

8. In respect of the treatment of claims attention is directed to Three classes the following instructions:— of claims.

Chapter II of the Forest Act divides the claims with which a Forest Settlement Officer has to deal into four classes, and provides a different method of treatment for each class. The four classes are—

- (i) claims to public or private ways or water-courses; Sections 11 to 14.
- (ii) claims to rights of pasture or to forest produce;
- (iii) claims to other rights;
- (iv) claims relating to the practice of shifting cultivation.

9. The Forest Settlement Officer must be careful to record all public and private ways and water-courses existing at the time of his enquiries, and in this class of claims must be included rights to use the water of wells, springs, and streams situate inside the boundaries of the proposed reserve, for, if the right to use such water exists, it cannot be enjoyed unless a proper way of approach to the water is allowed. But though the Forest Settlement Officer is required to record all rights of this class, he has no authority to expropriate or commute them. His duty is limited to the drawing up of a clear record of them. Their future regulation is a matter for the Executive Government under Section 24.

10. The treatment of the second class of claims, viz., claims to rights of pasture or to forest produce, is the most difficult part of the Settlement Officer's duty. If, after the inquiry to which reference has been made in paragraph 7 above, he rejects a claim in whole or in part, he should be careful that his order contains all the particulars required by Section 12. If he admit a claim, he should proceed to record with as much completeness as is possible all the particulars required by Section 13.

Having made this record, it remains for the Forest Settlement Officer to secure by one of the three methods laid down in Section 14 of the Act the continued exercise of the rights so admitted. He may either transfer the right to another forest tract under the condition stated in Section 14 (a), or, under the condition stated in Section 14 (b); he may exclude from the forest an area sufficient for the exercise of the rights established. Both of these methods possess obvious advantages, especially in the eyes of the right-holders, but it lies with the Forest Settlement Officer to take care that in resorting to them he does not burden any land with rights so extensive as to insure its ultimate deterioration. It is easy by a too ready resort to expedients of this nature to purchase the proper forest preservation of one forest area at the cost of the ultimate destruction of another forest area. The Forest Settlement Officer is under no necessity to sanction wasteful adjustments of this nature. Under Section 14 (c) he can record an order appointing the seasons at which, and the portions of forest in which, the rights shall be exercised, and he can also propose in his final report any rules which, without restricting the rights admitted, place

appropriate safeguards on their exercise. In making arrangements of this nature it is useful to bear in mind the necessity for providing that all areas burdened with rights shall be closed in rotation for reproduction. For instance, where a right of grazing can be sufficiently provided for in a hundred acres, it is expedient, if possible, to record the right in a larger area, subject to adequate conditions for securing the closing of the whole in rotation.

All this is to be done to the best of the Forest Settlement Officer's ability, and with due regard to the successful maintenance of the forest under reservation. Primarily the Government is not interested in extinguishing rights of pasture or to forest produce. But in the last resort, and where really necessary in the interests entrusted to his charge, the Forest Settlement Officer has authority, under Section 15 of the Act, to expropriate these rights.

Other rights.

11. In respect of the third class of claims the Legislature leaves no option to the Forest Settlement Officer. He must either exclude from the forest the land on which these rights are claimed, or he must extinguish the rights. In this connection it should be remembered that, provided a given area of land is expressly excluded from the reserve being clearly demarcated off, the mere fact that the reserved forest surrounds such land does not necessitate expropriation of the latter. No doubt such areas (commonly known as *chak khariji*) often create difficulties in forest management, and where this is the case, the Settlement Officer will act rightly in expropriating them. But in each instance the question is for his decision.

Expropriations.

12. In carrying out expropriations care should be taken to comply with the rules issued by Government for the guidance of Collectors in their proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. For all proposed expropriations village statements should be prepared and filed as required by paragraph 35 of Circular No. 54, and the award should be entered in the District Register (paragraph 91 of Circular No. 54). If reductions in the Revenue Roll are necessitated by these expropriations, the Settlement Officer should prepare and forward to the Collector the statement prescribed by paragraph 75 of Circular No. 54, and it will usually be convenient to him to do this at the same time as he makes his award.

Certain orders to be communicated to Forest Officer.

13. Under Section 16 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, an appeal can be lodged by a Forest Officer against any order passed by a Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14, or 15. This appeal must be presented within three months after the date of the order. The Forest Settlement Officer after passing an order under any of these sections should at once send a copy to the local Forest Officer for communication to the Conservator of Forests.

Marking of boundaries.

14. As the settlement of the reserved forest proceeds, if its boundaries have not already been permanently marked out, it is the duty of the District Forest Officer to set up permanent pillars and to test the agreement of these pillars with the final record of the Forest Settlement Officer.



*Final Record and Report.*

15. This final record will be prepared by the Forest Settlement Officer as soon as the decision of claims has progressed sufficiently. It should comprise for each forest separately demarcated, or, where the forest tract is of great size, for each convenient section thereof, (i) map, (ii) proceeding, (iii) final notification. Instructions as to the form and contents of these documents are appended, and no other paper should be added to the file, excepting only orders subsequently issued by the Local Government under Section 21 of the Act.

16. All claims having been disposed of, and the above record having been completed, it will then only remain for the Forest Settlement Officer to move the Local Government to issue the notification contemplated by Section 19. It is necessary that the Local Government should, before taking this step, be informed of the nature of the proceedings to which its final sanction is desired. To this end the Forest Settlement Officer should draw up a brief report stating, in addition to the information required by clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Section 19 of the Act, the general result of his proceedings. This report should be written by way of continuation of the preliminary report submitted under paragraph 2, and need not repeat matters already sufficiently explained therein. No exact form is prescribed for the report. What is required is a brief summary of so much of the proceedings as has not already been reported, and of such a nature as to satisfy the Local Government that these proceedings can appropriately be confirmed. It should notice specially the matters referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 above, and also the extent to which expropriations (by agreement or by award) have been resorted to, and the cost and other results of such expropriations. It should be accompanied by a draft notification for issue under Section 19 of the Act, by a map showing the limits of the forest as finally settled on the scale, and with the other details required by paragraphs 2, 4, and 6 above, and also by an English abstract of the information given under heads (v) and (vi) of the proceeding prescribed by paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annexure. This abstract should be drawn up with some care, for it is intended to serve as a convenient guide to the officers by whom the forest will be managed. If expropriations have been made an abstract statement in the form prescribed by paragraph 75 of Revenue Circular No. 54 should also be added.

Form and  
scope of  
final report.

See Cir. No.  
17 F. of 18th  
July 1885,  
from Govern-  
ment of India,  
Home Depart-  
ment.

17. In the case of all forest reserves which are situated on the banks of a river, the exact position of which owing to alluvion and diluvion changes is not constant, the boundaries of the forest should be fixed by maps, giving bearings from boundary pillars on the firm land. The boundaries can be altered from time to time under the Act whenever a change of sufficient importance may take place. It would be only after the lapse of some years that newly-formed land would become of sufficient importance from a forest point of view to make it worth while to take it into a forest.

Boundaries of  
reserves on  
rivers.  
Government of  
India No.  
746 of 6th  
July 1893.

In draft notifications under Section 19 of the Act all boundaries which are liable to river action should in future be described in the manner here indicated.\*

Disposal of the report.

18. The report should be addressed to the Commissioner of the division, but it should be forwarded, unless the Collector is himself the Forest Settlement Officer, through the Collector, who is required to add to it both his own opinion and that of the District Forest Officer. The Commissioner before forwarding the report to the Financial Commissioner will proceed as directed in paragraph 5.

Disposal of the final record.

19. The final record (paragraph 15) should not be forwarded to the Commissioner, but should be deposited in the District Record Office at the same time as the final report is submitted. These records will be permanently preserved.

Preservation of files.

20. The files of claims (paragraph 7) will also be deposited in the District Record Office, and Part A of these files should also be preserved permanently.

#### *Special Proposals.*

Forest Settlement Officer should consider the effect of reservation on usages and submit special proposals if necessary.

21. The preceding instructions relate to the necessary procedure prescribed under Chapter II of the Indian Forest Act when it is proposed or resolved to constitute a reserved forest. In carrying out this procedure a Forest Settlement Officer must carefully limit himself to ascertaining, settling, and recording rights actually existing, and providing for their exercise and enjoyment in the manner prescribed in the Act. But much more than this is required to enable the Local Government to judge whether, after the events mentioned in Section 19 of the Act have occurred, it is or is not expedient to issue a notification under that section declaring the area to be a reserved forest. The result of the procedure of the Forest Act, when rights have been recorded and maintained, is to impose great restrictions on their exercise and materially to alter the previous usages of the people. To such changes, as already observed, the people are slow to accommodate themselves, and it is therefore incumbent on the Government to satisfy itself as to the probable effect which the reservation of the area and its strict management as a reserve will have upon the requirements of the neighbourhood and habits of the people. This can best be ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer in the course of his inquiries for the settlement of rights. If not ascertained and reported on by him, it would have to be separately enquired into and reported on by the Collector or other Revenue Officer, which would only cause delay and additional expense. In addition, therefore, to having his record-of-rights in strict accordance with the Act, the Forest Settlement Officer should in a separate proceeding record his opinion on the above points. If, on regarding his work from this point of view, he is of opinion that the Government ought to make certain concessions beyond what has been awarded under the strict

\* This paragraph was added in 1893.



letter of the law, it is his duty to frame recommendations accordingly, and to submit them either in a special report or as an appendix to his final report required by paragraph 16.

