

REPORT
ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF
LAND RECORDS, PUNJAB,

For the year ending 30th September 1927.



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*Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab,
in the Revenue Department, No. 827-E.,
dated the 16th April 1928.*

READ:—

The Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1927.

Of the activities of this Department, the general public knows but little. It works in silence: but its operations are, in the opinion of Government, very important, not only to Government, but also to the land-owners and cultivators of the Province. It is responsible for the maintenance of the extremely valuable land records of the Province, in which are recorded, *inter alia*, not only the name of the owners of every field in the Punjab, but also the name of each tenant, the rents he pays, and the crops grown in those fields. The Department is also responsible, to an increasing extent, for much work done for other departments, particularly in connection with elections of all kinds.

2. The report shows that during the year the work of the Department proceeded smoothly and, on the whole, satisfactorily. It is on the village accountant, as was said last year, that its efficiency to a great extent depends. So it is gratifying to learn that the educational qualifications of these officials has risen considerably of late years. In 1922-23 the number of patwari candidates in the Province as a whole who had passed only the Primary Examination was 54: the corresponding figure in 1926-27 was 25. No less than 19 per cent. of the present candidates have passed the Entrance Examination. About two-thirds of the patwari candidates in the Province are members of agricultural tribes; nor is there any scarcity of candidates for these appointments.

A scheme for the institution of Provident Fund for patwaris has been sanctioned, and its details are now being worked out.

Patwaris have many opportunities of adding to their income by illicit means : and constant vigilance on the part of superior officers is, as the report shows, necessary to prevent this. It is true that having regard to the large numbers of patwaris in the Province (9,420) the number punished, whether departmentally or judicially, (apparently 135) does not appear excessive. But it is undoubtedly the case that many cases of irregular conduct go undetected. The growing number of cases of tampering with records is particularly serious.

The number of patwaris promoted to higher posts in the Revenue Department during the year was very small. While Government, as has been said, attaches much importance to the infliction of suitable punishments for bad work, it also attaches much importance to the due recognition of good work. It is therefore hoped that the claims of good patwaris for promotion to the various posts for which they are fitted will be borne in mind by District Officers.

The position as regards patwarkhanas is unsatisfactory, and the Director's remarks on the subject will be borne in mind.

3. Of Kanungoes, who supervise directly the work of patwaris, the educational qualifications are also rising, though less quickly than those of patwaris. Government is in entire agreement with the Director's remarks that good patwaris generally make better Kanungoes than men recruited direct to those posts.

More than two-thirds of the Kanungo candidates taken during the year belong to agricultural tribes, though, owing to difficulties caused by age and educational limitations, it is only in very rare cases that a patwari can reach the grade of Naib-Tahsildar, or even a higher grade. Some of the best Revenue Assistants of the past started their career as patwaris. At present very few Kanungoes are appointed to higher posts. The number of young men desirous of being appointed direct Naib-Tahsildars is increasing annually. Government, however, trust that, when selections are made of Naib-Tahsildar candidates, the claims of efficient Kanungoes, who are otherwise qualified, will not be overlooked as

appears to be the case, to some extent, at present. Now that the Revenue Assistant has been relieved of magisterial work it is even more desirable that his reader should be a Kanungo, but, without the personal attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Assistants may wait some time before they get Kanungo readers.

4. The very limited amount of inspection of Kanungoes' work done by Assistant Collectors of the first grade pointed out by the Director is disappointing. The same remark applies to the generally defective character of the inspection work done by District Kanungoes. Nor can Government regard with satisfaction the reports made by District Officers generally on the touring and inspections made by Tahsildars and their Naibs. The tendency of some Tahsil Officers to regard as adequate touring a few hasty trips to adjacent villages for the day from their headquarters, to which they return at night, is particularly objectionable.

The amount of inspection work done by Revenue Assistants varied greatly from district to district. In some the Director considers it satisfactory but in others he regards it as the reverse. Revenue Assistants would be well advised to pay particular attention to the matter of *Tatima Shajras*, the preparation for incorporation of which form a valuable guide to the measure of care with which a patwari, a Kanungo, a Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar performs his duties.

On the whole, however, as the figures in statement II appended to the report show, an immense amount of work was performed with a reasonable degree of efficiency by the Revenue staff of the Province during the year. Government is in agreement with the Director that Sub-Divisional Officers should, where Revenue Assistant has too big a charge, discharge the duties of Revenue Assistant in their Sub-Divisions. Apart from other considerations those officers cannot, unless they do so, acquire that intimate knowledge of their charges, which is essential from all aspects if they are to discharge their duties properly. The Financial Commissioners issued orders last year that all Revenue Assistants must keep horses; the name of those who fail to do so will be erased from the list of officers qualified to

be Revenue Assistants. This is with reference to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat on the matter.

It is regrettable that more use is not made between settlements of the extremely valuable note-books, whether village, assessment circle, or Tahsil.

5. The damage done by insects to records which is reported from some districts is a serious matter. It is hoped that the Entomologist to Government, who is considering the problem, will be able to devise a remedy.

6. Government is indebted to Mr. Trevaskis, the late, and Rai Bahadur Arjan Das (the present), Director of Land Records, for their efficient administration of the Department during the year. The latter officer has written an interesting and suggestive report : the reduction in the number of statements appended to it is satisfactory.

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

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

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. R. WILSON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

No. 29.

FROM

RAI BAHADUR LALA ARJAN DAS,
VASUDEVA, M.A., LL.B.,
Director of Land Records, Punjab,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE
FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore; the 20th January 1928.

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 30th September 1927.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ARJAN DAS,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

Report on the Department of Land Records Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1927.

1. The post of the Director of Land Records was held by Mr. H. K. Trevaskis up to the 25th April 1927 when I took over charge of the department. Chaudhri Nasir-ud-Din was Personal Assistant throughout the year. The number of days spent on tour and that of inspections made are shown in the following statement :--

Post held.	Occupant.	From	To	Days on tour.	INSPECTIONS.		
					Head-quarter Offices.	Tahsil Offices.	Patwaris.
Director of Land Records.	H. K. Trevaskis	1-10-26	24-4-27	37	6	6	22
Ditto	Arjan Das ...	25-1-27	30-9-27	64	5	7	...
Personal Assistant	Nasir-ud-Din	1-10-26	30-8-27	172	3	28	4

My touring days will appear to be larger than the number of offices inspected. During the summer an inspection takes more days than in the winter, while the number of Registration offices inspected has not been shown in the above statement.

