

**Punjab Land Revenue Report  
for 1916-17.**

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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**  
**THE**  
**PUNJAB**  
**FOR THE**

*Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1917.*



**Lahore :**  
**PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB,**  
**1918.**

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*Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the  
Department of Revenue and Agriculture—(Revenue), No. 7979, dated  
6th April 1918.*

READ—

The Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending  
30th September 1917, forwarded with letter No. 491—53-1-2, dated 9th March 1918,  
from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The five years ending September 1917 witnessed the separation of the Delhi province from the Punjab, and the completion of the great triple project by the opening of the Lower Bari Doab canal in 1914 and the Upper Jhelum canal in 1916. In spite of some reduction in the total area there has been an increase of over a million acres in cultivation, nearly the whole of this being due to canal irrigation. The apparent expansion of 600,000 acres in *barani* cultivation is only nominal, as there has been an equivalent reduction in the headings *sailab* and *abi*. Twenty-nine million acres, or slightly more than half the total area of the province, are now under cultivation, of which 3½ million acres are protected by wells, while 9 million acres are irrigated by canals or by canals and wells combined, and the gross assessment, excluding the canal charges, aggregates more than 4 crores of rupees. These figures are an eloquent testimony to the paramount importance of agriculture both to the administration and the people. The average incidence of land revenue is now Re. 1-6-10 per acre of cultivation as compared with Re. 1-3-0 in 1912, or an increase of 20 per cent. which is due to the fact that no less than 12 districts, including some of the most fertile in the province, were re-assessed during the quinquennium. When it is remembered that the average produce of an acre may now be safely valued at not less than Rs. 25 it is obvious that by far the greater portion of the increased profits from agriculture due to the recent rise in prices has gone into the pockets of the zamindar.

2. The year 1916-17, following on two unusually poor harvests, opened with conditions eminently favourable to agriculture. The monsoon of 1916 brought abundant rain to the greater part of the province, which resulted in an increase of 45 per cent. in the sown and no less than 79 per cent. in the matured area of the kharif crop over the figures for 1915. Outturns were good, especially in the case of rice, bajra and sugarcane, and though the prices of rice and raw sugar fell slightly, cotton rose from Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 8-10-0 per maund, double the figure for 1915. Heavy rain in October, coupled with the prevailing high prices and the increased demand for food-grains from foreign countries, led to an increase of 11 per cent. in the area sown for the rabi harvest. The winter months, however, were phenomenally dry, and this seriously affected the canal supply. The situation was partially saved by rain in April, which, though too late for the eastern districts, was of great value in the northern and western portions of the province. Considering the character of the season the resulting increase of 23 per cent. in matured area over the rabi of 1916 was satisfactory. Outturns were slightly below normal, and prices though rather lower than in 1915 except in the case of wheat, which rose from Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 3-10-0 per maund, still ruled high. The area of crops matured was 15 per cent. above the assumed normal. On the whole, therefore, the year was a fairly successful one and may be summarized as a bumper kharif, followed by a rabi of record acreage but somewhat disappointing outturn.

3. The fixed land revenue demand rose from 226.29 to 231.51 lakhs. The gross increase of 5.51 lakhs was due mainly to enhanced assessments, while the chief decrease was one of 2.8 lakhs on account of wells falling out of use and alterations from fixed to fluctuating assessments. If sums under suspension and undetermined and irrecoverable balances are excluded, 99.6 per cent. of the total demand was collected and only Rs. 8,000—the same figure as in 1915-16—were outstanding at the end of the year. The collections of

fluctuating revenue rose from 121.93 to 138.32 lakhs, owing to the extension of canal-irrigation and the timely rainfall, and the balance outstanding was only Rs. 28,000. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioners that the delays that occurred in granting remission for crops damaged by hail in Lyallpur require investigation, and will be glad if the Financial Commissioner and Chief Engineer will jointly devise measures to obviate them in future. If remissions are necessary they should be given at once; the policy of Government is stultified by a procedure that defers the grant of relief until after collections have been made. Such delays give opportunities for malpractices; it appears that there were complaints of corruption against canal subordinates in connection with this matter, and it is satisfactory to learn that some of those concerned have been convicted and punished by the courts.

Collections of "other land revenue" amounted to over 40 lakhs, but it is important to remember that 31 lakhs of this represent payments for the sale of Government land, and must be regarded as the realization of capital rather than as recurring income.