22. The recommendations would usually deal with two classes of cases, viz., those arising out of (1) the use of forest produce permitted as a matter of ordinary convenience in the absence of any strict management, but not supported by any clear right established by adverse enjoyment; and (2) the prospective wants of village communities or of individuals, whether members of village communities or not. Two classes of recommendation usually made.

23. As regards the first class it is desirable to avoid, on the one hand, embarrassment to Government by hastily granting unduly liberal concessions which must ultimately be withdrawn in the interests of sound forest management; and, on the other hand, serious popular discontent by the harsh, illiberal, or undue restriction of usages which contribute to the comfort and convenience of the adjacent population. The aim should usually be some executive arrangement giving no ground for any substantial grievance, and so carefully guarded as not to infringe the recognized principles of forest management, or to suggest claims that cannot legally be sustained. Use of forest produce.

24. The cases of the second class are amongst the most difficult of any which occur in the course of a forest settlement. While it has been determined that the Forest Act does not justify the Forest Settlement Officer, as such, in providing for the prospective wants of non-existing settlers or of a future and possibly more numerous generation, it is nevertheless pointed out that he might have to take into account prospective wants in particular cases, as when a claimant had established a right of such a nature that it would probably in course of time entitle him to larger benefits from a forest than he was entitled to at the time of settlement. It is to be expected that in practice many intermediate cases will arise in which the Forest Settlement Officer will rightly entertain doubts as to what should be done under the Forest Act, and what by order of Government outside the Act and by way of executive arrangement. It will be the safest plan to refer by an intermediate report for the special orders of Government (1) such doubtful cases, (2) any cases in which the results of a strict adherence to the procedure of the Forest Act would apparently conflict with some local popular custom, and (3) any cases in which claims are advanced or arrangements seem advisable not only for the present, but for the prospective population of any village or tract. Prospective wants of the neighbourhood.

25. On receipt from a Forest Settlement Officer of any intermediate or final report of the nature required by these instructions, the Collector (when not himself the Forest Settlement Officer) and the Commissioner of the division will pay special attention to the questions how far the awards under the Act adequately provide for the reasonable requirements of the people, and what, if any, executive arrangements, beyond the scope of those awards, it would be expedient or equitable to make in order to meet those requirements. Reasonable requirements of the people and desirability of executive orders to be considered.

26. The orders passed by Government on special proposals submitted under paragraphs 21 to 25 of this Circular should be briefly stated in the final record (see Annexure), and, if passed before submission of the final report, should be recapitulated therein. Orders on special proposals to be noticed in record and report.

**Procedure when reservation appears undesirable.** 27. If in any case a Forest Settlement Officer in the course of his inquiries ascertains that difficulties and objections exist, which render the completion of the reservation probably undesirable, he should stay proceedings and submit a report through the Collector. This report will be dealt with by the Commissioner in the same manner as directed in paragraph 5 for the original report.

Completion of  
the record.

Completion of  
the record.

28. The attention of Collectors is directed to paragraph 3 (vii) and 4 of the appended instructions concerning the record. The duty of completing the record by the addition of a copy of the final notification will ordinarily fall to the Collector. And if before or about the time of issuing the final notification any instructions of the nature contemplated in paragraphs 21 to 27 have been issued by Government, which the Forest Settlement Officer has not already incorporated into head (vii) of the proceeding, it is the duty of the Collector to add them.

Instructions as to the form and contents of Final Records prepared by Forest Settlement Officers for Reserved Forests.

The final record shall consist of a map, a proceeding, and a copy of the final notification issued under Section 19 of the Act.

2. The map shall not usually be on a smaller scale than 4 inches to the mile. It shall show distinctly boundary pillars, permanent survey marks, and physical features so far as may be convenient. The direct distance between each pair of boundary pillars shall, wherever possible, be chained and recorded on the map. The map shall also distinguish by interior boundary lines and survey numbers—

- (i) Areas surrounded by the forests, but excluded from it (*chak khariji*).
- (ii) Areas from which rights have been expropriated or in which they have been maintained, or in which claims have been rejected in their entirety.
- (iii) Public and private ways, water-courses, springs, and watering places.

3. The proceeding shall contain the following information :—

- (i) It shall quote the number and date of the notification issued under Section 4 of the Act, and give the contents of the notification, and the name of the Forest Settlement Officer appointed thereunder.
- (ii) It shall give a list of all areas (*chaks khariji*) surrounded by the forest boundaries, but excluded from the forest, thus :—

No. on map.		Village to which it appertains.
	A	



(iii) It shall give an abbreviated list of all claims rejected in entirety under Sections 10 and 11 of the Forest Act, thus :—

DESCRIPTION OF RIGHT CLAIMED.	AREA IN WHICH CLAIMED.		By whom claimed (name with description).	Short abstract of order rejecting the claim.
	No. on map.	Area.		

(iv) Also a list of all rights expropriated, whether expropriated under Section 10 or Section 15, thus :—

DESCRIPTION OF RIGHT EXPROPRIATED.	AREA FROM WHICH EXPROPRIATED.		Persons expropriated (names with description).	Short abstract of award.
	No. on map.	Area.		

(v) It shall describe the rights to pasturage and rights to forest produce admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer under Section 11 of the Act, and the manner to which he has, under Sections 13 and 14, directed that those rights shall be hereafter exercised, recording them in a schedule in the following form :—

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS TO WHOM RIGHTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.	AREA IN WHICH AWARDED.		Nature of rights with full detail of all matters covered by Section 13 of the Act.	Orders issued under Section 14 of the Act for the future exercise of these rights.
	No. on map.	Area.		

(vi) It shall describe existing rights of way, public or private, and existing water-course, also springs and watering-places to which any persons have access, arranging them in schedule, thus :—

[illegible]

and shall declare that these rights will in future be subject to regulation as provided in Section 24 of the Forest Act.

(vii) A brief *resume* shall be given of any special report submitted to Government under paragraphs 21 to 25 of the appendix, and of the orders passed thereon. This *resume* shall be in sufficient detail to guide both Revenue and Forest officials and also parties interested in these reports. Copies of the reports themselves should not be given to applicants; and any notice of opinions expressed by the reporting officers, but not approved by the Government, should be excluded.

4. When the final notification issues a copy and translation thereof shall be added to the record. This copy shall be endorsed with a report stating the date on which and the villages in which a translation has been published, as required by Section 20 of Act.

5. The records shall be drawn up in the Vernacular language used in land revenue proceedings, and the survey shall be made on the land measure used in the land revenue records of the district in which the forest is situate.

NOTE.—In the above instructions the words *names with description* mean name, father's name, caste or tribe, and residence. If the entry is in favour of a whole village it may be so stated, names of individuals being omitted.



## APPENDIX III.

### (1).—RULES FOR THE LEASE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE PANJAB.\*

#### *A.—Extent of application.*

1. Except, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, Areas in which leases of waste land-owned by Government may not be granted in any tract of country included in any colonisation scheme established for lands commanded by a Government canal or in any large tract of country, such as the Bár or Thal lands, for which there is a prospect of perennial canals being constructed by Government. In accordance with this provision the areas indicated below are for the present excluded from the operation of the following rules :—

(a) Area irrigable by the Chenab the Lower Sutlej, the Jhelum and the Kalabagh schemes.

(b) All tracts contained in the areas locally known as the ' Bár ' and the ' Thal. '

#### *B.—General Rules in respect of sanction.*

2. Lists of the Government waste lands in each district excluding the areas mentioned in rule 1 shall be maintained by the Collector. The Local Government will determine from time to time which of these lands shall be deemed available for leasing, and which of these again should be leased with a condition for acquiring occupancy rights, and which with a condition for proprietary rights.

Where lists, such as are contemplated in this rule, are not already in existence the Financial Commissioner has directed that a register in English in the form below should be opened. Land acquired for public purposes, *nazul* lands, and encamping grounds will be excluded from this register.

#### *Register of waste lands in charge of the Deputy Commissionere.*

1	2	3	4	ANNUAL INCOME.			REMARKS.
Name of estate.	Whether consistig of whole or part of estate.	Area.	Whether irrigable from a canal or not.	Year.	Income.	Source of income.	

NOTE.—Column 1.—Observe that all demarcated *rakhs* are estates by rule 193 under the Land Revenue Act.

Financial Commissioner's Column 5.—This column will contain a continuous record of income.

Circular No. 3, dated 18th February 1899. Column 8.—Note the purpose for which the land is useful. If the land is sold or granted away note this.

\* Sanctioned by Government of India letter No. 808 of 132-2, dated 20th April 1897

**Powers of sanction.**

3. Leases of waste land owned by Government may be granted up to a limit of 75 acres in each case by the Commissioner, if not irrigable from a canal, and 150 acres by the Financial Commissioner, whether irrigable from a canal or not. Proposals for the leasing of lands commanded by a Government canal should be accompanied by a report by an officer of the Irrigation Department regarding the extent to which water will be available. A lease of a larger area than 150 acres, or a lease which (if sanctioned) would make the total area held on lease by a single lessee more than 150 acres, requires the sanction of the Local Government, and should only be recommended in special cases.\*

*C.—Procedure in dealing with applications for leases.*

**General procedure in cases of individual applications for leases.**

4. If an application is made to the Collector for the lease of any waste land owned by Government, the Collector shall, subject in every case to the provisions of Rules 1—3, deal with the application in accordance with the instructions relating to the cultivation of such waste lands from time to time received by him from the Financial Commissioner.