2. The *Kanungo* Examinations were held at Lahore, Multan, Campbellpur, Jullundur and Delhi. One hundred and sixty-four candidates appeared of whom 117 passed the examination completely, 6 partially and 41 failed altogether.

The *Naib-Tahsildar* Examination was also held as usual at Lahore in August last. Fifty-six candidates including 33 from Indian States applied for admission, but 4 failed to attend. Of the rest 16 passed completely and 36 partially.

3. The number of *patwari* candidates accepted during the year was 613 as compared with 1,266 and 586 in the two preceding years. *Patwari* candidates. The prescribed percentage was not reached in Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan, whereas it was exceeded in Ludhiana, Simla, Attock and Jhang. The case of Simla is a special one, but it is not clear why it was considered necessary at the close of the Settlement to accept such a large number of candidates in Attock and thus bar the door for years to come. The total number of candidates there is now 50 per cent. of the number of *patwaris* in the district. Recruitment of large numbers at one time is very undesirable, and this is one of the reasons why the Financial Commissioner has now prescribed the total number of candidates on the whole list of a district to be 20 per cent. instead of 33 per cent. of the number of *patwaris* and assistant *patwaris* there. It seems there is no dearth of candidates in any district and the fears entertained in the past that there would be a growing difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates have not proved true.

The work demanded from the *patwaris* has no doubt been growing in volume and complexity at least in some districts but the remuneration offered is, considering the unemployment in the Province, sufficient to attract a large number of men. There is no district in which the number is inconveniently small except in the isolated tracts of some parts of the Province. Of the candidates on the register, 542 have passed the Entrance Examination, 1,627 are Middle passed, while the rest have passed either the Lower Middle or the Primary School Examination. Sixty-five per cent. of the new candidates are members of agricultural tribes.

The total number of candidates is now 2,918 as compared with 3,084 last year. The difference is not considerable. As many as 1,927 are members of notified agricultural tribes, while 542 candidates have passed the Matriculation Examination and 1,627 are Middle passed. In Gurgaon, 82 out of 89 are agriculturists and this proportion is not reached in any other district in the Province. Throughout the Ambala Division the number of candidates who belong to agricultural tribes is unusually large, and their number is satisfactory in Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock as well. In the Sialkot district, one candidate

is a member of a criminal tribe, and as he has not passed the Middle School Examination and as criminal tribes are not included among agricultural tribes, the candidate could be accepted only with the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner which does not appear to have been obtained. The old concession allowing sons and grandsons of *patwaris* to be taken even if they are only Primary passed stood till the end of the year. It had existed so long and education has moved with such rapid strides in the Province that it was worth considering whether the concession should continue and the Financial Commissioner has accordingly withdrawn this concession. The Deputy Commissioner of Karnal makes the suggestion (and the Commissioner concurs) that a notice should be issued to all *patwaris* to say that if they want their sons and grandsons to be accepted as *patwari* candidates they should educate them up to the Middle Standard. In almost every district in the Province there is a marked change for the better as regards the educational qualifications of the candidates. The following figures of percentage of Primary passed candidates in 1922-23 and 1926-27 bear out this :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Percentage in 1922-23.</i>	<i>Percentage in 1926-27.</i>
Hissar	... 69	27
Rohtak	... 69	9
Gurgaon	... 53	19
Karnal	... 56	17
Ambala	... 54	15
Kangra	... 56	37
Hoshiarpur	... 36	10
Jullundur	... 46	8
Ludhiana	... 40	22
Ferozepore	... 57	27
Lahore	... 53	16
Amritsar	... 14	14
Gurdaspur	... 38	9
Sialkot	... 59	31
Gujranwala	... 53	25
Sheikhupura	... 36	27
Gujrat	... 49	30
Shahpur	... 64	36

<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage in 1922-23.</i>	<i>Percentage in 1926-27.</i>
Jhelum	... 58	41
Rawalpindi	... 73	43
Attock	... 78	50
Mianwali	... 54	30
Montgomery	... 48	23
Lyallpur	... 55	7
Jhang	... 51	19
Multan	... 52	21
Muzaffargarh	... 62	41
Dera Ghazi Khan	72	58

For the whole Province, this percentage has come down from 54 to 25. That there should have been no change in Amritsar is surprising. Further improvement is desirable in Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock and Dera Ghazi Khan also.

Most of the candidates have passed the *Patwari* School Examination. *Patwari* schools were opened during the year in Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Sialkot and Jhelum districts. There are so many complaints about the efficiency of *patwaris* that it is worth while to consider whether our *Patwari* Schools give all the training that is necessary for a *patwari*. The rules require that for every vacancy, however small, a candidate should be appointed, so that there may be opportunities for further training, but the candidates are not always readily available and a useful opportunity to train them is sometimes lost. Besides, the enlistment of Primary passed candidates in the past has adversely affected the efficiency of the *Patwari* Staff, but as things are improving, it is hoped this factor will no longer exercise its baneful effect.

4. At the close of the last year, the total number of *patwaris* including assistant *patwaris* was 9,420. Forty-two *patwaris* and three assistant *patwaris* were sanctioned during the year for the Jhang district after the close of the Settlement Operations, and five new circles of *patwaris* were added in the Lyallpur district on account of the extension of the Colony Area. There are now 9,470 *patwaris* (including assistant *patwaris*). There were 519 vacancies, and 69 per cent. of them were filled by candidates belonging to agricultural tribes. The

number of appointments now held by them is 54 per cent. of the total number of *patwaris*. Unfortunately a *patwari* is coming to look more and more upon himself as a Government servant, and the main object of appointing members of village communities who could live among them as their brethren is not always fulfilled. It is for the *patwaris* to justify by their conduct their appointment on the present principle, and it is also for the village communities to co-operate in making the measure a success. When a *patwari* fails to help in carrying out the policy underlying the Punjab Land Alienation Act and in other measures for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural classes and is actuated solely by the desire to fill his pocket with money on every suitable occasion, he does not deserve any preferential treatment. There has been no further improvement in the pay of *patwaris* except this, that the benefit of a Provident Fund will before long be extended to them. It is nowhere suggested that the advantages enjoyed by the *patwaris* at present in the rate of pay and travelling allowance are not sufficient to attract a large number of men. We have a uniform scale of pay and grades for all the districts of the Province, but the work to be done by *patwaris* varies from district to district. In fixing the size of circles, the areas for which *jamabandis* are to be prepared, and crop inspections are to be done are no doubt taken into account, but the fluctuating assessments of the districts in the Western Punjab involve a large amount of work and hard labour while the size of holdings, population and the peculiar habits of the people in the Jullundur Division necessitate the entry of a large number of mutations involving the elaboration of the *jamabandis* to be prepared. The number of mutations dealt with by each *patwari* in the Province varies from 132 to 19. The following figures are interesting:—