4. The favourable conditions of the year are reflected in the number of coercive processes. These fell from 16,129 to 12,430, and no less than 90.5 per cent. of the outstanding arrears were collected. There were no cases of imprisonment, only one sale of immovable property and only one warrant for its attachment. The Multan division is again responsible for the largest number of processes, but the figures show an improvement on those of the previous year, and it appears that the special efforts made to enforce punctuality have been largely successful. The experiment of serving revenue processes through the post has been very successful in Gujranwala, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the Financial Commissioners are extending it tentatively to other districts. A reduction in the number of tahsil chaprasis and a corresponding curtailment in the opportunities for illegal exaction are the most welcome features of the system.

5. The plan of appointing a special official to lay the revenue records or excerpts from them before civil courts is reported to have worked well in the four districts where it was tried, and on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Judges is about to be extended to all districts. The extra cost has hitherto been covered by fees payable by the parties, and the scheme is therefore self-supporting. It is hoped that means will be devised for avoiding in practice the possible abuses to which the report alludes, and that the desired result of making the revenue records easily accessible to litigants will be achieved.

The payment of revenue by currency notes is not yet popular, partly owing to the possibility of fraud and partly because of the difficulty of procuring notes in rural tracts. The policy of Government is to popularize the use of its paper currency, and with due safeguards the despatch of notes by post should be more convenient and economical than payment by money order for the remittance of large amounts.

6. The working of the perennial canals during the year was again severely tried and called forth all the energy and skill of the Irrigation Department. Supplies for the autumn crop were abundant, but the failure of the winter rains inevitably meant low rivers and seriously restricted the supply for the rabi harvest, at a time when the demand for both the irrigated and unirrigated sowings was unprecedentedly keen. The question of equitable distribution of the available supply between the five great canals fed by the triple project was thus one of unusual difficulty and was complicated by the fact that irrigation from the Upper Chenab is still in process of development, while that from the Upper Jhelum has only just commenced. Moreover, the Lower Chenab was for the first time grouped with those of the triple project for the purposes of this distribution, and this apparently led to some curtailment of the supply to Lyallpur irrigators. Similarly the opening of rabi irrigation on the Upper Jhelum caused a marked diminution in the supply for the Lower Jhelum and necessitated the introduction for the first time of rotational closures, which in the absence of due warning are naturally disliked by the cultivators. In reviewing the annual colony report His Honour recently remarked that the

subject, though mainly a technical one, is of such importance that the Financial Commissioners should in future be consulted before the distribution is made, and he hopes that this will ensure more careful consideration of the contending interests involved.

7. The working of the Upper Chenab Canal continues to give rise to difficulties, not only in the new Colony which has suffered from initial mistakes of policy, but also in the settled villages, the very varying conditions of which cannot in all cases be readily adapted to the principles of irrigation laid down. If the complaints regarding the heading up of torrent water, the inequity of the complicated chakbandi system and errors in the assessment of water-rates are well founded, no time should be lost in removing their causes. The danger of water-logging, the most pressing problem of Punjab agriculture, is one to which Government is already alive, and the recommendations of the Conference of April 1917, to which the Financial Commissioners allude, are receiving careful consideration. The problem has recently become one of increasing urgency owing to the disastrous floods caused in certain districts by the unprecedented rainfall of September last, and the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to the view that the most satisfactory method of solving it will be to take each of the great Doabs separately and work down from the point where irrigation begins to the junction of the rivers. Something of this kind is already being done on the Lower Chenab canal, and there is reason to believe that similar remedial measures are urgently required in the Bari Doab.

The increasing success of the Nammal dam is a matter for satisfaction, and justifies further efforts to undertake similar works in the dry north-western districts where suitable sites are forthcoming. One such scheme in the Isa Khol tahsil is now under investigation, but in future reports some brief details of area irrigated and revenue returns might well be given.

The total figures of irrigation from Imperial and Provincial canals—9 million acres sown and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million matured—are very striking, especially in a year conspicuous for an almost complete failure of the winter rains. The crops raised on the canals probably represented one-half of the agricultural wealth of the Province, and it may be said that in 1916-17 the canals again stood between the Province and severe scarcity. Schemes of further expansion are already under consideration, but even as it stands the great Punjab canal system is an achievement of which the Province may be justly proud.

