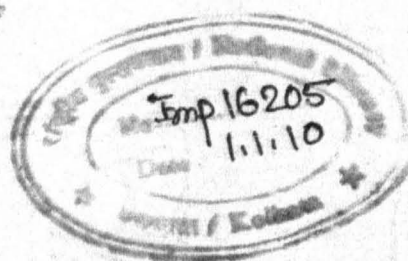


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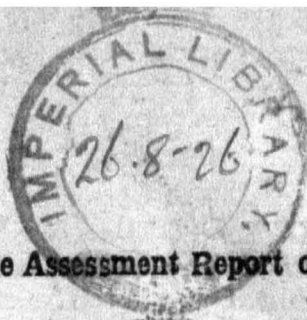


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**Orders of the Financial Commissioner on the Assessment Report of the  
Phillour Tahsil.**

No 11

**1. The present report completes the proposals for the assessment of the Jullundur District. It has not been reviewed by the present Commissioner as he joined the Division very recently. I toured through the tahsil last winter with the Settlement Officer, and have also seen a portion of it on a previous occasion.**

**Preliminary.**

**2. The tahsil comprises the central division of the southern portion of the district; its shape has been aptly, if somewhat quaintly, described in the first paragraph of the report. It consists almost entirely of an upland tract bounded on the south by an old high bank of the Sutlej between which and the river there is a lower lying tract of which again only a narrow strip is real riverain land. The whole tahsil has been rightly dealt with as one assessment circle, a course which was also adopted at last settlement by Mr. Purser for cogent reasons given in paragraph 12 of his assessment report which still hold good. The soil of the uplands is generally a good firm loam intermediate between that of the Nawashahr Dhak on the east and the Nakodar Manjki on the west and interspersed here and there with lighter and occasionally more sandy stretches. The scanty lowland and riverain tract is characterized by somewhat greater diversity of soil, some of which is inferior and in this connection it would, I think, have been better if the Settlement Officer had in this part of the tahsil distinguished instead of combining sailab and barani II lands. The average annual rainfall at Phillour is just over 26 inches as compared with 22 at Nakodar and 31 at Nawashahr on the west and east, respectively, and it is a good deal less secure than at the latter place.**

**Physical features.**

**3. The fiscal history of the tahsil resembles that of the rest of the district. Under Sikh rule it appears to have been treated with comparative leniency and probably as a result the demand of the summary settlement was moderate. The assessment was raised at the regular settlement, but not to the extent justified by a theoretical standard of one-fourth of the produce, and it was collected without any real difficulty. Mr. Purser took a moderately sanguine view of the prospects of the tahsil, but, in pursuance of his general view of the assessment problem of the district, proposed an enhancement of 9 per cent. only; ultimately one of 15 per cent. was sanctioned. As has been noted by the Settlement Officer, the Government of India showed much hesitation in accepting as adequate the assessment imposed. The assessment of the tahsil at various periods is shown in comparative form in paragraph 14 of the report and it may be noted that the present demand is only 16 per cent. above that which was imposed at the regular settlement more than 60 years ago. The comparative incidences per acre cultivated of the final demand of the expiring settlement are shown below for the four tahsils :—**

**Fiscal history.**

					Rs. A. P.
Jullundur	...	...	(26)	...	1 15 1
Nakodar	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
Nawashahr	...	...	...	...	2 12 1
Phillour	...	...	...	...	2 4 9

**There can be no question that under present conditions the assessment here, as elsewhere in the district, is very light.**

**4. The area statistics (Statement No. II) used in the report are as explained in paragraph 16 taken in the case of one-half the estates of the tahsil from the results of remeasurement and map correction and in the other half from the last jama-bandis of the expiring settlement. The Settlement Officer has now applied me with an area statement based on remeasurement and map correction for the entire tahsil, of which a copy is appended to this review. It will be seen that the figures accord closely with those of Statement No. II appended to this**

**Agriculture and crops.**



report. Of the total area of the tahsil 82 per cent. is cultivated while, 45 per cent. is irrigated by wells; the latter proportion being slightly greater than the corresponding figure in the Nakodar-Manjki, but only one-half that of the Nawashahr Dhak. The main features of the cropping of the tahsil are exhibited in the table given in paragraph 52 of the report from which it will be seen that over one-fourth of the average annual matured area is under fodder. The general system of agriculture is explained in paragraph 51. Irrigated (chahi) lands and the small area of manured barani lands near village sites are largely double-cropped with maize or cotton followed by fodder after which, if the combination is not continued, the ground is occupied for nearly a year by cane. The same rotation is then repeated or a wheat crop is taken. On unmanured chahi lands there is also a dofasli dosala system of wheat followed by fodder (chari), both crops being irrigated, and then a year's fallow; but as a matter of fact regular rotations on such lands are apt to be disturbed by the uncertainties of rainfall. Unmanured barani lands are as a rule cropped on the ordinary dofasli dosala system. On the average 111 acres of mature crops are raised on 100 acres of total cultivated area, though in the case of recorded chahi land alone the figure goes up to 132 acres. Cropping is thus somewhat less heavy than in the Nakodar Manjki and considerably below that of the Dhak of Nawashahr. On an average 6 per cent. of the crop area sown fails to mature, the corresponding figures for the above two circles being, respectively, 7 and 5 per cent.

5. The total cultivated area has increased by 2 per cent. since settlement. There has been a considerable conversion of unirrigated into irrigated area with the result that the latter has increased by 15 per cent., which is about half the corresponding proportion of increase in the Dhak circle and slightly less than that of the Nakodar Manjki on the west; the actual number of wells on the other hand has increased by 33 per cent. The great majority of the wells are worked with the leather bucket (*charsa*), but the use of the new iron pattern Persian wheel is spreading. The recorded chahi soil area and the average annual irrigated area per bucket or wheel are 11 and 13 acres, respectively, which are slightly below the corresponding areas returned at last settlement, while the similar present figures for the Nawashahr Dhak are 15 and 13 acres, respectively. Well cultivation is thus somewhat more intensive in Phillour. The figures discussed in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the report indicate pretty clearly that since settlement there has been a well-marked fall in the sub-soil water level in the up lands to an extent not less marked than in the case of the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils. The upland wells, however, generally rest on a firm stratum of clay, and this facilitates the improvement of the supply by the insertion of iron tubes, a practice which is spreading. There has been no very marked change in the composition of the cropping; the area under fodder has increased somewhat, while maize shows a slight decline.

6. In the period from 1881 to 1901 the population of the tahsil increased by 14 per cent., but in the next decade, that is by 1911, this increase, owing to the ravages of plague and the effect of emigration mainly of a temporary kind had been changed into a decrease of 3 per cent. The density of population per square mile is 635 which is considerably less than the corresponding figures of 800 in the Nakodar Manjki and 947 in the Dhak of Nawashahr. The average cultivated area per owner is 4 acres, but this figure does not allow for the fact that an owner holding land by purchase or otherwise in more than one village is counted more than once. The average cultivated area per recorded holding is also 4 acres, but after the application of necessary corrections the average for the true normal holding stands at about 5 acres. On the whole the sub-division of holdings appears to have reached about the same stage as in the adjoining Nakodar circle, but not to have proceeded, quite so far as in the Nawashahr Dhak. In the tribal composition of the proprietary body of the tahsil Jats—Hindu and Sikh—have a large preponderance, as they own 59 per cent. of the cultivated area, Rajputs and Arains coming next but at a great distance with 9 and 10 per cent., respectively.

7. The tahsil is very well off in the matter of communications as will be clear from the map appended to the report while the important markets of Ludhiana and Phagwara are in close proximity. Phillour, the head-quarters, is also a centre of some trade. The tahsil thus has exceptional facilities for the disposal of surplus produce.

8. In the matter of cattle there has been the usual large increase in female buffaloes, the proportion here being as much as 98 per cent., while cows have decreased by 27 per cent. and the number of other horned animals has risen slightly by 7 per cent. There is little direct miscellaneous income from land or cattle, but it is estimated that 1,008 squares held by proprietors of the tahsil in various canal colonies yield an annual income of about 2½ lakhs of rupees, while the annual remittances from emigrants resident in foreign countries and income from Military and other services amount probably to at least an equal sum. The plying of carts for hire is a source of considerable local miscellaneous income which is reflected in the fact that carts have increased in number since settlement by 44 per cent. Another point of very remarkable significance, as indicating the high standard of economic prosperity prevailing in the tract, is that it contains 74 primary agricultural societies with a total capital of more than 8½ lakhs of rupees and a membership of nearly 5,000.

9. Since last settlement 12 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tahsil has changed hands by sale of which three-fourths has gone to agriculturists. The proportion of cultivated area under mortgage with possession has fallen from 10 to 9 per cent. in the same period and of this two-thirds is in the hands of agriculturists. In spite of the slight decrease in area mortgaged, the present mortgaged debt is treble its amount at last settlement, a consequence and also an indication of the great rise in the value of land. Statement No. X appended to the report shows that in each of the three successive quinquennia ending 1914-15 the area redeemed has been in considerable excess of the fresh area mortgaged. The figures given in the statement are, it may be noted, annual averages and not quinquennial totals. Here as in the rest of the district the alienation statistics indicate a comparatively high standard of agricultural prosperity. The figures furnished in paragraph 39 of the report point to a very large rise since settlement in the value of land which amounts to not less than 300 per cent., but the results of land acquisition proceedings in respect of a comparatively small area as collated in Statement No. XII throw considerable doubt on the sale price figures of paragraph 39 which for the reasons given in paragraph 69 are probably inflated. On the other hand, the statistics of mortgage value, which are no doubt more reliable, though indicating a lower rate per acre than that given by those of sale price, show a rise of over 300 per cent., so that it may be accepted as a fairly safe conclusion that the value of land has at least quadrupled since settlement.

10. The calculation of the general rise in prices made in paragraphs 21-23 of the report give much the same results as in the case of the other tahsils. It has certainly not been less than 60 per cent. since last settlement and the effective rise so far as the cultivator is concerned in the disposal of surplus produce may be probably put with safety at 50 per cent. As against this the main factors in the cost of cultivation, price of bullocks, cost of apparatus such as carts, sugar presses, leather buckets for wells and wages of labour have risen by not less than 75 to 100 per cent., but in spite of this rise there has been no diminution in the prevailing rate of batai rent which is now one-half even more generally than at settlement while normal cash rents have more than doubled.

11. Of the total cultivated area of the tahsil 56 per cent. is in the hands of the proprietors as against 72 per cent. at settlement, the decrease being due largely to the greater mobility and greater enterprise of the agriculturist as a result of which it frequently happens that a small proprietor, preferring to take advantage of the opportunities for earning an improved income offered by modern facilities



for emigration and by the progressive development of the country, lets his land to tenants in lieu of cultivating himself. On the other hand, here as in the adjacent and similar tracts many, indeed most, of the tenants-at-will are really land-owners with insufficient land who, in order to supplement the income of their own small proprietary holdings, take additional land on rents which are probably higher under the conditions than they would otherwise be. Cash rents are paid by tenants-at-will on 14 per cent. of the cultivated area as against less than 9 per cent. at settlement, while 22 per cent. is under kind rents, the practically universal rate of batai being one-half of the produce including straw and fodder crops.

12. Cash rents have been dealt with in paragraphs 57—61. Applying as they do to 14 per cent. of the cultivated area they form as in the two adjacent circles of Nakodar and Nawashahr an assessment factor of importance, but by the exclusion of rents paid by motgagors to mortgagees and of other abnormal rents, the latter apparently in a somewhat liberal scale, the extent of normal cash rents is reduced to 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. It will be seen from Statement No. XVII that rents for single classes of soil are far more numerous than lump rents on holdings of mixed classes and that the average rates per acre for the former are in all cases considerably higher than the corresponding results given by the latter. The point has not been explained in the report but is probably due to the fact that the single class rents are in many cases applicable to small areas taken for single harvest fodder or cane cultivation as in Nawashahr, a view to some extent corroborated by the fact that rent is not charged on fallows and by the remarks regarding cash rents for cane and cotton in paragraph 55 of the report. The average single class rents are thus probably too high for application to general cropping of the kind described in paragraph 51. On the other hand, the tendency is for the inferior lands of each class to be let on cash rents. It appears from paragraph 67 that such rents are as a rule collected in full without deductions or allowances and on the whole the average normal rates given in Statement No. XVIII are probably quite full approximations to rental values. They show that the average cash rent rate has more than doubled since settlement.

13. The produce estimate has been based on the same cycle of four years, 1909-10 to 1913-14, omitting 1911-12 as in the case of the other tahsils. The results as regards crop areas may be taken to be those of a true normal year both in respect of total matured area and also of its distribution. In connection with the assumed rates of yield the principal crops for consideration are—

Produce estimate, cycle, prices and yield.

*Irrigated.*—Maize, cane, cotton, wheat and rabi fodder.

*Unirrigated.*—Kharif fodder, wheat, gram and wheat gram.

The experimental data include five harvests, three kharifs and two rabis, and comprise the years 1913 to 1915. The rate for irrigated maize, though justified by the results of experiments, is a good deal higher than that adopted by Mr. Purser at last settlement and also higher than that recently assumed for the Nakodar Manjki, while it is equal to that taken by Mr. Wilson in the Nawashahr Dhak. It is a full rate for Phillour and possibly slightly too high as an average. For irrigated cane and cotton the rates assumed seem fair. For wheat the chahi rate is a maund higher than Mr. Purser's rate and the rate recently adopted in the Nakodar Manjki, but it is fully justified by the experimental data while yields of 14 to 16 maunds per acre were admitted to me on tour. The assumed rate of 14 maunds may I think be taken as fair but full. Under unirrigated crops Rs. 6 per acre for kharif fodder is very lenient compared with the full rates taken by Mr. Wilson in the Nawashahr Dhak and is I am disposed to think too low. It may be noted that the crop contributes about 9 per cent. of the half-net assets (produce) estimate. For barani II wheat the rate assumed, 8 maunds, is 20 seers higher than Mr. Purser's corresponding rate for his barani I, and the same as has been taken in the Dhak by Mr. Wilson; it is certainly a very full rate for Phillour. The rate of 10 maunds adopted for gram and wheat gram on barani II is not justified

by the experimental data and is higher than Mr. Purser's corresponding barani I rate and in the case of gram slightly above that taken in the Dhak circle. The rate is I consider too high even allowing for the fact that barani II includes some sailab area. In the case of barani III the rates assumed for gram and wheat gram are I think fair. On the whole the yields assumed taken all-round may I think be fairly considered as full. As regards the sanctioned commutation prices, I may refer to the remarks made in paragraph 12 of my review of the Assessment Report of the Jullundur tahsil. They are on the whole a good deal lower than the recent general range of the local prices of important staples. Under the present abnormal circumstances it would be rash to prophesy, but any marked fall in agricultural values in the near future seems to be unlikely.

14. The practically universal rate of batai is one-half of the produce inclusive of straw and fodder crops; but in the case of sugarcane and cotton cash rents averaging about Rs. 32 and Rs. 24 per acre, respectively, are generally taken. In the produce estimate, however, both these crops have been included on a batai basis which gives in the case of the former a rental value of about Rs. 44 per acre as against the above figure of Rs. 32, so that as far as the produce estimate is concerned cane would seem to have been over-valued. It does not appear that landlords contribute anything to the costs of cultivation, so that no deductions on their account need be made either in the produce or in the cash rent estimate. The deductions allowed for kamins' dues are, following Mr. Purser's example, slightly less liberal than those given in the case of Nakodar. The all-round percentages adopted for kharif crops fairly cover the detailed rates given in the table in paragraph 64 of the report, but a consideration of the average amount of produce per plough which can be calculated from figures available in the statements appended to the report indicates that with reference to those rates 5 per cent. is probably too small a proportion of deduction in the rabi. The deductions made certainly do not err in the direction of excess. On the whole the half-net assets (produce) estimate worked out in Statement No. XIX is, I consider, a full one.

15. A half-net asset estimate based on cash rents has been furnished in Statement No. XVIII. The average rent rates assumed for this purpose have been the normal rents shown in column 10 of Statement No. XVII; and these it will be seen are as averages rather heavily weighted by the large proportion of comparatively high single class rents, so that with reference to the remarks made in paragraph 12 above regarding such rents I am disposed to think that the cash rent estimate of half-net assets which approximates closely to that based on kind rents is a full approximation to the facts.

16. In paragraphs 68 and 69 the Settlement Officer has worked out collateral estimates of half-net assets based on average mortgage value and on data afforded by land acquisition proceedings. The latter are vitiated by the paucity of the area involved. The mortgage data are the averages of the quinquennium, 1910-11 to 1914-15, and comprise a sufficient area, but as will be seen from column 11 of Statement No. XI the abnormally low figure for the multiple of land revenue in 1914-15 unduly depresses the average, with the result that the resulting estimate of Rs. 10,51,724 is too low. A direct calculation, assuming mortgage value at Rs. 281 per acre, average incidence of land revenue per acre cultivated at Rs. 2-4-9 (paragraph 15 of the report); mortgagees' profit at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and cesses at Rs. 15-6-8 per cent. yields a half-net assets estimate of Rs. 11,65,627 which is probably somewhat too high.

17. The various estimates of half-net assets are compared in paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report. The kind and cash rent estimates are in close accord and so far corroborate each other. I have however given reasons above for thinking that both are full and I therefore accept 11 lakhs adopted by the Settlement Officer as a fairly safe figure for the "true" half-net assets. Its incidence of Rs. 7-3-5



per acre cultivated compares suitably with the corresponding rates accepted for the Nakodar Manjki and for the Dhak of Nawashahr, in the latter of which the proportion of cultivated area irrigated is 88 per cent. against 45 per cent. in this tahsil. In paragraphs 75 and 76 the Settlement Officer has worked out on the same principles as in the cases of the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils half-net asset soil rates per acre corresponding to his "true" half-net assets on the basis, first, of cash rents and, secondly, of kind rents. The mutual proportions of the former probably fit the actual facts more approximately than do the latter.

18. The assessment proposals have been summarized in paragraph 83 after having been dealt with at great length in paragraphs 78 to 82. In the table below are collected some details of the results of the proposed assessment with corresponding figures in columns 2 to 6 for the assessments approved in the adjoining circles.—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tahsil.	INCIDENCE OF PROPOSED ASSESSMENT		Percentage of proposed assessment on gross produce.	Percentage of proposed assessment on "true" half-net assets.	Percentage of enhancement resulting from proposed assessment.	Total number of estates.	NUMBER OF ESTATES IN WHICH, ACCORDING TO SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S PROPOSALS, ENHANCEMENT WOULD BE—					REMARKS.
	Per acre cultivated.	Per acre of matured crops.					Less than 33 per cent.	33 per cent. or more, but less than 50 per cent.	50 per cent. or more, but less than 75 per cent.	75 per cent. or more, but less than 100 per cent.	100 per cent or more.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Phillour ...	3 0 7	2 11 8	11	42	32	242	121	83	34	4	...	
Nakodar Manjki ...	2 11 10	2 5 5	11	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nawashahr Dhak ...	4 5 3	3 8 9	13	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nawashahr Retli ...	2 15 6	2 11 8	13	44	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundur D. on a Charhda.	2 12 0	2 6 7	11	42	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	

As in the other tahsils of the district the "true" half-net assets are more than treble the present assessment which, as a result mainly of the rise in prices and an increase in the irrigated area, is under present conditions a very light one. The problem of assessment here as elsewhere is to determine what proportion of enhancement and of the half-net assets should be taken with reference to the circumstances of this on the whole highly prosperous tract. As in Nawashahr the problem has been much simplified by the orders passed in the cases of the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils and by the *à priori* limit of 33 per cent. on enhancement which has been imposed for the district as a whole. The assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer for this tahsil absorbs 42 per cent. of the "true" half-net assets and yields an enhancement of 32 per cent.

These proportions, together with the incidences per acre on cultivated and mature crop areas, compare on the whole suitably with the corresponding figures given in the above table for the adjoining circles, though the incidences are perhaps a trifle high. In soil, situation, rainfall and general prosperity Phillour is somewhat superior to the Nakodar Manjki and the average rate of cash rent is slightly higher, but on the other hand the value of land according to average figures is slightly lower while the average mature crops per cultivated acre are not quite so abundant. As compared with the Nawashahr Dhak the tahsil is distinctly inferior in revenue-paying capacity, and I should on the whole put it nearly on a level with the Retli of Nawashahr. The chahi rate proposed by the Settlement Officer is more than double his rate for barani I and II, and this proportion is I think somewhat too high, more especially in view of the mutual proportions of the cash rent rates. It is true that the irrigated rates of last settlement averaged Rs. 3-13-4 per acre as compared with

Re. 1-6-5, the average of the sailab and barani rates, but that proportion was I think certainly too high. I would reduce the Settlement Officer's chahi rate to Rs. 4-5-0 per acre and raise that for barani I and II to Rs. 2-3-0. The small reduction in total assessment which this involves is by no means objectionable. The above chahi rate is considerably lower than the corresponding rate accepted for the Nakodar Manjki, but well cultivation there is a good deal more intensive than in Phillour and the depth to water is not quite so great. On the other hand, the rate is three annas higher than that approved by me for the Nawashahr Retli, though a good deal lower than the chahi rate in the Dhak. The assessment for Phillour will therefore stand thus, employing the figures given in the corrected area statement :—

Soil.				Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Chahi and abi	...	...	...	67,152	4 5 0	2,89,593
Barani I	}	...	...	66,206	2 3 0	1,44,826
Barani II		...	...	19,569	1 3 0	23,233
Barani III	...	...	...			
Total				152,927	2 15 11	4,57,656

or Rs. 4,58,000 round, a reduction of Rs. 5,000 on the sum proposed by the Settlement Officer. The assessment approved is 42 per cent. of the "true" half-net assets and yields an enhancement of 31 per cent. on the present demand with incidences per acre cultivated and per acre of mature crop of Rs. 2-15-11 and Rs. 2-11-2, respectively. The crop rates proposed in paragraph 82 of the report with any slight adjustments which may be necessitated by the above small reduction will, I consider, be suitable for application to mature crop areas classed with reference to irrigation and not to soil. With the assessments accepted by me for this tahsil and for Nawashahr the total enhancement for the district will be slightly less than 33 per cent.

19. Cesses will continue to be collected at the rates now in force until they are altered by competent authority. I accept the Settlement Officer's proposals on the subjects of progressive assessments (paragraph 88) and protective leases (paragraph 89). The new assessments should be introduced from kharif 1916. As in the other tahsils a period of 30 years for the term of settlement will be suitable.

20. This is the last of Bhai Hotu Singh's assessment reports for the Jullundur District. It is I consider no less worthy of commendation than its predecessors. Facts and figures have been clearly arranged, while brevity has not been sacrificed to literary embellishment.

P. J. FAGAN,

Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The 20th July 1916.



STATEMENT NO. II.—Area (revised according to new measurement).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Name of circle.	Details.	CULTIVATED.										Government lands on leases.	UNCULTIVATED.				Grand Total.	Harvested area of both harvests.
		Irrigated.				Unirrigated.							Banjar jadid.	Banjar kadim.	Ghazir mumpkin.	Total.		
		Chahi.	Chahi-arzi.	Abi.	Total.	Sallab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	Total.	Total cultivated.							
PHILLORA.	Last settlement ...	68,913	124	161	{ 59,198 40 }	9,753	95	57,720	22,924	{ 90,495 60 }	140,693	64	1,013.	15,300	20,290	36,603	1,86,360	1,54,028.
	Now ...	63,045	4,026	81	{ 67,152 44 }	7,796	423	57,982	19,569	{ 85,775 56 }	152,927	66	485	12,465	19,435	32,385	1,85,378	1,69,735
	Increase, +, decrease -, and as compared with last settlement.	+4,132	+3,902	-80	+7,954	-1,960	+333	+262	-3,355	-4,720	+3,234	+2	-528	-2,835	-855	-4,218	-992	+5,703.
	Percentage ...	+7	+3,147	-50	+13	-20	+351	...	-15	-5	+2	+3	-52	-19	-4	-12	...	+4.