<i>District.</i>				<i>Number of mutations entered by patwaris.</i>
Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	50,333
Ferozepore	...	...	...	45,621
Sialkot	...	...	...	42,882
Jullundur	...	...	...	41,760
Gujranwala	...	...	...	13,262
Sheikhupura	...	...	...	12,686
Jhang	...	...	...	10,479
Montgomery	...	...	...	7,632

Similarly the amount of partition work to be done in the Jullundur Division is much larger than that in any other district in the Province. In the Lyallpur district the work to be done by *patwaris* is simple. The educational qualifications there are better than in many other districts of the Province, there being 17 Entrance passed and 162 Middle passed among them, and yet the complaint is that the *Patwari* Staff is not efficient. Much is not said about the efficiency of the *patwaris* in other districts, but there is no doubt that systematic inspection and supervision can improve the present state of things. A thorough inspection is prescribed in paragraph 58 of Standing Order No. 12, but it is unsatisfactory to find that inspections are not done as required in most districts of the Province. The following districts, however, did better than the rest :—

Hissar	...	...	...	...	52
Ambala	...	...	...	...	56
Kangra	...	...	...	...	86
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	46
Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	65
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	23
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	33
Multan	...	...	...	...	61

An effective supervision of *kanungos'* work on the lines laid down in Standing Order No. 13 can also bring about a great improvement and it is hoped next year will disclose a better outturn in this respect. The conduct of *patwaris* is generally well spoken of, but if we take into account the opinion of the *zamindars* about most of them this remark repeated year after year refers only to a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Dismissals amounted to 112 and they are distributed by districts as shown in the margin.

In the Hissar district two *patwaris* were degraded, one for making false entries in the revenue records and the

Hissar	...	7
Rohilk	...	17
Karnal	...	2
Ambala	...	10
Kangra	...	1
Hoshiarpur	...	5
Jullundur	...	3
Ludhiana	...	1
Ferozepore	...	13
Lahore	...	5
Amritsar	...	5
Gurdaspur	...	2
Sialkot	...	1
Gujranwala	...	3
Gujrat	...	2
Shahpur	...	1
Jhelum	...	2
Rawalpindi	...	1
Attock	...	4
Montgomery	...	5
Lyallpur	...	4
Multan	...	11
Muzaffargarh	...	3
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	5

other for tampering with an entry in the *Khasra Gir-dawari*. In Ambala also a *patwari* was reduced for the latter offence, while for the same offence, one *patwari* was degraded by five places. In Sialkot one *patwari* was dismissed for fabrication of records and wrong entries, and one was degraded for tampering with the entries of an attested mutation. In Sheikhpura, one was reduced for giving false evidence, one for selling a map, one for wiping off an entry in *Roznamcha Dehi* and one for deliberately producing an incorrect *fard*. In Shahpur, one *patwari* was dismissed for "fabrication" while two were dismissed in Dera Ghazi Khan for making false entries in the records. These cases show that the same offence was not visited with the same punishment in all the districts. Some of these offences are so serious that it is not clear why criminal proceedings were not instituted against the delinquents.

One *patwari* in the Kangra district was successfully prosecuted for cheating. One *patwari* in the Rohtak district was implicated in a criminal case under Section 379/368/366, Indian Penal Code, and was consequently suspended. In Karnal, two *patwaris* who were suspended for misconduct have been convicted under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to imprisonment. In Ambala, one *patwari* was suspended on account of an accusation of criminal breach of trust and another for a criminal charge brought against him by the *zamindars* of his circle. In Hoshiarpur, two *patwaris* were dismissed for forgery, one for embezzlement in a co-operative society of which he was Secretary and one owing to his arrest in a case under Section 266 of the Indian Penal Code. One *patwari* of the Mianwali district was suspended for being challaned by the Police under Sections 379/411 of the Indian Penal Code but was acquitted and reinstated. In Lyallpur, one *patwari* is under suspension pending the decision of a case under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code against him.

Ambala and Rohtak are the only two districts which report a dismissal for corruption. It is impossible to conclude from this that there is no corruption in the rest of the districts. On the contrary, the opinion commonly held is that great vigilance is required on the part of the inspecting staff to detect and punish corruption. The most welcome opportunities for corruption occur when the *patwari* is asked for an extract from the revenue records for a case in court or when he is asked to enter up a mutation.

The growing number of cases of tampering with records referred to above shows that another danger has come to exist. The sagacity of the peasant and better and more thorough inspections can alone check the evil. The other punishments inflicted for neglect of duty and inefficiency call for no remarks.

5. There are 9,470 *patwaris* and assistant *patwaris* in the Province. Only 15 of them were appointed *kanungos*, two were appointed *siah narises*, six were able to obtain promotion to the post of *tahsil wasil baqi nawis*, one was made inspection *moharrir*, one became *moharrir Mal*, one was appointed *moharrir* Record Room, two were appointed Sub-Inspectors of Consolidation of Holdings, and one obtained the post of Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies. In addition to these, one *patwari* in the Sialkot district and two in the Shahpur district were appointed on the District Establishment. Two *patwaris* in the Ambala district, two in Lahore, two in Attock, one in Mianwali, one in Lyallpur and four in Multan were also promoted to higher appointments, but the names of the posts given are not mentioned in the district reports. It is not clear why in most districts the claims of *patwaris* to the posts of *tahsil* clerks were not more favourably considered. A *patwari* makes a good *Tahsil wasil baqi nawis* and *siah nawis* and his knowledge of records should stand him in good stead if he is appointed a *moharrir* Judicial to a *Tahsildar*. Such men can subsequently rise to the post of a Reader on the District Staff and prove to be very useful men for officers who have to deal with revenue records. A majority of vacancies in the *kanungo* staff are reserved for *patwaris*, and a *kanungo's* post is sufficiently honourable for a man of a *patwari's* qualifications. We need not therefore bemoan a *patwari's* fate as regards his prospects of promotion.

6. The number of *patwarkhanas* maintained by Government is 2,320 and the amount spent during the year on their repairs was Rs. 34,546. As long as the question of a proper maintenance of these buildings is not solved satisfactorily and as long as *patwaris* do not undertake their responsibility to maintain them as they ought to do, it is impossible to build more *patwarkhanas*. In many places, buildings are neglected by *patwaris*. On account of their absence there is a general disinclination on their part to spend even a petty amount on ordinary repairs. Out of the way places are not

often visited by touring officers and the result is decay and dilapidation. Where the conduct of a *patwari* is fair and above reproach, he generally finds little difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation in a village in his circle, but if he is dreaded as an unwelcome guest, he is unable to find a suitable house for his residence.