8. The working of the Land Improvement Loans Act, which was adversely criticized in last year's review, shows little improvement. The total of advances made is the same, and the number of wells sunk with the aid of loans has decreased. The Financial Commissioners have wisely called for the opinions of Commissioners on the apparent unpopularity of what ought to be a most beneficial system to the zamindars, and their conclusions will be awaited with interest. The figures for Gurgaon, quoted in paragraph 24 of the report, show how much can be done to encourage the sinking of wells by a zealous District Officer. There has been a large decrease, from 8 to 1.5 lakhs, in the amount of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but this is doubtless due not to any falling off in the popularity of the Act, but to the favourable character of the seasons. The present system could no doubt be improved by more careful inspection of the way in which the money is utilized and by the distribution of loans at cattle fairs and other gatherings. Government has refused to raise the rate of interest charged on either form of loans in spite of the steady rise in the open market.

9. An important experiment with the object of encouraging the cultivation of food-grains has been made by relaxing the rules regarding leases of Government waste land, and a large area has been given out on favourable terms to lessees for two years for the cultivation of such crops. It is too early to estimate the result of this innovation, but its effect on the cultivated area of the present harvest will be awaited with interest. The Lieutenant-Governor however, notes with satisfaction the energetic measures taken by Mr. Kitchin in Lyallpur, where the system of leaving the actual distribution of the waste



attached to each village to the colonists themselves is expected to bring over 64,000 additional acres under the plough. If corresponding results have been obtained in other canal-irrigated tracts with similar opportunities the success of the experiment is assured.

10. The financial situation has again prevented further action under the Chos Act. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioners that the results already obtained are promising, and that further action should be no longer delayed; proposals for extending the operations should now be formulated and provision made for giving effect to them as early as possible. Meanwhile judicious encouragement should be given to any unofficial action likely to contribute towards the desired reafforestation, and His Honour is prepared to consider an extension of the practice of making grants to villages for the reclamation of Cho beds, if they are found to be properly utilized.

11. Sales of agricultural land have remained low and redemptions of mortgages are fewer even than last year. This may no doubt be partly attributed to the unsettled conditions created by the war, but recent high prices and the improved conditions of military service have put large sums of money into the pockets of the agricultural classes, and extensive redemptions of mortgages might well have been expected. The result of Financial Commissioners' enquiries into this subject will be awaited with interest, and it may be that part of the funds which might have been utilised for clearing off encumbrances were invested in the various war loans. The value of land continues to rise rapidly and the average for the year under review was Rs. 227 per acre as against Rs. 216 in 1915-16. The average price realized at the auction sales on the Lower Bari Doab canal in the spring of 1917 was Rs. 229 per acre, whereas at the auctions of March 1918 it reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 331 per acre for nearly 8,000 acres. A remarkable feature is the large proportion purchased by agriculturists. In the Province as a whole the sale value of land on the figures for 1916-17 now represents 157 times the land revenue, as against 151 times in 1915-16 and 66 times 20 years ago. No better proof could be afforded of leniency of the land revenue demand and of the remarkable increase of general prosperity within the last generation.

12. The working of the Alienation of Land Act has again been satisfactory: no new difficulties are reported and it appears to entail very little extra work. His Honour is in complete agreement with the view of the Financial Commissioners that it commands the confidence and approval of the peasant population, and has largely achieved its object. In almost every village the *Akt Intiqalat* is spoken of as the Magna Charta of the zamindar. It is the settled policy of Government to secure the prosperity and contentment of the land-owning classes by leniency in assessment, by securing them in the possession of their ancestral holdings, and by opening up to them new fields of profitable expansion in the great canal colonies. That this policy is appreciated is proved by their remarkable rally to the Empire's call in the present war. During the year 1917 the Punjab furnished well over 100 000 recruits to the army and these were drawn almost exclusively from the rural population.

• 13. The slight decrease in the number of revenue cases decided during the year needs no comment. Appellate work is well up to date in the offices and courts of Commissioners and Financial Commissioner, but over half of the pending cases are on the file of the Commissioner of Jullundur. The report makes special mention of the number of petitions received from soldiers at the front, which in the case of the single district of Hoshiarpur numbered no less than 2,195. His Honour believes that district officers are fully alive to the importance of dealing promptly and sympathetically with these applications as far as the powers at their disposal allow, and the fact might well be brought to the notice of Commanding Officers, who are apt to complain if immediate attention is not paid to the sometimes impracticable demands of their subordinates and do not always understand the limitations on the action of Executive officers in such matters.