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**CORRIGENDA RELATING TO THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE  
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Page.	Paragraph.	Line.	Wrong entry.	Correct entry.
6	16	Column 2 of table No. 2 ... ..	+ 18	+ 18
6	17	10 ... ..	luitable	Suitable
6	17	11 ... ..	julsundur	Jullundur
16	45	10 ... ..	Rs. 4,67,748	4,67,748
17	49	Table in the margin column 2 against 1913-14	16'	16'47 .
21	55	Line 2nd below the table ... ..	articleless	articles
31	77	Table detail No. 22, column No. 2 ...	2	3
32	78	Line 36 ... ..	2-2-1	2-12-1
36	87	Line 4 ... ..	Sargandi	Sargondi
		Glossary against abi line 1 ... ..	persian whee	Persian wheel



# ASSESSMENT REPORT

## OF THE

# PHILLOUR TAHSIL

## OF THE

# JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

### CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. The Phillour Tahsil is the smallest of all four tahsils of the Jullundur District, both in regard to area and revenue. It is bounded on the east by the Nawanshahr Tahsil, on the west by the Nakodar Tahsil, on the north by other three tahsils of the district and by the Phagwara Tahsil of the Kapurthala State and on the south by the Sutlej river which, roughly speaking, separates it from the Ludhiana District.

General description.

In shape the tahsil strongly resembles the trunk of a camel surmounted by a single seated saddle.

The extreme length of the tahsil from east to west is 25 miles and the greatest breadth from north to south is about 16 miles.

The tahsil contains 242 estates, covering an area of 291.5 square miles. The average area of each estate comes to a little more than one square mile. Cultivated area including Government lands amounts to 152,519 acres or 238.3 square miles.

2. Roughly speaking the Sutlej still forms the southern boundary of the tahsil though two estates of Sadhara and Aquwala are beyond it. Some plots of the Ludhiana District are this side of the present river. The Railway and Grand Trunk Road bridges (and the embankment connected with them) on the Sutlej near Phillour have much protected the villages in the west from erosion, but the villages in the near east of them complain that the water thus embanked injures their standing kharif crops and delays rabi sowings more than before, but I do not see much in what they say. Since the opening of the Sirhind Canal the river does not do as much good or mischief as before, but it is still liable to do some erosion sometimes.

The Sutlej, the White (Eastern) Bein, Ghaghs and Khalas.

The White Bein skirts some villages in the north-west. It runs in a deep bed through sandy soil. Khalas from uplands sometimes do mischief in some villages.

The lands in this tahsil are Dhaia (Uplands—the lands above the high bank of the old Sutlej), Bet (the lands between the Dhaia and the area under alluvion-diluvion rules) and Mand (the area immediately adjoining the river and subject to the alluvion-diluvion rules). Dhaia lands are, as a rule, level. Exceptions to this rule are to be found in Chaulang, Machhiana, Pandori Jagir, Shamsabad and some other villages. Some rain water of the Nawanshahr Tahsil enters this tahsil at Massani and passing through a number of villages flows into the Bein in the limits of Kapurthala State. Local rain water drains into the Eastern Bein in some other places as well. Some rain water from Uplands goes into the Bet forming ravines called Ghaghs, e.g., near Kot Badal Khan. There is much complaint about the injury done by them, but it is much exaggerated. Some ravines (Khalas) are also made where the rain water from the Uplands goes into the White Bein, e.g., in Daduwal, Chaulang, Samrai and Machhiana. There are no

jhallars on the Bein or on the river or nalas in this tahsil. Some water from the Talwan Swamp and Hardo Singha Nali passes through a number of villages ending with Ajtani and enters the Nakodar Tahsil at Mahshampur and eventually flows into the river. There is much kallar in the areas (Bet) through which it passes. Some rain water goes to the Nur Mahal Dhab and thence to the Nakodar Tahsil and flows into the White Bein near Jehangir. There are nalas from the river passing through the Mand lands and flowing again into the river.

3. Each well is surrounded by a clump of trees to shade the men and cattle at work. There are less wells than in Nakodar and in Jullundur and

Natural vegetation.

there are less trees from that point of view, but the District Board owns in Lassara, Nurpur, Ganipind and in a number of other places groves consisting mostly of kikar (*acacia arabica*) trees. A small forest in the limits of the estate called Phillour Cantonment is under the Forest Department. There are all kinds of trees, shrubs, and grasses, &c., that grow in the Nakodar Tahsil. I also saw in addition a few palms and pilkin trees. In short the natural vegetation is all that could be expected.

4. Statement No. I shows the monthly rainfall as recorded at Phillour, the head-quarters of the tahsil and a fair representative of the whole tract under report.

Rainfall.

The average annual rainfall for 31 years ending September 1915 comes to 26.21 inches as against 25.7 inches, the average for the 16 years preceding last Settlement. Similar figures for the Nakodar Tahsil are 22.22 inches and 28 inches and for the Jullundur Tahsil 26.19 and 31 inches respectively. Taking June to September as monsoon months I find the monsoon gives an average of 20.09 inches as against 6.12 for the remaining 8 months of the year.

In 17 out of 31 years the rainfall was below average and in nine years it was below 20 inches. In 3 out of these 9 years the deficiency of rainfall affected for worse both the sown and matured areas; in two years it affected only the sown area; and in one year it affected the matured area only. But in the remaining three years the shortage of rainfall did not at all affect for worse.

5. This tahsil has Dhaia, Bet and Mand lands as mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report. There are

Assessment circles.

only 7 villages with a cultivated area of 425 acres which are purely Mand and 8 villages with a cultivated area of 2,576 acres which are purely Bet. Four villages are partly Mand and partly Bet. Twenty-two villages are partly Mand, partly Bet and partly Dhaia. There are 18 villages which are partly Bet and partly Dhaia. I agree with Mr. Purser that there is no essential difference as regards soil, crops, system of cultivation or people in Dhaia and Dhaia Bet. It is neither expedient nor worth while to have a separate circle of Bet and Dhaia Bet villages. We cannot keep one village in two circles. We cannot make a separate Mand circle of 7 villages with a cultivated area of 425 acres.

Generally speaking the Dhaia lands adjoining the Nawanshahr Tahsil to the east of the Grand Trunk Road are popularly called Dhak and those adjoining Nakodar Tahsil to the west of it Manjki. Dhak (Nawanshahr) lands are somewhat superior and Manjki (Nakodar) lands are somewhat inferior to the lands of this tahsil, as a rule. The portion adjoining the Nakodar Tahsil is larger than that adjoining the Nawanshahr Tahsil. There are separate circles of these names in those two tahsils containing uniformly good lands on the whole. But here in the lands adjoining Dhak and Manjki there are sandy tracts in all directions nowhere large enough to form a separate circle. Besides even in these sandy tracts villages with fair soil predominate.

Chahi area in Mand lands is very little. Sailab lands have been classed together with Barani II. The Sailab lands have the advantage of



receiving floods or possessing moisture from the river and are not worse off than other Barani II lands. The injury occasionally done by the river is remedied by the alluvion-diluvion rules.

There are some chahi areas in the Bet. In regard to the ingredients of soils the lands of Bet are slightly inferior to those of Dhaia, but the water-table in the Bet is much higher than that in the Dhaia lands. The cost of sinking wells and of irrigation from them in the Bet is less than in the Dhaia. The Barani lands in the Bet have the advantage of possessing more or less moisture from the river. The net income of the landlord from the Bet lands is thus not less than that from the Dhaia lands.

The case of the Phillour Tahsil is of the same kind as that of the Bet circle of the Nakodar Tahsil mentioned in paragraph 81 of the Nakodar Report. We did not distinguish the Pakka, the Bet and the Mand lands there for the purposes of assessment report and everything went well. Here I propose (as was done by Mr. Purser) to assess the whole tahsil together. Differentiation observed by the classification of soils is enough. Besides I can easily distinguish good, middling and bad villages by going up (during my distribution of the revenue over estates) to 20 per cent below or above the rates that will be sanctioned. Mr. Purser admitted his inability to mark off sufficiently large and suitable tracts to form assessment circles (*vide* paragraph 12 of his Assessment Report). Before Mr. Purser Mr. Pearson divided, at Regular Settlement, the tahsil (excluding 15 villages assessed by Mr. Christian) into three classes. Rates fixed by Mr. Christian and Mr. Pearson are quoted in paragraph 9 of this report. Mr. Purser says in paragraph 12 of his Assessment Report that in practice Mr. Pearson eventually applied one set of rates to all villages. Mr. Purser failed to obtain the names of villages of Mr. Pearson's classes.

I agreed with Mr. Purser and in letter No. 4407, dated the 16th June 1914, from the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division (forwarded to me with his endorsement No. 3670, dated the 18th June 1914), my recommendation was sanctioned.

6 Mr. Purser distinguished in his records 21 different names of natural soils (*vide* paragraph 4, page 2, of his Assessment Report). He had also the words Chahi, Chahi-Abi, Chahi-Sailaba, Dhenkli, Jhallari, Abi, Abi-Sailaba and Sailaba added to denote means of irrigation. He also had the details of Niain, Ekfasli and Dofasli given. But in the first jamabandi made out after the preparation of his records only Chahi, Abi, Sailab and Barani classes were recorded and this system continued during the currency of Settlement.

In Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, No. 4405, dated 16th June 1914, to the address of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division (forwarded to me with his endorsement No. 3669, dated the 18th idem), the following classes of soils were sanctioned :—

Chahi, Abi, Sailab, Barani I, Barani II and Barani III.

Sailab was allowed to be included in Barani II.

These terms were fully defined in paragraph 6 of the Assessment Report of the Jullundur Tahsil.

For the purposes of assessment, however, Mr. Purser classed all lands of the kinds Chahi to Abi-Sailab mentioned above as "irrigated". I have included Chahi and Abi under this class. He classed Sailab separately. I have included it in Barani II. He had three classes of Barani lands. Generally speaking his 1st class is now our 2nd class and his 3rd class is now our III class too. Some soils placed by him in his II class have been placed by me in our III class, e.g. Tibba, Ret, etc. He seems to have classed all Niain in his 1st class. We have also classed it as our 1st class.

## CHAPTER II—FISCAL HISTORY.

7. Mr. Purser described the fiscal history in Part II of his Assessment Report. About the Moghul era very little is known. Here in this tahsil too the Sikh Kardars Misr Rup Lal and the Shekhs are prominently mentioned. But

Fiscal and Political history.

this tahsil was moderately assessed both by the Misr and the Shekhs leaving out of consideration extra dues and cesses.

8. The Summary Settlement was made by Mr. J. Lawrence and it was so moderate that the demand was raised at the Regular Settlement. This Summary Settlement worked well.

9. The Regular Settlement was made by Mr. Christian for 15 villages and by Mr. Pearson for the remaining villages. One-quarter of the produce was assumed to be the Government share. Here in this tahsil too rates of produce were applied to an area probably 25 per cent. lower than to which they should have been applied. The mistake resulted in under-assessment. There was some difficulty in places in collecting the revenue not on account of its severity but on account of the miserably small holdings of the lambardars, but the Settlement worked well.

The following table will show the rates of the various Settlements:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		GENERAL RATES (INCIDENCE PER ACRE CULTIVATED).			REGULAR SETTLEMENT.			Incidence per cultivated acre.
		Misr Rup Lal's.	Shekh's.	Summary Settlement	Incidence per cultivated acre.	Rate per irrigated acre.	Rate per unirrigated acre.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Phillour (assessed by Mr. Pearson).	Class I	2 9 5	2 11 8	2 8 6	2 10 5	4 1 0	1 10 0	2 3 2
	Class II	1 11 1	1 14 1	1 13 10	1 15 0	3 7 0	1 8 0	
	Class III	1 2 7	1 1 6	1 3 2	1 3 6	2 8 0	1 0 0	
Pharala (15 villages assessed by Mr. Christian.)		...	...	...	...	5 0 0	2 0 0	

10. The first Revised or the Current Settlement was made by Mr. Purser who proposed an increment of 9 per cent. The higher authorities sanctioned an increase of 14 per cent. on the previous revenue. Government of India looked upon the assessment as too light and reluctantly sanctioned the term of 30 years. The new assessments were introduced from kharif 1885.

Systems of distribution of revenue followed at last Settlement.

11. The following systems were adopted in distributing the revenue assessed:—

(a) Shares followed; (b) one average rate on cultivation; (c) two rates—one for wet and the other for dry; and (d) other systems (including zamindari estates).

As the revenue was light the systems adopted did not make any village or holding feel their effect.

12. No suspensions or remissions were required till 1910-11 when Rs. 123 were remitted on account of the damage done by excessive rains.

In 1911-12 Rs. 3,187 were suspended and Rs. 2,436 remitted this time owing to scarcity of rains. The suspensions and remissions amounted to 1.6 per cent. of the total revenue of the tahsil.

In 1912-13 Rs. 141 were suspended and Rs. 165 remitted owing to damage by excessive rains, but the amount which was suspended was recovered during the next year.



Other remissions were on account of revenue of wells that fell and became useless and lands acquired for Railway purposes.

No information is forthcoming as to the number of processes issued before 1909-10. No processes were issued during the last six years ending with 1914-15 either against lambardars or revenue payers for the recovery of revenue. The revenue was thus collected with ease.

13. The following table will show, under various heads, the alterations in the demand which have taken place since its introduction :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Details.	Assessment of 1885-83.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Total.	Present demand of 1914-15.
		Alluvion.	Jama of new estates created.	Others (mainly due to mistakes).	Total.	Diluvion.	Remissions of revenue of fallen in wells.	Remissions on account of land acquisitions.	Others (mainly due to mistakes).		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Phillour Tahsil ...	3,54,830	12,571	187	179	12,887	16,362	695	854	59	17,970	3,49,747

Comparison of present demand with previous assessments.

14. The table below will compare the present demand with previous assessments :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.	Year before Revised Settlement.	Revised Settlement of 1885-86.	Present demand of 1914-15.	Percentage of increase or decrease (columns 4 and 5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Phillour ...	2,89,660	3,02,201	3,10,111	3,54,830	3,49,747	+14

N. B.—Columns 2 and 3 include revenue of jagirs but not that of muafi plots (paragraph 15 of Mr. Purser's Assessment Report), but columns 4 to 6 do include all kinds of assigned revenue.

Incidence of present demand on the cultivated area.

15. The present demand of the tahsil is Rs. 3,49,747 and falls at Rs. 2-4-9 per cultivated acre.

### CHAPTER III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

16. Remeasurements or map corrections were completed in 1914-15 roughly in half of the tahsil and figures of areas for the remaining half were taken from last jamabandis. Statement No. II gives the areas of the tahsil as they were at last Settlement (1884-85) and in 1914-15. Total area of the tahsil is at present 186,597 acres as against 186,360 acres at Settlement or an increase of 237 acres which is due to more accurate system of calculating areas in recent measurements and to the proceedings of fixing the boundaries of the riverain estates.

The following table shows the principal changes :—

Tahsil.	Details.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.
Phillour	Total + or - ...	+ 237	+ 2,764	+ 8,939	- 90	- 1,876	+ 218	- 1,152	- 3,275
	Per cent. + or - ...	...	+ 1.8	+ 15	- 56	- 19	+ 229	- 2	- 14

The following table will show various percentages :—

Details.		
1. Percentage of cultivated area on total area	...	{ At Settlement ... 80 Now ... 82
2. Percentage of increase or decrease in cultivated area	...	+ 1.8
3. Percentage of irrigated area on cultivated area	...	{ At Settlement ... 40 Now ... 45
4. Percentage of unirrigated area on cultivated area	...	{ At Settlement ... 60 Now ... 55
5. Percentage of uncultivated area on total area	...	{ At Settlement ... 20 Now ... 18
6. Percentage of banjar jadid and kadim on total area	...	{ At Settlement ... 9 Now ... 7
7. Percentage of unculturable area on total area	...	{ At Settlement ... 11 Now ... 11

Stronger bullocks, more manure and better seeds are now used than at last Settlement.

17. Statement No. III shows that the number of wells in use has increased from 4,103 to 5,460 *i.e.*, 33 per cent. as against 63 per cent. in Jullundur and 38 per cent. in Nakodar Tahsils. The irrigated area has increased by 15 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in the Manjki Circle (Nakodar) and 30 per cent. in Dhak (Nawanshahr). Similar percentages for the whole tahsils of Jullundur and Nakodar are 41 and 17 respectively. In this tahsil Arains and Jats have sunk many wells with their own money. The lands of this tahsil are more firm than those in Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils and thus more suitable for sinking wells. The spring level is, however, lower than in Jullundur and even Nakodar, but the fact that new wells supply here more water than the old ones shows that pakka pandu exists. Many of the old wells are, however, not on pakka pandu and the people are improving the supply of water by putting tubes. The land owners still use their own well-borers in preference to those of the Agricultural Department.

The following table will show the extent of variations in the various tahsils in depth to and of water :—

Tahsil.	DEPTH TO WATER.		DEPTH OF WATER.	
	At Settlement.	Now.	At Settlement.	Now.
Phillour	26	37	12	10
Jullundur	12	20	9	6
Nakodar	15	21	7	7
Nawanshahr	19	20	14	13



The average depth to water is 37 feet as against 26 feet at Settlement. This indicates that here too water-table has shrunk. It is mainly due to the decrease of water that now comes in the Sutlej. The people say less water comes in the Sutlej since the construction of the Sirhind Canal. The zamindars of this tahsil think that shrinkage of water-table is also due to the increase in the number of wells. The shrinkage here is more than in Jullundur or Nakodar.

The average recorded chahi area per wheel and bucket has fallen from 12 to 11.

The average area irrigated per wheel and per bucket has also fallen from 14 to 13 acres. The fall is due to restriction of irrigation to smaller areas and to the fact that the figures of irrigated areas in some places were, according to Mr. Purser, exaggerated ones. A part at least of the fall is thus not real.

18. The wells which existed at Settlement and which still exist were examined and the result is shown in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil.	Number of wells examined.	AT SETTLEMENT.		Now.	
		Depth		Depth	
		To water.	Of water.	To water.	Of water.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Phillour	502	27 9	13 8	32 1	9 8

It is clear that depth to water has increased while depth of water has decreased.

The following statement will show that the nearness to the river gives the advantage of higher water-table, but it is accompanied by the disadvantage of less water owing to the want of pakka pandu. Average depth of water in the western portion is less than that of the eastern portion, because Nawanshahr gets floods of the chos from the Siwaliks while the western portion does not get them. The effect of the floods from the chos is more than that of the existence of the White (Eastern) Bein on the border of some of the villages in the north-west :—

*Statement showing average distance of water-table from the surface of the ground and average depth of water in wells in the three portions of the tahsil.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EASTERN PORTION (VILLAGES WHICH LIE TO THE EAST OF GRAND TRUNK ROAD AND ADJOIN NAWANSHAH TALSIL).				WESTERN PORTION (VILLAGES WHICH LIE TO THE WEST OF GRAND TRUNK ROAD AND ADJOIN NAKODAR TALSIL).				Bet.			
Number of villages.	Number of wells.	Depth		Number of villages.	Number of wells.	Depth		Number of villages.	Number of wells.	Depth	
		To water.	Of water.			To water.	Of water.			To water.	Of water.
72	1,720	38	12	121	3,095	41	10	49	645	12	7

N.B.—Columns 1 to 8 relate to Dhahi villages and columns 9 to 12 to Bet.

The following table will show the result of the special enquiries made in 1908 and now as to the shrinking of water table about the wells which existed at Settlement, in 1908 and which still exist :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Number of wells examined.	AT SETTLEMENT.		IN 1908		Now.	
		Depth		Depth		Depth	
		To water.	Of water.	To water.	Of water.	To water.	Of water.
Phillour	52	27	13	31.81	8.41	33	8

It shows that since settlement depth to water increased by 6 feet and depth of water decreased by 5 feet. The shrinkage of the water-table and the diminution of water are manifest from the above figures both before and after 1908.

I see no reason to apprehend that water-table will disappear altogether during the course of the new Settlement, but it is a fact that cost of irrigation has increased both of having to sink more wells and of working them longer than before.

Kinds of wells.

19. The following table will show the kinds of wells in use :—

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	LAST SETTLEMENT.		Now.	
	Number of wells.	Per cent.	Number of wells.	Per cent.
Worked by Persian wheels	366	9	938	18
Worked by buckets	3,731	91	4,362	82
Worked by wheels and buckets (both)	6		110	
Total	4,103	100	5,400	100

It is evident that the increase in the number of Persian wheels and decrease in that of buckets is 9 per cent. Charsa predominates. Some double wells are worked both by bucket and by Persian wheels. The deeper the well the more difficult it is to work it with wheels. As in Nakodar, where well cylinder rests on a firm clay bed, the bucket can be used, otherwise the well is worked by Persian wheel. As the spring level is lower than in Nakodar there are more buckets than wheels. The use of iron (in place of wooden) Persian wheels with tin buckets is increasing, but it is still limited to the places where water-table is comparatively high and where depth of water is good. Because here too the zamindars estimate that the iron apparatus turns out about double quantity of water as compared with that turned out by the wooden apparatus. The tin buckets hold more water and wheel turns more quickly. The zamindars use the wooden apparatus where the depth to and of water is less because the water supply is thus not exhausted soon.

There are 28 dhenklis, but the area irrigated by them is insignificant.



20. The cost of a well varies with the size and the depth at which water is found. It varies from Rs. 200 in the Bet to Rs. 800 in the lands adjoining Nakodar and Nawanshahr Tahsils. The owners supply unskilled labour. The owners supply all wood for new wells and also for renewal or repairs and pay for clearances. A complete set of tin apparatus now costs Rs. 150 to 175 according to the depth of the well. The apparatus is made in many villages more in number than Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils by the local blacksmiths who are raising prices now owing to the rise in the price of iron.

Water is taken in accordance with the shares in the well. Complete wooden well gear now costs, at an average rate, Rs. 100 as against Rs. 50 at Settlement. The price of bucket and rope is now Rs. 20 as against Rs. 8 at Settlement.

21. In accordance with the orders of the Financial Commissioners conveyed in their Junior Secretary's letter No. 7121, dated the 16th October 1914, Gazette prices of decades and quinquennia were compared in paragraph 21 of the Assessment Report of the Jullundur Tahsil.

22. The general rise is calculated below according to paragraph 376 of the Settlement Manual :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Crops.	Percentage on total cropped area.	RISE IN PRICES PER CENT. TAKEN FROM JULLUNDUR ASSESSMENT REPORT.		MULTIPLE OF COLUMNS.	
		Decade.	Quinquennium.	2 by 3.	2 by 4.
Maize ... ..	8.2	80.00	60.00	712.000	534.000
Cane ... ..	4.7	44.26	50.32	208.022	238.854.
Wheat ... ..	20.5	62.08	78.92	1,272.640	1,576.860
Barley ... ..	5	70.00	100.00	35.000	50.000.
Gram ... ..	3.8	60.00	72.73	228.000	276.374.
Wheat and gram ... ..	22.8	57.41	70.42	1,308.948	1,605.576
Total ... ..	61.2	61.51	69.96	3,764.610	4,281.660

Figures for the decade denote a rise of 61.51 per cent. while those for the quinquennium 69.96 per cent. So in neither case it can be said to be less than 60 per cent.

23. In Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils the rise in prices has been assumed to be 50 per cent. Means of communication here are better than in Nakodar Tahsil and about what they are in the Jullundur Tahsil. But I think it would be safe to estimate here too an all-round rise of 50 per cent in prices.

24. The cost of production has increased though this has not resulted in any fall in the rates of batai rents. An agricultural labourer's wages have trebled. He could at last Settlement be got for 2 annas a day in addition to meals. He can now be got for 6 annas to 8 annas a day in addition to meals. But only a few labourers are employed in this tahsil.

An average pair of bullocks suitable for Mand and Bet lands where light lands preponderate cannot be had for less than Rs. 100 now, but at Settlement

it could be got for Rs. 50. A pair of bullocks for the lands adjoining Nakodar and Nawanshahr Tahsils cannot be got for less than Rs. 200. As water-table is lower than in Jullundur and Nakodar and as majority of wells are worked by buckets and as the lands are harder than those two tahsils here at an average rate a bullock efficiently works only for 8 years. After that it is sold at one-fourth price to butchers. Rs. 18-12-0 are thus annually required for a pair of bullocks.

A cart which could be got for Rs. 50 at Settlement now costs Rs. 100.

In very few villages wooden sugarcane presses are used, but the cost of wooden sugarcane press is now Rs. 100 as against Rs. 50 at Settlement.

More iron sugarcane presses are used here than in Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils, because less men and cattle are required to work them and because pachhis are not much wanted for ropes (mahl) as majority of wells are worked by buckets.

