 11,878 | - 8,684 | 4.723 40 | 18,407 | + 1,529 | 7,883 | 8240 |
| Crimbatore ** |  | (a)185,248 | 46,728 | 16,794 | 29.742 | 46,536 | - 192 | 186,441 | 8.826100 |
| Malabar |  | (a) 53,302 | 10,874 | 8,327 | 1.712 | 10,039 | -685 | 68,437 | 1,7020 |
| Bonth Kanama | $\therefore$ | .5,152 | 16,776 | 4,051 | 8,800 | 12,851 | - 9,905 | 8,077 | 58880 |
| The Kilgirin |  | '8,122 | 1,746 | 1,809 | 1,014 | 2,828 | + 1,083 | 2,089 | 2888 |
| Total | ** | 1,174,547 | 631,169 | 988,205 | 201,228 | 489,488 | -70,688 | 1,245,040 | 36,288 40 |

[^18][^19]
## ANNEXURE. [Paragraph 2 of the Resolation.]

## REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR 1923-24.

Mr. F. P. V. Gompertz continued to direct the operations of the department throughout the year.

## Survey Partigs.

2. As in the preceding year, eight Parties were at work during the year under report-Nos. VI and VII in proprietary areas and the rest in ryotwari tracts. Nos. I and II were principally engaged on the resurvey of the deltaic taluks in Kistna, but completed, in addition, the survey of the Tirumalai Devasthanam villages in Chingleput and the Kannivadi zamindari in Madura, respectively. The field of operations of Nos. III and V lay almgst entirely in Anantapur and that of No. VIII in Malabar. No. IV Party had very little original field work to do and was engaged mostly on supplemental surveys and mapping of completed areas in Trichinopoly prior to its abolition, which took place in May 1924.

No. VI Party was employed on the survey of chatram villages in Tanjore, while No. VII Party continued to work in the Siraganga zamindari.

The headquarters of No. II Party were transferred to Masulipatam in May 1928.
3. The following officers were in charge of the serveral Parties, assisted by the additional officers speeified against them :-

4. Subjoined is an abstract, by Parties, of outturn and outlay for the year. An abstract by districts will be found in Appendix I:-


- Beaides 1 linasar mile of ronds.

4 Berides 41 linear miles of roada.
\& Bexides 240 linear miles of roads.
fo meara miles (Kodaikanal divieion) pootponed to the next yens.
As will be observed, the forecast for the year was more than realized.
5. The total gross expenditure of Survey Parties was Rs. 17,55,348-. Rs. $10,37,990$ for Government villages; Rs. $6,82,850$ for proprietary estates, and Rs. 34,508 (of which Rs. 14,352 is chargeable tu Government) for municipalities and unions, etc. Deducting therefrom Rs. $8,14,285$ recovered from proprietary estates and Rs. 35,843 from municipalities and talnk boards, the net expenditure of the year to Government was Rs. $9,05,220$.
6. The survey operations of the year are detailed below by districts under three heads-
(1) Ryotwari eurveys.
(2) Estate surveys.
(3) Special cadastral survey of unions and towns.

## Ryotwari Surybys.

(i) Resurveys preliminary to resettlement were concluded during the year in Trichinopoly and were in progrese in Kistna, Anantapur and Malabar. An experimental survey was also conducted in'Sonth Kanara.

Kisina.-An aggregate of 427 square miles was resurveyed during the year in three taluks of the district- 43 square miles in Narasapur, 202 square miles in Tanuku and 182 square miles in-Divi. Narasapur and Divi were completed, their
correct areas being 217 square miles and 182 square miles, respectively. The difference of 8 equare miles and 53 square miles in the forecast for the two taluks represents river area and reserved forest area, respectively.

In June 1923, Major Wauchope of tbe Survey of India suggested that the supplementary traverses which his party had to run for purposes of their topographical operations in Nandigama and Bezwada might beso directed as to serve the needs of the Madras Survey Department as well. This suggestion was approved by Government in their Order Mis. No. 1380, Revenue, dated 12th September 1925, and the preliminary boundary demarcation was accordingly put in hand by No. II Party, except as regards the boundary between Nandigama and the Nizam's Dominions. The joint inspection of this boundary with a representative of the State -vide G.O. Rout. No. 120, Revenue, dated 29 th February 1924 - could not however be taken up, as the Nizam's representative had not arrived till the end of the year.