The agency for carrying out repairs to *patwarkhanas* is generally the *Zaidar* through whom the work is done and the *Tahsildar* is supposed to supervise the expenditure sanctioned. Waste and fraud can occur only if the *Tahsildar* is guilty of dereliction of duty. The estimates of repairs received from districts often contain petty items and it is often forgotten when submitting them that for petty and ordinary repairs it is the *patwari* who is responsible. There is a great tendency to leave out the *patwaris* altogether and to get as much out of Government as is possible and this tendency should be curbed. More *patwarkhanas* are undoubtedly required in the Kangra district where the circumstances are peculiar. When the *patwaris'* share of the forest income was abolished, it was thought this amount would be spent on *patwarkhanas*, but the question seems to have been left where it was.

7. As compared with the last year, the total expenditure on *patwari* establishment rose from Rs. 25,83,895 to Rs. 26,18,903. The increase is mainly under salary, gratuities and other charges which is accounted for by the increase in the number of *patwaris* and assistant *patwaris*, the purchase of cloth for renewing *patwaris'* copies of village maps and the fact that more *patwaris* retired from service this year and consequently a larger amount had to be paid on account of retiring gratuities. During the year, 289 *patwaris* availed themselves of furlough at a total cost of Rs. 13,072 to Government. I am noting this fact in compliance with the Punjab Government letter No. 531-S., dated 4th June 1920. The amount paid as rewards to *patwaris* during the year was Rs. 9,978.

8. The total number of candidates at the close of the last year was 324 and 81 candidates were accepted during the year under report. The names of 77 candidates were removed for various reasons. The number of candidates at the close of the year under report was therefore 328 or 46 per cent. of

the total number of *kanungos* which is a little less than the prescribed maximum of 50 percent. of the number of *kanungos*. The number of candidates is less than half the total number of *kanungos* in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Attock, Montgomery, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan, while in the districts of Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh, the number of candidates exceeds this maximum. The Deputy Commissioners concerned are taking action to make good the deficiency, but it is not absolutely necessary. The excess in the number of candidates in Simla is due to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner has also to keep a reserve for the requirements of the neighbouring Hill States, while the Financial Commissioner has sanctioned a larger number for Mianwali. The excess in Ferozepore and Muzaffargarh should be reduced to the number permitted by the rules. The number of candidates accepted from among *patwaris* is less than two-thirds of the total number of candidates in the districts of Hissar, Simla, Gujranwala Gujrat, Shabpur, Attock, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan and Muzaffargarh. In these districts the vacancies occurring on the register of *kanungo* candidates should be given to *patwaris* till the required proportion is reached.

The educational qualifications of *kanungo* candidates during the past seven years are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Direct candidates.	ACCEPTED FROM AMONG PATWARIS.			Total
		No. who have passed the old Entrance or present Matriculation Examination.	No. who have passed the Middle Standard.	No. who possess lower educational qualifications.	
1920-21 ...	115	13	183	19	215
1921-22 ...	121	5	194	20	219
1922-23 ...	130	3	190	24	217
23-24 ...	134	11	182	22	215
1924-25 ...	135	18	159	19	196
1925-26 ...	120	23	171	10	204
1926-27 ...	127	21	174	6	201

It will be seen that there are still some candidates whose educational qualifications are not up to the mark, but all of them have been accepted from among *patwaris* and for special reasons. Two hundred and thirty-three or over two-thirds of the total number of candidates belong to agricultural tribes as compared with 230 in the last year. There are generally 40 vacancies in a year, so the candidates have to wait a long time before they are able to get *kanungo's* post. *Patwaris* often become too old before their turn comes, and the only remedy is to enlist promising young *patwaris* who have shown special aptitude for record work. Such men should prove better than non-*patwari* candidates. There will be no trouble about their educational qualifications as the standard is rising day by day.

9. The total number of *kanungos* on the district establishment was 711 at the end of the year under report as compared with 707 in the last year. Three more posts of *kanungos* were sanctioned for the Jhang district, and one for the Attock district at the close of Settlement Operations. Forty-six vacancies occurred in the *Mahal Kanungo* Staff and were filled by *kanungos* working in Settlement whose names were borne on the list of basic *kanungos*. Four *kanungos* were promoted to *Naib-Tahsildarship* or other higher appointments as compared with 13, 10, 6 and 6 in the four preceding years. As long as most of the *kanungos* are to be appointed from among *patwaris* prospects of promotion cannot be much better. For *patwaris*, as already pointed out above, a *kanungo's* post is sufficiently honourable, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that for higher appointments candidates must agree to be judged by standards which obtain for officers of a higher class. It is not stated why *kanungos* could not be recommended for the posts of *Naib-Tahsildars* in the Multan district where the work is heavy and *kanungos* are hard worked. Now that the educational qualifications of *kanungos* are improving, it should be possible for good and honest men to be accepted as *Naib-Tahsildar* candidates on a larger scale than has been possible in the past. The claims of *kanungos* to the post of *sadar wasil baqi nawis* and reader to Revenue Assistant are very strong, and District Officers should not fail to consider them favourably. It is generally believed that the district establishment is opposed to *kanungos* being appointed to these posts, but there is nothing

in the rules of the Establishment Committee to forbid their appointment.

The work of the following number of *kanungos* was inspected by Assistant Collectors, 1st grade :—

<i>Name of district.</i>	<i>No. of kanungos inspected.</i>		
Gurgaon	5
Karnal	23
Rohtak	12
Hissar	7
Kangra	2
Jullundur	10
Ferozepore	6
Hoshiarpur	7
Amritsar	4
Sialkot	7
Gujranwala	9
Shahpur	16
Rawalpindi	10
Lyallpur	6

Such inspections were also made in the districts of Lahore, Gurdaspur, Gujrat and Dera Ghazi Khan, but the number of *kanungos* inspected has not been stated. No inspections were made in the remaining districts and in Lahore, notes of inspections made were not recorded by the officers concerned as also by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kaithal in the Karnal district. The *kanungo* agency is reported to be efficient, but my inspections show that the *kanungos* require a good deal of driving, and the record work can be improved only if *kanungos* improve their standard of inspection and supervision of *patwaris'* work. *Kanungos'* tour is not systematic and there is a great tendency among them to leave things as they are and to shield the *patwaris* under their control.