25. Average annual charge (payable by owner) per well worked by wooden Persian wheel comes to about Rs. 10 and by tin apparatus to Rs. 15 and that worked by bucket to Rs. 4. The rope costs Rs. 3 and bucket Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, but they are supplied by the cultivator and not by the owner. A rope lasts three months and a bucket six months.

26. Manure is another factor which plays a large part in the cultivation of well lands. It costs from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cart-load of 12 maunds as against Re. 0-8 0 to Re. 1 at Settlement.

27. (1) The main Railway line (Peshawar to Calcutta) passes through Phillour, the head-quarters of the tahsil, and Goraya village 8 miles from Phillour towards Jullundur.

(2) Another branch line from Phillour to Lohian Khas *via* Nakodar was opened in 1914 and it passes through the important villages of Partabpura, Bilga and Nur Mahal.

The zamindars of these and adjoining villages can take the produce by train to the markets at Ludhiana and Phagwara. There are small markets at Phillaur, Nur Mahal, Apra and Bilga as well.

Grand Trunk Road also passes through a portion of the tahsil and there is another metalled road from Phillour to Lassara in addition to the parts of Nakodar to Phillour road. Besides these there are several wide unmetalled roads quite good for bullock carts.

Thus in the matter of communications the tahsil is well provided and the produce can thus be put more easily into the markets now than at Settlement.

There is a good iron bridge on the Sutlej near Phillour where no toll is levied.

28. The table in the margin will show the changes in the number of cattle and live-stock and their percentages.

Cattle and live-stock.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil and details.	Bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes.	Cows.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Phil { Increase + or decrease -	+ 2,862	- 6,179	+ 8,392	- 4,103	- 2,638	+ 4,717	- 1,079	+ 2,016
lowr. { Per cent + or -	+ 7	- 27	+ 98	- 13	- 31	+ 35	- 6	+ 44

Bulls and bullocks have decidedly increased. Separate figures for male buffaloes are not forthcoming, but their number is believed to have decreased because much of barani lands which could be ploughed by male

buffaloes have become chahi and male buffaloes cannot be used on wells worked by buckets.



Every man has, for the sake of more milk and butter, now an ambition for a cow buffalo in preference to a cow. Increase in cow buffaloes is much more than the decrease in cows. The increase is also due to the increased demand for dairy produce.

As mentioned elsewhere stronger bullocks are now used. They are purchased from outside the tahsil and this explains decrease in young stock.

Carts have increased considerably because carts are now run on hire in almost every place where and when bullocks can be spared from the ordinary work. There are persons who live mainly on cart-driving.

Increase in the number of goats is larger than the decrease in the number of sheep. Sheep mostly live on rubbish which is now used as manure. Other grazing which suits them is also decreasing owing to the extension of cultivation. The shepherd has to take sheep to several villages every day to feed them, while grazing (leaves of trees and prickly shrubs) for goats can be had in almost every village. Besides sheep are more liable to epidemics than goats. This explains the decrease in sheep. Besides goats give milk which is more wholesome than that of sheep. Goats are mostly kept by menials and not by landowners.

Ploughs have decreased most in the riverain villages where cultivation is less and from where people have gone to colonies and foreign countries. Plague caused many deaths and ploughs decreased on that account too. People use stronger bullocks now and one plough cultivates more area than it used to cultivate before. That also somewhat reduced the number of ploughs. This is supported by the fact that cultivated area per plough at Settlement was 8 acres while it is 9 acres now.

The figures of cattle clearly show increased prosperity as compared with last Settlement.

29. In statement IV (a) the figures of urban and rural population are

Population.			
1	2	3	4
Tahsil.	Decrease or increase per cent.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF CULTIVATION.	
		1881.	1911.
Phillour	- 3	721	685

given. The table in the margin will show the variations between Settlement (census of 1881) and now (census of 1911).

In the census of 1891 population was found to have increased by 12 per cent. and

in that of 1901 by 14 per cent., but in 1911 it was found to have fallen to 3 per cent. below the figures of 1881. The decrease is due to plague and emigration. Density of population per square mile of cultivated area is 685, which is slightly less than the Nakodar and much less than the Jullundur Tahsils.

Excluding the urban areas and population of Nur Mahal and Phillour (the municipal towns of this tahsil) density of population comes to 642 as against 673 at Settlement. It is evident that the density of population is lighter now than at Settlement.

30. The details regarding the cultivating tribes and their holdings

Tribal distribution.

are given in Statement No. V. Considering the cultivated area owned and the amount of revenue paid the Jats, Arains, Rajputs and Gujars of the agricultural tribes and the Khattris and Brahmins of the non-agricultural tribes are the most important in this tahsil.

31. There are 21,561 Jats of whom 21,516 are Hindus (most of whom again are Sikhs) and only 45 are Muhammadans.

Jats.

32. The Sikh and Hindu Jats, Arains, and Kambohs are the best cultivators. The Sikh and Hindu Jats and Kambohs are the most industrious

The best cultivators.

and careful husbandmen and Arains are most skilful in growing vegetables, potatoes and valuable crops. The Arains derive most income from their lands.

They would prosper where other tribes, which are not so industrious, would starve. The Dogars, Gujars and Muhammadan Jats come next. The Awans and Rajputs come after all of them.

Rajputs (including some Hindu Rajputs) have much improved both in husbandry and economy, but their women still observe parda though poorer of them do not do so as strictly as before. They still prefer to give a larger proportion of their land out to tenants than is customary among the Jats, but many find service in the army and other capacities. The Rajputs are now ready to emigrate.

33. The table given in the margin will show the percentages of cultivated area owned by various tribes. Jats and Rajputs are found everywhere.

Percentages of cultivated area owned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsil.	Agriculturists.							Non-agriculturists.					
	Jats.	Rajputs.	Arains.	Gujars.	Dogars.	Sahnis.	Other agriculturists.	Total.	Khatri.	Brahmins.	Other non agriculturists.	Shamlat.	Total.
Phillour	59	9	10	3	2	1	5	89	1	1	5	3	100

The Arains are met chiefly in the south and west. The Gujars managed to get alongside the river. Here too are some Dogar villages. Awans own only one village in the south-west of Talwan. The Sahnis are found only in Lassara.

Brahmins own three whole villages in the north-west. They also own some plots in five other villages.

Khatri do not own any village wholly. They own plots or shares in 14 villages scattered in all directions.

Prevailing tenures.

34. The following will show the tenures:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	Zamindari.		Bhaiachara.		Pattidari.		Mixed Pattidari and Bhaiachara.	Total.
	Pure.	Communal.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Imperfect.		
Phillour	...	2	5	..	180	...	23	242

About  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the estates are imperfect bhaiachara.

Average area cultivated per owner.

35. The table below will give average cultivated area (in acres) per owner for principal tribes:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tahsil.	Jats.	Rajputs.	Arains.	Gujars.	Dogars.	Sahnis.	Khatri.	Brahmins.	Total for the tahsil.									
	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.
Phillour	...	5	4	10	9	4	2	5	4	9	4	3	3	7	5	3	4	5



In all cases (except Sahnis and Brahmins) averages show a decline since Settlement. The decline would have been acuter still had not the population considerably decreased owing to emigration and to the ravages of plague. The increase in the case of Brahmins is due to the acquisition of lands by purchase.

36. The following will show the average cultivated area per holding of various tribes at Settlement and now:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tahsil.	Jats.		Rajputs.		Arains.		Gujars.		Dogars.		Sahnis.		Khatris.		Brahmins.		Total for the tahsil.	
	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.
Phillour	...	4	4	4	6	4	3	5	3	6	5	6	3	5	5	5	5	4

The average area per holding for all tribes is equal to that per owner. (The accurate number of old khewat holdings is not obtainable from Mr. Purser's Assessment Report or from note-book statement No. VI. In the latter too entries for 1885-86 show only the number of khataunis. For the purposes of comparison it has been supposed that the number of khewats increased proportionately to the number of khataunis.) The average of Jat holdings is what it was at Settlement. Rajput holdings are now larger owing to the number of deaths by plague, and owing to sales of entire holdings to other Rajput owners. Decrease in the average area per holding of Sahnis, Arains and Gujars is due to minute partitions. Dogars have lost some area by sales and diluvion and the decrease in the average area per holding is due to these two causes.

37. To get a better idea of the normal size of a holding at the present time I have struck out the following:—

- (1) Holdings consisting of whole estates; (2) holdings held in usual fructuary mortgages; (3) small plots which the land-owners have given to religious persons and village menials; (4) holdings of well cylinders, threshing floors and holdings consisting exclusively of uncultivated lands; (5) Government and abadi holdings; and (6) holdings of occupancy tenants paying low rents.

The average cultivated area per holding worked out as above comes out 5 acres.

38. The following will show the number of estates with average holding of—

Estates with average holding of—													holding of—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsil.	NUMBER OF ESTATES WITH AVERAGE HOLDING OF												Total number of estates.
	Over 10 acres.	10 acres.	9 acres.	8 acres.	7 acres.	6 acres.	5 acres.	4 acres.	3 acres.	2 acres.	1 acre.	Under 1 acre.	
Phillour ...	61	9	19	19	23	20	29	28	15	11	2	6	242

## 39. Statements Nos. IX and X deal with the details of alienations.

Alienations. Lists of sales and mortgages were also prepared and completed up to 30th November 1915 for villages not measured in 1914-15. The following table will show the percentage of the cultivated area alienated since the last Settlement and in the previous Settlement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details.	SALES DURING PREVIOUS AND LAST SETTLEMENTS.			Details.	MORTGAGES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF LAST SETTLEMENT AND NOW.		
	To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.		In favour of agriculturists.	In favour of non-agriculturists.	Total.
Previous Settlement.	3	1	4	Last Settlement.	4	6	10
Last Settlement.	9	3	12	Now ...	6	8	9

It appears that 8 per cent. more of the cultivated area was sold since the last Settlement. The proportion of sales to non-agriculturists stands the same as it was at Settlement. Most of these sales were made before Alienation of Land Act came into force in 1901 and before the Co-operative Societies were established. The proportion would have been higher had the Act not come into force.

Mortgaged area has decreased by 1 per cent. As was expected more area was mortgaged to agriculturists than to non-agriculturists. The proportion is 2 to 1 as against 2 to 3 at previous Settlement. It can be said that the indebtedness to money-lenders has decreased.

The fact that at last Settlement 15,123 cultivated acres were mortgaged for Rs. 9,14,985 while now 13,460 cultivated acres are under mortgage for Rs. 29,65,062 also shows the extent of the increase in the value of land. The average rise in the consideration per acre has been 261 per cent.

Rs. 20,60,464 were raised on mortgages during the last cycle ending 1914-15. The fact that Rs. 16,90,051 or 82 per cent. were used to redeem lands under mortgage shows that redemptions have, roughly speaking, kept pace with mortgages and is a sign of prosperity. It is evident that many sales and mortgages were made for business in foreign countries and considering the income from those countries, the transactions show that the people are business-like rather than that they are sinking lower with debts. We have also to consider in this connection the number of new wells sunk and the number of existing cattle purchased and *pakka* houses built.

*Value of land.*—Figures of the average price and mortgage money per cultivated acre and the proportion of them to the revenue assessed on the lands sold and mortgaged are given in the following table for the various periods:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details.	Particulars.	1895-96 to 1899-90.	1890-91 to 1899-94.	1895-96 to 1899-1900.	1900-01 to 1904-05.	1905-06 to 1909-10.	1910-11 to 1914-15.
Sales ...	Price per acre cultivated.	164	154	399	213	278	437
	Multiple of revenue.	44	43	187	99	130	214
Mortgages	Consideration per acre cultivated.	64	87	148	137	175	281
	Multiple of revenue.	27	28	50	58	71	108



It is clear that there has been a large rise in the value of land since last Settlement. Prices of lands sold have gone up about five times and of those mortgaged by about four times of revenue. The passing of the Alienation Act somewhat checked the rise of sale prices temporarily as would appear from the figures of 1900-01 to 1909-10.

The table in the margin shows the price and mortgage money per acre

1	2	3	4	5	6
SALES SINCE SETTLEMENT			EXISTING MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION		
To agricul- turists.	To non-ag- riculturists.	Total.	In favour of agricul- turists.	In favour of non-agricul- turists.	Total.
292	175	264	200	135	220

paid by agricul-  
turists and non-agri-  
culturists.

The average amounts shown to have been paid by the agriculturists are almost as a rule much higher than those shown to have been paid by non-agriculturists. But prices and mortgage money paid by non-agriculturists were mostly for the alienations made before the passing of the Alienation of Land Act when they were much lower than subsequent high prices, while those paid by the agriculturists also contain prices of later alienations.

40. There is, plainly speaking, very small miscellaneous income directly connected with land. In 1913-14 (when special enquiries were made) *kankar* was being dug out of 25 acres. Income in that year from this source is estimated at Rs. 1,539 giving average rate per acre Rs. 62.

Miscellaneous income.

Land leased for brick-making.

41. In 1913-14 (when special enquiries were made) 70 acres were leased to dig earth for brick making at various rates for Rs. 2,785. Average rate per acre comes to Rs. 40.

42. In some of the villages where there are Mand and Bet lands there is some grazing and the *adhiyara* system (by which a person receives a young buffalo calf, maintains her for a couple of years and then either receives half the price or pays it and has the buffalo as his property) is on a small scale in vogue. There is in those villages some income also by the sale of ghee. The income amounts to Rs. 500 altogether. Income by cart-driving amounts to about twenty thousand rupees per annum. Income by the sale of *kank* and *kokon* is small.

Miscellaneous income—continued.

Railway works at Phillour and Phagwara provide much employment for villagers.

43. The main sources of other income worth mention are squares granted in colonies, emigration to foreign countries and military and other services. The zamindars of this tahsil hold 1,008 squares in the Punjab colonies, in the Sindh and Native States as against 1,477 in the Nakodar Tahsil.

The same—continued.

Total annual profits from squares at a modest net income of Rs. 250 per square is Rs. 2,52,000. These profits, whenever possible, are invested in the purchase or mortgage of land or applied to the redemption of ancestral mortgages. Colonists have recently been selected for 5 squares for the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

There are, roughly speaking, 925 men in foreign countries mostly in China, Africa, Australia, America, Malay States and Burma. Total savings remitted during the year 1914-15 to their homes by these people is estimated at Rs. 2,00,000 as against Rs. 50,000 in Nakodar which explains the pitch of prosperity, as it is evident from many pakka houses in villages in place of huts, and from the use of gold ornaments, silks, longcloth and muslin by those who

were quite content with much fewer simple silver ornaments and khaddar in past ages. Drinks, sweets and other luxuries are now freely used.

44. Income from military pensions amounts to about Rs. 6,383 per annum and from other pensions to Rs. 11,474 : total Rs. 17,857, as against Rs. 10,350 in the Nakodar Tahsil. Income from military service amounts to Rs. 50,000 and from other services to about one hundred thousand rupees : total Rs. 1,50,000 as against Rs. 90,000 in the Nakodar Tahsil.

The same—continued.

45. It seems necessary to make some reference to the progress made by the Co operative movement in the tahsil during the past few years. A note was kindly prepared on 5th September 1915 and sent to me by the office of the Registrar. According to it there are as many as 74 societies (duly registered) with a membership of 4,728 and a capital of Rs. 8,68,718.

Of these 74 societies 19 are of Jats (Hindus and Sikhs) and 55 of Muhammadans. The membership of (Hindu-Sikh) Jat societies is 2,690 and capital Rs. 4,00,972 and that of Muhammadan societies members are 4,038 and capital Rs. 4,67,748. This is satisfactory progress.

#### CHAPTER IV.—CROPS.

46. 'Under Financial Commissioners' orders conveyed in their Junior Secretary's letter No. 7879, dated 26th November 1915, the crop statistics to be used in framing the produce estimate are based on the average of crop returns for the four years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The character of the harvests adopted may briefly be noticed as below :—

*Kharif* 1909.—Rainfall was much above average and was timely and well distributed, but the harvest was above average.

*Rabi* 1910.—Rainfall though below average was timely. The harvest was, however, an average one.

*Kharif* 1910.—Rainfall was above average and was also well distributed. The harvest was, however, an average one.

*Rabi* 1911.—Rainfall and harvest were above average.

*Kharif* 1912.—Rainfall sufficient and well distributed and the harvest was average.

*Rabi* 1913.—The rainfall was below average and not timely. The harvest was below average.

*Kharif* 1913.—Rainfall and harvest were below average.

*Rabi* 1914.—Rainfall and the harvest were on the whole about average.

Thus out of four kharifs two were average, one above average and one below average. Out of four rabis two were average, one above average and one below average. All eight harvests combined give truly normal figures.

47. Statement No. VIII gives details of areas sown and matured in each of the 30 years since Settlement. The table given in the margin compares the cropped area of the four selected years with 30 years' average of harvested area.

Matured area.

1	2	3
MATURED AREA IN ACRES.		Difference of columns 1 and 2.
Average of 30 years.	Average of the four selected years	
164,869	*169,731	4,862

stances of cultivation and inclination of the river and are true representative of what is expected to occur in the near future.

\*N.B.—The figures given in the report on the selected years were 170,195, but a mistake was detected in the note-books after the submission of that report and the figures 169,731 as given here in this statement are correct.



48. Averages of rainfall, sown and failed areas of the four selected years are compared below with those of the 30 years :—

1				2	3	4
Details.				Rainfall in (inches.)	Sown (in acres)	Percentage of failed area to sown area.
30 years' average	...	...	...	26.12	178,366	7.57
4 years' average	...	...	...	30.35	180,447	5.94

The percentage of failed area for the 30 years is slightly more than that of the selected years.

Bearing of rainfall on the maturity of crops.

1	2	3
Year.	Rainfall.	Percentage of failed to sown area.
1905-06	14.35	15.99
1906-07	32.85	3.49
1907-08	25.45	1.81
1908-09	32.68	11.47
1909-10	36.84	5.70
1910-11	38.48	3.87
1911-12	14.42	26.47
1912-13	29.63	6.61
1913-14	16.47	6.43
1914-15	39.30	3.02

49. The table given in the margin will show the bearing of rainfall on the maturity of crops during the last 10 years.

It is clear that the total rainfall of the year is not the only criterion of the extent of the success of the crops. In 1905-06 and 1911-12 the total rainfall of the years was about equal, but in 1911-12 the extent of the failure of crops was about double of what it was in 1905-06. This was also the case of 1906-07 and 1908-09. Timely and well distributed rain is as necessary as its quantity.

There are more lands of firmer and closer texture here in this tahsil than in Jullundur and Nakodar. Heavier downpours of rain suit them better.

The following table gives the percentages of crops which failed on each class of soil for the four selected years :—

1	2
Soils.	Percentage of area failed.
Chahi and Abi	1.77
Barani I	3.24
Barani II and Sailab	8.46
Barani III	12.09
Total	5.94

50. There is practically no change in the system of cultivation as compared with the last Settlement. In the whole tahsil chahi, abi, niain and rich alluvial (superior sailab) plots along the Sutlej are constantly under crops. Barani lands are either dofasli or ekfasli harsala or ekfasli dosala. Other sailab lands are ekfasli harsala.

*Double cropping.*—The increase in the number of wells is one of the important factors for the increase of double cropping. The table below, which has been prepared from the jinswar returns for the selected years per 100

acres cultivated for various classes of soils, gives the figures of double cropping of the last Settlement and now :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Details.	Chahi and abi.	BARANI AND SAILAB.			TOTAL.	
		Barani I and II and sailab.	Barani III.	Total.	Sown.	Matured.
Settlement	130	97	84	96	110*	(*The sown area is shown as matured area).
Now	114	114	93	109	118	111

These figures do not show the exact extent of increase in that the Settlement figures include kharaba while present figures exclude it. Besides the Settlement figures are for recorded chahi area without regard to actual irrigation, while the present figures indicate the area actually irrigated from wells, etc. The present Barani I, II and Sailab areas shown as doubly cropped are in fact the chahi area matured without any irrigation from wells.

Somewhat better view of the extent of double cropping on each class of soil will be had from the following table which has been prepared for the selected years by taking the average recorded area of each class of soil from khasras girdawari and average of crops matured on that class irrespective of irrigation. Entries for "Settlement" have again been taken from the above table and those against "now" are taken from the khasras girdawari, and are shown per 100 acres of recorded area of each class of soil :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Details.	Chahi and Abi.	BARANI AND SAILAB.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Barani I and II and Sailab.	Barani III.	Total Barani and Sailab.	
Settlement	130	97	84	96	110
Now	132	102	71	95	111

The increase in the case of Chahi and Barani I, II and Sailab, even though the Settlement figures still include kharaba, is real.

51. One or the other of the following two courses as suits the occasion is adopted in case of irrigated lands in all circles :—

Rotation of crops.

- (1) Land which has been under preparation since June is sown in October or early in November with wheat and is followed in kharif by maize or cotton. Thereafter it again becomes ready for wheat sowings.
- (2) Maize or cotton is followed by metha or senji. Then as many ploughings as possible are given and the field is sown in April with cane which occupies it till following February. Thereafter it is either sown with maize, cotton or wheat.

Rich alluvial lands along the Sutlej\* (superior kind of sailab lands) though not much in area are generally dofalsi harsala. Wheat is followed by maize or charri. Inferior sailab lands are generally ekfalsi harsala which bear one crop, wheat, rice, or other kharif crop in one year.



As mentioned elsewhere niain barani lands are constantly under crops. Their cultivation depends on the time when it rains. Lowlying Rohi lands give one good wheat crop. Clay soils and loamy lands give good rabi and some or other kharif crop. Majority of sandy soils give a spring crop of wheat or berra which is immediately followed by an autumn crop of charri or gowara and then the ground remains fallow for a year. In this system the lands are, as a rule, divided into two or more blocks of which half are cropped one year with kharif and the other half the next year with rabi.

There are lands which give one harvest (rabi or kharif) in two years, but their area is not much. Such area gives good grazing in addition.

52. The following table compares the percentages of principal crops on the total matured area with similar figures for the last Settlement :--

1					2	3
Crops and harvests.					Settlement.	Now.
Kharif.						
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	5	4.7
Maize	...	...	...	...	11	8.9
Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	4	4.1
Moth (pulses)	...	...	...	...	6	3.5
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fodder	...	...	...	...	19	19.1
Other crops	...	...	...	...	1	1.7
Total kharif					46	42.7
Rabi.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	23	20.5
Barley	...	...	...	...	1	5
Gram	...	...	...	...	7	3.8
Wheat and gram	...	...	...	...	16	22.8
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	5	8.6
Other crops	...	...	...	...	2	1.1
Total rabi					54	57.3
TOTAL KHARIF AND RABI					100	100

Generally speaking principal crops at last Settlement were 66 per cent., while they now amount to 64.8 per cent. Hemp was less at Settlement than now. Increase in wells means increase in the necessity of fodder. Fodder crops are now more than at Settlement.

There is slight increase in rabi crops and similar decrease in kharif ones. Sailab and barani maize and pulses (kharif) are somewhat less, while rabi fodder crops are somewhat more. Decrease in the separate wheat and gram crops is compensated by the increase in the mixed wheat and gram crop.

53. The following table will compare the figures of this tahsil with those of Jullundur and Nakodar :—  
Comparison of figures with neighbouring tracts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CROPS.	PERCENTAGE OF SOWN AREA ON CULTIVATED AREA			PERCENTAGE OF MATURED AREA.		
	Phillaur Tahsil.	Jullundur Tahsil.	Nakodar Tahsil.	Phillaur Tahsil.	Jullundur Tahsil.	Nakodar Tahsil.
Sugarcane ...				4.7	3.5	3.1
Cotton ...				4.1	3.9	4.5
Maize ...				8.9	10.3	9.8
Fodder ...				19.1	12.7	17.2
Other kharif crops ...				5.9	10.4	5.7
Total ...				42.7	40.8	40.8
Wheat ...				10.5	22.9	27.2
Wheat and gram ...				22.8	22.4	15.0
Gram ...				3.8	1.5	3.3
Fodder ...				8.6	8.6	9.6
Other rabi crops ...				1.6	3.8	4.6
Total ...				57.8	59.2	59.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	118	123.9	127	100	100	100

The percentage of sown area on cultivated area is less as compared with Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils, because dofalsi dosala and ekfalsi harsala lands are more in this tahsil than in other two tahsils.