Anantapur:-On the results of the experimental surseys conducted in the preceding year in four villages of the Kalyandrug taluk andin two villages of the Hindupur taluk during the year, it was decided that only a supplemental survey was needed, generally, in Kalyandrng (old Rayadrug portion), Anantapur and Penukonda taluks and that a resurvey was required in Kalyandrug (old Dharmavaram portion), Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakasira. Numbers III and V Parties, which were both employed in the district, credited between them 1,983. square miles- 691 in Kalyandrug, 100 in Anantapur, 44 in Dharmavaram, 353 in Hindupur and 95 in Madakasira. The orders for the resurvey of the several taluks in the district were received in the latter part of duly 1923 and the resurvey' operations were started in the middle of August. The outturn realized by Partiea Nos. III and V would have been greater had orders been reoeived earliex.

A verification of the Mysore frontier boundary adjoining the taluks under survey was made during the year in conjunction with a representative of the Mysore State by Parties Nos. III and V.

Irichinopoly.-The resurvey of the three remaining taluks of the districtPerambalur, Kulittalai and Udaiyarpalaiyam -was completed during the year, the year's outturn being 21,25 and 14 equare miles (or 60 square miles in all) against the forecast of 29,25 and 14 square miles, respectively. The difference of 8 square miles in Perambalur is reserved forest, while the correct area of Kulittalai was found to be 2 square miles in excess of the programmed area of 521 square miles.

There was considerable delay in the receipt back of records from the Special Settlement ()fficer after final check and this was brought to the notice of the Boardvide B.E. Mis. No. 2 ls3, dated lat October 1923. The progress thereafter was more satisfactory.

The boundary between Trichinopoly and Kulittalai taluks and Pudukkottai State was verified during the year.

Malabar.-The number of desams for resurvey in Walluvanad was raised during the year from 15 to 24-G.O. Mis. No. 366, Revenue, dated 5th March 1924, -and in Ernad, the resurvey, which was originally ordered to be ponfined to the villages whose records had been destroyed during the Mappilla rebellion, was extended to the - entire taluk-G.O. Mis. No. 1845, Revenue, dated 20th December 1923.

Sixty-two squa re miles in Walluvanad and 155 square miles in Ernad were resurveyed during the year. The rain and floods during the year were unprecedented and retarded the operations of the Party for over three months. Otherwise, the forecast would have been largely exceeded.

An experimental resurvey of two desams in each of the taluka of Chirakkal, Kottayam and Calicut and of one desam in each of the Palghat and Kurumbranad taluks was ordered towards the olose of the year-G.O. Mis. No. 438, Revenue, dated 15th Maroh 1924. This work will be carried out in 1:24-25. Pending finel decision regarding the resurvey of Calicut taluk, the theodolite work which had been in progress there was stopped.

South Kamara.-An experi mental suryey was conducted by Nu. VIII Party in two villages of Mangalore and two of Kasaragod, arra 5 and 7 square miles,
respectively and a repert on the reaults thereof has been submitted to the Board. Pending final orders of Government thereon, the forecast of 100 square miles in the district for No. VI Party has had to be omitted.

Madura.-The resurvey of the Kodaikannal division could not be taken up by No. IV. Party during the year owing to the insdequate supply of records by the Special Settlement Officer and other causes reported to the Board and the work was eventually assigned to No. VII Party to be carried out in 1924-25-B. P. Mis. No. 1315, dated 9th June 1924.

Tanjore.-The one dispate on the Franco-British boundary which had been outstanding at the end of the preceding year was settled during the year and a report thereon has been submitted to Qovernment for orders.