The posts of office *kanungo* and assistant *sadar kanungo* are unpopular in most districts of the Province. It is generally difficult to find a suitable and willing man to work as assistant *sadar kanungo* whose work is heavy and difficult and who has to live at the head-quarters of a district and thus spend more than his brethren in the field. An assistant *sadar kanungo's* scale and grade of pay should, as is suggested, be the same as that of the clerks working at *sadar*. The question is not free from difficulty and requires further examination. That something must be done to make the post more attractive cannot be denied.

10. The total number of days spent by district *kanungos* on tour during the year was 3,819 against 3,588 in the preceding year. Under paragraph 298 of the Land Administration Manual, district *kanungos* are required to spend each year at least 3½ months in camp. Judging by this standard, all district *kanungos* did a sufficient amount of touring except those of Hissar, Shahpur, Jhelum, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh. The short touring in Shahpur was due to changes in the incumbancy of the *sadar kanungo's* post. In Jhelum, the *sadar kanungo* came to believe as last year that he was not required to do any touring, and it is strange this impression took so long to disappear. In Mianwali, two-thirds of the district was under Settlement. No explanation has been given why the district *kanungo* of Hissar did not do sufficient touring while the explanation given by the Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, that the district *kanungo* could not do more touring on account of some matters left over from Settlement which came to a close on 31st March 1925, does not seem to be very satisfactory. The district *kanungos* of Simla, Kangra, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh failed to inspect one or more than one *tahsil* office twice in the year while the district *kanungos* of Kangra, Gurdaspur, Shahpur, Jhelum, Muzaffargarh and Ludhiana did not inspect the work of all the field *kanungos* in their districts. The inspection work of *sadar kanungos* generally leaves a good deal to be desired. The efficiency of the *kanungo* staff depends a good deal upon the *sadar kanungo* whose responsibility should be rigorously enforced. He often tries to go through the *patwari's* papers and write a note about a few omissions, while his chief duty is to go over the ground already gone over by the *kanungo* so that the latter may be kept on the right track.

11. Settlement Operations were in progress in the districts of Attock, Gujrat, Jhang, Mianwali, Sheikhpura and the Ravi Riverain Area of the Montgomery and Lyallpur districts and Colony Operations in the Montgomery and Multan districts. At the close of the year, 118 *kanungos* were employed in those Settlements which had not yet closed. Of these 84 were such whose names were borne on the list of basic *kanungos* and the remaining 34 were *kanungo* candidates whose names were borne on the list of *kanungo*

candidates maintained in my office. This is a sort of supplementary list maintained to meet the requirements of Settlements and selections for the basic list of each district are made from the men borne on this list. The Settlement Officers under whom such *kanungos* work are able to say whether they are fit for the post of *kanungo*, and it is only when they have expressed this opinion that they are brought on to the basic lists.

12. The records-of-rights are in most districts reported to be in a satisfactory condition. In Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala, however, a special staff has been engaged to copy the records damaged by ants and other insects. In Gurgaon, 1,137 records are said to have been wholly damaged, while 1,144 are partially damaged. In Karnal, exposure to the sun and the placing of *neen* leaves between different sheets have proved useful, while in other districts a mixture of methylated spirit, carbolic acid and sublimated corrosive has been found to be effective in keeping off white ants. The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala reports that the material used in binding invites insects. In Sialkot, the use of coal tar on the floor and walls is said to have stopped further damage by ants. The whole question of the measures to be taken to prevent further damage is being considered with the Entomologist to the Punjab Government at Lyallpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur reports that the proposal to provide additional accommodation and shelves urgently wanted has been hanging fire for a long time. It should be possible to take steps to expedite matters and to improve the present state of things which is said to be very unsatisfactory.

13. The number of *jamabandis* prepared this year was 9,432. On the whole they were filed punctually and were duly attested by the *kanungos* and *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars*. It is not explained why in Narowal *Tahsil* 15 *jamabandis* could not be filed in time. Opinions vary as to the thoroughness of the attestation although no District Officer expresses satisfaction with the quality of work done. As to the *kanungo's* attestation it is a part of his duties which can and is very easily slurred over especially when the *tahsil* officers fail by their omission to make their check thorough to galvanize the *kanungos* into activity. Very elaborate procedure in connection with the preliminary and final attestation is laid down in

paragraphs 39 and 40 of Standing Order No. 23, and it was with a view to avoid the periodical holocaust of a settlement that these instructions were laid down. The fact that mutations are brought to light at the time of final attestation - mutations which the *kanungo* should have discovered in time and got them attested—and the fact that some mutations are kept undecided though entered before the 15th of June, show that the instructions are not properly carried out. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur says, “ it is proper to draw attention to the fact that the standard of land records work still leaves very much to be desired. The posting of a second Revenue Assistant to the district has improved matters, as a single Revenue Assistant can never hope to keep the work in hand. I have now done *tahsil* inspections for 2 years in succession and am of opinion that the defects in the work are chiefly due to unsystematic touring by the *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars*. Unless *jamabandis* and *tatimas* are properly checked and *patoaris* are regularly inspected, record work will never be good and in a *tahsil* with a large number of estates, a Revenue Officer cannot be expected to do his work properly unless he arranges his tour with forethought. ” That touring, inspection and attestation are not systematic is borne out by the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur as well. He says, “ I have found during the course of inspection of *tahsils* that there is a tendency now-a-days for *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars*, particularly the former, to do a considerable portion of their touring in the form of daily journeys from headquarters returning to headquarters at night. In all cases, I have found that the nights spent away from headquarters are less and in some cases considerably less than half the total days spent on tour. ” It is impossible to expect a high standard of accurate attestation when officers whose duty it is to make others obey the rules show such a poor sense of responsibility. The genuineness and thoroughness of the attestations made by the subordinate staff depends to a great extent on the amount and thoroughness of the checking done on the spot by the Revenue Assistants. A satisfactory amount of work was done in this way by the Revenue Assistants of Gurgaon, Ambala, Kangra, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot, while in Hissar, Simla, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Montgomery, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan the outturn was rather poor. Some attestations were done by the Sub-Divisional Officers

as well and there is no reason why all of them were not able to do a sufficient amount of attestation. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi thinks that Revenue work of sub-divisions is better left to the Revenue Assistant. If this is done the object with which sub-divisions were created will be frustrated, while the Revenue Assistant will have more to do than he can efficiently perform. The Sub-Divisional Officer is the right person to do this attestation and if he cannot do or will not do it, he is scarcely fit to hold charge of a sub-division.