**Rejection of application.**

5. The Collector may reject the application at any stage of the proceedings if, with reference to those instructions or for other reasons, objections exist in his opinion to granting a lease of the land. If the Collector reject an application, he shall record his reasons in writing.

**Procedure if application is not rejected.**

6. (i) If the Collector entertain the application, he shall, when necessary, require the applicant to deposit the cost of demarcating, surveying and mapping the land and cause the land to be demarcated, surveyed and mapped. He shall at the same time publish a proclamation stating that the land has been applied for on lease, and that all claims and objections should be preferred within three months.

(ii) The proclamation shall be published in the vicinity of the land applied for on lease, and after it has been so published, a copy shall also be posted at the Collector's office and at the office of the tahsil in which the land is situate.

**Report by collector for grant of lease**

7. If no claims or objections are preferred within three months of the posting of the proclamation at the Collector's office, or in the event of any claim or objection being preferred, then, after the proceedings contemplated by Act XXIII of 1863 have been concluded, the Collector may prepare a report giving particulars of the land which it is proposed to lease and the terms on which he proposes that it shall be leased and may submit the same for the orders of the authority who, under these rules, is empowered to sanction the lease. The report shall be drawn up as far as may be, in the form annexed to these rules.

**Consideration in defining area to be leased.**

8. In determining the area proposed to be leased, the Collector shall see that it forms a compact block, so as not to detract from the value of the surrounding land. And in case the area be

\* As amended by Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 121—398-2, dated 18th September 1907.



bounded on one side by a canal, river, or public road, the block shall ordinarily be so formed that the length of the canal, river, or road frontage shall not exceed one-half of the depth of the block.

9. In the absence of special orders fixing the term for any case or class of cases, the term of lease applied for under rule 4 shall be fixed with reference to the purpose to which the land is to be applied, the time and capital required to bring it under cultivation, and other like considerations, but shall not exceed twenty years except with the sanction of the revenue authority who immediately controls the officers sanctioning the lease. Term of lease

10. (1) In the absence of special instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government for lands of the class to which the area applied for belongs, in fixing the charges payable in the case of a lease applied for under rule 4, the land revenue shall be assessed with due regard (a) to the revenue rates assessed on similar land at the last settlement of the district, and (b) the present renting value for cultivation and grazing of similar land in adjacent estates. In applying this rule so much of the area to be leased shall be treated as cultivated as the lessee may fairly be expected to bring under cultivation within the term of the lease. Assessment of land revenue.

(2) To this assessment of land revenue there shall be added as proprietary due or *malikana* a sum which shall ordinarily be calculated with reference to the market-value of the land in its waste condition (subject to land revenue and cesses). The *malikana* so fixed shall be four per cent. of that market-value unless the Financial Commissioner for special reasons to be stated considers that a lower rate of *malikana* should be fixed. malikana ordinarily to be calculated on market-value.

(3) If the market-value of the land or of similar land in adjacent estates is not ascertainable or approximately ascertainable, the *malikana* shall be a sum based on the difference between the land revenue assessment and the renting value as ascertained under clause (1), but which shall not ordinarily be less than half the land revenue assessment. If in any case it is proposed to fix a rate of proprietary due less than one-half the land revenue assessment, the case shall be reported to the Financial Commissioner for sanction, and the Financial Commissioner may, for reasons to be stated, reduce the *malikana* to a sum not lower than a fourth of the land revenue assessment. malikana to be based on land revenue and rent in other cases.

(4) In fixing the assessment of land revenue and *malikana* in the manner above prescribed, regard shall be had to the improvements necessary to bring the land into cultivation and to the time necessary to the execution of those improvements; and the authority by whom the lease is sanctioned may, in view of these considerations, exempt the lessee for a portion of the term of the lease from payment of the whole or part of the land revenue or *malikana* or both assessed under this rule. Considerations in fixing land revenue and proprietary due.

Orders on  
Collector's  
report.

11. On receipt of the report of the Collector by the authority who, under these rules, is empowered to sanction the lease, that authority shall—subject to the provisions of these rules and to any instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner in respect of any case or class of cases—pass such orders in respect of the refusal or sanctioning of the lease, and—in the event of his sanctioning the lease—in respect of the area, term, assessment and other conditions of the lease, as he shall think fit.

*D.—Rules and conditions applicable to all leases.*

Execution of  
deed of lease  
and giving of  
possession.

12. When a lease has been sanctioned by the authority appointed by these rules in that behalf, the Collector shall execute and cause to be executed a lease in Form A attached to these rules, provided that, if Act III of 1893 has been extended to an area in which leases are being granted, the provisions of that Act shall be followed.

Possession of the land shall not be given to the applicant until the lease has been executed or until the provisions of Section 6, Act II of 1893, have been complied with, as the case may be.

Rates and  
cesses.

13. A lessee shall in every case covenant with Government to pay all rates and cesses chargeable on the land; and also all charges (other than penalties) at any time leviable under Chapter VIII of the Panjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, in respect of the land leased to him. He shall also covenant to pay the price, as determined in the manner hereinafter laid down, of the timber and brushwood on the leased area.

*Explanation.*—The words “rates” and “cesses” in this rule have the same meaning as in the Panjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

Failure to  
take posses-  
sion.

14. If within six months of the execution of the lease having been communicated to the applicant he fails to take possession of the land; or, if at any time he fails to comply with any of the conditions of the lease, the Collector may cancel the lease and shall report the fact to the officer by whom the lease was sanctioned.

Reservation  
of certain  
rights of Gov-  
ernment and  
Settlement of  
disputes.

15. (i) There shall be reserved in every lease the right of Government over all rivers and streams, and the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the grant. There shall also be reserved in every lease all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washing, earth-oil, and quarries in or under the land leased, together with the right of entering on the said land and doing all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, or carrying away any such mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries.

(ii) The Government on its part will in every case covenant with the lessee to make reasonable compensation to him for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the said rights.

(iii) And the lessee on his part shall covenant with Government that in case of a dispute arising between the lessee and Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved, or any matter



incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation as aforesaid, the decision thereon, in each case, of the officer empowered by these rules to sanction the lease of the land shall be considered final and binding on both parties.

16. (i) Where trees or brushwood are found on land proposed for lease under these rules the Collector shall estimate the value of such trees or brushwood. In estimating the net value the Collector shall take account of the prices which the lessee will probably be able to realize and of the probable facilities for sale, and shall also make due allowance for expenses, waste, and other losses likely to be incurred in the cutting, removal, and sale of the said produce. If the Collector finds that the value which the lessee could obtain for the timber or brushwood would only equal or be less than the cost of cutting or removal nothing shall be charged for it. Trees and brushwood.

(ii) The Collector shall record the grounds of this estimate and the amount thereof in a proceeding; and in the same proceeding either require the lessee to pay the amount before entering into possession, or fix the instalments and dates in and on which the lessee shall pay the same.

(iii) In cases in which these instalments extend over a longer period than twelve months from date of entry, the proportion of the produce actually removed by the lessee in any given year shall not exceed the proportion of the value payable within that year, and in the event of the lessee's removing in any year a larger proportion, the entire outstanding proportion of the amount of the estimate shall at once become due.

17. A lessee shall be entitled to sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses, and otherwise improve the land; and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities of the lease, and to the provisions of rules 15 and 16, shall be entitled to all the products of the land, but, except with the sanction of the Local Government previously obtained, no lease of waste land shall authorise the lessee to construct a private canal for the irrigation either of the land leased to him, or of any other land. In granting any sanction in cases falling under this clause, the Local Government may attach to its sanction such other special terms and conditions in respect of the construction and maintenance of a canal and irrigation from a canal as it shall think fit. Rights of lessee in the land leased.

*For leases carrying a promise of occupancy rights on fulfilment of certain conditions.*

18. If at the expiration of five years from the date of the lease, the lessee has regularly paid all sums due to Government under the provisions of the lease, has fulfilled the other conditions of the tenancy, and has brought under cultivation one-half of the culturable area held on lease, a right of occupancy of the nature of, and subject to the conditions attaching to, a right of occupancy established under Section 8 of the Panjab Tenancy Act, may, on the Acquisition of occupancy rights.

payment of the *naarana* (if any) fixed by the lease, be conferred on the lessee by an endorsement by the Collector to that effect on the lease.

*For leases carrying a promise of proprietary right on fulfilment of certain conditions.*

Purchase of  
proprietary  
right.

19. (i) The lessee may purchase the proprietary right of the land at any time during the currency of the lease at the full market price of the land to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the same sanction to which the grant of the lease was subject.

(ii) The lessee may pay the sum so determined either in a lump sum, or by such instalments, extending over a period of not more than five years, as the authority sanctioning the sale may fix. When the whole of the purchase-money has not been paid previous to the delivery to the purchaser of the deed of conveyance, the purchaser shall execute a deed of mortgage to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance with or without interest as the authority sanctioning the sale may determine. The deed of conveyance shall be in Form B annexed to these rules, and the deed of mortgage in Form C attached to these rules. They shall both be registered, and the deed of mortgage shall be stamped at the purchaser's expense, and both shall remain in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner until the whole of the purchase-money, with the interest due thereon, if any, shall have been paid, when the deed of conveyance shall be made over to the purchaser or his heirs or assigns, the mortgage deed having first been cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner.

(iii) Should the Local Government consider that for special reasons the sum payable should be reduced, it may reduce it to such an amount as it thinks fit.