As compared with Jullundur, maize and wheat are less here but sugarcane, cotton and gram are more. Kharif fodder crops are appreciably more. It resembles Nakodar more than Jullundur. Deficiency in wheat is made up by wheat and gram. Agriculturally the tahsil is very slightly inferior to the Nakodar Tahsil.

#### CHAPTER V.—TENANCIES AND RENTS.

54. The following table contrasts in the form of percentages on the cultivated area the way in which the land is held in cultivating occupancy now to what it was at the time of last Settlement :—

1	2	3
Details.	Settlement.	Now.
1. Cultivated by owners ...	72	56
2. Cultivated by tenants free of rent ...	...	1
3. Cultivated by occupancy tenants... { (a) paying at revenue rates ...	5	{ 4 1
{ (b) paying cash rents ...		
{ (c) paying kind rents ...		
4. Tenants-at-will paying { (a) at revenue rates ...	9	{ 2 14 22
{ (b) cash rents ...		
{ (c) kind rents ...		
Total ...	100	100

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IMPERIAL



Sixteen per cent. less of the cultivated area is now held by owners than at last Settlement. This decrease is due to mortality by plague, to emigration to Canal Colonies and foreign countries, to the fact that people are taking to trades and professions, to the growth of education, and to the general rise in the standard of living. Still the landlord cultivates 56 per cent. He gets batai from tenants-at-will for 22 per cent. as against 14 per cent. He gets 49·98 per cent. of the harvest in batai. Area under cash rents has nearly doubled. Prices have risen. Means of communication have improved. These facts show the strength of his position.

55. The abstract given below shows the percentages (on the total area paying rent in kind) of the various rates of kind rent which are found in the tahsil compared with what they were at last Settlement:—

1					2	3
Details.					Settlement.	Now.
Zabti rents	...	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ share	...	...	...	...	...	...
$\frac{2}{3}$ share	...	...	...	...	...	2
$\frac{1}{3}$ share	...	...	...	...	97·4	99·3
$\frac{2}{4}$ share	...	...	...	...	1·9	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ share	...	...	...	...	6	1
Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed amount of produce	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total					100	100

It is clear that the prevailing rent in this tahsil is practically one-half of everything straw included for all articles. (Sugarcane and cotton are generally sown for cash rents, the rates of which vary from Rs. 21 to Rs. 42 and Rs. 21 to Rs. 26-4-0 per acre, respectively.) Other smaller rents are concession rates and are only for 6 per cent.

This is why in working out the half assets from the produce estimate the landlord's share has been taken as half produce all through.

56. Some rents paid in several villages for cane, cotton and fodder resemble zabti rents in some respects, but properly speaking they are not such. Such rents have been included in cash rents.

57. Cash rents paid by tenants-at-will other than those expressed in terms of the land revenue are given in full details in Statements Nos. XV and XVI.

They are an up-to-date record of the facts existing on the spot, for in villages where measurements had not been completed *jards lagan* were prepared after special attestation by the patwaris and kanungos in the first instance and finally checked by the Naib Tahsildars and in addition by the Tahsildar in selected villages. The results will be found analysed in the statements above alluded to under the following three heads:—

- (1) rents paid by tenants-at-will to owners;
- (2) rents paid by tenants-at-will to mortgagees; and
- (3) rents paid by mortgagors to mortgagees.

Rents falling under head No. 3 being complicated by interest on long standing accounts give no indication of the real letting value of the land and may be ignored. From those falling under the other two heads have been eliminated all abnormal rents on account of relationship or service rendered by the tenant no matter whether the owners live in the village or have gone to colonies or to foreign countries.

N. B.—I found some of the villages in this tahsil more keen in concealing real facts as regards cash rents than in Jullundur or Nakodar.

58. The result of the above elimination mentioned in paragraph 57 will be found summarized in Statement No. XVII for normal rents. The comparative prevalence of each class of rent is shown below :—

1	2
Details.	Percentage of cultivated area.
(1) Rents paid by mortgagors to mortgagees ... ..	1.0
(2) Rents paid by tenants to mortgagees ... ..	.8
(3) Rents paid by tenants to owners ... ..	12.3
Total of 2 and 3 ... ..	13.1
Normal cash rents paid by tenants to owners and mortgagees ... ..	9.8

59. Cash rents rates found to prevail at last Settlement are compared

Normal cash rents at Settlement and now.

1	2	3	4	5	6
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.			NOW (NORMAL RENTS ONLY).		
Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
11,988	86,829	7 3 11	14,961	2,31,433	15 7 6

with the present normal cash rents rates in the table given in the margin. Cash rents rates have risen by 114 per cent., i.e., they have more than doubled.

60. Judging from the cash rent figures the relative value of the four tahsils is as follows :—

Relative value of the four tahsils of the district.

Nawanshahr	...	...	...	...	100
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	92
Phillour	...	...	...	...	80 and
Nakodar	...	...	...	...	67

The figures of sale prices give the following relative value of each of the tahsils—

Nawanshahr	...	...	...	...	100
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	79
Phillour	...	...	...	...	73 and
Nakodar	...	...	...	...	67

61. It will not be out of place to compare the present average cash rents rates in this tahsil with those prevalent in the neighbouring tracts :—

Average cash rents of the tahsil compared with those of adjoining tracts.

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	Phillour Tahsil.	Manjki (Nakodar).	Dhak (Nawanshahr).	Dona Charhda (Jullundur).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rent rate per acre ...	15 7 6	14 13 9	21 3 3	16 7 2



This tahsil resembles Manjki (of the Nakodar Tahsil) more than Dhak (of the Nawanshahr Tahsil) or Dona Charhda (of the Jullundur Tahsil). The difference of annas 9 and pies 9 between the rates of this tahsil and the Manjki Circle of the Nakodar Tahsil is due to the fact that the rates of Barani II and III lands of this tahsil are somewhat higher than those of the Manjki Circle.

#### CHAPTER VI.—HALF-ASSETS-ESTIMATES AND DEDUCED STANDARD RATES.

62. Average area of crops has already been given elsewhere. Yields assumed are shown in statement No. XX. Data afforded by crop experiments for kharif 1913, rabi 1914, kharif 1914, rabi 1915 and kharif 1915 have been considered. No assistance could be got from Court-of-wards' accounts. So in framing my estimates of yields, I have considered the following:—

- (1) The results of experiments mentioned above (number of experiments 69 and area experimented upon 55.72 acres).
- (2) The estimates supplied by the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.
- (3) The estimates supplied by Zaildars.
- (4) Yields assumed by Mr. Purser at last Settlement and by me in my recent assessment reports of the adjoining tahsils of Jullundur and Nakodar. I have also considered yields assumed by Mr. Wilson in his assessment report of the Nawanshahr Tahsil which also adjoins.

I ascertained on the spot, when on tour, how far the yields assumed by Mr. Purser could and should be altered to meet the existing circumstances. Yields for irrigated crops assumed at last Settlement were full, except in the case of (1) maize, (2) mung, (3) wheat, (4) gram, (5) wheat and gram, and (6) barley and gram, which have been raised by 40 seers per acre each as against Settlement. Rice has been raised by 100 seers per acre and barley by 20 seers per acre. At last Settlement cash rates were used for cane and cotton. I have now assumed 240 seers per acre for cotton and 880 for cane.

As for unirrigated lands I have thought it fair to apply the figures of yields per acre assumed for Manjki Circle of the Nakodar Tahsil with the exception of (1) wheat, (2) barley, (3) gram, and (4) wheat and gram on Barani II lands for which I have raised them because Barani II lands of this tahsil are somewhat superior to those of the Manjki Circle.

The following table will compare yields assumed on unirrigated lands at Settlement and now:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Details.		Maize.	Rice.	Mash.	Mung.	Moth.	Til.	Jowar and bajra.	Wheat.	Gram.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley.	Musar.	Sarson and oilseeds.
Barani I	Settlement	300	300	180	180	160	120	160	300	360	360	300	280	220	160
	Now	400	400	180	180	180	120	180	400	440	440	440	400	340	160
Barani II	Settlement	240	200	160	160	160	100	100	220	220	220	...	220	...	120
	Now	320	400	160	160	160	110	160	320	400	400	400	320	200	160
Barani III	Settlement	200	200	120	120	100	...	80	160	160	160	...	160	120	100
	Now	280	300	150	150	150	90	160	220	220	220	220	200	170	120

It appears from the above that the yields assumed at last Settlement were too low for this tahsil and the following will show how much they have been raised :—

1						2	3	4
Crops.						Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	80
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	...
Mung, maah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	50
(Jowar) Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	20	60	70
Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	60
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	80	180	60
Wheat and gram	...	...	...	...	...	80	180	60
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	120	100	40
Mussar	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	50 and
Sarson (and other oilseeds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	20

Cash rates were assumed at last Settlement for cotton and cane. No reliable zabti rents data for them is now available in this tahsil. It was also not available in the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils. Keeping the local conditions in view, I have assumed the following yields per acre of unirrigated cotton and cane :—

				Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III
Cotton	...	...	...	180	160	80
Cane	...	...	...	800	600	£60

As at last Settlement I have assumed cash rates for the following crops :—

Kharif—(1) Hemp ; (2) chillies ; (3) vegetables and fruits ; (4) charri (fodder) ; and

Rabi—(1) Vegetables ; (2) poppy ; (3) tobacco ; (4) melons, and (5) fodder.

Prices have considerably risen since last Settlement, so the data afforded by Settlement figures will not be useful as a guide here. After considering the figures assumed in Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils and in several recent Settlements, I have, almost in every case, adopted the figures for Manjki Circle of the Nakodar Tahsil.

63. As mentioned elsewhere straw is divided between the tenant and landlord in the same proportion as the grain. It was not taken into account

at the last Settlement, but it is a valuable asset now and should be taken into consideration. The straw of wheat, barely, gram and pulses and maize stalks only need be considered. Bajra and rice stalks are not much and may be ignored. Cotton seed was not considered in the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils, and I am not inclined to consider it here.

Bhusa (white and missa) is 25 per cent. more than the weight of the grain and maize stalks are 50 per cent. heavier than the grain.



Considering that this tahsil also does not export bhusa, I have assumed the same prices as assumed in the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils which are as follow :—

- (1) Wheat and barley straws, 4 maunds a rupee ;
- (2) Missa bhusa, 3 maunds a rupee ; and
- (3) Maize stalks, 12 maunds a rupee.

There is scarcity of straw just now and prices are higher, but I do not think we should assume higher prices for it here than we assumed in the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils. The people had to purchase bhusa imported by train from the Punjab colonies. The people are very grateful to Government for reducing the rate of freight.

64. Landlord does take his share of fodder crops even though the tenant bears the whole cost of cultivation.

Deductions.

The employment of reapers and day-labourers is not general and is only confined to large holdings cultivated by owners themselves, which are not many in this tahsil.

The potter is not considered as agricultural menial in almost all the villages of the tahsil as the use of Persian wheels and of earthen pots has considerably ceased to exist and the use of iron apparatus is much resorted to. Nineteen per cent. of the total number of wells are worked by wheels while 81 per cent are worked by bucket.

The only deductions worth the name would be those on account of the dues of the agricultural menials, namely :—(1) the carpenter, (2) the blacksmith, who make and repair agricultural implements, and (3) the winnower (*urawa*). They are almost in all the villages of the tahsil paid from the common heap of grain before it is divided between the landlord and the tenant. The crops for which they are paid are maize, cane and cotton in kharif, wheat, wheat and gram (berra) and gram in rabi. They are the most important crops and account for 64·8 per cent. of the cropped area.

The prevailing rates for carpenter and blacksmith are fixed with a reference to a working (as distinguished from a conventional) plough and are practically the same all over the tahsil, with no very substantial variations from village to village. The following will show what each menial is paid :—

1	2	3	4	5
Menials.	Details of dues.		AVERAGE YIELD PER PLOUGH ESTIMATED.	
			Kharif 20 maunds grain.	Rabi 40 maunds grain.
Carpenter ...	Grain ...	Kharif—Eight seers + (one bharri (phera)) 8 seers + 1 seer (biai) = 17 seers.	Two per cent.	...
		Rabi—As above = 17 seers ...	...	One per cent.
	Sugarcane ...	One-half seer (per jori), weighing 48 seers ...	One per cent.	...
	Cotton ...	One seer (assuming the produce per plough 2½ maunds).	One per cent.	...
Blacksmith ...	Grain ...	As above (except biai) ...	Two per cent. ...	One per cent.
	Sugarcane and cotton.	As above ...	Ditto	...
Winnower ...	Grain ...	One seer per maund (in rabi only) ...	...	Two-and-a-half per cent.

I have made from the gross produce a uniform deduction throughout the tahsil of 2 per cent. in the case of the two crops cane and cotton, 4 per cent. in that of maize and 5 per cent. in that of rabi crops as against Mr. Purser's 16 per cent.

Deducting the above figures from 100, half of the remainder will be the landlord's share of the gross produce. Government can take up to half of it.

65. The commutation prices sanctioned for this Settlement by the Financial Commissioners in their Junior Secretary's letter No. 7121, dated 16th October 1914, are as below :—

Crops	...	<i>Gur (Sugarcane).</i>	<i>Maize.</i>	<i>Cotton.</i>	<i>Moth.</i>	<i>Mash.</i>	<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Jowar.</i>
Annas per maund	...	66	30	92	38	42	33	32
Crops	...	<i>Bajra.</i>	<i>Chillies.</i>	<i>Hemp.</i>	<i>Til.</i>			
Annas per maund	...	35	120	90	85			
Crops	...	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Gram.</i>	<i>Wheat and Gram (mixed).</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Massar.</i>		
Annas per maund	...	38	30	32		26	30	
Crops	...	<i>Barley and massar.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i>	<i>Linseed.</i>	<i>Taramira.</i>	<i>Toria.</i>	<i>Sarshaf.</i>	
Annas per maund	...	28	70	70	50	60	67	

As compared with the prices obtained in the recent years they are as a rule characterized by moderation throughout.

In sanctioning the above scale the Financial Commissioners remarked that the prices for wheat and cotton were low, but having regard to the note-book prices in case of the former and a great fall that had occurred in the price of the latter on account of over-production in America and elsewhere, which was likely to be accentuated by the war for some time to come, considered them sufficient.

The following table will show the wholesale prices prevailing at Phillour on the 22nd March 1916 :—

						<i>Annas per maund.</i>
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	49
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	43
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cane	...	...	...	...	...	91
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	96

It shows that cotton was selling at a little more than the price sanctioned. Its price was in October and November 1915, 116 annas per maund, in December 1915, 136, and in January 1916, 100. It fell again in February 1916 to 96. Wheat and other articles including gur were then (on 22nd March 1916), selling for much higher prices than the commutation prices.

I have used cash rates preferably to the sanctioned prices for each of the following crops :—

- (1) Chillies; (2) hemp, and (3) tobacco.

The effective rise in prices since Settlement has been given in Chapter III, paragraphs 21-23 above, as 50 per cent.

86. We have now considered the various factors which enter into the determination of the half-assets-estimate

*Half-assets-estimate based on kind rents.*



based on produce and kind rents. The details of the calculation will be found worked out in Statement No. XIX. The final result is as follows :—

*Standard half-assets-rates based on produce or kind rents.*

1				2	3	4
Details.				Matured area.	Amount.	Rate.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	77,685	7,25,180	9 5 4
Barani I	...	...	...	239	1,120	4 11 0
Barani II	...	...	...	73,580	3,26,298	4 6 11
Barani III	...	...	...	18,227	56,669	3 1 9
Total				169,731	11,09,267	6 8 7

*Half-assets-estimate based on cash rents.*

1	2
Details.	Phillour Tahsil.
Chahi and Abi	453
Barani I	54
Barani II and Sailab	2,163
Barani III	963
Total	3,633

67. We have considered cash rents as a whole and normal cash rents in Chapter V. The table in the margin will show the areas of fallows which bore no crops on an average during the selected years and do not appear in the produce estimate. In this tahsil fallows are as a rule excluded from payment of cash rents.

I have excluded them from the cultivated area.

By applying  $\frac{1}{2}$  the rates of normal cash rents to the remaining cultivated area the half-assets-estimate based on cash rents is obtained. The result is given in the table below :—

1	2	3	4
Details.	Area.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rate.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Chahi and Abi	66,222	10 6 8	6,89,812
Chahi arzi	1,372	7 7 6	10,247
Barani I	259	5 12 3	1,493
Barani II including Sailab	62,285	5 4 8	3,29,591
Barani III	18,686	4 5 7	81,265
Total	148,824	7 7 7	11,12,408

I have not thought it necessary to make any deductions for short collections or expenses of management as they are practically nil.

68. I have also worked out the half-assets-estimate based on mortgages. Almost the whole of the mortgaged area of the last cycle was alienated to agriculturists. Alienations of Land Act has now been in force for about fifteen years and the dealings are more honest and businesslike than before. Mortgage money in this tahsil does not now, as a rule, include much interest or compound interest and the mortgagee expects 4·5 per cent. or more income on the money invested by him. A mortgagee is anxious to pay more and purchase the land at once, while the mortgagor is willing to receive only as much money as he actually wants and avoids having to sell as far as possible. I have accordingly taken 4·5 per cent.

The necessary data, details of calculation and results are given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	Revenue.	Multiple which the consideration money is of the revenue.	Rate of interest.	Cesses per cent.	Details of calculation.	Results.
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
Phillour ...	3,49,747	108	4·5	15·42	$\frac{3,49,747(100 + 15·42 + (108 \times 4·5))}{200}$	10,51,724

69. I have thought it useless to attempt at any estimate as to half-assets based on sale prices as they hardly represent the real value of land for the following reasons :—

- (1) fictitious prices are in most cases quoted to defeat the claims of possible pre-emptors ; and
- (2) sentiment largely enters into the bargain and the hopes of a further increase in value make the purchaser pay fancy prices.

I think it would be best to substitute for the above an estimate based on the data afforded by land acquisitions which have been fairly numerous in recent years because of the opening of railway branch line in the tahsil. Considering the wealth received in this tahsil from foreign countries and also the state of banking business here, and keeping in view the fact that the prices of sales used in this estimate are not inflated I think a rate of interest at Rs. 4·5 per cent. be adopted and I have done so.

Figures for last three years are shown in Statement No. XII which exclude 15 per cent paid as compensation for forcible acquisition.

The requisite data, details of calculation and results are given below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	Revenue	Multiple which the price is of the revenue.	Rate of interest.	Cesses per cent.	Details of calculation.	Result.
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
Phillour ...	3,49,747	114	4·5	15·42	$\frac{3,49,747(100 + 15·42 + (114 \times 4·5))}{200}$	10,98,940



Various half-assets compared.

70. The various half-assets for the tahsil are as below :—

Half-assets based on :—

(1) Kind rents	...	Rs. 11,09,267,
(2) Cash rents	...	" 11,12,408,
(3) Mortgages	...	" 10,51,724 and
(4) Sales	...	" 10,98,940

The figures of the estimate based on cash rents are slightly more than those of the estimate based on kind rents, while those of the estimate based on sale prices are lower than both of the above two estimates. The figures of the estimate based on mortgages are the lowest of all. The percentage of the area under normal cash rents is 9.8 or about 1/10th of the total cultivated area. The assumed yields which form the basis of the produce estimate are full. Average sale price per cultivated acre during the last cycle was Rs. 437, while the average mortgage money was Rs. 281. Roughly speaking a mortgagee receives the profits of his acre for Rs. 281, while the purchaser gets them for Rs. 437. It means that the mortgagee receives more income than a purchaser. But we have assumed one and the same rate of interest (4.5 per cent.) in working out the estimates based on sales and mortgages. The figures of the estimate based on mortgages are thus too low and unreliable. I see no reason to disbelieve the figures of the estimate based on sales. We have now to determine what should be taken when the highest figure is 11,12,408 and the lowest 10,51,724.

71 to 74. Considering all the circumstances and resources of the tahsil

True half-assets taken.

I would take Rs. 11,00,000 as true half-assets. This is .84 per cent. less than

the amount of half-assets-estimate based on kind rents and 1.12 per cent. less than those based on cash rents. It is about the amount of the figures of the estimate based on sales and 4.4 per cent. more than those of the estimate based on mortgages. The amount assumed by me gives an average of Rs. 7-3-5 per cultivated acre as against the proposed rate of Rs. 10-4-0 of the Dhak Circle of the Nawanshar Tahsil and sanctioned rate of Rs. 6-10-6 of the Manjki Circle of the Nakodar Tahsil. The above rate truly indicates the actual state of affairs.

75. From the rates of kind and cash rents given in paragraphs 66 and

Kind and cash rents rates based on true half-assets.

67 and ignoring the cross-classification difficulty which exists in the case of

kind rents I deduce the following rates based on my true half-assets:—

Soils.	RATES.					
	Cash rents.			Kind rents.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chahi and Abi	10	4	10	9	4	1
Chahi Arzi	7	6	2	...	...	...
Barani I	5	11	3	4	10	4
Barani II	5	3	9	4	6	4
Barani III	4	4	10	3	1	4

Note.—Landlords receive lower (cash rents) rates for lands on chahi arzi system. Under this system the tenant, as a rule, irrigates lands from wells owned or held under mortgage by him. For the purposes of assessment I have included chahi arzi in chahi and abi. I will see that in baoh such wells do not escape payment of fair amount of revenue.

76. I have come over the above cross-classification (referred to in paragraph 321 of Settlement Manual)

Standard soil or revenue rates.

difficulty in the following way. I have

ascertained from the khasras girdwari actual cropping by soils with respect to irrigation on each of the recorded soils for the four selected years. I applied

kind rent rates given in paragraph 75 to the areas thus ascertained and found out the revenue of each recorded soil. I have divided the revenue by the area of relevant soil and deduced the revenue rates shown in the table below:—

1	2	3	4
No.	Recorded soils.	Kind rent rate per cultivated acre.	Cash rent rate per cultivated acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Chahi and Abi ... ..	11 0 9	10 4 10
2	Barani I ... ..	3 10 10	5 11 3
3	Barani II ... ..	4 10 11	5 3 9
4	Barani III ... ..	2 4 10	4 4 10

The following list will show the proportionate values of soils indicated by the above rates:—

1	2	3
Soils.	By rates deduced from the kind rents.	By rates deduced from the cash rents.
Chahi and Abi ... ..	25.5	14
Barani I ... ..	8.5	8
Barani II ... ..	11	7
Barani III ... ..	5.5	*6

\* (I noticed on the spot that tenants would not take on cash rents Barani III class lands except those which are of the best kind.)

It is clear that the rates deduced from kind rents throw too much on chahi lands, while those deduced from cash rents suit more to the actual state of affairs.

#### CHAPTER VII.—REVENUE RATES AND FINANCIAL RESULTS.

77. The chief statistics bearing on the assessment problem are collected together in the accompanying table:—

Summary of statistics.

1	2	3
Details.	Phillaur Tahsil.	REMARKS.
1. Percentage of cultivated area on total area ... ..	82	
2. Increase of cultivated area (per cent.) ... ..	1.8	
3. Percentage of irrigated area on cultivated area ... ..	45	
4. Increase of wells since Settlement ... ..	1,357	
5. Average chahi area per wheel and bucket ... ..	11	
6. Do. area of crops per wheel and bucket ... ..	13	
7. Percentage of cultivated area harvested ... ..	111	



1							2	3
Details.							Phillour Tahsil.	REMARKS.
8.	Percentage of harvested area bearing wheat	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	
9.	Ditto ditto gram	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	
10.	Ditto ditto wheat and gram	...	...	...	...	...	22.8	
11.	Ditto ditto maize	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	
12.	Ditto ditto cane	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	
13.	Ditto ditto cotton	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	
14.	Ditto ditto fodder and others	...	...	...	...	...	35.2	
15.	Population per square mile of cultivated area	...	...	...	...	...	685	
16.	Average cultivated area per owner, in acres	...	...	...	...	...	4	
17.	Percentage of cultivated area, <i>khud kasht</i>	...	...	...	...	...	56	
18.	Ditto ditto held by occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	...	5	
19.	Ditto ditto occupied by tenants-at-will paying kind rents	...	...	...	...	...	22	
20.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto cash rents	...	...	...	...	...	14	
21.	Ditto ditto sold since Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	12	
22.	Ditto ditto ditto to money lenders	...	...	...	...	...	3	
23.	Average price per cultivated acre for the cycle 1910-11 to 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	437	
24.	Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	...	...	...	...	...	9	
25.	Ditto ditto ditto to money lenders	...	...	...	...	...	3	
26.	Average consideration per cultivated acre for the cycle 1910-11 to 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	281	
27.	Rise in cash rent, per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	114	
28.	Rise in prices	...	...	...	...	...	50	
29.	All-round rate per acre cultivated on present assessment	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2-4-9	
30.	Half-assets of last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	4,84,145	
31.	True half-assets now proposed	...	...	...	...	...	11,00,000	
32.	Present assessment	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,747	
33.	Proposed assessment	...	...	...	...	...	4,63,000	
34.	All-round rate per acre cultivated on proposed assessment	...	...	...	...	...	3-0-7	
35.	Enhancement proposed	...	...	...	...	...	32.38	

78. The tract is fertile, and with the exception of that small portion of Mand which is liable to floods and erosion by the Sutlej is practically secure. The number of wells has increased by 1,357 or 33 per cent. and with it the irrigated area by 15 per cent. enhancing the quantity and value of the produce. There are 28 dhenklis in addition to the number of wells. The quantity of water in new wells is very good and in old wells good. The average annual rainfall is slightly more than it was at Settlement and is enough.