Godavari.-A Sub-Assistant with a small staff was deputed from November 1923. to demarcate the Nugur-Bastar boundary under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, No. VI Party, Survey of India.- The work was in progress at the end of the year.
(ii) Scattered surveys.-The following items of scattered work in ryotwari areaswere also attended to during the year :-
(a) Survey of disafforested blocks eggregating 20 square miles in South Arcot, 3.4 miles in Tanjore and 6 square mile in Trichinopoly. The remaining area in, Trichinopoly was retained as grazing ground and did not require surveg. The survey of the Mohagara disafforested reserve in Ganjam was in progress at the end of the year, only 6 square mile having been dealt with during the year;
(b) Survey of Government interested lands in non-Government villages- 4.6 equare miles in Kistna, 1.4 square miles in Anantapur, 11.7 square miles in. Trichinopoly;
(c) Survey of the resumed inam villages of Pungudikadu ( 5 square mile) in Tanjore and Elaiyattanvayal ( 3 square mile) in Ramnad ; and
(d) Survey of Bengal-Nagpur Railway lands ('3 square mile) in the Tarla Estate, Gąnjam district.

## Ebtats Survays.

(i) Surneys of large proprietary areas were in progress in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad.

Kistna.-The survey at Government cost, of canal irrigated non-Government villages in the taluke of Divi and Narasapur was taken up during the year and 72 square miles and 2 square miles, respectively, were credited.

The survey of local fund properties in the non-Government villages of Divi, notified in September 1923, was also undertaken, but tefore - 4 square mile was - credited, the Zamindar of Devarakota raised several objections to the survey, whioh was, therefore, stopped under the orders of the Board-vide B.P. Mis. No. 472, dated 26th February 1924.

Chingleput. -The survey of Kachinad taluk (Tirumalai Devasthansm villages) was completed, the area credited during the year being 54 square miles against 28 forecasted. The actual area of the taluk was found on completion of mapping to be 215 square miles against 189 square miles estimated.

Tanjore.-The survey of the chatram villages was taken up and completed during the year, the actual area surveyed being 104 square miles against the forecast of 101 squarè miles.

Madura.-The survey of Kannivadi zamin was finished and 65 square miles (or 2 square miles over the forecast) credited during the year. The impediments to operations in the locality bave been explained in the previous year's report and it has only to be added here that during the year, one surveyor and six menials succumbed to malaria while on duty.

Ramnad.-Three hundred and twenty-four square miles were surveyed in the Sivaganga Zamindari in 8 taluks, of which 5-Tiruppattur, Sakkottai, Sholapuram, Elavankottai and Tiruvengampatti-were completed. On 1st April 1924, there remained only 109 square miles for survey in the Zamindari.
(ii) Small extente of proprietary areas aggregating $29 \cdot 9$ square miles were also surveyed as detailed below :-


## Sprolal Cadastral Survby.

Towns.-The survey of Ongole municipality, which was resumed in August 1923, was completed and the area oredited during the year was 1.4 square miles against 1.32 equare miles forecasted. Street alignment operations were dispensed with in this town.

The Sokkikulam extension to the Madura municipality, 14 square mile, was also surveyed.

The supplemental survey, ordered in B.P. Mis. No. 1877, dated 9 tst August 1923, for the validation of the origingl survey of the Trichinopoly municipality was in progress at the end of the year.

Unions.-The only union in which street surveys were undertaken during the year as a special case was Ariyalur in Trichinopoly district. Work was commenced there in July 1923 but had to be stopped next month owing to serious obstruction by the residents. On a representation to the Collector, an advisory committee was formed in January 1924 and the eurvey was resumed in February. Demarcation had been completed but measurement was in progress at the ond of the year.

Road surveys.-The following lengths of roads were also surveyed during the year:-
(i) One linear mile in thie Mangalagiri-Peddavadlapudi road in Guntūr.
(ii) Local Fund roads in the Trichinopoly distriot-290 linear miles.
7. Test of accuracy.-The number of inspections made by the gazetted officers of the department during the year was 1,330 , of which 18 disolosed bad work-a percentage of 1.4 as in the preceding yeur. All work found bad has been revised.
8. Cost of work to ryots.-Under the new system of apportionment of demarcation obarges, rates per acre were communicated to the Collectors concerned in respect of four talaks as noted below :-


The revision of rates for Wynaad and Gadalur is still under the consideration the Board.
9. Tours of the Director:-The Direotnr wes in camp for 200 days in the yel This includen 56 days spent at Ootaoamund daring the summer.