In conclusion Sir Michael O'Dwyer desires to thank both Financial Commissioners for their efficient administration of the Revenue Department and for a most interesting and practical report. The war has thrown upon the shoulders of Revenue officers a variety of miscellaneous duties which, though forming a heavy addition to their ordinary work, have been cheerfully and efficiently performed; and the Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in acknowledging the unflagging zeal and the loyal spirit in which officers of the Revenue Department from the highest to the lowest have borne the strain of the last three years and responded to every fresh call made upon them.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above review be forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, for information and guidance, also that it be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and circulated with the report as usual.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

H. D. CRAIK,

*Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.*



No. 491-53-I-2.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

*Dated Lahore, 9th March 1918.*

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, Esquire, I.C.S.,

*Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,  
Punjab,*

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

*Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.  
The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1917.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., held the offices of Financial Commissioner throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

*Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,  
Punjab.*

# REPORT

## ON THE

# LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

## OF THE

# PUNJAB

## FOR THE

*Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1917.*

*Introductory.*—The year 1916-17 marks the end of a quinquennial period, and the figures in statement I have been brought up to date. During the period the old Delhi district was split up, the Delhi tahsil and part of the Ballabgarh tahsil being converted into the new Delhi Province and the rest of the Ballabgarh tahsil and the Sonapat tahsil being absorbed into the Gurgaon and Rohtak districts, respectively. The name of the south-eastern division was in consequence changed to the Ambala Division and the head-quarters of the Commissioner transferred to Ambala. The 140 trans-Ravi villages in the Gugera tahsil of Montgomery were transferred to Lyallpur and 32 villages from the latter district to Jhang during the period for administrative reasons, while 107,000 acres were transferred from Multan to Montgomery. The common boundaries of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts and of the Hoshiarpur and Ambala and Ludhiana districts were rectified and a number of long standing boundary disputes with Native States bordering on British districts were settled. The districts of Lahore, Gujrat, Simla, Jullundur, Ambala and parts of Kangra and of Dera Ghazi Khan came under settlement during the period which also saw the conclusion of settlement operations in Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and parts of Shahpur and Kangra. The total area of the Province shows an apparent decrease of more than a million acres. 767,000 acres of this are however due to the exclusion from the figures for the Kangra district of large tracts which have never been measured, but the approximate area of which was previously entered 330,000 acres are due to the separation of the Delhi Province. Of the total area of the Province a little more than half is at present under cultivation. The total net increase in cultivated area during the quinquennium was more than a million acres. The canal irrigated area increased by nearly a million acres, and the *barani* area by over 600,000 acres. Although masonry and unlined wells have increased by 12,500 and 1,600 respectively, the former now numbering 251,675, the total area irrigated by them with and without the assistance of canals or river-floods has fallen from 4,855,184 to 4,823,854. The decreases in the *sailab* and *abi* areas amount to 283,500 acres and 216,400 acres, respectively. The quinquennium was marked by the opening of the last two canals of the Triple Project series, the Lower Bari Doab Canal in 1914 and the Upper Jhelum Canal in 1915. The increase in assessment during the five years amounts to over 82½ lakhs of which some 63½ lakhs are on account of fluctuating revenue. The incidence of the land revenue demand per acre of cultivation is Re. 1-6-10 as compared with Re. 1-3-0 in the last quinquennium.

1. The agricultural conditions for the first part of the year under report were very favourable. The monsoon burst in the latter half of July, when heavy and widespread rain fell throughout the Province with the exception of a few districts in the south-east and south-west. Excellent rain fell at intervals until the first week of September, but during the rest of that month the monsoon was weak except in the south-east. Heavy rain fell again in the beginning of October and this was most favourable for the sowing of spring crops. The winter rains, however, were neither

General summary of agricultural conditions in 1916-17.

so frequent nor so heavy as usual and the season from December to March was one of the driest on record. In April and May fairly heavy rain fell at intervals throughout the Province, accompanied by hailstorms which did damage in some districts. This rainfall was harmful in the east and south-east, where much of the wheat was already on the threshing floor, but it benefited greatly the crops of the Northern Punjab, where harvesting starts at a much later date. The deficient winter rainfall seriously affected the canal supply. The Lower Bari Doab Canal was the worst sufferer and the supplies from it came at long and irregular intervals.