Tatima shajras are required to be checked on the spot by the *Tahsildar* and *Naib-Tahsildar*, and it is clear from the reports that the work is not done as carefully as it should be done. In the *tahsils* when the *patwaris* come to file their *jamabondis* the work of incorporating the *tatimas* into the *tahsil* copy of the field map is done in a hurry. No checking takes place and the mistakes made by *patwaris* stand. During my *tahsil* inspections, I have insisted upon a proper checking being done in the *tahsils* by *kanungos*. It may be pointed out here that almost every Revenue Officer thinks that *tatimas* relating to mortgages, leases and temporary partitions should not be incorporated in the field map. The arrangements are temporary and subsequent wiping out of the lines on the *shajras* makes confusion worse confounded. If these *tatimas* are omitted those that will remain to be incorporated will not be many and will be shown in the map accurately.

The accuracy of the annual record-of-rights depends a great deal upon a careful crop inspection as well. The work of checking crop inspections was carried out on a large scale in most districts, but the amount done by the *tahsil* officers varies from district to district, as does the checking by the superior officers.

The following districts show a satisfactory outturn :—

District.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	
	Inspection by <i>tahsil</i> officers.	Checking by Revenue Assistant and Collector.
Kangra	1,094	144
Hoshiarpur	1,050	114
Ferozepore	1,39	85
Gurdaspur	1,662	878
Shahpur	1,158	176
Multan	2,042	456
Muzaffargarh	1,955	163

The districts of Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jhelum, Attock and Lyallpur do not come up to the standard required.

In the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-division and Moga the Sub-Divisional Officers could not find time to check the crop inspection of a single village. Unless superior officers take more interest in the work, the subordinates cannot be expected to reach a very high standard.

14. The number of mutations left over for disposal from last year was 132,157 while as many as 737,268 were entered up in the *patwaris*' registers. This number does not show any increase as compared with the preceding years as the figures on the margin will show. As usual the largest number of cases occurred in the Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore,

Sialkot and Gurgaon districts and the disposals also in these districts kept pace with the institutions. The districts in the Multan Division show the smallest number of cases. This is fortunate as the fluctuating assessments involve a good deal of touring and hard work on the part of the *tahsil* officers and others. The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshiarpur and Gujrat are not satisfied with the quality of the work done in their respective districts. The latter attributes this "to the failure of the *tahsil* officers and Revenue Assistants to attest mutations in the villages of the parties" and adds "the Revenue Assistant should do much more work in this line than he is doing at present, but so long as the regulations allow Revenue Assistants to draw their pay without being provided with a horse, it is useless to expect them to check mutations off the beaten tracks." The Revenue Assistant checks the mutation work of *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars* in the *Tahsil* and not in the villages, and it is not easy to follow the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat. On the whole there is a greater tendency to attest mutations on the spot or near the villages concerned. The reason why the work done is sometimes not satisfactory is that it is done in a hurry the officer being anxious to go back to headquarters, and also because the officers concerned do not always care to keep their knowledge of rules and orders up-to-date. For instance, it is still impossible to convince

Mutation Work.	
<hr/>	
<i>Mutations for disposal.</i>	
1922-23	... 618,441
1923-24	... 853,594
1924-25	... 9,17,703
1925-26	... 889,618
1926-27	... 869,425

some officers that the fee in rejected cases can be levied only from the person in whose favour the mutation was entered up. Very senior officers aspiring to rise high pass orders requiring the payment of double fee or of fee in equal shares! Names of absentees are sometimes not allowed to be omitted from the records as they are not yet 60 years old! Every disputed case must, they think, be submitted to the Collector. The previous mortgage stands, and therefore according to them a second mortgage is unthinkable! The only remedy for this state of things is better supervision and proper guidance. On the whole, however, there is a considerable amount of work which is correctly done, and our records owe the value which they possess in a great measure to the quality of the mutation work. Sometimes there is inordinate delay in the disposal of mutations, and it is not understood why mutations are allowed to hang fire for 2, 3 and even 5 years. A mutation involves a summary inquiry, for absentees interrogatories can be issued, the time for which their reply is to be awaited is fixed, facts are generally patent on the spot, notices can be sent by post, absentees can, when summoned, be informed of the orders passed, and yet cases are sometimes left pending for one reason or another. There is no record to show the average duration of a case, but there is no doubt sometimes cases are delayed and this is chiefly due to two causes. In the first place, places are visited in a hurry, and those cases in which the *patwari* can hurriedly arrange to bring the parties before the *Tahsil* Officer are disposed of, while troublesome cases or cases in which the parties could not be informed in time are invariably left pending, the *Tahsildar* or *Naib-Tahsildar* being anxious to run back to his headquarters. Touring not being systematic, while *patwaris* and parties not having been informed in time, the persons concerned cannot always be brought at the time fixed. Sometimes the Revenue Officer finds a case to have been delayed too long, and then calls for the *patwari's* explanation as to why the mutation was not put up before. The *patwari's* power already very great is increased when he may put up those cases which he likes and withhold those he does not like to be taken up at the time.

That the value of an entry in revenue records made after a mutation order has been passed is very great, is shown by the fact that in many places a mutation takes the

place of a registered deed. To avoid the payment of heavy registration fee and stamp, parties sometimes agree to accept a mutation entry alone as the final settlement of their bargain and the record of their title. Considering this attitude there is a good deal to be said in favour of the view that the mutation fee should, especially in the case of sales, be increased. The number of mutations that are entered up, only to be rejected has increased a good deal, and now that a fee is levied in many such cases, care should be taken to see that there are no unnecessary mutations to waste the time of all concerned. Sometimes the *patuaris* and *kanungos* do not know that the rules forbid the entry of certain cases a fact which shows that our examinations should be stiffer. Sometimes it is the *patwari's* share of the fee which leads him to enter up every case that he can think of. The question of fee in rejected cases is very important in the Lyallpur district since very big amounts are sometimes involved and the amount of fee to be paid is not a small one. The Revenue Officer's procedure in this respect should be carefully watched and properly guided.

15. Both the *tahsil* and *sadar* copies of village and circle note-books are complete and up to date as is also the statistical part of the Abstract Village Note-books. Observations were recorded in the Abstract Village Note Books by the Collectors or their Assistants in the districts of Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rohtak, Simla, Hissar, Karnal, Gurdaspur, Sheikhupura and Shahpur. In none of the remaining districts were any observations recorded. It should not be forgotten that these volumes are of very great use to the Deputy Commissioners in the matter of granting and realizing suspensions of land revenue. There is no reason why this use should not be of more general application than appears to be the case.