Procedure on  
expiry of lease.

20. (i) On the expiry of the lease (if neither proprietary nor occupancy right has been acquired by the lessee) the Government may resume the whole of the land, or any portion of it, that is required for any public purpose.

(ii) Failing such resumption, the lessee shall be entitled to a renewal of his lease for such term and on such conditions as to the amount of land revenue and rent or *malikana* and other charges to be paid by him as the authority who sanctioned the lease may, subject to the provisions of Section 68 of the Panjab Tenancy Act, then determine.

(iii) In fixing these terms and conditions the officer shall be guided by the rules for the lease of waste lands for the time being in force, so far as these rules can be made applicable.

21. If the lessee has acquired occupancy rights during the currency of the lease on the expiration of the term of the lease originally given, the amount of rent including land revenue and *malikana* and the other charges to be paid by him will be re-adjusted in the manner provided by Rule 20; provided that the rate of *malikana* shall in no case exceed 12 annas per rupee of the amount of the land revenue.



22. Should the lease be determined under the provisions of rule 20 the lessee shall be entitled to receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Panjab Tenancy Act from Government for any improvements made by him in the said land. Compensation to lessee in certain cases.

23. All orders passed by a Revenue Officer under these rules shall be subject to review and revision by the authorities which would review or revise his orders under the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887. Appeal and review of orders.

24. Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the Local Government from authorizing by general or special orders the lease of the grazing of waste land or the lease to tenants-at-will of the right to cultivate plots of culturable land in blocks of waste land for a single harvest only. Saving of operation of rules in certain cases.

Nothing in these rules shall be held to affect the power of the Local Government to make rules for the granting of leases of plots of land along the sides of roads not exceeding ten acres in area for the purpose of providing roadside groves for the convenience and comfort of travellers.

Nothing in these rules shall be taken or understood to interfere with or anywise affect the rights of Government under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

*Form of Report on an application for a lease of Government waste land under rule, of the rules for the lease of Waste Lands in the Panjab.*

1. District and tahsil in which the land is situate.
2. Area and description of the land applied for.
3. Present income from the land.
4. Facilities for irrigation, existing or proposed.
5. Name and description of applicant with date of his application.
6. Proposed terms of lease distinguishing—
  - (a) nature of lease, whether to carry a promise of proprietary right or of occupancy rights, or lease for the purpose of planting and maintaining roadside plantations;
  - (b) duration;
  - (c) annual payment;
  - (d) disposal of existing timber;
  - (e) other matters.
7. Recommendations, and orders of Collector and Revenue Officers higher classes to be entered consecutively by each officer who deals with the application.

## FORM A.

## Rule 12.

THIS instrument of lease made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Government) and A. B., son of C. D., \_\_\_\_\_ caste \_\_\_\_\_ resident of \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the lessee), witnesseth that, in consideration of the rent herein reserved and the stipulations herein contained and to be observed by the said A. B., his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, the Government doth hereby grant unto the said A. B., his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns a lease of all the Government waste lands described in the schedule hereunto annexed upon the following conditions :—

1. The lease shall be for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
2. The Government does not grant to the lessee, but hereby excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, and quarries in, under, or upon, and also all rivers, streams and water-courses, and all public thoroughfares within and traversing the said lands, or any part thereof.

## PART II.—STIPULATIONS OF THE LESSEE.

The lessee doth hereby agree—

1. \* That he will pay the yearly rent reserved in two equal half-yearly instalments at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ the first instalment to be paid on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next.
2. That he will pay when due all rates and cesses chargeable on the land, and also all charges (other than penalties) at any time, leviable under Chapter VIII of the Panjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, in respect of the land leased to him. The words "rates" and "cesses" in this clause have the same meaning as in the Panjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. For the purpose of determining the amount of rates and cesses payable under this clause, the amount of the yearly rent above stated shall be considered to consist of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees land revenue and \_\_\_\_\_ rupees *malikana*.
3. That he will permit the officers of Government to enter on the said lands for all purposes connected with the construction, maintenance, or repair of new as well as of existing thoroughfares and water-courses:

Provided that no compensation either by reduction of rent or otherwise shall become due to the lessee from Government by reason of any such operations.

\* NOTE.—Insert (1) date of commencement of term; (2) if land to be held rent-free for any period; (3) rent reserved for each period of the term of lease.



4. That he will permit the officers of Government in like manner to enter and do all acts and things necessary or expedient for full enjoyment of the rights reserved to Government to or over all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oils, and quarries in, under, or upon the said lands:

Provided that reasonable compensation shall be made to the lessee by Government for all damage to the said lands or to any property of the lessee thereupon, occasioned by the exercise of the rights herein reserved to Government to or over all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oils, quarries in, under, or upon the said lands. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Collector of

and the said lessee. In the event of their being unable to agree upon the same, or in case of any dispute arising between the lessee and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, the question shall be referred by the Collector to the officer empowered to sanction the application for the lease of the said lands, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between the parties to this lease.

5. That he will pay on account of all trees and brushwood now existing on the land described in the schedule hereunto annexed the sum of rupees

(1) before entry, or \*

(2) in the instalments herein stated, namely—

On the	day of	Rs.
On the	day of	Rs, &c., &c.,

provided that the value of the trees and brushwood actually removed by the said lessee in each year shall not exceed the following proportions, namely—

in the year  
in the year  
and in the year, &c.:

of the whole value of the wood and brushwood now existing on the said lands, and if the said lessee removes in any year a larger proportion of the wood and brushwood on the said lands than as above stated, the whole amount then outstanding on account of the sum of Rs. shall at once become due.

6. That he will not do any act inconsistent with, or injurious to, any of the rights excepted and reserved to the Government in clause 2 of Part I of this lease, and will not in any way interfere with the lawful use by the public of any thoroughfare within the said lands.

7. That he will duly comply with such directions as the Collector shall issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands, and will keep them, when erected, in good repair.

Note.—The alternative applicable to the case will be adopted.

8. That he will not cultivate or otherwise manage the said lands or any part of them, in a manner calculated to injure them permanently or to lessen their value.

9. That he will not assign or part with the possession of the said lands or any part thereof except to cultivators holding of himself without the written permission of Government first obtained.

10. That he will at the end of other sooner determination of the term peaceably leave and surrender the said land to the Government.

### PART III.—RIGHTS AND POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

It is hereby agreed between the Government and the lessee—

1. That arrears of rent or of any taxes, rates, or assessments whatsoever may be recovered by Government from the lessee in the same manner as arrears of land revenue may be recovered.

2. That if the lessee fails to take possession of the said lands within six months from the date on which the execution of this instrument of lease was communicated to him, or if at any time he fails to comply with any of the conditions of this lease, the Collector of the district may forthwith resume and take possession of the said lands as if this lease had never been granted.

### PART IV.—RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE LESSEE.

It is also hereby agreed between Government and the lessee—

1. That the lessee is and shall be at full liberty to sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses, and otherwise improve the said lands; and is and shall be solely entitled to all agricultural and spontaneous products not expressly excepted and reserved by this lease: provided that, except with the sanction of the Local Government, he shall not construct a private canal for the irrigation of the said lands or of any other land; and it shall be open to the Local Government either to withhold such sanction, or in granting it to impose such other special terms and conditions in respect of the construction and maintenance of a canal and of irrigation from a canal as it may determine.

*\* For leases carrying a promise of occupancy rights.*

\* 2. That at or after the expiration of five years from the date of the commencement of this lease, if the lessee has duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions and has duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, and if he has brought under cultivation one-half of the culturable area held on lease, he shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled on payment to Government of a sum of Rs. as *nazrana* to receive from Government a right of

*\* Note.—The form applicable to the lease should be adopted.*



occupancy of the nature of, and subject to the conditions attaching to, a right of occupancy established under Section 8 of the Panjab Tenancy Act, in the said lands, by an endorsement to that effect on the back of this instrument of lease, by the Collector of the district.

\*3. That if the lessee acquires a right of occupancy in the said lands according to the provisions of the last clause during the currency of the lease the amount of rent specified in clause 1, Part II of this instrument, together with all rates and cesses and other charges mentioned in clause 2 of the same Part, shall continue to be paid by the said lessee during the remainder of the term of        years for which this lease was originally granted, and that thereafter the amount of rent, including land revenue and *malikana* and other charges to be paid by the said lessee, will be determined by the Financial Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Panjab Tenancy Act, 1887; provided that the rate of *malikana* shall in no case exceed twelve annas per rupee of the amount of the land revenue.

*\*For leases carrying a promise of proprietary right.*

\*2. That the lessee shall be entitled at any time during the said term of        years to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government of a sum to be then determined by the Collector of the        district at the time being, subject to sanction by the officer empowered to sanction the application for the lease of the said lands.

\* 3. That the lessee may pay the sum so determined either in a lump sum or in such instalments, extending over a period of not more than five years, as the Financial Commissioner may determine; provided that if the whole of the purchase-money is not paid in a lump sum, previous to the delivery to the said lessee of a deed of conveyance of the said lands, he shall execute a deed of mortgage to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance with or without interest as the Financial Commissioner may then determine; and that both the deed of conveyance and the deed of mortgage, if any, shall be registered at the expense of the said lessee, and that the deed of mortgage, if any, shall be stamped at his expense, and that both deeds shall remain in the possession of the Collector of the        district until the whole of the purchase-money, with the interest due thereon, if any, shall have been paid.