The lands are good on the whole. The value of the land has increased more than eight times.

The existing revenue is light. Prices have risen by 50 per cent.

Area under cash rents has nearly doubled and the cash rents rates have more than doubled.

The tract possesses good means of communication. There are good markets at Ludhiana and Phagwara close by. The iron bridge on the Sutlej has provided complete facilities for taking produce to Ludhiana by road.

Income from foreign countries is large. Income from military and other services is also large. This tahsil has over a thousand squares in Punjab colonies and elsewhere.

The amount of pensions is considerable.

There is no dearth of tenants. Good industrious tribes own and cultivate lands. Jats (who are almost all Hindu and Sikh here) are the most industrious of all tribes and own here 59 per cent. as against 38 per cent. in Nakodar, 41 per cent. in Jullundur and 46 in Nawanshahr. The landowners are in good circumstances.

The indebtedness is not serious. Khud Kasht is 56 per cent. and is good. The holdings may be called small, but they are not very small. Area per owner is 4 as against 3 in Nakodar, 4 in Nawanshahr and 5 in Jullundur. About  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the estates are with average holdings of 10 and over 10 acres.

There is some room for expansion of cultivation.

Almost all signs of prosperity exist.

At the same time it must be noted that the increase in cultivation is 1.8 per cent. only. In Nakodar there was a decrease of 6.17 per cent.

Density of population is heavy.

The water-table has shrunk which involves increase in the cost of production and well irrigation as far as landlords are concerned. The spring level is lowest of all tahsils. Average depth to water is 37 feet as against 21 feet in Nakodar, 20 in Nawanshahr and Jullundur.

The tract supplies many recruits for the army.

After the prices were sanctioned the prices of gur and cotton have been oscillating.

In fact most of the revenue is still paid by the sale of gur or cotton or both.

We cannot be sure of the future effect the war will have on trade.

Firm lands like those here in this tahsil give more produce than ordinary lands only if they have heavy rains and more well water.

Expenses of cultivation have increased and the standard of living is higher than before.

Summary rates of last settlement were Nawanshahr Tahsil Rs. 2-12-1, Phillour Tahsil Rs. 2-4-9, Nakodar Tahsil Rs. 2-0-1 and Jullundur Tahsil Rs. 1-15-1.

These considerations all counsel moderation in enhancement. It is necessary both on these grounds as well as in consideration of the assessments imposed on neighbouring tracts that anything approaching even remotely a theoretical half-assets is entirely out of the question.

I will now compare this tahsil with the Nakodar Tahsil. This tahsil resembles the adjoining Manjki circle more than any other circle of the Nakodar Tahsil. The increase of wells in Manjki circle is 33 per cent. and that of irrigated area 17 per cent. The increase of irrigated area in the whole Nakodar Tahsil is also 17 per cent. The average depth of water in this tahsil is 10 feet as against 7 feet in the Manjki circle and 7 feet in the whole Nakodar Tahsil. The average annual rainfall here is 26.21 inches as against 22.22 inches in the Nakodar Tahsil. The lands here are on the whole better than those of Manjki and other circles of the Nakodar Tahsil.

The markets are better.



Income from foreign countries is much more. Income from military and other services is also more. The amount of pensions is more too. Density of population is slightly less.

The present assessment is less light.

The cultivated area is 82 per cent. of the total area as against 75 per cent. Irrigated area is 45 per cent. of the cultivated area as against 42 per cent. But sown area is 118 per cent. of the cultivated area as against 127 and the harvested area is 111 per cent. as against 117 per cent. Sales since settlement are 12 per cent. as against 11 per cent. Old sales made before the Alienation of Land Act was passed are more. Existing mortgages are 9 per cent. as against 9 per cent. Old mortgages made before the passing of Alienation of Land Act are equal. Average sale price here is Rs. 437 as against Rs. 405. Average mortgage money is Rs. 281 as against Rs. 252.

The enhancement which would arithmetically be justified by a 1.8 per cent. increase in cultivation coupled with a rise in prices of 50 per cent. comes to 52.7 per cent. But it is impossible to take the whole of the enhancement due to the rise in prices in view of the smallness of holdings and the increase in the cost of production. I remember the increase in irrigation justifies additional increase in revenue.

Average cultivated area per owner is 4 acres as against 3 acres in Nakodar. Considering the normal cash rents rates and sale prices the relevant value of this tahsil is superior to that of Nakodar.

Taking all points into consideration I think they show that on the whole this tahsil is slightly superior and we should take somewhat larger percentage of true half-assets and increase of revenue in this tahsil as compared with the adjoining Manjki circle of the Nakodar Tahsil.

I would take Rs. 4,63,000. This means an enhancement of 32.38 per cent. on the old revenue as against 30 per cent. sanctioned for the Manjki circle of the Nakodar Tahsil and 31.7 per cent. sanctioned for the whole tahsil of Nakodar, and will be quite as high as it is feasible and expedient to go. This will amount to 42.1 per cent. of true half-assets as against 41.18 per cent. in the Manjki circle of the Nakodar Tahsil and 41.6 per cent. in the whole tahsil of Nakodar.

79. Reducing the cash rent rates given in paragraph 76 in the proportion of the true-half-assets taken, the result is as follows:—

Revenue rates proposed.

				Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	4 5 5
Barani I	...	...	...	2 6 5
Barani II	...	...	...	2 3 3 and
Barani III	...	...	...	1 13 0*

(\*As explained in paragraph 76 this rate is not normal. It is too high.)

The rates for the last Settlement were as follows:—

				Rs. A. P.
Irrigated dofasli	...	...	...	4 8 0
Irrigated ekfasli	...	...	...	3 0 0
Sailab dofasli	...	...	...	2 4 0
Sailab ekfasli	...	...	...	1 6 0
Barani I	...	...	...	1 8 0
Barani II	...	...	...	1 2 0 and
Barani III	...	...	...	0 12 0

The sanctioned rates for the Manjki Circle (Nakodar) are :-

				Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	4 9 0
Barani I	...	...	...	2 8 0
Barani II	...	...	...	1 11 0 and
Barani III	...	...	...	1 1 0

To the north of this tahsil lies the Dhak Circle of the Phagwara Tahsil of the Kapurthalla State. No circle revenue rates for that circle are forthcoming, but it is believed that the assessment there is much higher than that proposed by me for this tahsil.

I propose the following rates :—

			Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Amount.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	68,047	4 7 0	3,01,959
Barani I	...	...	64,761	2 2 0	1,37,617 and
Barani II	...	...			
Barani III	...	...			
			19,649	1 3 0	23,333
Total	...	...	152,457	3 0 7	4,62,909
				(or in round figures 4,63,000).	

80. The spring level is lowest of all four tahsils which means that cost of construction of wells and of irrigation from them is most in this tahsil, and the chahi rate proposed above is accordingly lower than that sanctioned for the Manjki circle of the Nakodar Tahsil, and than that proposed in Dhak circle (Nawanshahr Tahsil) and it should be so.

Barani lands in this tahsil are, as a rule, somewhat superior to those in the Manjki circle of the Nakodar Tahsil and somewhat inferior to those of the Dhak circle of the Nawanshahr Tahsil. The rates proposed by me for this (Phillour) Tahsil are somewhat higher than those sanctioned for the Manjki circle and lower than those proposed for the Nawanshahr Tahsil.

The rates proposed for this tahsil compare well with the cash rents rates, and they are, in my opinion, what they should be.

The area of Barani I is very small (313 acres). There is not appreciable difference in cropping. I have amalgamated the area into that of II class Barani lands, and proposed one and the same rate for the amalgamated area.

Lands of Barani III class are much inferior here to those of Barani I and Barani II classes, and must be kept separately.

81. The value of crops according to the produce estimate (Statement XIX) comes to Rs. 11,09,267. The following are the rates based on it :—

				Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	9 5 4
Barani I	...	...	...	4 11 0
Barani II	...	...	...	4 6 11 and
Barani III	...	...	...	3 1 9

(vide paragraph 66 of the report).

I have taken Rs. 11,00,000 as true half-assets.



Reducing the above rates proportionately the following crop rates are deduced:—

				Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	9 4 1
Barani I	...	...	...	4 10 4
Barani II	...	...	...	4 6 4 and
Barani III	...	...	...	3 1 4

(vide paragraph 75 of the report).

82. I have proposed to take Rs. 4,63,000 as the new revenue out of the true half-assets. Reducing the rates again proportionately we get the following crop rates (omitting pies):—

The same.

				Rs. A. P.
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	3 14 0
Barani I	...	...	...	} 1 15 0 and
Barani II	...	...	...	
Barani III	...	...	...	
General crop rate comes to	...	...	...	2 11 8 per acre.

Financial results.

83. The following are the financial results of my proposals:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil.	Present demand, 1914-15.	Estimated true half-assets.	Proposed demand.	Percentage of true half-assets (i.e., column 4 on column 3).	Percentage of increase (i.e., column 4 on column 2).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Phillour Tahsil	3,49,747	11,00,000	4,63,000	42.1	32.38

84. As the number of wells has considerably increased since the last settlement, there will be the usual initial reduction amounting to a substantial item for protective leases for wells which have not yet been in existence for 20 years.

Initial deductions for protective leases.

85. The authorized cesses at present are the local rate at Rs. 10-6-8 per cent. and the lambardari cess of Rs. 5 per cent. They will continue to be levied on the new assessment.

Cesses.

The cesses at last Settlement (page 173 of the Settlement Report) were as follows:—

				Rs. A. P.
Local rate	...	...	...	10 13 4
Lambardari cess	...	...	...	5 0 0
Patwaris' pay	...	...	...	3 11 2
Total	...	...	...	19 8 6

This shows that cesses are now Rs. 4-1-4 per cent. less than they were at Settlement.

Zaildari (Re. 1 per cent.), and Sufaidposhi (fixed amount not exceeding annas four per cent.) are met from the land revenue khalsa and assigned and do not fall on the land-owner.

86. Statement No. XXI will show exports from and imports into the three Railway Stations—Phillour, Goraya (which are within the limits of the tahsil) and Phagwara (in the limits of the Kapurthala State) which is close by and to which market much produce of this tahsil is taken. Some produce of this tahsil also goes by road to Jullundur Cantonment and Ludhiana. Phagwara also exports some produce of the Nawanshahr Tahsil and of the Phagwara Tahsil. The figures for the calendar years 1913 and 1914 have been taken. The war and some other causes affected the trade in 1915, the figures of which cannot be considered as normal and have accordingly been excluded from this discussion. Phillour to Lohian Khas Line was opened in 1914 and complete figures are not available. Roughly speaking imports are mostly consumed by the people of the towns. Exports are saccharine produce, cotton, wheat and barley. Annual value of the average gross produce of these articles in the whole tahsil comes to about Rs. 22,66,000. Annual average value by commutation prices of the above exports from the three railway stations comes to about Rs. 18,81,000. If half of this be taken as contributed by this tahsil out of stocks for these and previous years it amounts to Rs. 9,40,500. The revenue proposed is a little less than half of this amount.

87. About  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the total value of gross produce is proposed to be taken. In two villages of this tahsil Girdawari by appraisement was made in Kharif 1915 and Rabi 1916. The result of the calculation is that in Sargandi we take about 12 per cent. of the gross value of all produce and in Goraya about 9 per cent., i.e., about  $\frac{1}{8}$ th and  $\frac{1}{11}$ th respectively. Calculations exclude extra Rabi Girdawari which has not been made as yet.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—OTHER MATTERS.

88. The usual rules as to progressive assessments should be followed, i.e., where in any estate the enhancement exceeds 33 per cent., but does not exceed 66 per cent., of the present demand, the excess should be deferred for five years, and where it exceeds 66 per cent., such excess should be deferred for a further period of five years. With reference to Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners Punjab's letter No. 1275, dated 20th February 1914, to the address of the Commissioner of this Division, I note that there are no such estates or distinct portions of estates benefitted to a marked degree by the use of costly agricultural implements which deserve special treatment in the way of progressive assessments as laid down in paragraph 6 of his letter No. 1066, dated the 13th February 1914, to the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab.

89. In the matter of encouragement of well sinking by granting protective leases a maximum period of exemption from enhancement of 20 years as proposed in the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils will be sufficient and suitable. Twice the cost can be recouped within 20 years.

90. A separate report was sent on the di-alluvion rules and Financial Commissioners' orders were conveyed in their Junior Secretary's letter No. 1968, dated the 17th March 1916, to the address of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, forwarded to me with his endorsement No. 1876, dated 24th idem. Rules sanctioned for the Hoshiarpur District have been, with some alterations and addition, made applicable to this district. This tahsil is bounded on the south by the Sutlej and the rules sanctioned apply to it.

91. The question of the term of Settlement will, no doubt, be decided in connection with the final settlement report. It will be sufficient, therefore, to record my opinion that in this tahsil too everything points to a 30 years' term.



92. The present 30 years' period of Settlement has expired with the rabi harvest of 1915, and the new assessment may be introduced with effect from kharif 1916.

Introduction of new assessment.

93. I will submit a separate report on the assessment of urban areas as complete figures for them are not yet available as measurements are still going on.

Urban areas.

94. Orders are required on the following subjects :—

Proposals for orders summarized.

(a) The proposed assessments

(paragraphs 78 to 82) ;

(b) Cesses (paragraph 85) ;

(c) Progressive assessments (paragraph 88) ;

(d) Protective leases (paragraph 89) ;

(e) The period of Settlement (paragraph 91) ; and

(f) The date of introduction of the new demand (paragraph 92).

JULLUNDUR CITY :

HOTU SINGH,

The 10th April 1916.

Settlement Officer, Jullundur District.

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

No. 14

Ábádí ...	...	...	... A homestead. A hamlet.
Ábí ...	...	...	... Land irrigated by basket or by a Persian wheel from tanks, pools or streams.
Ábí sailáb ...	...	...	... Ábí land which is also flooded by the Sutlej, etc.
Adhiará ...	...	...	... A system in vogue in Bet by which a person receives a young buffalo calf, maintains her for a couple of years and then either receives half the price or pays it and has buffalo as his own property.
Báchh ...	...	...	... Distribution of revenue over holdings.
Bájrá ..	...	...	... Bulrush millet ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> ).
Bañjar ...	...	...	... Waste land.
Bañjar Jadíd ...	...	...	... Land which was not sown for four harvests.
Bañjar Kadím ...	...	...	... Land which was not sown for eight harvests.
Bárání ...	...	...	... Land or crop entirely dependent on rain.
Batái ...	...	...	... Rent paid by division of produce.
Berrá ...	...	...	... Mixed crop of wheat and gram.
Bet ...	...	...	... The lands between the old bank of the Sutlej and the areas under di-alluvion rules.
Bhaíáchará ...	...	...	... A form of village tenure in which the land has been divided and the area held by each proprietor is the measure of his rights in the village.
Bharri ...	...	...	... A sheaf of corn containing about 8 seers of grain.
Bhúsá ...	...	...	... The straw.
Biái ...	...	...	... A fee paid at seed time.
Burd Barámad ...	...	...	... Alluvion-diluvion.
Cháhi ...	...	...	... Land irrigated from wells.
Cháhi Ábí ...	...	...	... Land irrigated by basket or by Persian wheel which is also occasionally irrigated by wells.
Cháhi 'arzi ...	...	...	... Land irrigated from a well to which the land irrigated is not attached permanently.
Cháhi sailáb ...	...	...	... Land usually flooded in the rains by the Sutlej, etc., which also receives irrigation from wells.
Chakotá ...	...	...	... Lump grain rent or rent consisting of a fixed amount of grain in the rabi and a fixed amount of cash in the kharif harvest.
Charri ...	...	...	... Jowar sown for fodder.
Charsá ...	...	...	... The leather bucket used for drawing water from a well.
Cho ...	...	...	... A hill torrent coming from the Hoshiarpur District.
Dháb ...	...	...	... A swamp. A pond. A marsh.
Dhak ...	...	...	... A tree. Name of a tract in this and the Nawanshahr Tahsils.
Dháíá ...	...	...	... Uplands. The old bank of the Sutlej.
Dhenklí ...	...	...	... A lever-well; appertaining to such a well.
Dofasli ...	...	...	... Yielding two harvests.



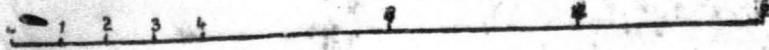
Dofaslí harsálá	...	...	...	Yielding two harvests a year.
Dudhkal	...	...	...	A shrub which grows on inferior lands and bears good looking flowers.
Ekfaslí	...	...	...	Yielding one harvest.
Ekfaslí dosálá	...	...	...	Yielding one harvest in the two years.
Ekfaslí harsálá	...	...	...	Giving one harvest in one year.
Fard lagán	...	...	...	List of rents.
Ghagh	...	...	...	Ravines formed by rain water flowing from uplands to Bet.
Gowará	...	...	...	A fodder crop ( <i>Cyamopsis psoraloides</i> ).
Gur	...	...	...	Crude sugar.
Jágir	...	...	...	A large revenue assignment.
Jamábandí	...	...	...	Register of holdings of owners and tenants, etc.
Jhallár	...	...	...	A Persian wheel erected on a stream, etc.
Jhallárá	...	...	...	Land irrigated by a jhallár.
Jinswár	...	...	...	Abstract of crops.
Jorí	...	...	...	A couple of earthen vessels used to measure cane juice.
Jowár	...	...	...	Great millet ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).
Kallar	...	...	...	A saline substance consisting mostly of sulphate of soda.
Káñh	...	...	...	Small reeds ( <i>Saccharum Spontaneum</i> ).
Kánúngo	...	...	...	An official who immediately supervises the work of village accountants.
Kárdár	...	...	...	An official employed by the Sikh Government.
Kapkar	...	...	...	Calcareous, concrete.
Khálá	...	...	...	Ravines formed by rain water flowing into the Bein.
Khaddar	...	...	...	Coarse cloth manufactured locally.
Khálsa	...	...	...	Revenue not assigned but credited to Government.
Kharába	...	...	...	Allowance for failed crops.
Kharíf	...	...	...	The autumn harvest.
Khasra Girdáwarí	...	...	...	Register of fields in which the results of crop inspection are recorded.
Khatauní	...	...	...	A holding for the purposes of cultivation.
Khewat	...	...	...	A holding of ownership.
Kíkar	...	...	...	A kind of tree ( <i>Acacia arabica</i> ).
Koñon (Pilehí)	...	...	...	A shrub ( <i>Tamarix indica</i> ).
Lambardár	...	...	...	A village headman.
Lambardárá	...	...	...	The post of lambardar (or lambardar's).
Máhl	...	...	...	Band (rope) to which earthen vessels are tied to fetch water from a well.
Wañd	...	...	...	Lands affected by the river and under di-alluvian rules.
Manjki	...	...	...	Of Manj Rajputs. Name of a tract in this and Nakodar Tahsils.
Massar	...	...	...	A crop, lentils ( <i>Ervum lens</i> ).
Maund	...	...	...	40 seers (English weight).
Mílán rakká	...	...	...	The statement of area.
Missá bhúsa	...	...	...	The straw of gram and pulses.

Moth ...	...	...	... A pulse ( <i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> ).
Muáfi ...	...	...	... A small revenue assignment.
Múng ...	...	...	... A crop, pulse ( <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ).
Náib Tahsildár ...	...	...	... Assistant Revenue Officer in charge of a circle in a tahsil.
Nála ...	...	...	... A branch of the river.
Niái, ...	...	...	... Highly cultivated, richly manured land near a village or hamlet.
Pachhí ...	...	...	... The remains of cane after it has been crushed : used in making ropes for wells used by wooden Persian wheels.
Pakká ...	...	...	... Made of masonry.
Pakká pándú or pándú ...	...	...	... The firm clay stratum in which the cylinder of a well is embedded.
Pardá ...	...	...	... A custom by which Rajput women do not appear in public.
Pattan ...	...	...	... Sand or a weak stratum in which a well cylinder is embedded.
Pattidari ...	...	...	... A form of village tenure in which some or all the land is divided, and shares, ancestral or customary, are the measure of each proprietor's rights.
Patwari ...	...	...	... A village accountant.
Pherá ...	...	...	... A customary visit by a menial.
Piázi ...	...	...	... Wild luke ( <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> ).
Rabí ...	...	...	... The spring harvest.
Retar ...	...	...	... Sandy land or sand.
Retlí ...	...	...	... Ditto.
Rohí ...	...	...	... Clay or loamy clay lands.
Sailáb ...	...	...	... Land usually flooded in the rains by the Sutlej, etc.
Sarshaf (sarson) ...	...	...	... <i>Brassica Campestris</i> , sarson, rape.
Senjí ...	...	...	... A fodder crop ( <i>Melilot parviflora</i> ).
Shisham ...	...	...	... A kind of tree ( <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> ).
Sufaidposh ...	...	...	... An assistant zaildar.
Sufaidposhi ...	...	...	... The post of sufaidposh (or sufaidposh's).
Tahsil ...	...	...	... A revenue sub-division of a district.
Tahsildár ...	...	...	... A revenue officer in charge of the tahsil.
Tarámirá ...	...	...	... An oilseed.
Til ...	...	...	... An oilseed ( <i>Sesamum indicum</i> ).
Toriá ...	...	...	... An oilseed ( <i>Brassica campestris</i> Sub. <i>sp</i> <i>Napus</i> , rape).
Uráwá ...	...	...	... A winnower.
Zabtí ...	...	...	... Cash rent fixed for a particular crop.
Zaildár ...	...	...	... A zail is a group of villages for administrative purposes. A zaildar is the head of the zail.
Zaildári ...	...	...	... The post of zaildar (or zaildar's).
Zamindár ...	...	...	... A landowner.
Zamindári ...	...	...	... A form of village tenure in which all the land is owned by one person, or in shares by several persons, who, as regards proprietorship, hold the land undivided and in common.