He inspected No. V Party thriee, Nos. I, III and VIII twice and other Parties once during the year.
10. Forecast for 1924-25.-The following is an eatimate of outturn of Purties ior 1924-25 in accordance with the latest proposals and orders. No. VI is proposed to take up work in the South Kanara district from September 1824 and No. VII is expected to be abolished about March 1925 :-



F. B.-Besides theee 150 equare miles, the Party has also to do mapping of about 500 equare miles tnd there are aloe misoellaneous iteme of work

(g) Disefforeeted lande.
(h) Experimental urvey sanctionen in 0.O. Mis. No. 438, Rovenue, Isted 16th Mamh 1924. (i) Ramapatianm.
(i) Hovernment Lande in non-Coventiment villageen
(k) Marangulam wate block, and reamed inams,
eto., sanotioned in (i.O. Mis. No. 779.
Levenue, dithed 38 nd Muy 1924 .
$x$ Ares not known.

## Cbrtral Offiof.

11. Officer in charge.-(i) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Sesha Acharlu Gara up to 14th October 1923, except from 4th April 1923 to 15th May 1923 when he was on leave;
(ii) M.R.Ry. K. N. Narasimba Acharya Avargal trom 4th April 1923 to 15th May, 1823 and again from 15th October 1923 to 21 st November 1923 ; and
(iii) M.R.Ky. M. Raman Avargal trom 22nd November 1923 onwards.

Outturn.-(i) Fillage maps.-The area of village maps printed during the year was 2,847 square miles, inclusive of 552 square miles of proprietary villages and 15 square miles of Coorg. The arrears of printing at the end of the year were. 1,690 equare miles (inclusive of 1,010 square miles outatanding in Party offices) as against 1,776 square miles in the preceding year.
(ii) General maps.-The following were printed during the year:-
(a) revised touring maps (helio), quinquennial issue, of Vizagapatam and. Bellary districts;
Tich (b) refrints of the touring maps (helio) of Chingleput, North Arcot and Trichinopoly;
(c) taluk maps (helio), on the basis of $1^{\prime \prime}$ standapd sheets of the Survey of Indie, of Polur, Ponneri and Tindivanam ;

- (d) reprint (helio) of taluk maps of Palnad, Nuzvid, Peddapuram, Yernagudem and Kulittalai ;
(e) printing additions! copies of taluk maps of Chödavaram, Yellavaram, Palmanër, Tiruturaipundi, Triehinopoly, Lalgudi and Göpichettipalaiyam, and Anendapuram, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam tanahs;
( $f$ ) revised taluk maps of Sarvasiddbi, Badvel, Chittoor, Sagattur, Guddalore and Palni ;
(g) the Presidency atlas map in colours with adjoining sheets;
(h) ward maps of Pariākimedi and Chicacole towns;
(a) town maps of Parlākimedi and Negapatam extension; and
( $j$ ) -street survey maps of 55 unions.
The cost of general maps sold to the public during the year was Re. 2,840-10-0 against Rs. $8,653-1-0$ in the preceding year.
(iii) Ferro-prussiate tracing and printing.-The small establishment retained in this section was employed is tracing and printing street feld maps of unions and block maps of the Madras town. Details of the outturn during the year will be found in Appendix III.
(iv) Town Survey.-Of the 30 towns and extensions surveyed in recent years, the progress made up to 31 st March 1924 was as follows:-

More satisfactory progress is hoped for during 1924-25 when the Offset Machine will have been received.
(v) The Photo-Zincographic affica.-The outturn of this office during the year under report is compared below with that of the preceding year:-


The output of the year was in excess of that of the preceding year, 4,273 plates having been printed off against 3,281 in 1922-23. A still larger outturn would be poseible on reseipt of the Rotary Offset Machine, which has been indented for from Home.

Colour reproductions are now being undertaken on a larger scale than formerly and several chemicals (e.g., collodion, etching aalts, sensitizing solutions, cto.), whioh were being bitherto purchased locally or from elsewhere are now prepared by Mr. W. D. Stewart, the Printing and Photographic Expert, more economically and with better resulte.
(vi) The Geographical Section.-During the year under report twelve oneinch outline sheets were compiled, and twenty-five outline sheets and twenty-three traverse charts drawn fair and supplied to the Survey of India. The cost of work done for the Surrey of India during the year was Rs. 13,022-11-7.