*Clauses applicable to all leases.*

4. That if the lease be determined under the provisions of Part III, clause 2 of this instrument, or if on the expiry of the lease the Government decides that it shall not be renewed, as the lands or part thereof are required for public purposes, the lessee shall be entitled to receive from the Government compensation for any improvements made by him in the said lands. Such compensation shall be assessed in the manner provided by the Panjab Tenancy

NOTE.—The form applicable to the lease should be adopted.

Act for the payment of compensation for improvements effected by occupancy tenants. The amount of such compensation shall be determined by the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_ and the said lessee. In the event of their being unable to agree upon the same, the matter shall be referred by the Collector to the Financial Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive between the parties to this lease.

5. (That if, at the expiration of the term of the lease, a settlement of land revenue shall be in progress in the district of \_\_\_\_\_ and the lessee shall continue in possession with the consent of Government, all the terms of this lease shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be deemed to continue in force until the conclusion of the settlement proceedings.\*)

6. Unless the land or part thereof be required for public purposes, the lessee shall, on the expiry of the aforesaid term, be entitled, subject to the other provisions herein contained, to a renewal of this lease for such term and on such conditions, subject to the provisions of Section 68 of the Panjab Tenancy Act, as to the amount of land revenue and rent or *malikana* and other charges to be paid by him as may then be determined by Government.

#### *Interpretation.*

In this instrument the term "lessee" means and includes the said lessee, his heirs, and his or their legal representatives and assigns.

The term "Government" means and includes every person duly authorized to act for or represent the Government of the Panjab in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of the lease.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner of _____ acting under the orders of the Commissioner of or of the Financial Commissioner, Pan- jab, (as the case may be), on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	}	Deputy Com- missioner of
--	---	-----------------------------

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said in the presence of _____ witness	}	Lessee.
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#### *Schedule to Form A, Part I.*

Description and boundaries of lands hereinbefore leased:—

acres of land in Mauza	Tahsil	District
<b>Bounded.</b> —On the north by		
"	south by	
"	east by	
"	west by	

\* This clause is only to be used when the lease is for a term of settlement.



NOTE.—If an endorsement be made on this lease by the Collector under Rule 18 it should be to the following effect, viz. :—

Under the provisions of Part IV, Article 2 (occupancy) of this lease the lessee has received from Government a right of occupancy in the leased lands of the nature of and subject to the conditions attaching to a right of occupancy established under Section 8 of the Panjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

(Signed) A. B.,

Collector.

### FORM B.

*This Instrument of Conveyance* made the . day of . in the year one thousand nine hundred and . Between the Secretary State of for India in Council (hereinafter called the grantor) of the one part and . son of . resident of . in the district of the Panjab (hereinafter called 'the grantee') of the other part.

*Whereas* the grantor did, by an Instrument of Lease made between the parties hereto and dated the . day of 19 ., grant a lease for a period of . years unto the grantee of the lands therein described and leased and more particularly described in the schedule marked 'A' and delineated and coloured red in the map or plan marked B attached hereto, upon the condition amongst others that the grantee should be entitled at any time during the currency of the said lease to purchase from the grantor the proprietary right in the said lands on payment of a sum to be determined by the Collector for the time being of the district, subject nevertheless to the sanction to be first obtained of

*And whereas* the grantee has duly fulfilled the terms and conditions of the said lease and is now desirous of purchasing the proprietary rights in the said lands in accordance with the terms of the said lease.

*And whereas* the Collector of the . district has fixed upon and determined the purchase-money to be paid by the grantee at the sum of rupees

*And whereas* . has on the . day of . 19 . approved of and sanctioned the sale of the said lands to the grantee on payment of the said sum of Rupees . subject nevertheless to the terms, conditions, and reservations hereinafter appearing.

*Now therefore this Instrument witnesseth* that in consideration of the sum of Rupees ., paid by the grantee to the grantor (the receipt whereof the grantor hereby acknowledges), and of the covenant, terms, and conditions hereinafter contained and by the grantee to be observed and performed, the grantor doth hereby grant and convey unto the grantee the said lands, containing by admeasurement . acres more or less and more particularly described in the schedule marked 'A' and delineated and coloured red in the

map or plan marked 'B' hereunto annexed, to have and to hold the said lands unto him the grantee, his heirs and assigns for ever absolutely and in full proprietary right, together with all trees, underwood, and agricultural produce of the said lands, but subject nevertheless to the reservations, terms, and conditions hereinafter set forth. And the grantor for himself, his successors, and assigns and the grantee for himself, his heirs, representatives, and assigns, do hereby respectively covenant and agree to abide by each and all of the terms, conditions, and reservations hereinafter set forth, that is to say—

1. The grantor does not grant to the grantee and hereby expressly reserves unto himself his rights in all mines, minerals, coals, earth-oils, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the lands hereby granted, and full right, power and authority, from time to time and at all times, to enter upon any part of the said lands and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, getting, carrying away, and enjoying any mines, minerals, coals, earth-oils, gold-washings, or quarries in or under the said lands, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being standing thereon: and it shall be lawful for any engineers, surveyors, agents, workmen, or officers authorised in that behalf by the grantor or his assigns at all times to enter upon any part of the said lands and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for ensuring to the grantor or his assigns full and perfect enjoyment of the rights hereby reserved. *Provided always* that the grantor and his assigns shall make reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, representatives, assigns, lessees, or tenants for all damage directly occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved.

2. All rivers and streams and all rights of way and water and other easements (if any) subsisting in, on, or over the said lands are hereby expressly reserved unto the grantor and are not granted to the grantee, and the said grantee shall not at any time obstruct or in any way interfere with any such rights of way or water or other easement.

3. The grantee shall regularly and from time to time pay all general taxes and all local taxes, rates, and cesses lawfully imposed on or payable in respect of the said lands or of proprietary rights therein, and the land-revenue demand now or for the time being lawfully assessed on the said lands (the present assessment being Rupees per annum) and any arrear of any such tax, rate, cess, or land-revenue at any time existing shall, without prejudice to any other power hereby conferred on or right hereby reserved to the grantor, be forthwith recoverable from the grantee as a first charge upon the lands hereby granted according to the law and practice for the time being in force regarding the recovery thereof.

4. The grantee shall at his own cost erect permanent marks on the lands hereby granted, demarcating correctly the boundaries and limits thereof, and will at all times maintain the same in good repair, in accordance with the directions (if any) from time to time issued in



that behalf by the Collector for the time being of the district, or other proper officer. And in the event of any default at any time in regard to the requirements of this condition on the part of the grantee, it shall be lawful for the said Collector or other officer (without prejudice to any other power hereby conferred on or right hereby reserved to the grantor) to cause such boundary marks to be erected or repaired, as the case may be, and to recover the cost incurred thereby from the grantee as a first charge upon the lands hereby granted, in the manner for the time being provided for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue.

5. The grantee shall maintain, at his own cost, such establishment for the purposes of police, conservancy, and the like, in respect of the said lands, as may be required by the general rules for the time being in force in that behalf: And in the event of any default at any time in regard to the requirements of this condition on the part of the grantee it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, or other proper officer (without prejudice to any other power hereby conferred on or right reserved to the grantor) to appoint and maintain such establishment, and to recover the cost thereof from the grantee as a first charge upon the lands hereby granted, in the manner for the time being provided for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or in the said rules.

6. In the event of the grantee or any person holding the lands hereby granted or any part thereof from or under him committing any breach of any of the terms or conditions of this grant, or causing or permitting such breach to be committed, it shall be lawful for the grantor forthwith, or at any time thereafter, to cancel and revoke the same and to enter upon and resume possession of the lands hereby granted, and of all buildings, materials, and things at the time of such resumption subsisting therein, under, or upon, and that without payment of any amount whatsoever by way of price, compensation, or damage to the grantee, or to any other person whomsoever, in respect of any improvements which he or they may have made, or of any buildings, wells, materials, or other things existing in or upon the said lands or any part thereof at the time of such revocation of this grant and resumption thereof.

7. In the event of any dispute or disputes arising between the grantor and the grantee and their successors, representatives, and assigns or any of them as to the property and rights hereby reserved, or as to any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation payable under this deed of grant, or as to the true intent or purport thereof, or of any part or clause thereof, the decision in each case of the Financial Commissioner for the time being of the Panjab (or of such other officer as may succeed to the duties of the Financial Commissioner) shall be final and binding on both parties.

In witness whereof the undersigned have subscribed their names on the dates hereinafter mentioned, respectively.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by  
Deputy Commissioner and Collector  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ district for and on  
behalf of the Secretary of State for  
India in Council acting in the pre-  
mises by order of His Honor the  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Deputy Commissioner and Col-  
lector of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

Signed, sealed and delivered by  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the presence of

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM C.