The total sown area for the year exceeded the area sown in the preceding year and the assumed normal sown area by 22 and 13 per cent. respectively. The total matured area was 42 per cent. more than the preceding year's matured area and 15 per cent. more than the assumed normal matured area. The combined harvests of the year, so far as area is concerned, fell little short of those of the record year 1914-15. The autumn harvest as compared with the kharif harvest of 1915 showed an increase of 45 and 79 per cent. for the sown and matured area, respectively. The proportion of crop failure was low in all districts except Dera Ghazi Khan, which recorded a percentage of 18. The outturns of all the principal crops except cotton and jowar were above normal. Rice, bajra and sugarcane were bumper crops, maize and cotton approximately average, jowar only about two-thirds of the normal. The conditions for spring sowings were excellent and, together with the prevailing high prices and the anticipated requirements of food-grains by foreign countries, led to an advance in sowings, the result being an increase of 11 per cent. in the sown and 23 per cent. in the matured area over the figures for rabi 1916. Percentages of failure did not exceed 15 in any district of the Lahore and Multan divisions. The other three Divisions did not fare so well, and in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts 40 per cent. of the area sown failed to mature. The yields of the principal crops were, wheat 98 per cent. of the normal, barley 90, gram 108 and rabi oil-seeds 90 per cent. Prices, though affected by the war, were, except in the case of wheat and cotton, lower than in the preceding year. Owing to the character of the crop and the brisk foreign demand which led to an increase of 26 per cent. in its export during the year, the average price of wheat rose from Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 3-10-0 per maund. The price of cotton rose from Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 8-10-0 per maund owing to the increased demand for export. The price of rice fell from Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 2-7-0 and of rapeseed from Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 per maund. The price of raw sugar fell from Rs. 5-13-0 to Rs. 5.

2. The total demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue rose from 226.29 to 231.51 lakhs, a net increase of 5.23 lakhs. The gross increase was 8.51 lakhs due mainly to increases of 7.62 lakhs on account of the introduction of revised assessments in nine districts, of Rs. 24,000 by alluvion, of Rs. 19,000 from the assessment of grants of waste land and the lapse of protective well leases, of Rs. 30,000 from progressive assessments, of Rs. 7,000 by lapses and resumption of revenue-free grants and of Rs. 8,000 in miscellaneous items. Against this must be set off a gross decrease of 3.28 lakhs, which was due to decreases of Rs. 17,000 on account of revision of zaildari arrangements, of 2.8 lakhs on account of reduction of assessments due to wells falling out of use or alteration of assessments from fixed to fluctuating, mainly in Lahore, Gujranwala and Gujrat districts, of Rs. 16,000 by diluvion and of Rs. 9,000 in miscellaneous items. Of the total demand 230.50 lakhs or 99.6 per cent. have been collected. Excluding Rs. 31,000 placed under suspension and Rs. 62,000 of undetermined or irrecoverable balances, only Rs. 8,000 of the demand remained uncollected at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was remitted owing to calamities of season chiefly in the Kangra and Amritsar districts. Owing to favourable agricultural conditions only Rs. 59,858 in all were suspended during the year and in every case the suspension was due to some special calamity such as hail, floods or earthquake. Adding the sum of Rs. 15,86,210 under suspension at the beginning of the year, of the total of 18.26 lakhs thus under suspension 10.45 lakhs were recovered and Rs. 18,298 were remitted leaving a balance at the end of the year of only 5.63 lakhs. Harvests were on the whole favourable and collections were everywhere made with ease.