Expenditure.-The gross expenditure, inoluding the salary of the Direotor, was Rs. 3,17,239-vide Appendix II. Rupees 54,550 were recovered tor extra depart-. mental work, so that the net expenditure was Rs. $2,62,689$ against the revised estimate of Re. 2,61,100.
12. Gentral remarks-(i) Comparioon of G.T. and Revenus Survey dislances.The average error in 35 lines compared was $5 \cdot 14$ feet per mile.
(ii) Inventory of valuable stock.-The inventory of valuable stock, ordered in G.O. No. 843, dated 22nd July 1887, has been maintained and was checked on the 20th June 1924.
(iii) Reorganization of the gazetted staff.-A revised scale of salarios on a time-scale basis wae introduced for the gazetted grades with effect from 16th April 1923.
(iv) M.R.Ry. Diwan Babadur D. Sesha Acbarlu Garu, Assistant Director of Survey (Selection Grade), retired from 15th October 1y23 after a meritorious service of 34 years. M.K.Ry, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Arargal, Assistant Director of Survey, also retired from 8th May 1923 after a similarly long service of over three decades.
(v) Mr. C.'G. Thurley and M.R.Ry. T. S. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Directors of Survey, were deputed in December 1923 for settlement training for six months in No. IV Settlement Yarty, Trichinopoly.
(vi) A separate departmental test for computers was instituted in G.O. Mis. No. 1777, Hevenue, dated 3rd December 1923.
13. The following appendices are attached :-
(1) Outturn and outlay of Survey Parties for 1923-24.
(2) Outturn and outlay of the Central Office for 1923-24.
(3) Progress of work in the Ferro-pruseiate Tracing and Printing sections during 1923-24.

Surviy Offiof, Madrab, 30 th June 1924.

W. F. Batbuan, Acling Director of Surveg.

## Apprndix I.

Outturn and outlay of the Survey Parties for 1983-24.


[^20]Apprandix L
Ontturn and expenditure of Central Offles during 1923-24.

| Mapt proliched. | Acalo-inches to a mila. | Ares. | Copien. | Cont. | Rabe poe -quars mib. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government villages and witates ." | 16* and $8^{*}$ | *2. 3.18 | 85.812 | 19,717 | a. 4.8 |
| Taluk mape . . . . . . | $1{ }^{*}$ | 14,761 | 2,160 | 18,809 | 01810 |
| Distriot tonring mape ...... | $7^{* *}$ | 86,682 | 695 | 6,064 | 0211 |
| Traveree charta and outline cheeta tor the Sarver of Indis. | ** | ** | ** | 18,084 | $\cdots$ |
| Truoing of union and town mept . . | $\cdots$ | * | * | 17,82t | $\cdots$ |
| Final examination of mion nad town таре. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | * | 6,080 | * |
| Miscellaneous .. ...... | Varion | $\pm$ |  | 99.198 |  |
| Sbere of Central Oifios debitable to Partiea. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,47,214 | $\because$ |
| Tobal cont | * | ** | ** | \$817,989 | ** |

Appasidix III.
Progress of work in Ferro-prussiate Tracing and Printing, eto, Seotions during 1928-24.


## Apperdicy III-cont.

Progress of work in Ferro-preseisto Tracing and Printing, eto., Seetions during 1923-24-cont.



2. Survey,-During the year under review there were eight parties at work as in the previpus year-three employed wholly on the resurvey of ryotwari areas in the Anantapur and Malabar districts, two partly on the resurvey of delta taluks in the Kistna district and partly on the survey of the big estates in the Tirumalai Devastanam in the Chingleput distriot and of the Kannivadi zamindari in the Madura district and two more entirely on the survey of estates, vie., Tanjore chattram villages and the Sivaganga zamindari; while the remaining party was engaged mostly on the preparation of maps for the large areas resurveyed in the Trichinopoly district. One of the parties was abolished with effect from 1st May 1924.
3. A total extent of 1,987 square miles was resarveyed by the Survey Department during. the year in the ryotwari tracts of Kistna, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Malabar as against a forecast of 1,865 square miles for the year. The experimental survey of two villages in each of the taluks of Mangalore and Kasargod in the South Kanara district measuring in the aggregate 12 square miles was slso completed in the year as forecasted. An extent of $24 \cdot 6$ square miles of disafforested blocks in the districts of South Areot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly end Ganjam, an extent of 0.8 square mile of two resumed iuam villages in the Tanjore and Ramnad districts and an extent of 17.7 square miles of lands in proprietary areas in the districts of Kistna, Anantapur and Trichinopoly, in which the Government are interested were also surveyed.