THIS deed of mortgage made the \* \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_, be-  
tween the parties to the above written deed of grant, dated the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ witnesseth that A. B., the son of C. D., the  
above-named grantee, doth hereby acknowledge that the sum of Rs.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in part of the purchase-money of the lands, granted and  
conveyed by the said deed remains due and owing to the Secretary of  
State for India in Council, the above-named grantor, and the said A. B.  
doth hereby for himself, his heirs, and assigns, agree with the said  
grantor, his successors, and assigns, that he will pay the said principal  
sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ together with simple interest calculated upon the  
whole or such portion thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid  
at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. per annum from \_\_\_\_\_ the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ by five annual payments of not less  
than † \_\_\_\_\_ and in addition thereto of interest calculated as  
aforesaid up to the date of each payment made; the first of such pay-  
ments of principal and interest to be made on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day §  
of \_\_\_\_\_ next ensuing, and the remaining payments on or before  
the same day in each of the four succeeding years, or until the whole  
principal amount secured with interest thereon shall have been paid  
at the office of the Collector of the \_\_\_\_\_ district at \_\_\_\_\_; and for  
the further and better securing of such payments the said A. B. doth  
hereby grant and convey to the said grantor, his successors, and assigns,  
by way of mortgage, the whole of the lands granted and conveyed to  
him, the said A. B. by the above-written deed of grant, but so as the  
possession of the said lands shall be and continue with the said A. B.,  
his heirs and assigns.

\* The date of signature by the mortgagor.

† The date on which payment of the first half of the purchase-money was completed.

‡ One-tenth of the purchase-money.

§ The anniversary of the date above written.



And the grantor, for himself, his successors and assigns both hereby agree with said A. B., his heirs, and assigns, that, if he or they shall duly pay the whole of the principal sum hereby secured together with the interest due thereon, he, the said grantor, his successors or assigns will thereupon cause the above written deed of grant to be delivered to the said A. B., his heirs or assigns, with this deed of mortgage cancelled by the Collector of the district of for the time being.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed  
their hands.

*A. B.* (purchaser).

Signed in presence of X. Y., witness, this                      day of  
19                      .

*R. M.*

Deputy Commissioner of the district on behalf of the Secretary  
of State for India in Council.

Signed in presence of Y. Z., witness, this . day of 19 . . .

(2.) EXECUTIVE INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING SINGLE HARVEST CULTIVATION  
IN GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS.

Panjab Gov-  
ernment letter  
No. 626, dated  
11th October  
1897.

The practice of granting licenses to cultivate Government lands for one harvest only has prevailed to a considerable extent in the districts of Shahpur, Jhang, Multan, Montgomery, and Dera Ghazi Khan, and small areas in other districts have been leased from time to time on these terms. Such leases cause trouble, render the grazing management of Government *rakhs* more difficult, and are apt eventually to give rise to troublesome claims, which lessen the value of the Government property involved and interfere with plans for its improvement. At the present moment it is of particular importance that restrictions should be placed upon the grant of such leases in districts where the lands ordinarily leased will be probably commanded by canal projects which are under the consideration of Government. Therefore, with reference to rule 24 of the Rules for the lease of waste lands, the following special orders regarding the lease for a single harvest only to tenants-at-will of the right to cultivate plots of cultivable land in unclassified State forest and waste lands which are under the immediate control of Deputy Commissioners are issued with the previous sanction of the Local Government :—

(i). In the Bar lands of Jhang, Montgomery, and Gujranwala, which will be commanded by extensions of the Chenab Canal now in progress, no *new* leases for single harvest cultivation shall be given until such lands come under colonization, when they will be disposed of under the general orders regulating the colonization of lands commanded by the Chenab Canal. Lands at present under single harvest cultivation shall be withdrawn from further lease when the existing cultivation is not of more than three years' standing, unless this would cause material hardship to the present occupants in any special cases. In any special cases in which it is considered advisable to renew existing leases relating to cultivation of under three years' standing, and in all cases in which it is proposed to renew leases for cultivation of longer standing than three years, the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner shall be obtained before a renewal of the lease is granted.

(ii). In the Bar tracts of Shahpur and Jhang which will probably be commanded by the proposed Jhelam Canal, in the Bar tracts of Multan and Montgomery which will probably be commanded by the proposed Lower Sutlej Canal, and in the Thal tracts of Shahpur, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, and Muzaffargarh, which will probably be commanded by the Indus (Kalabagh) Canal, no leases shall be given to fresh applicants, and no existing lease which falls in shall be renewed unless the lessee has a legal or equitable claim to renewal.

(iii). No lease shall be renewed for a longer period than a single harvest in any case in which it is renewed under the preceding rules, and, in order to guard against the contingency of claims against Government founded upon continuity of lease or possession, a period of at least one day, during which the relation of landlord and tenant



shall not be in existence as between the Government and the lessee, shall in all cases intervene between the expiry of the period of any lease and the commencement of the period of the lease by which it is renewed, and the new lease shall expressly declare that at the time of its commencement the relations of landlord and tenant which existed under the expired lease had ceased to exist.

(iv). The areas to which the above rules apply will be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts concerned from time to time, as may be necessary, and in any case when it is doubtful whether these rules apply to any particular area or not, the orders of the Financial Commissioner shall be taken.

(v). In Dera Ghazi Khan, and in such portions of the Multan and Montgomery districts as are outside the Chenab and Lower Sutlej Canal projects, the Deputy Commissioner may make arrangements as heretofore for the temporary cultivation of Government lands.

(vi). In districts and tracts other than those mentioned in the preceding rules leases of Government lands for single harvests shall not be granted except with the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner in each case.

(vii). Every license to cultivate for one harvest only should state as precisely as possible, the land to which it applies, the fee or rate of fee to be charged, and the season for which it is granted, and it should be provided that the license-holder shall not cut or injure trees standing on the land to which his license applies.

(viii). The Collector may charge any fee not less than one rupee per acre which will in his opinion secure a fair rent for the use of the land, and which has been approved by general or special orders of the Commissioner. It will be in his discretion, subject to the orders passed from time to time by the Commissioner, to charge the fee either for the entire area covered by the license, or for the area actually cultivated, or for the area successfully cropped, and to vary the rate with the crop or not, as may seem expedient. Where kind rents are already in force under the orders of Government, as in the case of the Dhundi Pattis in Dera Ghazi Khan, existing arrangements should not be disturbed. In the case of unauthorised cultivation double rates may be charged at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

(ix). Fees leviable for licenses to cultivate for one harvest only should be made payable one month in advance of the date fixed for the payment of the first instalment of the land revenue of that harvest.

(x). All leases of Government lands for single harvests cultivation shall be subject to these rules only, but nothing in these rules shall affect the rules for the cultivation of encamping grounds or any rules in force for the grant of annual leases for cultivation of Government lands with the object of promoting arboriculture.

## APPENDIX IV.

### OTHER ALIENATIONS OF STATE LANDS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,—No. 1—141-5, dated Fort William, the 6th February 1872.

#### [LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.]

READ again—

Financial Department Resolution No. 557, dated 25th January 1870.

Home Department Circular Resolution No. 229-39, dated 27th April 1870.

Financial Department Resolution No. 1452, dated 23rd June 1870.

Home Department Circular No. 427-36, dated 4th July 1870.

**RESOLUTION.**—In the Resolutions quoted above it was ruled that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the alienation of all Government land, whether actually paying revenue or not, except grants of waste land made under the approved rules, and that Government land, whether paying revenue or not, should not be parted with save under the rules applicable to the expenditure of public money. It was also laid down that, if the sale of small plots of escheated land for the benefit of local funds has not been duly sanctioned, it must be considered subject to the above restrictions.

2. Several Local Governments and Administrations having represented the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to these orders, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to modify them as follows.

3. Lands to be disposed of will necessarily divide themselves into two classes :—

*First*—Those which are the property of the State ;

*Second*—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a Municipality or other local body.

4. Lands of the first class may be disposed of in various ways—

*First*—By sale at full market value ;

*Second*—By sale on favourable terms—

to a public body or association, or to an individual for a public purpose ;



*Third*—By gift or grant to—

- (a) a public body or association, or to an individual for a public purpose ;
- (b) private individuals in remuneration, for public services to be performed ;
- (c) private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.

5. As regards lands falling into the second of the above classes, which have been under a competent authority constituted the property of a local body, the Government of India will exercise no interference.

It will be the duty of Local Governments and Administrations to satisfy themselves that the lands in question have been transferred under proper authority, and, this having been ascertained, the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will be sufficient for the disposal of the lands.

6. As regards lands, the property of the State, such of them as are governed by the rules for the grant of waste lands will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force for the time being.

7. As regards lands, the property of the State, other than waste lands, which are sold for full value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realised by the sale of the land should invariably be credited to the general revenue, and the sale should be duly noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

8. As regards the sale of lands on favourable terms for a public purpose, in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted ; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000 the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. The amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be noticed in the Proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

9. As regards the gift or grant of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government schools, hospitals, dispensaries, or other public works at the cost of recognized local funds ; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for any other public purpose, or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State,\* or where it exceeds Rs. 100, when the services are to be performed to the community ; and in all cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit, irrespective of any services to be performed.

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\* N. B. — This does not refer to cases in which the Local Governments may have been separately authorized to dispose of lands under special rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 1-649, dated Simla, 31st August 1877.

READ again —

Resolution No. 1141-151, dated the 6th February 1872, prescribing certain rules in respect to the alienation of Government land.

RESOLUTION.—His Honour the President in Council observes that the Resolution read in the preamble makes no express provision for the case of land sold on favourable terms to an individual for his private benefit, without reference to public services to be performed by him. His Honour in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that such sales shall be treated as coming under sub-division (c) of head 3 of the heads specified in paragraph 4 of the Resolution, and that, as in the case of gift or grant to individuals for their private benefit, the sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to all such alienations.

2. In the statements called for in the circular from this Department, No. 2-556-5, dated the 1st August 1876, all such alienations should be entered under clause (c) of head 3.

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## APPENDIX V.

## DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS.

1. On the appearance of locusts in a district immediate measures should be taken, for ensuring—

(1) that the laying and hatching of eggs shall be reported without delay;

(2) that measures shall be taken promptly for the destruction of eggs and of the young grubs when hatched.

Measures to be taken.  
Circular No. 9, 1884.

Financial Commis-  
sioner's Circular let-  
ter No 4147 of 2nd July 1891.

Nothing better than the existing organization of estates, *patwaris* circles, *zails*, and *kanungos*' circles could probably be devised. Where there are no *zaildars*, *inamdars* or other men of local influence should have circles of villages allotted to them. The village headmen should at once inform the *patwari* and his *zaildar* or *inamdar* of the appearance of locusts, the laying of eggs, and the hatching of young and the *patwari* should immediately report to the field *kanungo* and *tahsildar* or *naib tahsildar*. As regards the work of destruction, the *tahsildar* and *naib tahsildar* should be held responsible within their respective inspection circles (L. R. Rules, Rule 140) for seeing that *zaildars* and headmen and the villagers working under them do their duty, and when necessary act in concert with the *zaildars*, headmen, and villagers of other circles. When eggs are hatched, the young locusts should be attacked and followed up till destroyed not merely by the men of the estate in which they first appear, but by gangs collected from the surrounding villages and working together. Arrangements should be made for relieving persons who have worked their fair turn and replacing them by others. *Field kanungos* may properly be employed as supervising officers within their circles, but *patwaris* should only be used for reporting information. It is wrong to give a *patwari* any sort of authority over village headmen. The above plan of operations will generally speaking be the best to pursue, but every Deputy Commissioner will of course adopt any measures which the special circumstances of his district render necessary to secure the end in view.

He may at the outset have to contend with a fatalistic spirit on the part of the people. But when they see that their officers are personally exerting themselves to deal with the evil, and especially when they are encouraged by their presence among them, activity will take the place of apathy. A *tahsildar* whom the people know and trust can get a great deal of work cheerfully performed if he is allowed to distribute a little *gur* among the workers.

2. The agriculturists are usually apathetic on these occasions. But experience shows that when the authorities exert themselves the people.

Attitude of the people.

and act with spirit, the people are prepared to follow them, and sometimes even to evince enthusiasm in the work.

Remuneration  
not usually  
to be given.

3. As a rule, no money payments should be made. It is the duty and the interest of the people to protect their own crops from the depredation of locusts. But where the locusts appear in a locality distant from any village, rewards may be offered, but the cost should be met from district or village *malba* funds. When crops have to be removed to facilitate the destruction of eggs compensation should be given to the owner from the same funds.

Reports.

4. The appearance of locusts in a district, and the measures taken for their destruction, should be reported to the Financial Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture in the form below. It should be borne in mind that a special report should not be made in every case when a flight is seen, but only when damage to crops to any considerable extent is caused by the insect. In all other cases it will be sufficient to notice in the column of remarks in the Monthly Agricultural Prospect Report submitted to the Director of Agriculture that locusts have been observed.

5. A brief account of the habits of locusts and instructions for their destruction are appended.

#### *Report regarding Locusts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISTRICT.	Date of appearance,	Direction of flight.	Damage done.	Measures taken.	REMARKS. (Noting extent of flight, and whether eggs were deposited, etc.)

#### *Collecting.*

One of the most rapid ways of collecting the eggs, especially where they are numerous and in light soils, is to slice off about an inch of the soil with a spade, or such like instrument; then carry the eggs to one spot, and, after separating them from the sand, to bury them in deep pits, the ground being packed hard on the surface.

#### *Harrowing.*

Harrowing is an effectual mode of destroying the eggs and preventing future injury wherever it is available. The object should be not to stir deeply, but to scarify and pulverize as much as possible the soil to about the depth of an inch. The breaking up of the mass and exposure of the individual eggs to the desiccating effects of the atmosphere effectually destroys them, and



when to this is added the well-known fact that thus exposed they are more liable to destruction by their numerous enemies, we see at once the importance of this mode of coping with the evil.

### *Ploughing.*

This is another effective way of destroying the eggs. The ground may be ploughed up repeatedly, ploughing 5 or 6 inches deeper if possible.

When eggs are deposited in standing crops, measures should at once be taken to destroy the eggs without regard to the consequent damage to the crops.

Financial  
Commissioner's  
Circular letter  
No. 5155 of  
24th August  
1897.

### *Destruction of the young, or unfledged, locusts.*

Various methods have been employed in the destruction of the young locusts, such as burning, crushing, and trapping; but the last obtains most favour. When they are not above a week old, a trench of 6 or 8 inches wide and deep, such as two men may form in a few minutes, suffices for securing the insects, which jump into it with alacrity, and appear wholly unable to extricate themselves from it. When, however, they grow a little older and are making their way from roads and paths, ditches two feet wide and two feet deep with perpendicular sides, or dug wider at the bottom than at the top, offer effectual barriers. The young locusts tumble into such a ditch, and accumulate and die at the bottom in immense number. In order to keep the main ditch open, it may be necessary to dig pits or deeper side-ditches at short intervals, in which the locusts will accumulate and may be buried, the earth being well pressed down. Where the soil is tenacious, and water can be let into the ditches so as to cover the bottom, they may be made shallower, and still be effectual. The efficacy of the ditch depends not so much on the inability of the young locusts to jump or scale it, as on the tendency of the young insects not to do so. In the bottom of the ditch they soon become demoralised, crippled, and enfeebled by constant effort and the trampling and crowding upon one another.

The destruction of the young can only be carried out successfully during the period that the locust is unable to fly, and this period is very short, being at the most only six weeks or two months.

In addition to the above, other devices have been resorted to; such as the use of nets or seines, or long strips of muslin, calico, or similar materials converging after the manner of quail nets, also the screen system adopted in Cyprus. But after a careful consideration of them, it has been decided that there is not sufficient occasion for using them in the Panjab and moreover, they are either too costly or elaborate.

It may be added that in cold weather the swarms are often unable to move in the morning from numbness, and under such circumstances the destruction of even full grown swarms is easy.

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# GLOSSARY

## VERNAÇULAR WORDS.

### A.

- ABADI ... Inhabited site of village.
- ABI ... Watered by lift from tanks, pools, marshes, or streams.
- AIMA ... Land given as a reward or favour by the king at a very low rent ; a grant of land, etc., to the people who attend at the tomb of a saint.
- AK ... A bush. *Calotropis procera*.
- 'ALA LAMBARDAR A chief headman.
- ALTAMGHA ... Literally " the seal ". A grant of land under the royal seal conveying property to a man and his heirs in perpetuity.
- 'ARZ IRSAL ... A memorandum given by the patwari to the village headman showing the distribution under the proper heads of the money he takes to the tahsil.

### B.

- BACHH ... Distribution of revenue over holdings.
- BACHH RUBAKAR... Proceeding showing how the *bachh* has been made.
- BADSHAHI ... Royal.
- BARANI ... Dependent on rainfall.
- BANJAR JADID ... New fallow (see Settlement Manual, paragraph 267).
- BANJAR KADIM ... Culturable waste (see Settlement Manual, paragraph 267.)
- BARTAN ... A right of user.
- BATAI ... Rent taken by division of produce.
- BHADON ... Middle of August to middle of September.
- BIGHA ... A measure of area In the Western Panjab the *bigha* is half a *ghumao*, in the Eastern Panjab the *shahjahani bigha* is five-eighths of an acre, and the *zamin-dari* or *kacha bigha* five twenty-fourths of an acre. But the actual *bigha* used by the *zamindars* in many places does not correspond with the *kacha bigha* of five-twenty-fourths of an acre.
- BIR ... A preserve, a *rakh q. v.*
- BUI ... A plant, prob. *Aerua Javanica*. Several plants in the Panjab are called *bui*.

### C.

- CHADUR ANDAZI ... " Throwing of the sheet." A simple marriage ceremony adopted when the bride is a widow.
- CHAHARAMI ... A share properly one-fourth of the revenue or of the State's share of the produce allowed by the ruler to an individual.
- CHAHAI ... Irrigated from a well.
- CHAHAI-SAILAB ... Dependent partly on well irrigation and partly on river flooding.
- CHAHAI-NAHRI ... Applied to crops started by canal irrigation and matured by help of a well.
- CHAK ... A block of land, a tract (see paragraphs 440 and 772).
- CHAKDAR ... Lessee of grazing in a tract of land known as a *chak*, *q. v.*
- CHALISA ... The terrible famine of 1783 A. D., Samvat 1840, hence the name.
- CHARI ... *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), grown close for fodder.
- CHAUDHRI ... A rural notable.
- CHIL OR CHIR ... A tree. *Pinus longifolia*.
- CHO ... A torrent in submontane tracts.
- CHUNDAVAND ... A custom of inheritance under which several sons by one wife inherit together the same share as a single son by another wife. Under the usual custom of *pagvand* each son takes an equal share.



## D.

- DAG ... A tract of land same as *chak*, *q. v.*
- DAKHILA ... A receipt for land revenue (see paragraph 509).
- DARBAR ... A levee in a Native State.
- DARYABANNA ... The rule under which the deep stream or main channel for the time being forms the boundary of estates on opposite sides of a river.
- DASTAK ... Writ of demand for payment of land revenue (see paragraph 521).
- DEODAR ... A tree. *Cedrus deodara*.
- DHAL BACHH ... Distribution of revenue over holdings.
- DHAMMAN ... A small tree. *Grewia oppositifolia*.
- DHAR KALAN ... The main channel of a river.
- DHARMSALA ... A Hindu or Sikh religious building. A place in which charity is exercised from religious motives.
- DOHLI ... Death-bed gift of a small plot of land to a Brahman.