3. The year was marked by the absence of any great floods in the Punjab rivers. As a result of alluvion and diluvion operations there was a net increase of Rs. 21,149 to the fixed land revenue roll as compared with Rs. 10,000 last year. The total assessable area of the Province was increased by 7,000 acres, while revenue was enhanced on 36,500 acres and reduced on 15,000 acres. A change in the course of the Jamha resulted in a gain of over 2,000 acres in Karnal at the expense of the Muzaffarnagar district. The action of this river caused a small gain in Rohtak and Gurgaon and a slight loss in Ambala. There was a slight loss on the Sutlej in Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Lahore, and in the portion of the Sutlej riverain in the Montgomery district not under fluctuating assessment 600 acres were eroded. In the Sutlej riverain in Jullundur and Ferozapore the river's action increased the assessable area by 4,500 acres, but the figures of Jullundur include for two tahsils land accreted in the previous year. The action of the Beas was beneficial in Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur, and caused little damage elsewhere. The Ravi in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot caused a gain. There was a gain in all districts affected by the Chenab, Gujrat benefiting to the extent of 1,400 acres. The Jhelum eroded net areas of nearly 2,000 acres in Shahpur and of 167 acres in Jhelum district. The joint action of the Jhelum and Chenab benefited the Jhang district by a net increase of 1,300 acres. The decrease in revenue due to action of chos and minor streams during the year was Rs. 49 and Rs. 58, respectively, the net area lost by their action being 425 acres by the former and 236 acres by the latter.

4. The amount of land revenue temporarily excluded from the revenue roll has fallen from 5.4 lakhs in 1915-16 to Rs. 71,000 in the year under report. Last year's figures however were inflated by the practice in Sialkot district of temporarily excluding from the revenue roll the whole of a newly announced demand and not the increase only as was noted in last year's report. The collections of true fluctuating revenue rose from 121.93 to 138.32 lakhs. There was an increase on canal-irrigated lands of 3.30 lakhs in the assessments made by Deputy Commissioners and of 9.34 lakhs in the land revenue and water advantage rate assessed by the Irrigation Department. There was also an increase of 3.77 lakhs in the assessment of other than canal irrigated lands. All these increases were due to timely rainfall, to satisfactory supplies in the canals both perennial and inundation, and to the development of canal irrigation in the Sialkot, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Multan districts. The outstanding balance of fluctuating revenue was only Rs. 28,000 at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, states that remissions for crops damaged by hail were not given till six months after the land revenue and water rate had been collected and that remissions not given in the current demand are of very little value. The Commissioner, Multan, remarks that it lies with the Canal Department to devise a remedy for such delay. The Financial Commissioner agrees that the question calls for consideration and the Chief Engineer's attention will be drawn to the matter. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, also states that there were many complaints of the method of determination of hail remissions and that a number of cases were lodged against Canal subordinates for extorting illegal gratifications in connection with these remissions. The cases were still pending at the end of the year. In Gujrat district 75 more villages were brought under fluctuating assessment from kharif 1916, while in Gurgaon the assessment was converted from fluctuating into fixed in 30 villages.

5. Collections of other land revenue rose from 38.32 lakhs in 1915-16 to 40.83 lakhs in the year under report. Purchase of proprietary rights in Government estates accounted for 6.40 lakhs, most of this being in Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Lahore and Jhang Districts. The sale of Government waste lands realized 24.81 lakhs, or 1.14 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Of this sum Montgomery contributed 16.77 lakhs and Multan 2.65 lakhs. In both districts the sales were of land commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal, and in Lyallpur (3.15 lakhs) and Gujranwala (1.84 lakhs) of areas irrigable by the Upper Chenab Canal. Realizations of Rs. 56,654 and Rs. 6,452 in Shahpur and Gujrat, respectively, were due to



the Upper Jhelum Canal. Receipts from single harvest leases brought in 2.70 lakhs against 1.2 lakhs in 1915-16, Montgomery being responsible for nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the total. The increase was due to good rainfall in the case of unirrigated Crown lands and to extensions of the Lower Bari Doab Canal in Crown waste. Owing to favourable rains tirni collections rose from 1.10 to 1.25 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 5,400 in other land revenue in Kangra is due to receipts from the recently imposed cattle tax, to rents of fisheries and to income from forests brought under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is an increase of Rs. 5,400 in Gujranwala on account of receipts from royalty on kankar collected for the first time in the district during the year under report. The other heads call for no remarks. The uncollected balance has remained at about the same figure as last year, namely, Rs. 92,000. Of this Rs. 34,000 are on account of the previous year of which Rs. 28,000 are due from the Jalpana Estate: the Court of Wards is arranging to pay off this amount gradually. Of the balances for the year under report Rs. 32,000 are in the Gujranwala District. Of this sum Rs. 10,733 are due by colonists who declared their intention of exercising their option of purchase of proprietary rights of Government land on the Upper Chenab Canal, but fell into arrears with their instalments of purchase money. Rupees 20,176 are payable by purchasers of Government land sold by auction on the same canal. The Deputy Commissioner does not say whether measures have been taken to recover the latter sum. Steps are being taken to recover all outstanding in other districts.