Estate Surveys:-The total extent surveyed was 651.3 square miles in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Ghingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad'(Sivaganga). as against a forecast of 537 square miles in the year.

Special Cadastral Surveys.-The survey of Ongole munieipality and Madura (Sokkikalam extension) was compleṭed daring the year.

The forecast of work for the year 1924-25 is approved as revised by the Board of Revenue.

The work of the department continued to be generally satisfactory.
4. Settlement.-During the year under review four eettlement parties were at work. Party No. $V$ has been kept in abeyance from 1st April 1423. The preparation of record-of-rights and the settlement of rents in the districte of Ganjam and. Kistna were carried out by a special revenue officer.

According to the programme of settlement operations resettlement was due in fasli $1333(1923-24)$ in all the taluks of the Tanjore and Bellary districts and in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of the Anantapur district. The introduction of
resettlement rates was nearing completion in the taluks of the Tanjore district. In' the black soil taluk's of the Bellary and Anantapur districts* the revised rates were introduced: but in view of the seasonal conditions the difference between the revised and the old rates was remitted in fasli 1333 (1923-24) on all lands except those irrigated by Tungabhadra chanuels. The resettlement of the red soil taluks of the Bellary district has been postponed to fasli 133: (19:4-25).

The revision of adangals and "survey of subdivisions were completed in the taloks of Kadligi and Harpanahallí in the Bellary distriot and were in progress in the three taluks of Kalyandrug, Anantapur and Hindupur in the Anantapur district. Operations preliminary to resettlement were carried on in the, Trichinopoly district

The total outlay up to the cloce of the year was Rs. 396.84 lakbs on the Survey Dopartment and Rs, 248.75 lakhs on the Settlement Department or about Rs: 845.59 - lakhs in all. The outlay ire the year under review was 10.56 lakhs on Survey and 9.92 lakbs on Seftlement of a" total of: 20.48 lakhs. There was. an annual increase of revenue of Rs. 138.52 lakhes due to these operations.

- Dyring the year under peview, the Land Revente-Settlement Bjll was introduced in the Legislative Council at its meeting - held ron 28th March 1924; but was thrown out by the House. The question of introducing a fresh Bill is under the consideration of Government. In a press communique ispued on $19^{\text {th }}$ May 1924 the Government ordered that the maximutm enbancement of assessment at resettlements would be limited to $18 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent when the variation of rates at resettlement consisted only in a percentage enhangement based on the rise in prices, This order was made applicable to the resettlement of the district of Tanjore and the black soil taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts also. In viem of the damages caused by the floods in the Cauvery Valley, the Government have announced that the introduction of resattlement rates in tho. Nirarambam villages of the Trichinopoly district which was due in fasli 1334 (1924-25) will be postponed to lasli 1335 (1925-26).

5. Land records.-There was a net increase of 6 per cent in the arrears of stone maintenance at the end of the year. The total number of subdivisions sanctioned in the year was 16 per cent more than in the previous year. The progress under check measurement, was satisfactory. The arrears under mapping have increased considerably in many districts. The Government note that the Board of Revenue has again impressed on the Collectors the necessity of reducing arrearis in måpping and stone maintegance.

The future polioy regarding the maintenance of land records under the altered: conditions is under the consideration of Government.

The Collector of Clittoor states that the experimentai soheme of reventue registry has on the whole worked satisfactorily and recommends its continuanco. "The Board's final report on the working of the acheme is awaited.
6. The Government note with pleasure the geod work done by Mr. W. D. Stawart, the printing and potographic expert in the Central Survey Office. They agree with the Board of Revenue in its appreciation of the good work of M.B. Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Sesha Acharlu Garu who retired from -service on 15th October 19\%8, after a meritorious service of 34 years.