# MAP OF THE PHILLOUR TAHSIL

Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch



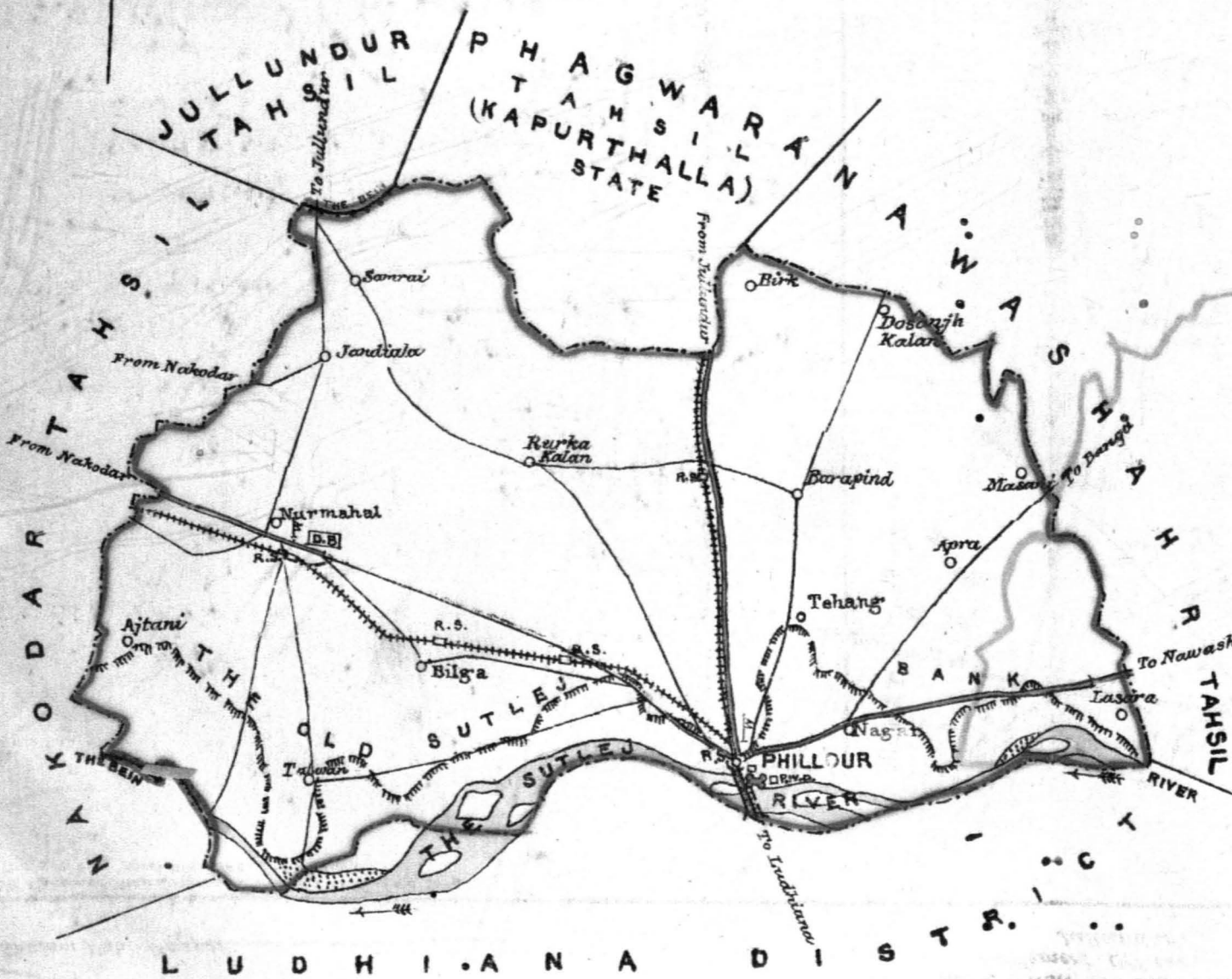
## REFERENCES

TAHSIL BOUNDARY	
VILLAGE SITE	
METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RAILWAY LINE	
RIVER	
NALA BEIN	
PHILLOUR FORT	
RAILWAY & ROAD BRIDGES	
OLD BANK OF THE SUTLEJ (DHAIA)	

POLICE STATION (PHILLOUR) —

REST HOUSE, DIST. BOARD —

REST HOUSE, P.W. DEPT. —



Ghulam Nabi Mapper

MOTU SINGH, RAI BAHADUR  
Settlement Officer,  
Jullundur.

# INDEX OF THE STATEMENTS.

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**STATEMENTS.**

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**CORRIGENDA RELATING TO THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE  
PHILLAUR TAHSIL OF THE JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.**

**STATEMENTS.**

No. of the Statement.	Page.	Column.	Wrong entries.	Correct entries.
3	3	Remarks No. 15 ... ..	Buckets & Wheels 2 against brackish.	Buckets 2 against brackish.
6	6	Column 13 against total ... ..	6,96	6,916
8	8	Column No. 6 against 1886-87 ... ..	77,69	77,689
16	16	Column No. 10 against paid by tenants to owners.	55,82	55,826
19	19	Column 28 against Barani II, line 5th ...	352,08	352,208
20	20	Column No. 4 against in Dhak Nawanshehr mung.	220	200
20	22	Column No. 4 against last Settlement Sailab E (wheat).	55	515
20	23	Column No. 5 against Bet Nakodar under Barani I (wheat and gram).	60	360



## STATEMENT NO. I—RAINFALL (IN INCHES).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
YEAR.	Rain gauge station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total of 4 months.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total of eight months.	Total of year.
1884-85	...	3.8	10.4	5.2	3.3	22.7	...	...	...	3.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.8	6.5	29.2
1885-86	...	3.5	2.3	5.5	0.4	11.7	...	...	2.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	...	...	5.9	17.6
1886-87	...	0.5	14.8	4.5	0.4	20.2	2.4	...	0.2	0.6	...	...	...	...	3.2	23.4
1887-88	...	0.9	4.3	7.0	3.3	15.5	...	...	...	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	0.4	15.9
1888-89	...	0.9	11.0	4.1	5.9	21.9	...	0.3	...	1.9	2.3	...	...	0.2	4.7	26.6
1889-90	...	0.7	11.7	5.0	3.5	20.9	...	...	...	0.14	0.20	1.84	1.54	...	3.72	24.62
1890-91	...	2.54	7.56	7.22	.92	18.24	0.80	...	1.22	4.67	0.94	2.01	0.42	...	10.06	28.30
1891-92	...	0.04	2.07	1.65	4.09	7.85	2.25	...	...	0.76	0.54	0.16	...	0.48	4.19	12.04
1892-93	...	1.03	8.16	12.72	8.90	30.81	...	...	1.02	3.04	3.64	0.64	0.37	1.19	9.90	40.71
1893-94	...	4.37	9.65	3.55	13.03	30.60	...	...	...	2.43	0.72	0.68	0.09	...	3.92	34.52
1894-95	...	9.87	9.97	7.03	1.83	28.70	...	0.14	4.97	3.26	1.65	0.22	0.95	0.34	11.53	40.23
1895-96	...	7.60	1.32	3.12	...	12.04	...	...	...	1.06	1.38	...	0.14	0.56	3.14	15.18
1896-97	...	2.06	4.62	10.82	0.21	17.71	0.25	...	1.23	0.83	1.50	0.09	2.87	0.07	6.84	24.55
1897-98	...	1.22	6.53	3.30	3.91	14.96	0.40	...	0.02	0.37	4.45	...	...	0.04	5.28	20.24
1898-99	...	2.74	10.44	1.51	5.15	19.84	...	...	1.64	...	0.20	0.03	0.74	0.27	2.88	22.72
1899-1900	...	2.52	5.45	2.12	1.07	11.16	0.22	...	...	1.55	0.15	0.15	1.38	0.03	3.48	14.64
1900-01	...	0.24	11.0	24.36	10.23	45.83	...	...	0.99	2.81	1.98	0.83	0.12	1.44	8.17	54.0
1901-02	...	0.45	7.78	9.52	0.18	17.93	...	...	0.26	...	0.15	0.32	1.60	1.79	4.12	22.05
1902-03	...	1.18	4.93	1.55	3.64	11.30	0.13	...	...	2.11	...	2.23	0.02	0.48	4.97	16.27
1903-04	...	0.04	4.41	9.19	4.61	18.25	0.05	...	0.53	0.98	...	3.89	...	0.93	6.23	24.63
1904-05	...	0.98	0.23	7.14	8.27	16.62	0.80	0.40	1.54	2.10	1.97	1.36	...	...	8.17	24.79
1905-06	...	0.57	2.89	1.24	2.58	7.28	0.20	...	0.30	0.19	3.40	2.64	0.17	0.17	7.07	14.35
1906-07	...	1.37	5.24	5.21	6.63	18.45	...	...	1.95	1.03	5.13	3.33	2.96	...	14.40	32.85
1907-08	...	1.06	4.08	15.00	...	20.14	...	...	...	2.93	0.39	...	1.41	0.58	5.31	25.45
1908-09	...	0.56	7.67	20.61	0.25	29.09	...	0.13	...	1.31	0.49	...	1.66	...	3.59	32.68
1909-10	...	2.12	17.70	6.35	7.26	33.43	0.28	...	2.17	0.96	...	...	...	...	3.41	36.84
1910-11	...	0.28	7.15	10.17	4.58	28.18	0.45	...	0.49	5.82	0.24	3.14	0.16	...	10.30	38.43
1911-12	...	5.09	.94	2.47	0.74	9.24	0.60	1.57	...	1.58	...	0.28	0.67	0.48	5.10	14.42
1912-13	...	0.14	12.70	7.39	2.03	22.26	...	0.29	0.14	...	2.09	2.22	...	2.63	7.37	29.63
1913-14	...	3.24	3.48	4.22	...	10.94	0.50	0.38	1.14	...	0.72	0.15	1.84	0.80	5.53	16.47
1914-15	...	2.0	11.95	2.18	14.11	29.24	2.75	0.08	0.35	2.17	3.39	1.32	...	...	10.06	39.30
Total 31 years ...	...	69.61	222.42	209.94	121.02	622.99	12.08	3.29	22.36	49.70	38.32	29.33	20.31	14.28	189.67	812.66
Average ...	...	2.24	7.18	6.77	3.90	20.09	.39	.11	.72	1.60	1.24	.95	.65	.46	6.12	26.21
Total 30 years excluding 1884-85.	...	65.81	212.02	204.74	117.72	600.29	12.08	3.29	22.36	46.70	37.92	29.23	19.11	12.48	183.17	783.46
Average ...	...	2.19	7.07	6.82	3.93	20.01	.40	.11	.75	1.56	1.26	.97	.64	.42	6.11	26.12

# STATEMENT No. II—AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Name of circle.	Details.	CULTIVATED.										Government land on leases.	UNCULTIVATED.				Grand Total.	Harvested area of both crops.
		IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.												
		Chahi.	Chahi ari.	Abi.	Total.	Sailab.	Barani.			Total unirrigated.	Total cultivated.							
							1st.	2nd.	3rd.									
PHULOW TANSIL.	Last settlement	53,913	124	161	59,198 40	9,756	95	57,720	22,924	80,495 60	149,693	64	1,013	15,300	20,290	36,603	186,360	164,028
	Now	66,604	1,372	71	68,047 45	7,890	313	56,568	19,649	84,410 55	152,457	62	439	13,541	20,098	31,078	186,597	169,731
	Increase + or decrease — as compared with last settlement.	+ 7,691	+ 1,248	— 90	+ 8,849	— 1,876	+ 218	— 1,162	— 3,275	— 6,085	+ 2,764	— 2	— 574	— 1,759	— 192	— 2,525	+ 297	+ 5,703
	Percentage	+ 13	+ 1,008	— 56	+ 15	— 19	+ 229	— 2	— 14	— 6	+ 2	— 3	— 57	— 11	— 1	— 7	...	+ 4



# STATEMENT No. III.—WELLS AND IRRIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
	NUMBER OF WELLS.				Number of wheels or buckets.	USUAL DEPTH.		Recorded chahi area per wheel or bucket.	AVERAGE IRRIGATED AREA PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.			DHENKLIS OR JHALLARS.		REMARKS.					
Details.	In use.	Others.		Total.		To water.	Of water.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Number.	Recorded area irrigated.						
		Usable.	Unusable.																
						Feet.	Feet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			One wheel.	Two wheels.	One bucket.	Two buckets.		
Last settlement	...	4,108	55	427	4,585	Wheels	427	26	12	12	6	8	14	2	7	305	61	3036	701
						Buckets	4,138											Buckets	3030
Sweet	...	5,458	252	266	5,976	Wheels	1,073	31	10	11	5	8	13	28	3	903	85	3,868	602
						Buckets	5,072											Buckets	3,758
Brackish	...	2	...	...	2	Buckets	2	44	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Buckets	2
Total	...	5,460	252	266	5,978	Wheels	1073	37	10	11	5	8	13	28	3				
						Buckets	5,074												

III

STATEMENT No. IV.--CATTLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of assessment circle.	Years.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Carts.	Boats.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Phillour	Last Settlement	43,076	23,197	Included in column 3	8,528	30,703	8,478	13,408	998	109	2,398	168	4,628	31	18,404	
	1899	43,417	23,520	9,483	9,860	23,737	8,478	21,259	1,185	109	3,054	163	5,832	16	19,642	
		+9,824	+623		+1,332	-6,966	...	+7,851	+187	...	+656	-5	+1,204	-15	+1,238	
	1904	40,358	15,674	7,566	12,170	23,781	7,026	25,930	1,402	173	2,953	154	5,841	12	18,133	
		+4,848	-7,523		+3,642	-6,922	-1,452	+12,522	+404	+64	+555	-14	+1,213	-19	-271	
	1909	37,071	17,411	7,602	14,605	26,003	4,850	15,874	1,816	101	3,305	142	6,073	10	16,452	
		+1,597	-5,786		+6,077	-4,700	-3,623	+2,466	+818	-8	+907	-26	+1,450	-21	-1,952	
	1914	40,486	17,018	5,452	16,920	26,600	5,840	18,125	1,881	64	3,994	228	6,644	5	17,325	
		+2,862	-6,179		+8,392	-4,103	-2,638	+4,717	+833	-45	+1,596	+60	+2,016	-26	-1,079	

STATEMENT No. IV A --ABSTRACT OF POPULATION.

1	2	3
Years.	Total.	REMARKS.
Last Settlement	1,88,658	
1891	1,89,578	
	+12%	
1901	1,92,860	
	+14%	
1911	1,63,248	
	-3%	



STATEMENT No. V.—OWNERSHIP.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Name of Circle.	Details.	Jat Hindu.	Jat Muhammadan.	Rajput Hindu.	Rajput Mussalman.	Arain.	Pathan.	Gujar.	Dogar.	Sayed.	Saini.	Shaikh Korahi.	Awan.	Kamboh.	Khattri.	Brahman.	Others.	Shamlat.	Abadi.	Government.	Total.
PHULOW TALUK.	Number of Hissadars ...	21,516	45	79	1,553	6,690	164	1,226	633	219	383	129	86	274	432	501	6,566	...	...	...	40,703
	Number of Khewats ...	23,621	26	109	2,314	6,081	257	1,450	528	280	453	194	93	235	409	431	3,517	317	120	84	40,524
	Area ...	95,153	329	783	15,965	19,704	1,344	6,485	4,264	2,013	2,471	1,103	633	1,432	2,371	2,228	11,427	15,116	1,607	2,161	186,597
	Cultivated area ...	89,901	211	736	13,130	15,946	1,239	5,039	2,829	1,594	1,156	930	626	1,292	2,129	1,993	9,562	4,144	...	62	152,519
	Land revenue, Rs. ...	2,13,581	308	1,864	25,572	48,284	3,231	7,812	4,994	1,873	3,063	1,551	1,284	2,492	3,743	4,240	21,638	4,149	...	...	3,49,747

N.B.—To make entries in column 22 (in case of cultivated) agree with column 12 of statement No. 2, we shall have to deduct entries in column 21 from the former.

ABSTRACT.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Circle.	Number of mortgagees.	Number of khatauni holdings.	Average area of each owner.	Average for each khewat.	Average for each khatauni.
Whole Tahsil ...	10,233	94,982	4	4	2

STATEMENT No. VI--JINSWAR KHARIF (1909, 1910, 1912 AND 1913.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Name of Circle.	Details.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Sugarcane.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Chillies.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Indigo.	Fruits and vegetables.	Fodder.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Total crops failed.	Total crops sown.	Deduct area which has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance correct area sown.	Percentage of total cropped area on cultivated area.	Percentage of failed area on sown area.	Percentage of principle crops on total area harvested in both harvests.	REMARKS.		
PHULOUR TANDU.	Chahi	...	4	1496	118	...	7,783	29	...	54	8	419	6,363	49	...	46	687	15	30,481	509	20,990	20	30,970	...	...	...	Rice ...	
	Abi	...	4	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	Maize ... 8-9	
	Sailab	...	63	460	31	...	104	...	...	384	...	1	49	21	...	5	721	11	1,803	863	2,663	2	2,661	...	...	...	Sugarcane... 4-7	
	Barani.	I	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	112	1	118	1	119	...	119	...	...	...	Moth ... 1-6
		II	...	4	634	265	5	7	1,222	158	2,510	136	3	467	851	10	36	25,555	507	32,370	1,477	33,847	1	33,846	...	...	...	Mash ... 1-9
		III	...	...	45	9	1	4	1,494	38	223	10	1	36	206	2	16	5,371	164	7,620	699	8,319	...	8,319	...	...	...	Cotton ... 4-1
	Total	...	75	16,115	425	6	7,900	2,745	196	3,122	154	425	6,916	1,130	12	103	32,452	698	72,474	3,540	76,023	23	76,000	47	5	42-7	Hemp ... 7	
	Percentage	...	...	22	1	...	11	3	...	4	...	1	10	2	...	...	45	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fodder ... 19-1	
																								Demand — Incidence per acre harvested.— Rs. 212,785 ... 2-15-0				



STATEMENT No. VII—JINSWAR RABI 1910, 1911, 1913 AND 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Name of Circle.	Details.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Wheat and Gram.	Barley and Gram.	Sarshaf.	Tara-mira and Toria.	Linseed.	Massar and Matar.	Melons.	Fodder.	Tobacco.	Poppy.	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Total crops matured.	Total crops failed.	Total crops sown.	Deduct area which has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance correct area sown.	Per centage of total cropped area on cultivated area.	Percentage of failed area on sown area.	Percentage of principal crops on total area of both harvests.	REMARKS.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Phillour Tahsil.	Chahi	27,533	519	160	...	3,214	45	154	5	42	5	514	14,085	366	74	279	89	47,084	889	47,973	846	47,127	...	...	...	(1) Wheat ... 20.5	
	Abi	21	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	35	1	36	...	36	...	...	...	(2) Barley ... 5	
	Sailab	2,947	145	18	...	92	...	1	...	8	410	87	585	2	40	6	2	4,343	667	5,010	34	4,976	...	...	...	(3) Gram ... 3.8	
	Barani	I	33	6	16	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	121	7	128	...	128	...	...	...	(4) Wheat and Gram ... 22.8
		II	3,061	209	4,634	163	20,594	175	62	38	11	35	14	29	2	1	17	22	35,067	3,795	38,862	6	38,856	...	...	...	(5) Massar and Matar ... 1.1
		III	1,250	28	1,609	...	7,654	10	11	15	...	6	12	7	...	...	4	1	10,697	1,808	12,415	1	12,414	...	...	...	(6) Fodder ... 8.6
	Total	34,848	907	6,437	163	37,621	230	228	68	61	456	627	14,714	370	115	308	114	97,257	7,167	104,424	887	103,537	64	7	57.3	Demand for harvest... 136,962	
																											Rs. A. P.
																											Incidence per acre matured... 1 6 6
																											Demand for the year. 348,747
																										Rs. A. P.	
	Percentage	36	1	7	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Incidence per acre matured of both harvests. 2 0 11	

# STATEMENT No. VIII—SHOWING CHARACTER OF HARVESTS, SINCE SETTLEMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	KHARIF.						RABI.						TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS.		
	Sown.		Matured.			Percentage of failure.	Sown.		Matured.			Percentage of failure.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
85-86	31,631	43,946	31,642	43,591	75,233	53	40,633	55,233	40,608	54,789	95,397	49	171,496	170,630	51
86-87	31,950	45,314	31,882	45,807	77,689	73	40,798	73,776	40,302	62,832	103,224	9 90	192,838	180,913	6 16
87-88	31,432	44,726	31,345	43,279	74,624	2 08	44,552	55,682	44,040	53,626	97,666	2 56	176,442	172,290	2 35
88-89	32,445	47,794	32,214	46,742	78,956	1 6	46,085	57,133	45,808	55,033	100,841	2 30	183,457	179,797	1 99
89-90	32,960	44,269	32,511	41,811	74,322	3 76	53,465	26,759	50,274	19,797	70,071	12 65	157,453	144,393	8 29
Total	160,518	227,049	159,594	221,230	380,824	1 74	225,538	263,583	221,122	246,077	467,199	5 45	881,688	848,023	3 82
Average	32,104	45,410	31,919	44,243	76,165	1 74	45,108	53,716	44,224	49,216	93,440	5 45	176,338	169,605	3 32
90-91	34,557	47,276	28,428	38,397	66,735	18 45	48,526	53,490	48,310	50,191	98,501	3 43	183,839	165,236	10 12
91-92	31,092	37,625	29,699	34,798	64,497	6 15	48,915	64,112	47,943	57,095	105,638	6 54	181,754	170,135	6 39
92-93	23,681	56,551	23,018	54,610	77,658	3 21	43,726	63,212	43,578	60,879	104,457	1 39	186,170	182,115	2 18
93-94	33,839	43,289	33,554	40,560	74,114	3 91	42,168	71,417	42,082	69,699	111,781	1 59	190,713	185,895	2 53
94-95	32,239	42,640	31,824	40,521	72,345	3 38	33,544	68,702	39,360	66,382	105,742	2 31	183,125	178,087	2 76
Total	155,408	227,391	146,553	208,793	351,349	7 17	222,879	319,923	211,273	304,846	526,119	3 07	925,601	881,468	4 77
Average	31,082	45,478	29,311	41,759	71,070	7 17	44,576	63,984	44,255	60,969	115,224	3 07	185,120	176,294	4 77



1896-97 ...	...	...	...	86,251	42,380	34,965	37,138	72,103	8-30	56,804	36,454	55,050	24,347	79,397	14 86	171,859	151,500	11-86
1897-98 ...	...	...	...	87,452	43,225	36,873	40,679	77,552	8-37	53,426	55,599	52,164	43,038	95,197	12 68	189,702	172,749	8-94
1898-99 ...	...	...	...	35,445	44,838	34,985	42,648	77,533	3-43	53,943	52,060	52,097	41,125	93,222	12-06	186,316	170,755	8-35
1899-1900	...	...	...	34,215	45,294	32,549	19,279	51,828	34-82	56,838	11,100	54,472	7,188	61,660	9-24	147,447	113,488	23-03
Total	...	...	...	179,248	215,192	174,719	176,483	351,202	10-96	276,870	182,389	237,012	136,674	403,686	12-10	853,699	754,898	11-57
Average	...	...	...	35,850	43,038	34,944	35,297	70,241	10-96	55,374	36,478	53,403	27,334	80,737	12-10	170,740	150,978	11-57
1900-01 ...	...	...	...	19,415	58,903	18,685	49,591	63,276	12-82	46,035	72,209	45,874	70,188	116,057	1-85	196,562	184,333	6-22
1901-02 ...	...	...	...	34,982	43,473	34,024	37,794	71,815	8-49	56,710	31,620	52,061	20,875	72,936	17-43	166,735	144,754	13-18
1902-03 ...	...	...	...	34,607	43,046	34,205	40,001	74,206	4-44	51,026	57,347	50,109	49,291	99,400	8-28	186,026	173,606	6-68
1903-04 ...	...	...	...	30,501	44,030	30,226	42,579	72,805	2-32	51,234	55,677	50,848	52,868	103,711	2-99	181,442	176,516	2-71
1904-05 ...	...	...	...	31,295	40,422	30,956	37,768	68,744	4-15	27,854	84,159	57,575	81,215	108,790	2-88	183,730	177,534	3-37
Total	...	...	...	150,750	229,874	148,096	207,753	355,849	6-96	232,859	301,012	226,467	274,427	500,894	6-18	914,495	856,743	6-31
Average	...	...	...	30,150	45,975	29,619	41,551	71,170	6-96	46,572	60,202	45,293	54,885	100,178	6-18	182,899	171,348	6-31
1905-06 ...	...	...	...	29,914	41,907	28,742	26,947	55,689	22-46	56,945	46,207	56,120	35,186	91,306	11-43	174,973	146,995	15-99
1906-07 ...	...	...	...	28,453	42,506	28,220	38,872	67,092	5-45	33,638	82,103	33,436	79,616	113,102	2-28	186,707	180,194	3-49
1907-08 ...	...	...	...	31,049	41,930	29,854	36,590	66,444	8-95	52,612	18,576	47,123	10,593	57,816	18-80	144,167	124,260	13-81
1908-09 ...	...	...	...	30,723	44,781	29,530	41,286	70,816	6-21	48,193	51,513	45,274	39,019	84,293	15-56	175,215	155,109	11-47
1909-10 ...	...	...	...	30,213	47,188	29,676	44,231	73,907	4-45	46,707	59,317	45,810	53,202	99,012	6-61	183,375	172,919	5-70
Total	...	...	...	150,355	2,18,261	146,022	197,926	333,943	9-41	238,100	257,721	227,813	217,716	445,549	10-41	864,437	779,477	9-83
Average	...	...	...	30,071	43,652	29,204	37,585	66,789	9-41	47,620	51,544	45,563	43,543	89,106	10-41	172,887	155,895	9-83
1910-11 ...	...	...	...	28,865	46,186	28,472	43,819	72,291	3-68	42,523	63,332	42,207	59,407	101,614	4	180,906	173,905	3-87
1911-12 ...	...	...	...	33,783	25,093	32,512	13,046	45,558	22-62	49,739	79,945	46,039	47,000	93,089	28-22	188,560	138,647	26-47
1912-13 ...	...	...	...	31,254	46,195	30,754	43,251	74,005	4-45	49,880	49,806	48,583	42,836	91,424	8-29	177,135	165,429	6-61
1913-14 ...	...	...	...	33,420	38,734	32,905	36,920	69,825	3-23	51,785	51,338	50,729	43,455	94,184	8-67	175,277	164,009	6-43
1914-15 ...	...	...	...	29,827	44,673	29,320	42,972	72,292	2-96	49,250	65,447	49,135	62,062	111,197	3-05	189,197	183,489	3-02
Total	...	...	...	157,149	200,881	153,963	180,008	333,971	6-72	243,177	309,868	236,748	254,760	491,508	11-13	911,075	825,179	9-39
Average	...	...	...	31,430	40,176	30,792	36,002	66,734	6-72	48,635	61,974	47,350	50,952	93,302	11-13	182,215	165,096	9-39
Total 30 years	...	...	...	953,428	1,318,648	928,947	1,182,196	2,111,143	7-08	1,439,423	1,639,496	1,400,435	1,434,500	2,834,935	7-92	5,350,995	4,946,078	7-57
Average	...	...	...	31,781	43,955	30,965	39,406	70,371	7-08	47,981	54,649	46,681	47,817	94,498	7-92	178,366	164,869	7-57