As regards the Village Note-books, the *Tahsildars* are required by the instructions contained in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Standing Order No. 24 to record remarks from time to time when anything especially noteworthy in the history or circumstances of village, circle or *tahsil* occurs. The extra income of a village is not the only fact to be mentioned and it is surprising to find that in districts like Amritsar and Lyallpur where there are so many important things to be noted, no useful remarks are ever made. In some districts

no remarks appear at all. The value of an Assistant Collector's acquaintance with the tract of which he is in charge can be judged a good deal from the usefulness or otherwise of the remarks required to be entered in such books. In the Village Note-books has now been added a new table to be called 5-A and giving the required details about sales and mortgages with consideration according to different classes of land. It will now be possible to know the mortgage and sale price of different kinds of land in the Province each year. This information will be obtained from Mutation Registers.

16. There were 10,230 partition cases for disposal during the year under report, of which 7,326 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,904 at the close of the year. The number of cases for

Year.	No. for disposal.	No. decided.
1922-23	11,746	8,269.
1923-24	11,781	8,054.
1924-25	11,150	7,909.
1925-26	10,753	7,868.
1926-27	10,230	7,326.

disposal and the number of those decided, during the last 5 years is shown in the margin. Arrears were heaviest in Hissar, (202), Hoshiarpur (226) and Muzaffargarh (191). The

Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, states that instructions regarding the disposal of partition cases do not receive proper amount of attention at the hands of the *tahsil* officers. Parties are not examined as carefully as they should be and cases are not taken up on the spot with sufficient frequency. The Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, also reports that sufficient attention is not paid to the importance of local inspection in these cases and for lack of information which might thus be acquired, many cases drag on unnecessarily. Standing Order No. 27 contains detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed, and there is no reason why the Revenue Assistants who are solely responsible for the correct procedure should not see that rules are observed. In sub-divisions, cases are sometimes in the hands of officers who have not done revenue work and the quality of partition work is apt to suffer. Failure of officers to take up such cases on the spot and the insufficient check exercised in the office of the Assistant Collector, 1st grade, are responsible for a good deal of delay and for mistakes.

17. Survey marks have been regularly inspected by the Revenue Staff, but as reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars* seldom note the condition of the

survey marks inspected by them in their diaries. Most of the trijunction pillars of the Multan district excepting those in the Multan *Tahsil* are in need of repairs. The Lodhran and Mailsi *Tahsils* of that district are under *killabandi* operations and in their case repairs will be taken in hand when *killtandi* has been done, while action is being taken to put the survey marks in the remaining *tahsils* in a proper state of repair. The work of construction of pillars on the boundary line of the Bahawalpur State and the Multan district has not yet been completed. The matter is, however, receiving attention and it is hoped that it will be finished soon.

18. The statistical portion of the District Gazetteers is being revised and brought up-to-date in the Deputy Commissioners' Offices and certain improvements to tables in these gazetteers are under consideration. The Punjab Government has also taken over the completion and publication of the Gazetteers of the Indian States in the Punjab which are under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General. Some of the District Gazetteers are expected to be printed and published soon. It is a pity, no arrangements were made in districts to keep a proper record of the material that was to be required for the revised tables which form part B of the District Gazetteers.

19. Prescribed inspection forms are now used in several districts when the land record work of a *kanungo's* circle is tested by the Revenue Assistant or the *Tahsildar*. These forms should be put up at the time of recording annual remarks in the character rolls of the officials concerned and so should the unfavourable or favourable remarks made by Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners in the quarterly business returns. Inspections and returns are wasted if no use is made of them and the staff continues to move along the old groove.

No mention has been made in the reports as regards the attendance of *patwaris* to give evidence in courts. They are not summoned during the *girdawari* days, but there is nothing to show that the tendency to appear in courts and to help a party in litigation is regularly watched. Courts are sometimes inclined to summon a *patwari* at *Sadar* when a copy of the record wanted will do or when a commission sent to the *Tahsildar* to examine the *patwari*

will equally serve the purpose. In one district *patwaris* have taken an active part in the investigation of excise cases and in attending semi-political meetings. It is doubtful whether persons in a *patwari's* position should be allowed to identify themselves with a party in a village. There is a real danger that a *patwari's* proper work may suffer by this, and he may think of a reward for his work in fields other than his own. Moreover the factions by which villages having notorious offenders are torn may make his position insecure.

Special *kanungos* continue to do their work in almost all the districts of the province. The work to be done in some is greater than that in the rest. There is a tendency to depend more upon the excerpts prepared by him than upon the written proof in the shape of certified copies required to be put in by parties. The excerpts prepared by special *kanungos* are generally found to be useful although in revenue cases at least a reference to the original records is often necessary. No figures have been received from districts to show the income and expenditure under this head.

This report now appears with only two statements which give all the information which officials and non-officials may find it useful to know. There used to be five statements, but the Financial Commissioners have now prescribed only two. This curtailment of the report will, it is hoped, meet with universal approval.

ARJAN DAS,

The 3rd December 1927. *Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

STATEMENTS.

Form No. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KANUNGOS, PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS AND THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Division.	Serial No.	District.	Total number of kanungos.	PATWARIS AND ASSISTANT PATWARIS.				Number of kanungos promoted to Naib-Tahsildarship or other higher appointments.	Number of Patwaris promoted to Kanungship or other higher appointments.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE PATWARI ESTABLISHMENT.						REMARKS.
				Total number.	Belonging to agricultural tribes.	Who have passed.				Salaries of Patwaris.	Patwari school.	Survey equipment.	Gratuities.	Other charges.	Total cost.	
						Matriculation or School Final examination.	Primary examination.									
JULIEN-AMBALL DUR.	1	Hissar ...	31	377	203	171	206	...	...	96,625	...	112	1,020	6,964	1,04,721	
	2	Rohtak ...	29	417	298	248	169	...	4	1,08,741	58	...	566	30,339	1,39,698	
	3	Gurgaon ...	23	379	270	218	161	...	...	97,305	...	330	1,605	3,995	1,03,235	
	4	Karnal ...	31	419	228	244	175	...	1	1,08,230	...	...	3,100	4,731	1,16,061	
	5	Ambala ...	26	402	193	259	143	...	2	1,02,577	265	44	400	7,319	1,10,605	
	6	Simla ...	2	9	9	1	8	...	1	2,509	68	...	...	280	2,807	
	7	Kangra ...	30	367	300	210	157	...	1	1,05,387	...	116	140	13,309	1,18,952	
	8	Hoshiarpur ...	32	514	370	339	125	...	2	1,34,323	90	145	360	5,040	1,39,958	
	9	Jullundur ...	26	428	245	249	179	...	...	1,12,672	...	...	3,280	2,931	1,18,883	
	10	Ludhiana ...	21	307	147	214	93	...	1	81,201	554	...	360	3,424	85,539	
	11	Ferozepore ...	28	423	226	214	209	...	...	1,09,595	245	...	...	7,923	1,17,163	