## F.

- FAKIR ... A religious mendicant.
- FARASH ... A tree. *Tamarix articulata*.
- FARD DHAL BACHH ... Statement showing revenue realizable from each holding.
- FARD LAKHIRAJ ... Statement of revenue-free holdings.

## G.

- GABANDA ... A bush. *Carissa spinarum*.
- GHAIRMUMKIN ... Unculturable.
- GHAIR-TIRNI-GUZAR ... Not paying *tirni* (see paragraph 772).
- GIRDAWARI ... Harvest inspection.

## H.

- HADD SIKANDRI ... Same as *daryabanna*, *q. v.*
- HAKK-UL-TAHSIL ... Fee realized from assignees of land revenue for collection of the revenue payable to them.
- HALKADAR ... A rural notable in charge of a circle of villages (see paragraph 346).
- HARMAL ... A plant. *Peganum harmala*.
- HUKA ... An Indian pipe.

## I.

- ILAKADAR ... A rural notable in charge of a circle of villages (see paragraph 346).
- INAM ... A cash allowance paid out of the land revenue generally in return for specific duties.
- INAMDAR ... The holder of an *inam*, *q. v.*
- INKARI ... Declining to pay *tirni*, *q. v.*
- ISTAMRAR ... A grant of the land revenue of a tract subject to the payment of a sum as quit rent fixed in perpetuity.
- ISTAMRARDAR ... The holder of an *istamrar* grant.

## J.

- JADID ... See *banjar jadid*.
- JAGIR ... An assignment of land revenue, usually applied to those assignments which have been given for political reasons to men of local influence or ex-rulers or to men who have served the Government well.
- JAGIRDAR ... The holder of a *jagir*.
- JAL ... A small tree. *Salvadora oleoides*.
- JAMA ... Land revenue demand.
- JAMABANDI ... Record of rights (see paragraph 368, *et seq.*).
- JAND ... A tree. *Crosopis spicigera*.

**JANGAL-TARASHI** The clearing of *jangal* for cultivation.

JARI ... In use, applied to a well.

JINSWAR      Return of crops.

## R.

КАЧА ... Not lined with masonry, applied to a well. See also *bigha*.

KACHMACH ... Same as daryabanna, q. v.

KACHNAR ... A tree. *Bauhinia variegata*.

KADIM ... See *banjar kadim*.

KAIL ... A tree. *Pinus excelsa*.

KANGAR ... A tree. *Pistacia integerrima*.

KANKAR ... Nodules of lime used for metalling roads.

KANKUT ... Appraisalment of crops—realization of landlord's share of produce in cash after appraising its amount and value.

KANUNGO ... Supervisor of *patwaris*.

KARIL ... A bush. *Capparis aphylla*.

KASUR ... Assignment of a fractional share of the revenue to a local magnate (see paragraph 137).

KHAIR ... A bush. *Capparis aphylla*. In N.-W. Panjab, a tree. *Acacia catechu*.

... Not under crop. For exact technical meaning (see paragraph 355).

KHALSA ... Revenue not assigned to a private individual.

KHAM TAMSIL ... Direct management of an estate by Government (see paragraph 531).

Khankah ... A Muhammadan shrine.

KHARABA ... Failed, applied to crops which fail to ripen.

KHARIF ... The autumn harvest.

KHARIJ PARTA ... Not assessed to land revenue.

KHASRA GIRDAWARI Crop inspection register.

KHATAUNI ... (a) Village statement showing demand and collections of sums paid in by headmen.

(b) A statement of the demand on a holding.

KISHTI-BANNA ... Same as daryabanna, *q. v.*

KISTBANDI ... Land revenue roll.

**KULAR** ... Same as *kachnar*, *q. v.*

**KURK TAHSIL** ... A coercive process by which an estate or holding is attached on account of arrears of land revenue (see paragraph 52C).

L.

LAKHIRAJ ... Assigned, applied to land of which revenue is assigned to a private individual

LAMBARDAR ... Village headman.

LAMBARDARI ... Relating to a *lambardar*, *q. v.*

LANA ... A salsolaceous plant.

## M.

MACHŌHI SIM ... Same as *daryabanna* q. v.

MĀDAD MA'SH ... A grant of means of subsistence, an assignment for support of a religious house.

MAFI ... An assignment of land revenue—the smaller grants and those not made to ex-rulers, or men of much local influence, or on account of distinguished political or military services are usually called *M'afis*. Compare *Jāgir*.

**MAHAL** ... An estate (see paragraph 204).

**MAHDUDA** ... Village forest in Hazara (see paragraph 720).

... A leading man in a village (see paragraph 306).

MALBA ... Fund out of which common village expenses are defrayed.



MALGUZARI	...	Paying revenue, assessed.
MALIKANA	...	Proprietary fee or due.
MAUZA	...	Village (see paragraph 204.)
MUSTAJIR	...	A farmer of land revenue.

## N.

NAHRI	...	Irrigated from a canal.
NAIB TAHSILDAR		The deputy or assistant of the <i>tahsildar</i> , q. v.
NAKSHA JINSAK		Crop statement.
NAUBARAMAD	...	Cattle brought for grazing from another district and from which <i>timi</i> fees are leviable (see paragraph 772).
NAZUL	...	Land or buildings in or near towns or villages which have escheated to the Government (see paragraph 785).

## P.

PACHOTRA	...	A surcharge of 5 per cent. on the revenue paid to village headmen.
PAGVAND	...	A custom of inheritance under which sons by different wives each take the same share of the property, division being <i>per capita</i> . Compare <i>chundavand</i> .
PANCHAYAT	...	A village council.
PARCHA	...	A statement showing demand, etc., on a holding.
PARGANA	...	A subdivision of a tahsil or district.
PARTA	...	Land revenue rate.
PATTI	...	A subdivision of an estate.
PATTIDAR	...	The holder of one or more horseman's shares in a Cis-Sutlej <i>jagir</i> (see paragraph 104).
PATTIDARI JAGIR		A Cis-Sutlej <i>jagir</i> held by fraternities, division being by horsemen's share (see paragraph 104).
PATWARI	...	A village registrar and accountant.
PHOG	...	A bush. <i>Calligonum polygonoides</i> .
PHULAH	...	A tree. <i>Acacia modesta</i> .
POWINDHAS	...	Name of a group of Afghan tribes. Powindhas are great camel owners and traders.

## R.

RABI	...	The spring harvest.
RAKH	...	A preserve.
ROZNAMCHA	...	Diary.

## S.

SADR-TIBNI-GUJAR		Leading men entrusted with the duty of collecting <i>timi</i> (see paragraph 770).
SADR WASIL BAQI		District revenue accountant.
NAVIS.		
SAILAB	...	Flooded or kept permanently moist by a river.
SAJJI	...	Name of several saline plants on which camels browse.
SANAD	...	A deed of grant.
SANATHA	...	A bush. <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> .
SARBARAH	...	Substitute for a village headman.
SARDAR	...	A title of honour, a chief.
SHAIMLAT DEH	...	Common land of village.
SHAHJAHANI BIGHA		See <i>bigha</i> .
SIYAH	...	Daily cash account of tahsil.
SIYAHANAVIS	...	Clerk responsible for writing up the <i>siyahas</i> .
SOWAR	...	Horseman.

5.  
T.

TAHSIL	...	A sub-division of a district.
TAHSILDAR	...	Officer in chief executive charge of a tahsil.
TAHVILDAR	...	Treasurer of a tahsil.
TAIUL	...	Royal domain, the Emperor of Delhi's private estates.
TAKAVI	...	Loan for agricultural purposes given by the State.
TAKIYA	...	A small building occupied by a Muhammadan fakir, who supplies a <i>huka</i> and water to travellers.
TALABANA	...	Charge for serving a summons.
TARADDADI	...	Ploughed but not sown (see paragraph 356).
TARAF	...	Sub-division of an estate.
TAUZI	...	Monthly account of land revenue collections.
THANA	...	Police station.
TIRNI	...	Dues charged for grazing in waste land belonging to the State.
TIRNI-GUZAR	...	Paying <i>tirni</i> .
TRIHA	...	Portion of a forest closed against exercise of rights (see paragraph 738).
TUMANDAR	...	Chief of a Biloch tribe.

U.

UFTADA	...	Fallen in, not in use (of a well).
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V.

VESH	...	Periodical distribution of land among proprietors.
VYAH	...	Marriage with full ceremonial rites.

W.

WAJIB-UL-'ARZ	...	Village administration paper.
WARPAR	...	Rule of fixed boundaries in riverain estates.
WASIL	BAKI	Revenue accountant.
NAVIS.		

Z.

ZAID RABI	...	Extra Rabi consisting of late spring crop such as tobacco or melons sown about April.
ZAIL	...	A group of villages in charge of a zaildar.
ZAILDAR	...	A man of local influence appointed to have charge of a <i>zail</i> .
ZAILDARI JAGIR	...	A description of <i>jagir</i> in Cis-Sutlej States in which the <i>jagirdars</i> were dependants of a <i>Sardar</i> holding a "large estate," (see paragraphs 103, 104).
ZAMINDAR	...	Landed proprietor—shareholder in estate.



APPENDIX ET CORRIGENDA.

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