# STATEMENT No. IX.—TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Name of Circle.	Details.	SALES SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.							MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION AT LAST SETTLEMENT.							MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION NOW.							
		Total area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage of the cultivated area of the tahsil.	Land revenue.	Price.	Average price of the cultivated area per acre.	Multiple of land revenue.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage of the cultivated area of the tahsil.	Land revenue.	Consideration money.	Average money per acre of cultivated area.	Multiple of land revenue.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage of the cultivated area of the tahsil.	Land revenue.	Consideration money.	Average money per acre of cultivated area.	Multiple of land revenue.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PHILOUR TAHSIL.	To resident agriculturists	By owners ...	11,664	10,845	7	25,471	33,84,426	312	133	4,164	4,066	3	10,260	2,65,706	65	26	7,157	6,765	4	16,517	17,58,280	260	106
		By occupancy tenants.	203	202	...	490	33,931	168	69	95	95	...	326	5,000	53	15	331	327	...	822	54,328	166	66
	To non-resident agriculturists.	By owners ...	3,732	3,321	2	6,021	7,57,796	228	126	1,201	1,183	1	2,263	53,131	45	23	3,298	3,184	2	6,354	7,31,629	230	115
		By occupancy tenants.	86	86	...	158	15,206	177	96	31	31	...	74	2,610	84	35	177	173	...	396	30,651	177	77
	To money lenders.	By owners ...	4,045	3,510	2	6,795	5,31,951	152	78	8,102	7,861	5	17,214	4,92,486	63	29	3,312	2,703	2	5,696	3,40,391	126	60
		By occupancy tenants.	67	67	...	164	18,153	271	111	503	497	...	1,072	27,272	55	25	163	152	...	339	15,836	104	47
	To others	By owners ...	1,205	1,090	1	2,421	2,72,037	250	112	2,077	2,013	1	5,062	1,03,662	51	20	833	805	1	1,835	1,34,762	167	73
		By occupancy tenants.	26	23	...	57	5,938	228	104	47	47	...	104	2,412	51	23	112	111	...	277	15,578	140	56
	Total	By owners ...	20,646	18,766	12	40,708	49,46,210	264	122	15,544	15,123	10	34,799	9,14,985	61	26	14,650	13,460	9	30,402	29,65,062	220	97
		By occupancy tenants.	382	381	...	839	73,228	192	84	676	670	...	1,576	37,294	56	24	783	763	...	1,834	1,16,393	153	63



# STATEMENT No. X. - PERIODICAL TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES AND REDEMPTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cycle of years.	SALES.						MORTGAGES.						REDEMPTIONS.						REMARKS.
	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Sale money.	Average price per acre of Cultivation.	Multiple of land revenue.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Mortgage money.	Average money per acre of Cultivation.	Multiple of land revenue.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Redemption money.	Average money per acre of Cultivation.	Multiple of land revenue.	
1885-86 to 1889-90	1,153	966	2,271	1,00,718	104	44	2,270	2,219	5,231	1,42,966	64	27	1,733	1,694	4,219	80,133	47	19	
1890-91 to 1894-95	1,017	945	3,354	1,45,345	154	43	2,602	2,545	5,885	2,20,613	87	33	1,615	1,585	3,793	95,982	60	25	
1895-96 to 1899-1900	947	869	1,860	3,43,943	399	187	2,557	1,945	5,738	2,87,021	148	50	2,227	2,123	5,282	1,72,506	81	32	
1900-01 to 1904-05	676	615	1,316	1,30,711	213	99	1,681	1,560	3,697	2,13,370	137	58	2,886	1,804	3,874	1,45,270	81	37	
1905-06 to 1909-10	855	763	1,632	2,11,775	278	130	1,632	1,565	3,801	2,73,611	175	72	2,717	2,435	5,103	2,83,141	116	43	
1910-11 to 1914-15	727	613	1,252	2,67,668	437	214	1,537	1,469	3,822	4,12,093	281	108	2,592	2,438	5,627	3,38,010	139	60	

STATEMENT NO. XI—SALES AND MORTGAGES FOR 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.						SALES.					MORTGAGES.				
						Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Sale-money.	Average per acre cultivated.	Multiple of land revenue.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Consideration money.	Average money per acre.	Multiple of Land revenue.
1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	607	1,246	2,40,370	...	...	1,642	3,798	3,97,121	...	...
1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	798	1,502	2,76,594	...	...	1,852	3,171	3,67,355	...	...
1912-13	...	...	...	...	...	760	1,679	3,21,173	...	...	1,573	3,693	4,62,515	...	...
1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	503	1,034	2,26,432	...	...	1,593	3,721	4,90,246	...	...
1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	396	801	2,73,770	...	...	1,185	4,732	3,43,227	...	...
Total						3,064	6,262	13,38,339	...	...	7,345	19,110	20,60,464	...	...
Average						613	1,252	2,67,663	437	214	1,469	3,822	4,12,093	281	108

STATEMENT NO. XII.—LANDS ACQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY PURPOSES.

1						2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.						Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Compensation money.	Average per acre cultivated.	Multiple of revenue.	REMARKS.
1909	...	...	...	...	...	159.40	176	28,722	...	...	
1910	...	...	...	...	...	2.37	1	252	...	...	
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1912	...	...	...	...	...	301.86	649	64,902	...	...	
Total						463.63	826	93,876	...	...	
Average						154.54	275	31,292	202	114	



## STATEMENT No. XIII--JAMA WASIL BAQI.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Years.	TOTAL JAMA.			KHALSA REVENUE COLLECTED			Remitted.	Suspended.	REMARKS.
	Total.	Khalisa.	Jagir and moafi.	For the current year.	Of the previous arrears.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	3,49,685	3,29,677	20,00	3,29,485	...	3,29,485	...	...	
1886-87	3,49,283	3,29,355	19,928	3,29,146	192	3,29,338	...	...	
1887-88	3,49,224	3,29,684	19,540	3,29,684	209	3,29,893	...	...	
1888-89	3,49,874	3,30,025	19,849	3,30,025	...	3,30,025	...	...	
1889-90	3,50,047	3,30,155	19,892	3,30,155	...	3,30,155	...	...	
1890-91	3,49,629	3,29,825	19,804	3,29,825	...	3,29,825	...	...	
1891-92	3,50,393	3,30,541	19,852	3,30,541	...	3,30,541	...	...	
1892-93	3,49,294	3,29,521	19,773	3,29,521	...	3,29,521	...	...	
1893-94	3,43,491	3,28,831	19,663	3,28,831	...	3,28,831	...	...	
1894-95	3,48,352	3,28,475	19,877	3,28,475	...	3,28,475	...	...	
1895-96	3,43,251	3,28,780	19,481	3,28,780	...	3,28,780	...	...	
1896-97	3,48,671	3,29,372	19,299	3,29,372	...	3,29,372	...	...	
1897-98	3,49,093	3,29,623	19,470	3,29,623	...	3,29,623	...	...	
1898-99	3,48,654	3,29,231	19,423	3,29,231	...	3,29,231	...	...	
1899-1900	3,47,881	3,30,441	19,440	3,30,441	...	3,30,441	...	...	
1900-01	3,50,506	3,31,057	19,449	3,31,057	...	3,31,057	...	...	
1901-02	3,51,298	3,31,946	19,352	3,31,946	...	3,31,946	...	...	
1902-03	3,51,379	3,32,425	19,954	3,32,425	...	3,32,425	...	...	
1903-04	3,51,408	3,32,696	18,912	3,32,696	...	3,32,696	...	...	
1904-05	3,51,361	3,32,514	18,847	3,32,514	...	3,32,514	...	...	
1905-06	3,51,186	3,32,709	18,777	3,32,709	...	3,32,709	...	...	
1906-07	3,51,563	3,32,774	18,789	3,32,774	...	3,32,774	...	...	
1907-08	3,51,745	3,32,956	18,789	3,17,047	...	3,17,047	...	...	
1908-09	3,51,684	3,32,943	18,741	3,27,705	15,909	3,43,314	...	...	
1909-10	3,51,052	3,32,345	18,707	3,32,091	5,238	3,37,329	...	...	
1910-11	3,50,146	3,31,652	13,494	3,31,529	254	3,31,783	123	...	
1911-12	3,49,652	3,31,252	18,400	3,25,329	...	3,25,629	2,436	3,187	
1912-13	3,48,862	3,30,486	18,376	3,30,180	3,187	3,33,367	165	141	
1913-14	3,49,021	3,30,736	18,288	3,30,736	141	3,30,877	...	...	
1914-15	3,49,747	3,31,447	18,300	3,31,447	...	3,31,447	...	...	

**STATEMENT No. XIV—CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY.**

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Name of circle.	DETAILS.	By owners.	BY TENANTS PAY- ING NO RENT.			BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.					BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.													Total.
			Free of rent.	Paying no rent.	Total.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind.	Paying by fixed produce.	Total.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	PAYING IN KIND.											
													Zabti.	Batai.								Total.	Total.	
														₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.	Less than 1/2	Fixed produce.				
Phillour Tahsil.	CULTIVATED.	Number of holdings ...	48,450	1,884	7,558	9,442	6,021	702	397	63	7,243	3,437	27,373	20	4	46	28,207	85	43	3	6	28,394	59,274	121,409
		Irrigated ...	39,851	179	258	437	2,563	198	62	29	2,852	1,779	11,385	10	1	31	11,807	72	11	2	9	11,933	24,907	68,047
		Unirrigated ...	45,499	519	1,014	1,533	3,624	359	180	...	4,163	1,933	17,185	12	1	52	20,977	7	38	...	10	21,085	33,215	84,410
		Total ...	35,350	698	1,272	1,970	6,187	557	242	29	7,015	3,512	21,570	22	2	83	32,784	79	49	2	19	33,018	58,122	152,457
		Average cultivated area per holding	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
	Percentage of the total cultivated area of the village.	56	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	5	2	14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	38	100	



STATEMENT No. XV.—CASH RENTS PAID BY TENANTS AT-WILL ON SINGLE CLASS OF SOIL EXCLUDING RENTS PAID AT REVENUE RATES WITH OR WITHOUT MALIKANA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Name of circle.	DETAILS.	CHAHI.			ABI.			SAILAB.			BARANI I.			BARANI II.			BARANI III.			TOTAL.		
		Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Phulour Tahsil.	Paid by tenants to owners	7,403	1,37,315	18 8 9	4	47	11 12 0	61	520	8 8 5	10	128	12 12 10	5,762	62,530	10 13 10	531	4,547	8 9 0	13,771	2,05,087	14 14 3
	Paid by tenants to mort- gagees.	491	8,719	17 12 1	...	...	...	10	80	8 0 0	...	2	...	3.1	3,03	10 1 5	35	231	6 9 7	837	12,070	14 6 9
	Paid by mortgagors to mortgagees.	349	6,651	19 0 11	...	...	...	2	23	11 8 0	...	2	...	147	1,310	8 14 7	13	147	11 4 11	511	8,133	15 14 8
	Total	...	8,243	1,52,685	18 8 4	4	47	11 12 0	73	623	8 8 7	10	132	13 3 2	6,210	66,878	10 12 4	579	4,925	8 8 1	15,119	2,25,290

**STATEMENT No. XVI.—CASH RENTS PAID BY TENANIS-AT-WILL EXCLUDING RENTS-AT-REVENUE RATES WITH OR WITHOUT MALIKNA ON HOLDINGS CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE CLASS OF SOIL.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Circle.	Details.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sallab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	Total.	Rent.	Average.
		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rupees.	Rs. A. P.
Phillour Tahsil.	Paid by tenants to owners ... ..	2,418	8	46	14	2,040	496	5,023	55,826	11 1 10
	Paid by tenants to mortgagees ... ..	200	1	1	...	140	37	380	4,246	11 2 9
	Paid by Mortgagees to mortgagees ... ..	516	...	10	2	432	118	1,048	56,158	53 9 4
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>3,129</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>1,16,230</b>	<b>18 0 3</b>



## STATEMENT No. XVII.—SHOWING NORMAL CASH RENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Soils.	SINGLE CLASSES.			MIXED CLASSES.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Chahi and Abi ...	5,840	1,25,912	21 9 0	1,390	24,675	17 13 2	7,230	1,50,587	20 13 3	
Chahi Arzi ...	61	1,275	15 11 10	33	427	12 15 0	114	1,702	14 14 11	
Barani I ...	7	90	12 13 9	10	106	10 9 6	17	196	11 8 6	
Barani II including sailab ...	5,620	61,371	10 14 9	1,189	10,691	8 15 9	6,809	72,062	10 9 4	
Barani III ...	566	5,188	9 2 8	225	1,698	7 8 9	791	6,886	8 11 3	
Total ...	12,114	1,93,836	16 0 0	2,847	37,597	13 3 4	14,961	2,31,483	15 7 6	

## STATEMENT No. XVIII.—HALF-ASSETS ESTIMATE BASED ON CASH RENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Soils.	Cultivated area excluding fallow.	Rent rate per acre.	Government share $\frac{1}{2}$ of rent rate.	Total demand, i.e., multiple of columns 2 and 4.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chahi and Abi ...	66,222	20 13 3	10 6 8	6,89,812	
Chahi Arzi ...	1,372	14 14 11	7 7 6	10,247	
Barani I ...	259	11 8 6	5 12 3	1,493	
Barani II including sailab ...	62,285	10 9 4	5 4 8	3,29,591	
Barani III ...	18,686	8 11 3	4 5 7	81,265	
Total ...	148,824	15 7 6	7 7 7	11,12,408	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Kharif.																
	Crops for which batai is taken.										Crops for which cash rents are taken.						
Details.	Rice.	Maize.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung and mash.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Total.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Indigo.	Fruits and vegetables.	Fodder and chari.	Total kharif.	
Communtation prices in annas per maund.	33	30	32	35	38	42	85	66	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. Matured area, in acres ...	8	14,975	120	...	29	54	8	7,785	6,364	29,343	420	49	...	46	708	30,566	
2. Assumed outturn, in seers per acre and cash value per acre.	600	800	240	...	220	260	160	880	240	...	Rs. 20	Rs. 12	...	Rs. 14	Rs. 8	...	
3. Total outturn, in maunds ...	120	299,500	720	...	160	351	32	171,270	38,184	510,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Deduct kamin dues (vide paragraph 64).	...	11,980	...	...	...	...	...	3,425	764	16,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Balance, in maunds ...	120	287,520	720	...	160	351	32	167,845	37,420	494,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Value of grain, in Rs. ...	247	5,39,100	1,440	...	380	921	170	6,02,361	2,15,165	14,40,784	8,400	588	...	644	5,664	14,65,069	
7. Value of straw (vide paragraph 63), Rs. ...	...	35,940	...	...	67	146	...	...	...	36,153	...	...	...	...	...	36,153	
8. Total, Rs. ...	247	5,75,040	1,440	...	447	1,067	170	6,02,361	2,15,165	14,85,937	8,400	588	...	644	5,664	15,01,333	
9. Government share at 50 per cent. for cash and 25 per cent. for grain, Rs. ...	62	1,43,760	360	...	112	267	42	1,73,090	63,791	3,71,484	4,200	204	...	322	2,532	3,79,132	
10. Rate per acre harvested, Rs. ...	7-12-0	9-9-7	2-0-0	...	3-13-10	4-15-1	5-4-0	22-3-9	8-7-3	12-10-6	10-0-0	6-0-0	...	7-0-0	4-0-0	12-6-5	
1. Matured area, in acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	113	118	
2. Assumed outturn, in seers per acre and cash value per acre.	...	400	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12	...	...	...	Rs. 6	...	
3. Total outturn, in maunds ...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Deduct kamin dues (vide paragraph 64).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Balance, in maunds ...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Value of grain, in Rs. ...	...	19	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	32	...	36	...	...	678	746	
7. Value of straw (vide paragraph 63), Rs. ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
8. Total, Rs. ...	...	20	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	35	...	36	...	...	678	749	
9. Government share at 50 per cent. for cash and 25 per cent. for grain, Rs. ...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	18	...	...	339	366	
10. Rate per acre harvested, Rs. ...	...	5-0-0	...	...	...	4-0-0	...	...	...	4-8-0	...	6-0-0	...	...	3-0-0	3-1-7	
1. Matured area, in acres ...	67	1,094	296	5	1,223	3,062	136	111	516	6,449	4	872	10	41	24,794	24,170	
2. Assumed outturn, in seers per acre and cash value per acre.	400	320	160	160	160	160	110	600	180	...	Rs. 20	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 14	Rs. 6	...	
3. Total outturn, in maunds ...	670	8,752	1,184	20	4,888	12,008	374	1,665	2,064	31,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Deduct kamin dues (vide paragraph 61).	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	33	41	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Balance, in maunds ...	670	8,402	1,184	20	4,888	12,008	374	1,632	2,023	31,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Value of grain, in Rs. ...	1,362	15,754	2,368	44	11,609	31,621	1,987	6,732	11,632	83,029	80	10,464	120	574	1,60,764	2,55,031	
7. Value of straw (vide paragraph 63), Rs. ...	...	1,050	...	...	2,037	5,003	...	...	...	8,090	...	...	...	...	...	8,090	
8. Total, Rs. ...	1,362	16,804	2,368	44	13,646	36,624	1,987	6,732	11,632	91,119	80	10,464	120	574	1,60,764	2,63,121	
9. Government share at 50 per cent. for cash and 25 per cent. for grain, Rs. ...	346	4,201	592	11	3,411	9,131	497	1,083	2,908	22,780	40	5,232	60	297	80,382	1,48,781	
10. Rate per acre harvested, Rs. ...	5-2-8	3-13-5	2-0-0	2-3-2	2-12-8	3-0-8	3-10-5	15-2-7	5-10-2	3-8-6	10-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	7-0-0	3-0-0	3-3-3	
1. Matured area, in acres ...	...	45	9	1	1,494	261	10	4	36	1,800	1	206	2	16	5,636	7,029	
2. Assumed outturn in seers per acre and cash value per acre.	...	280	150	150	150	150	90	360	80	...	Rs. 20	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 14	Rs. 6	...	
3. Total outturn, in maunds ...	...	315	34	4	5,602	979	23	36	72	7,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Deduct kamin dues (vide paragraph 64).	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Balance, in maunds ...	...	302	34	4	5,602	979	23	35	71	7,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Value of grain, in Rs. ...	...	566	68	9	13,305	2,570	122	144	408	17,162	20	2,472	24	224	33,210	55,143	
7. Value of straw (vide paragraph 63), Rs. ...	...	38	...	...	2,334	408	...	...	...	2,780	...	...	...	...	...	2,780	
8. Total, Rs. ...	...	604	68	9	15,639	2,978	122	144	408	19,972	20	2,472	24	224	33,210	55,923	
9. Government share at 50 per cent. for cash and 25 per cent. for grain, Rs. ...	...	151	17	2	3,010	744	31	36	102	4,993	10	1,236	12	112	16,605	22,968	
10. Rate per acre harvested, Rs. ...	...	3-6-8	1-14-3	2-0-0	2-9-10	2-13-7	3-1-7	9-0-0	2-13-4	2-10-11	10-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	7-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-2	
1. Matured area, in acres ...	75	16,115	425	6	2,745	3,318	154	7,900	6,916	37,664	425	1,130	12	108	33,150	72,474	
2. Total outturn, in maunds ...	790	308,677	1,938	24	10,650	13,343	429	172,071	40,330	519,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Deduct kamin dues (vide paragraph 64).	...	12,843	...	...	...	...	...	3,459	806	16,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Balance, in maunds ...	790	296,234	1,938	24	10,650	13,343	429	168,612	39,524	493,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Value of grain, in Rs. ...	1,629	5,55,439	3,876	53	25,294	35,025	2,279	6,99,237	2,27,205	15,50,037	8,500	13,560	144	1,442	2,00,316	17,73,999	
6. Value of straw (vide paragraph 63), Rs. ...	...	37,029	...	...	4,438	5,559	...	...	...	47,026	...	...	...	...	...	47,026	
7. Total, Rs. ...	1,629	5,92,468	3,876	53	29,732	40,584	2,279	6,99,237	2,27,205	15,97,063	8,500	13,560	144	1,442	2,00,316	18,21,025	
8. Government share at 50 per cent. for cash and 25 per cent. for grain, Rs. ...	408	1,48,117	969	13	7,433	10,146	570	1,74,809	56,801	3,99,266	4,250	6,780	72	721	1,00,168	5,11,347	
9. Rate per acre harvested, Rs. ...	5-5-11	9-3-0	2-4-6	2-8-0	2-1-2	3-5-7	3-11-3	22-2-1	8-3-5	10-9-8	10-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	7-0-0	3-0-4	7-0-2	