LAHORE.	13	Lahore ...	20	270	94	146	134	...	2	70,640	...	...	200	1,598	72,436
	13	Amritsar ...	21	327	149	183	141	...	...	81,945	376	44	785	2,280	83,410
	14	Gurdaspur ...	24	493	243	282	211	...	5	130,324	...	183	3,000	2,278	135,695	
	15	Sialkot ...	24	371	200	202	169	...	1	95,308	452	189	1,720	1,660	99,419	
	16	Gujranwala ...	22	399	86	149	150	...	...	77,672	...	138	...	3,904	81,614
17	Sheikhpura ...	19	255	115	137	118	...	2	65,964	...	101	440	1,287	67,652		
RAWALPIND.	18	Gujrat ...	20	200	112	127	133	...	...	68,116	...	...	2,160	1,938	72,144
	19	Shahpur ...	24	293	119	118	180	...	2	77,168	32	...	...	4,077	81,272
	20	Pheum ...	17	221	138	94	127	...	...	55,904	518	...	1,610	2,404	60,500
	21	Rawalpindi ...	19	231	185	67	164	...	3	67,891	...	111	760	1,073	64,825	
	22	Attock ...	19	229	134	94	135	...	1	59,978	...	...	883	2,790	63,656
	23	Mianwali ...	24	217	114	106	111	...	2	53,569	...	...	820	4,817	58,206
MULTAN.	24	Montgomery ...	27	385	190	215	170	...	...	98,225	347	...	860	3,111	1,02,543
	25	Lyallpur ...	21	254	110	175	79	...	1	65,129	...	...	760	1,465	67,344
	26	Jhang ...	23	294	109	203	91	...	...	64,493	75	...	1,880	2,237	68,685
	27	Multan ...	22	454	213	298	158	...	4	1,15,334	...	1,833	2,030	3,481	1,22,478	
	28	Muzaffargarh ...	24	343	204	170	178	...	1	91,015	16	1,810	2,175	95,018
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	22	222	154	86	186	...	4	56,654	...	215	1,280	1,077	59,176	
	Total ...	711	9,470	5,150	5,270	4,300	4	44	24,52,419	8,080	3,437	81,248	1,23,719	26,18,903		

Form No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF LAND RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JULY-DU.	AMBALA.	DIVISION.	Serial No.	District.	Number of villages.	MUTATIONS.		PARTITIONS.		JAMABANDIS.		CROP INSPEC-TIONS.		DISTRICT KANUNGO'S WORK.		REMARKS.
						Number for dis-posal.	Number attested.	Number for dis-posal.	Number decided.	Number prepared.	Number checked by Collector or Assistant Col-lectors, I Grade.	Number of villages checked by Tahsil officers.	Number of villages checked by Col-lector or Assis-tant Collector, I Grade.	Number of days spent on tour.	Number of field Kanungos' Circles inspected.		Number of Tahsil offices in-spected.
1				Hissar	1,008	23,164	19,968	848	146	237	30	969	123	85	23	10
2				Rohtak	778	25,611	22,928	263	191	200	41	819	117	198	22	8
3				Gurgaon	1,466	51,041	41,668	171	46	339	142	719	362	149	19	12
4				Karnal	1,466	24,641	20,006	171	126	364	42	779	176	125	20	10
5				Ambala	1,801	35,459	29,534	204	159	459	118	948	137	145	18	13
6				Simla	231	1,093	1,020	16	12	62	2	87	26	103	1	3
7				Kangra	718	35,653	32,647	753	587	1,337	243	1,094	144	193	17	10
8				Hoshiarpur	2,179	60,642	51,739	653	427	619	74	1,050	114	133	24	8
9				Jullundur	1,316	43,006	43,270	632	445	325	16	831	100	171	18	8
10				Ludhiana	900	32,845	27,263	300	222	227	95	579	183	131	15	6
11				Ferozepore	1,595	61,028	45,567	437	368	391	41	1,039	85	131	20	10

L A H O R E	12	Lahore	...	1,194	22,029	18,716	277	194	807	78	648	116	146	14	6
	13	Amritsar	...	1,079	89,416	34,520	235	170	279	184	529	234	177	16	6
	14	Gurdaspur	...	2,803	43,640	88,791	276	217	530	171	1,082	678	308	18	8
	15	Siakot	...	2,245	52,081	43,225	232	193	555	115	818	24	188	17	8
	16	Gujranwala	...	1,280	18,282	13,048	498	345	323	29	991	161	130	19	5
	17	Sheikhupura	...	1,107	15,658	13,587	271	155	270	45	796	73	145	13	6
	R A W A L P I N D I	18	Gujrat	..	1,532	37,458	34,311	318	278	322	47	624	95	181	14	6
19		Shahpur	...	1,069	16,892	16,087	368	228	250	70	1,156	176	61	13	8
20		Jhelum	...	954	26,104	24,380	301	233	218	71	285	66	43	6	6
21		Rawalpindi	...	1,174	29,798	26,046	310	127	262	29	819	112	124	12	8
22		Attock	...	672	34,005	31,481	359	258	...	6	501	102	...	...	8
23		Mianwali	...	441	35,058	24,380	705	504	73	...	741	114	86	4	5
M U L T A N		24	Montgomery	...	1,887	8,841	7,588	204	154	225	19	929	192	161	21	8
	25	Lyallpur	...	1,152	17,212	14,777	83	54	278	47	484	250	146	14	4
	26	Jhang	...	1,017	13,482	10,965	398	231	54	10	704	85	12	14	6
	27	Multan	...	1,758	16,959	14,864	343	237	237	74	2,042	456	121	23	12
	28	Muzaffargarh	...	944	28,670	24,840	709	517	245	65	1,955	168	81	18	4
	29	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	841	31,212	26,002	496	362	209	80	828	116	128	15	8
		Total	...	36,142	869,425	748,898	10,280	7,326	9,482	1,879	25,481	5,207	8,819	448	219

* This is the number of Tikas for which Jamabandis were prepared.

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