The Government alse note with regret the untimely death of Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S., late Special Settlement Officer of the Tanjore Settlement Party.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { (By order of the Governor in Council). } \\
\text { Aeting Segretary to Government. }
\end{gathered}
$$


[^0]:     semencaramente. Oa the contrary, the licidence per matared aore in obtained from the sanctioced denand applied to the uropping of the eelected yearm, the only pruper comparisom.

[^1]:    (a) Ons village in the Iampor tabail.
    (b) Accordiog to Sir A. Dieok

[^2]:    Norz-All the masinlag viligen, with the excepticn of viltagee ontirely uader factuntiog nomesment and in

[^3]:    I am indebted for much of the material cuntained in this and the following paragraphs to Mr. H. W. King, Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab Canal, West Circle.
    $\dagger$ See paragraph 207 of Mr. Dobson's Settiement Report.

[^4]:    * $V$ ide Appendix IL
    + Fide letter No. 2247 (Rev. \& Agri-Rev.), dated the let Fabruary 1917, Irom Revente Eecrelary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Eecretary to the Financial Commisaicners.

[^5]:    200 foll.

[^6]:    Report.
    

[^7]:    2e. Mr, Radkin's was, what may be ealled, the frst regular settlement of the colony. Its main principles were the retention of the fuctuating eystem of land reverue. the differentiation of nahri rates by villages and in some cases by individual squares, the adoption of uniform chani and tarami rates through-

[^8]:    45. Mr. Rudkin's settlement expired in Rabi 1922. Owing to delay in the commencement of settlement operations,
    the new rates did not come linto force in Sargo-

    ## Term of frthoment

    dha and Bhalwal tahsils till Kharif 1923, and in the Shabpur tahsil till Rabi1025. Orders have to be passed by Government as to the period for which the present assessment is to continue. As no future developmerits are likely to take place, there seems no reason to fix the term of setllement at less: than 20 years. There are several villages, a portion of which is subject to fluctuating ratea, while the other portion paye a fired demand. In the past, these portions 'have been $\times$ assessed at different times : by different Settlement Officerp. ...This. should be avoided, is possible. I therefore suggest that the term of the present ettlement be prtended to Kharif 1045, whioh is the date of expiry of Mr. Leigh's oettlement of the remainder of these tahoils ander fixed assessment. The whole of the thres taheils can then eome under re-aesessment at once.
[^9]:    

[^10]:    (()) When a orop is equel to or better than a 4 anne one, bat worse than an 8 anna ${ }^{1}$
    one, half remiscion ghall be granted.
    (d) When a crop is worve than a 4 ana one, foll reminsion thall he granted.

[^11]:    Howsing of patwaris: Growth of policy.

[^12]:    House-xent allowance for patworis in Lowns.

[^13]:    These are the supplementery mopi preparel lior ths correction of field mape in the futeeval between two sottlemeqta (eee past F. of Standing Order Xo, 16),

[^14]:     proportion to the accuracy of their fold inppections an reported by their superior 0 © cer,

[^15]:    - Suat your it is boped howerar to give dopominational fague for Indian Chriatians abo,

[^16]:    To the Secratary to Government, Revenue Degariment (with map)
    Officers in oherge of Bettiment Purtive I to IV end the Gpeoial Revence Oncer, Berhampar.
    *) Iirector of Survey (Party offoprs).

    * Colloctore of all diutriota (Diviaional oflowa).
    * Court of Wand.
    :3 Inspector-Genoral of Regitration.

[^17]:    (c) licindes the figaren for the Kidiri talak trancferred From the Cuddayat diskriot.
    (d) Excludet the figare for the trapte maneforred to the A A tene diatiotion.
    
    

[^18]:    a) Berised figare.
    b) Incindes the Agency portions.
    (o) Exoludee the taluks nader reeurvey operations.

[^19]:    (c) Exnlades 164 abandoind stonce.
    (o) Relatee to the blook taken ap for stone ineppeotion during the yotr.

[^20]:     $0 . g-5$ pursmhniation, sapply of atonee, theodolita work, mapping, anpplementsil sarvery, inath al individual notioon, of
    
    Iape iols. 468 of the monnt wis sharged to Governmont.
     maniaipality.