## —PRODUCE ESTIMATE.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rabi.																Total for both harvests.
Crops for which data is taken.										Crops for which cash rents are taken.						
Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley and gram.	Sarshal.	Tara-Mira.	Linseed.	Massar.	Total.	Melon.	Tobacco.	Poppy.	Fruits and vegetables.	Fodder and others.	Total rabi.	
38	26	30	32	28	67	50	70	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,554	519	160	3,219	45	154	5	42	5	31,703	514	366	74	280	14,183	47,119	77,625
560	560	560	560	560	260	280	260	400	...	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 20	Rs. 16	Rs. 8	...	...
365,756	7,266	2,240	45,046	630	1,001	33	273	50	442,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,338	...	112	2,253	...	...	...	...	...	21,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366,468	7,266	2,125	42,813	690	1,001	33	273	50	420,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,70,363	11,807	3,990	85,626	1,103	4,192	103	1,194	94	9,78,471	8,224	7,320	1,480	4,480	1,13,456	11,13,431	25,78,511
1,14,521	2,370	887	17,839	263	...	...	...	21	1,35,801	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,801	1,71,954
9,84,883	14,077	4,877	1,03,465	1,366	4,192	103	1,194	115	11,14,272	8,224	7,320	1,480	4,480	1,13,456	12,49,232	27,50,465
2,46,221	3,519	1,219	25,866	341	1,048	26	299	29	2,78,668	4,112	3,690	740	2,240	56,728	3,46,048	7,25,180
8-14-11	6-12-6	7-9-11	8-0-7	7-9-3	6-12-11	5-3-2	7-1-11	5-12-9	8-12-7	8-0-0	10-0-0	10-0-0	8-0-0	4-0-0	7-7-6	9-5-4
36	6	16	62	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	1	...	121	239
400	400	440	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 16	...	...	...
360	60	176	662	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	9	34	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	60	167	648	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
612	98	313	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	2,519	...	...	...	16	...	2,535	3,381
107	19	70	270	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	...	...	...	...	466	466
9-9	117	383	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	...	...	...	16	...	3,001	3,750
230	29	96	391	...	...	...	...	...	746	...	...	...	8	...	754	1,120
6-6-2	4-15-4	6-0-0	6-4-11	...	...	...	...	...	6-3-6	...	...	...	8-0-0	...	6-3-8	4-11-6
6,008	354	4,652	26,849	175	63	38	19	445	38,603	101	4	41	23	638	39,410	73,589
320	320	400	400	400	160	160	160	200	...	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 20	Rs. 16	Rs. 6	...	...
48,064	2,832	46,520	269,490	1,750	252	152	76	2,225	370,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,403	...	2,326	13,424	...	...	...	...	...	18,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,661	2,832	44,194	255,066	1,750	252	152	76	2,225	352,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,08,446	4,602	82,864	5,10,192	3,062	1,055	475	333	4,172	7,75,140	1,616	60	820	368	3,828	7,21,652	9,76,692
14,269	885	18,414	1,06,278	729	...	...	...	927	1,41,502	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,502	1,49,592
1,22,714	5,487	1,01,278	6,16,410	3,791	1,055	475	333	5,099	8,56,642	1,616	80	820	368	3,828	8,63,354	11,26,475
30,678	1,372	25,319	1,54,103	948	264	119	83	1,275	2,14,161	808	40	410	184	1,914	2,17,517	3,26,298
5-1-8	3-14-0	5-7-1	5-11-10	5-6-8	4-3-0	3-2-1	4-5-11	2-13-10	5-9-9	8-0-0	10-0-0	10-0-0	8-0-0	3-0-0	5-8-3	4-6-13
1,250	28	1,609	7,604	10	11	16	...	6	10,683	12	...	...	4	8	10,697	18,227
220	200	220	220	220	120	120	...	170	...	Rs. 16	...	...	Rs. 16	Rs. 6	...	...
6,275	140	6,550	42,097	55	33	45	...	26	58,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344	...	442	2,105	...	...	...	...	...	2,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,531	140	6,408	39,992	75	33	45	...	26	55,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,511	227	15,765	79,984	96	138	141	...	40	1,11,911	162	...	...	64	48	1,12,315	1,65,367
2,041	44	3,503	16,663	23	...	...	...	11	22,285	...	...	...	...	...	22,285	23,065
17,552	271	19,268	96,647	119	138	141	...	60	1,34,196	162	...	...	64	48	1,34,500	1,90,423
4,398	68	4,817	24,162	30	34	35	...	15	33,549	96	...	...	32	24	33,701	56,699
3-8-2	2-6-10	2-15-11	3-2-6	3-0-0	3-1-5	2-5-4	...	2-9-0	3-2-9	8-0-0	...	...	8-0-0	3-0-0	3-2-9	3-1-9
34,848	907	6,437	37,784	220	228	58	61	466	81,009	637	370	115	306	14,822	97,257	169,731
441,055	10,298	57,786	358,335	2,435	1,286	230	340	2,301	872,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,053	...	2,889	17,816	...	...	...	...	...	42,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
419,002	10,298	54,897	338,519	2,435	1,286	230	340	2,301	820,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,95,130	16,734	1,02,932	6,77,038	4,231	5,383	719	1,527	4,315	18,08,041	10,032	7,400	2,300	4,928	1,17,332	19,50,033	37,24,082
1,30,938	3,218	23,674	1,41,060	1,015	...	...	...	959	3,00,064	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,064	3,47,859
11,26,068	19,932	1,25,806	8,18,088	5,276	5,383	719	1,527	5,374	21,06,085	10,032	7,400	2,300	4,928	1,17,332	22,50,087	40,71,112
2,81,517	4,938	31,451	274,522	1,319	1,346	180	362	1,319	5,27,024	5,016	3,700	1,150	2,464	58,606	6,08,020	11,09,267
8-1-3	5-8-0	4-14-2	5-6-7	5-11-9	5-14-2	3-1-8	8-4-2	2-14-3	6-8-1	8-0-0	10-0-0	10-0-0	8-0-0	3-15-4	6-2-5	6-5-7

STATEMENT No. XX.—COMPARISON OF YIELDS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROPS.	Details.	Chahi and abi.	Sailab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
MAIZE.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	D. 891	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	886	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	680	...	400	320	280	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	760	...	400	320	280	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	680	...	400	320	280	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	{ Chahi 800 *480 }	440	360	360	200	* For unirrigated Chahi land.
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 760 E. 520 }	{ D. 520 E. 400 }	300	240	200	
	Assumed now ...	800	...	400	320	280	
RICE.	Produce experiments, last Settlement ...	{ D. 863 E. 613 }	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	600	...	400	400	200	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	600	...	400	400	200	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	600	...	400	400	200	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr... ..	500	400	300	300	200	
	Assumed at last settlement ...	{ D. 600 E. 500 }	{ D. 500 E. 240 }	300	200	200	
	Assumed now ...	600	...	400	400	200	
MUNG.	Produce experiment, last settlement ...	E 220	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	220	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	260	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	220	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr... ..	240	220	200	200	140	
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	E. 220	E. 160	180	160	120	
	Assumed now ...	260	...	180	160	150	
MAHR.	Produce experiment, last settlement ...	{ D. 224 E. 116 }	...	237	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	B. 249	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	220	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	260	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	220	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr... ..	240	200	240	240	160	
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 260 E. 220 }	{ D. 200 E. 160 }	180	160	120	
	Assumed now ...	260	...	180	160	150	
MOHR.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	...	...	49	185	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	298	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	200	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	220	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	200	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr... ..	200	180	180	180	100	
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 220 E. 200 }	{ D. 150 E. 120 }	160	160	100	
	Assumed now ...	220	...	180	160	150	



## STATEMENT No. XX—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROPS.	Details.	Chahi and abt.	Sailab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
TIL.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	{ D. 250 E. 145 }	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	150	...	120	110	90	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	160	...	120	110	90	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	150	...	120	110	90	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawansbahr	160	120	...	120	80	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. 160 E. 140 }	...	120	100	...	
	Assumed now	160	...	120	110	90	
JOWAR AND RAJRA.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	917	675	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	200	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	240	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	200	...	180	160	150	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawansbahr	320	...	200	180	140	
	Assumed at last Settlement	240	240	160	100	80	
	Assumed now	240	...	180	160	150	
CAFE.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	{ D. 1,228 E. 1,405 }	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	1,483	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	800	...	760	600	360	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	880	...	800	600	360	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	800	...	760	600	360	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawansbahr	Rs. 28	Rs. 29	Rs. 28	Rs. 28	Rs. 28	
	Assumed at last settlement	{ Rs. D. 14 " E. 10 }	{ Rs. D. 10 " E. 9 }	" 8	" 7	" 6	
	Assumed now	880	...	800	600	360	
COTTON.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	{ D. 494 E. 206 }	...	301	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	234	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	240	...	180	160	80	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	240	...	180	160	80	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	240	...	200	180	100	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawansbahr	280	220	220	200	100	
	Assumed at last settlement	{ D. Rs. 10 E. " 10 }	{ D. Rs. 8 E. " 6 }	Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 5	
	Assumed now	240	...	180	160	80	
HEMP.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	{ D. 237 E. 326 }	...	244	160	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 12	All round	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 12	Do.	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 12	Do.	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawansbahr	Rs. 12	Do.	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 8 E. " 8 }	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 4	
	Assumed now	Rs. 12	All round	...	...	...	

## STATEMENT No. XX.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Crops.	Details.	Chahi and Abi.	Sallab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
INDIGO.	Produce experiment last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 12	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 12	...	Rs. 9	...	Rs. 7	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 10 E. Rs. 10 }	...	Rs. 7	...	...	
	Assumed now	Rs. 12	all round				
CHILLIES.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	D. 1,032	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 20	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 26	Do.				
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 14 E. Rs. 12 }	E. Rs. 9	Rs. 8	...	Rs. 6	
	Assumed now	Rs. 20	All round				
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 12	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 14	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 12	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 16	Do.				
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 14 E. Rs. 12 }	{ D. Rs. 9 E. Rs. 9 }	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 6	
	Assumed now	Rs. 14	All round				
FODDER.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	D. 318	...	917	675	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 8	...	Barani	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 8	...	Do.	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 8	...	Do.	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 14	Rs. 12	Rs. 14	Rs. 14	Rs. 10	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 7 E. Rs. 6 }	{ D. Rs. 5 E. Rs. 4 }	Rs. 5	Rs. 5	Rs. 4	
	Assumed now	Rs. 8	...	Barani	Rs. 6	...	
WHEAT.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	{ D. 694 E. 574 }	E. 55	384	...	312	
	Produce experiment, now	586	241	515	246	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	500	...	360	230	200	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	520	...	400	300	220	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	500	...	360	280	200	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	600	400	420	320	230	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. 520 E. 520 }	{ D. 360 E. 300 }	300	220	160	
	Assumed now	560	...	400	310	220	

\* For an irrigated crop of Chahi land.



## STATEMENT No. XX.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROPS.	Details.	Chahi and abt.	Sallab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
BARLEY.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	{ D. 538 E. 1,120 }	{ D. 937 E. 263 }	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	700	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	520	...	360	280	200	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	540	...	400	300	200	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	500	...	320	280	200	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	{ 600 380 }	{ 320 }	360	300	220	*For unirrigated crop of Chahi land.
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 540 E. 500 }	{ D. 360 E. 300 }	280	220	160	
	Assumed now ...	560	...	400	320	200	
GRAM.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	E. 255	...	418	187	67	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	433	257	298	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	500	...	360	300	220	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	520	...	440	300	220	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	500	...	360	300	220	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	{ 600 400 }	{ 400 }	440	380	220	†For unirrigated crop of Chahi land.
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 520 E. 520 }	{ E. 300 }	360	220	160	
	Assumed now ...	560	...	440	400	220	
WHEAT AND GRAM.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	E. 683	...	393	236	330	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	357	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	500	...	60	300	200	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	520	...	440	300	220	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	500	...	360	300	220	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	{ 600 400 }	{ 400 }	440	400	240	†For unirrigated crop of Chahi land.
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 520 E. 520 }	{ D. 360 E. 300 }	360	220	160	
	Assumed now ...	560	...	440	400	220	
WHEAT AND BARLEY.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	500	...	280	200	200	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	520	...	400	300	200	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 520 E. 520 }	{ E. 300 }	300	...	...	
	Assumed now ...	560	...	440	400	220	
MASSAR.	Produce experiment, last Settlement ...	...	E. 564	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar ...	360	...	300	200	170	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar ...	400	...	240	200	170	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur ...	280	...	240	200	160	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr ...	320	300	240	200	160	
	Assumed at last Settlement ...	{ D. 400 E. 340 }	{ D. 300 E. 100 }	220	...	120	
	Assumed now ...	400	...	240	200	170	

## STATEMENT No. XX.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Crops.	Details.	Chain and abl.	Sailab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
B RLEY AND MASSIE.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	...	380	...	300	210	180
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	440	...	280	210	180
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	D. 400	{ D. 300 E. 100 }	220	...	...
	Assumed now	...	500	...	300	220	180
BARLEY AND GRAM.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	...	500	...	360	300	220
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	520	...	440	300	220
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	500	...	360	300	220
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed now	...	560	...	...	400	220
SARSHAP.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	260	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	...	{ 220 200 }	...	200	180	120
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	{ D. 260 E. 200 }	...	160	120	100
	Assumed now	...	260	...	160	160	120
TARAMIRA AND TORIA.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	260	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed now	...	260	...	...	160	120
LINSERD.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	...	260	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	...	220	...	160	140	120
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	...	200	...	...	...	
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed now	...	260	...	...	160	...

\*For unirrigated crop of chahi land.



## STATEMENT No. XX.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Crops.	Details.	Chahi and abi.	Sailab.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.	REMARKS.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 16	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 16	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 16	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 20	All round				
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 14 E. Rs. 12	{ D. Rs. 9 E. Rs. 9	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Rs. 6	
	Assumed now	Rs. 16	All round				
POPP.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	D. 200	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 20	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed at last Settlement	Rs. 12	...	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	...	
	Assumed now	Rs. 20	All round				
TOBACCO.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	D. 548	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	L. 101	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 20	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 20	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 27	Do.				
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 12 E. Rs. 10	{ D. Rs. 10	...	...	...	
	Assumed now	Rs. 20	All round				
MILONS.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 16	All round				
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 16	Do.				
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 16	Do.				
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 18	Do.				
	Assumed at last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed now	Rs. 16	All round				
FODDER.	Produce experiment, last Settlement	318	...	...	...	...	
	Produce experiment, now	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assumed in Bet Nakodar	Rs. 8	...	Barani	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Manjki Nakodar	Rs. 8	...	Do.	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Dona Charhda, Jullundur	Rs. 8	...	Do.	Rs. 6	...	
	Assumed in Dhak Nawanshahr	Rs. 14	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	
	Assumed at last Settlement	{ D. Rs. 8 E. Rs. 7	{ D. Rs. 7 E. Rs. 6	Rs. 6	Rs. 5	Rs. 4	
	Assumed now	Rs. 8	...	Barani	Rs. 6	...	

**STATEMENT XXI.—PART A.—SHOWING THE WEIGHT IN MAUNDS OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRAFFIC OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES BOOKED FROM AND TO STATIONS PHILLOUR, PHAGWARA AND GORAYA, FOR THE YEARS 1913, 1914, 1915.**

Years.				RICE.		JOWAR AND BAJRA.		GRAM AND PULSE.		GUB, SHAERAR AND SUGAR, RAW.		COTTON.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RAPSEEDS.		REMARKS.
				Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	
				Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
<i>Philour.</i>																				
1913	...	...	...	204	2,988	794	340	1,097	3,582	533	1,586	238	...	50,917	1,189	293	75	70	2,968	
1914	...	...	...	133	5,180	...	199	64	1,192	498	759	59	282	101,011	4,096	270	30	...	1,468	
1915	...	...	...	19	3,219	2	761	490	3,894	821	2,731	159	921	80,359	4,550	43	50	88	4,862	
<i>Phagwara.</i>																				
1913	...	...	...	1,123	42,804	3,083	9,161	4,572	53,661	30,908	9,403	15,763	1,021	651,793	4,843	3,434	...	1,230	74,340	
1914	...	...	...	1,596	49,132	2,014	18,366	15,812	39,817	32,533	13,041	1,467	1,963	610,489	9,334	1,304	2	4,577	84,831	
1915	...	...	...	5,720	50,383	15,075	36,923	11,421	46,862	47,755	26,563	1,217	643	217,009	26,070	967	727	5,415	56,374	
<i>Goraya.</i>																				
1913	...	...	...	...	767	...	948	449	871	3,866	329	218	...	71	545	407	...	11	6,212	
1914	...	...	...	2	1,455	11	387	5	638	1,847	283	15	3	1,153	232	...	...	...	7,168	
1915	...	...	...	7	3,241	16	861	252	939	3,305	820	10	9	376	609	...	...	...	9,014	



STATEMENT No. XXI.—PART B. SHOWING THE WEIGHT IN MAUNDS OF OUTWARD TRAFFIC OF FOUR ARTICLES BOOKED FROM STATIONS (PHILLOUR AND GORAYA OF THIS TAHSIL AND PHAGWARA TAHSIL OF KAPURTHALA STATE) SITUATED ON THE MAIN RAILWAY LINE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1913-14.

1	2	3	4	5	7	7
Name of Station.	Years.	Sacchrine produce.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Barley.	TOTAL.
Phillour	1,913	533	238	50,917	298	
	1,914	498	59	101,011	270	
Goraya	1,913	3,866	218	71	407	
	1,914	1,847	15	1,153	...	
Phagwara, Kapurthala State	1,913	30,908	15,763	651,793	3,434	
	1,914	32,533	1,467	610,489	1,304	
Total in maunds	...	70,185	17,760	1,415,434	5,708	
Average	...	35,093	8,880	707,717	2,854	
Rates of commutation prices in annas per maund	...	66	92	38	26	
Total value in rupees	...	1,44,759	51,060	16,30,828	4,638	16,81,285

STATEMENT No. XXI.—PART C.—VALUE OF GROSS PRODUCE OF THE FOUR ARTICLES OF EXPORT GUR, COTTON, WHEAT AND BARLEY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details.	Assessment Circle.	Gur.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Wheat and Gram $\frac{1}{2}$ produce for wheat only.	Barley.	TOTAL.
Total outturn in maunds	Phillour	172,971	40,320	441,055	178,168	10,298	
Rate in annas per maund	...	66	92	38	32	26	
Value, in rupees	...	7,13,506	2,31,840	10,47,506	3,56,336	16,734	23,65,322

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,  
Revenue Secretary to Government,  
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL  
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 20th October 1916.

Revenue and Agriculture.  
Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to your letter No. 616, dated 1st August 1916, forwarding the Assessment Report of the Phillour tahsil of the Jullundur district with the draft orders of the Financial Commissioner thereon. (1/R)  
(R)  
(2/R)

2. The tahsil consists almost entirely of a homogeneous and level plain of good firm loam with occasional stretches of sandy soil. In fertility and in rainfall it occupies a position intermediate between the adjoining upland circles of the Nawanshahr and Nakodar tahsils. Jats, for the most part of the Sikh faith, own nearly two-thirds of the cultivated area, and the proprietary body is as a whole exceptionally frugal and industrious. As elsewhere in the district, the population has declined in recent years owing to plague and emigration, and at the last census stood at a lower figure than at last settlement, 30 years before. Holdings are small, the true average being about 5 acres, but the pressure on the soil is distinctly less severe than in the Nawanshahr Dhak circle, or than in the adjoining Nakodar tahsil, while the people have considerable resources unconnected with agriculture. Military and other forms of service are popular, more than 1,000 squares of land in the various canal colonies are owned by grantees from this tahsil, and the more enterprising Jats emigrate freely to foreign countries. The high level of general prosperity is illustrated by the great increase in the number of buffaloes since last settlement, and by the fact that there are now in the tahsil 74 agricultural co-operative societies with nearly 5,000 members and a subscribed capital of over 8½ lakhs of rupees.

3. The existing revenue demand of almost exactly Rs. 3,50,000 has an incidence of just under Rs. 2-5-0 per acre of cultivation. This is some 7 annas lower than the incidence in Nawanshahr and nearly 5 annas higher than that in Nakodar, a result which represents approximately the relative revenue-paying capacity of these three tahsils. But in Phillour, as in the rest of the district, the expiring assessment is unquestionably a very light one. It was only accepted as adequate by the Government of India after much hesitation, and for 30 years it has been collected with ease, suspensions and remissions being for all practical purposes negligible. During its currency there has been a marked development in the resources of the tract, while owing to di-alluvion changes and acquisition of land for the railway, &c., the demand has fallen by 1.5 per cent. The cultivated area has been extended by 2 per cent., and there is now little room for expansion though the steady increase in wells will probably be maintained. Wells have increased by 33 per cent. from 4,103 to 5,460, and the irrigated area by 15 per cent. from 59,000 to



68,000 acres, and now amounts to 45 per cent. of the total cultivation. As in Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils, the increase in the number of wells has been accompanied by a marked fall in the sub-soil water level, which is popularly ascribed to the lower level of water in the Sutlej since the opening of the Sirhind canal. The matter will shortly be investigated by the expert officers of the Agricultural Department, who may possibly be able to suggest a remedy. Meanwhile there do not appear to be any signs of the wells failing, though no doubt the lower water-table means an increase in the cost of irrigating and a smaller average area served by each well. The cropping statistics show some improvement on those of last settlement. Each 100 acres of cultivated land are now sown with 118 acres of crops as compared with 110 acres at last settlement, and produce 111 acres of matured crops, the percentage rising as high as 132 acres on well lands, while a larger area is now devoted to the more valuable rabi cereals, and a smaller area to the kharif food crops, such as maize and pulses, than was the case 30 years ago.

4. The tahsil is now particularly well supplied with communications, both by the railway and road, and access to the important markets of Ludhiana and Phagwara is easy, while Phillour itself is a trade centre of some importance. The effective rise in the prices of agricultural produce is estimated at 50 per cent., and the value of land has at least quadrupled since settlement. In spite of a considerable increase in the cost of production due to a rise in the price of cattle, implements and labour, there has been no diminution in the prevailing rate of kind rents, while cash rents, which are taken on 14 per cent. of the cultivated area, have more than doubled.

5. It is thus clear that there is ample scope for enhancing the present admittedly light demand. The various estimates discussed in Chapter V of the report point with singular unanimity to an assessment of about Rs. 11,00,000 as representing a full theoretical revenue, and this the Financial Commissioner has accepted as correct. Obviously nothing approaching this can in practice be imposed, even apart from the orders limiting the enhancement in the district as a whole to 33 per cent. In the other three tahsils the demand has been raised from Rs. 11,28,002 to Rs. 14,96,400 or by Rs. 3,68,398. In view of the 33 per cent. limitation this leaves an enhancement of Rs. 1,19,259 as the maximum possible in Phillour. If the whole of this were taken, the existing demand would be raised to Rs. 4,69,006 or by 34 per cent., and the new assessment would be equivalent to 43 per cent. of that theoretically claimable, the same fraction as has been sanctioned for Nawanshahr. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, however, that Phillour may as regards rates and percentage of enhancement be more advantageously compared with Nakodar than with Nawanshahr, and the Settlement Officer's comparison of the two tracts in paragraph 78 of his report makes it clear that in nearly every circumstance bearing on the assessment Phillour has a more or less marked superiority. It is true there is more double cropping in Nakodar, but this appears to be the result of smaller holdings—the average area per owner being only 3 acres in Nakodar against 4 in Phillour. On the other hand the fact must not be lost sight of that in Nakodar the demand was raised by 23 per cent. at last settlement and by only 14 per cent. in Phillour, though the revenue-paying capacity of the latter is on the whole greater.

6. The whole Phillour Tahsil has rightly been treated as a single assessment circle, and the Settlement Officer has proposed a demand of Rs. 4,63,000 with rates of Rs. 4-7-0 on chahi and abi, Rs. 2-2-0 on barani I and II and Rs. 1-3-0 on barani III. The Financial Commissioner would lower this to Rs. 4,58,000 round, reducing the rate on chahi land by 2 annas and raising that on barani I and II by one anna. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts Mr. Fagan's view that the Settlement Officer's rates exhibit too great disparity between chahi and barani land, but he sees no reason why the chahi rate should be reduced by more than one anna from Rs. 4-7-0 to Rs. 4-6-0, and he would raise the rate on barani I and II from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-3-0, so that the total demand should not fall short of the Rs. 4,63,000 proposed by the Settlement Officer.

Indeed the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the standard set in the other tahsils would justify a new demand of Rs. 4,68,000, but in deference to the local knowledge of Mr. Fagan he is content to leave it at Rs. 4,63,000. This involves an advance of Rs. 1,13,000 or 32 per cent. on the existing revenue and absorbs only 42 per cent. of the full theoretical demand. The enhancement will still be over Rs. 6,000 less than that which could be taken without infringing the 33 per cent. limitation for the district as a whole. 32-32

7. The incidence of the new demand, which should be introduced with effect from kharif 1916, will be Rs. 3-0-7 per acre cultivated, and Rs. 2-11-8 per acre of matured crops. The corresponding figures for the Nawanshahr tahsil are Rs. 3-10-5 and Rs. 3-3-11, respectively, and for Nakodar Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-6, respectively.

8. As Phillour is the last tahsil to come under reassessment, the effect of these orders will be to increase the total assessment of the district from Rs. 14,77,749 to Rs. 19,59,400 or by slightly less than 33 per cent. The enhancement must be admitted to be a very moderate one to take in this prosperous and fertile district, but it was recognized from the start that Government would be tied down by the undoubtedly lenient standard set at last settlement. The term of settlement will be the same as for the rest of the district, but this matter will be decided when the final report is received. *Primâ facie* a 30 years' term is suitable.

9. Rai Bahadur Hotu Singh's report is marked by the sound judgment and knowledge which distinguished those dealing with the Jullundur and Nakodar Tahsils and his facts and arguments have been concisely and lucidly marshalled. He is to be congratulated on the successful completion of his assessments. Mr. Fagan's draft orders are, as usual, excellent.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. CRAIK,

*Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