6. Fifteen new jagirs, 3 of Rs. 1,000 each, 4 of Rs. 750 each and 8 of Rs. 500 each, were granted in recognition of the distinguished services rendered in connection with the war, to the administration and in public life.

1. Revenue Assignments  
Statement No. X

Two grants of Rs. 100 each were made for the term of settlement in favour of two shrines in Mazhbi villages in Gujranwala as a reward for the number of Mazhbi recruits enrolled during the war. One military grant of the value of Rs. 600 was given in Gurgaon, and a grant of 600 acres of waste land free of revenue for the lifetime of the grantee was made in Dera Ghazi Khan. Five sufedposhi imams aggregating Rs. 275, per annum, were confiscated in Mianwali District for failure on the part of the holders thereof to render any help to Government in recruiting. Statement No. X shows a reduction in the area under assignment from 4,676,000 to 4,630,500 acres. This is due partly to a decrease of 19,425 acres in the Gujranwala District owing to the correction of a mistake in the figures reported last year from that district and partly to the excess of lapses over new grants. Owing, however, to new assessments and fresh assignments the income enjoyed by assignees has increased from 31.8d lakhs to 32.69 lakhs. The revision of land revenue assignments was completed in the Nawashahr Tahsil of Jullundur District and in the Rupar and Kharar Tahsils of the Ambala District.

7. There has been a large decrease in the number of coercive processes from 16,129 in the last year to 12,430 in the present year and in the amount of arrears for the realization of which they were issued from 11 lakhs to a little over 8½ lakhs. 90.5 per cent. of the arrears were collected. Collections made after issue of process amounted to 1 per cent. of the total collections made. Of the 12,430 processes issued 7,771 were writs of demand and of the remaining 4,659 only 2,421 were executed. Of these 1,752 were for arrest, 645 for distress, 23 for sale of moveable property and 1 for attachment of immoveable property. Of the 1,752 cases of warrants executed for arrest by far the larger number were in the Multan, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts of the Multan Division and in the Gurdaspur and Gujranwala Districts of the Lahore Division. The same districts also have the largest number of executions in cases of distress. In Hoshiarpur 12 cases of sales of moveable property were executed. There were no cases of imprisonment, direct management, farm or transfer, and only one case of sale of immoveable property. Processes were also issued in 9 districts for the recovery of canal occupiers' rates. The Rawalpindi Division shows the least number of processes issued and executed during the year and this satisfactory result would seem to be due to the system in vogue in the Division of having fixed dates for payment of revenue for each separate zail or group of villages. This system has also worked successfully in Lahore, Gurdaspur and Muzaffargarh, where it

Coercive processes  
Statement No. XI

has resulted in a great decrease in the number of processes issued. The large increase in the number of processes issued in Mianwali was mainly in the Mianwali tahsil, where want of punctuality in payments is stated to have become common and to have called for strong measures. In Pathan villages in that tahsil it is remarked that zemindars used to delay payment with a view to seeing their lambardars disgraced. An increase in the number of writs and warrants against lambardars in Ambala is stated to be due to the fact that Tahsildars made no sustained effort to ensure prompt payment. The number of lambardars in the district is also stated to be too great and the Settlement Officer is considering the question of reduction in appropriate cases. Although the Multan Division again shows the greatest number of processes issued and executed, there has nevertheless been a great decrease on the last year's figures, a result due to normal conditions having been restored in the Jhang district, to the exertions of the tahsil officials and to the fear of lambardars that their *pachotra* will be forfeited for failure to pay on due dates. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, remarks that the average number of processes of all kinds issued by him was rather less than three per lakh of rupees collected as against rather more than six last year. He states that even in the Sayadwala tract collections are improving, for the people are getting more prosperous and the example of their more regular neighbours is catching. This indicates a satisfactorily high standard of efficiency in collection and is an eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the district.

8. Eleven districts entertained temporary assistance for short periods for serving coercive processes at a total cost of Rs. 545. The system of serving revenue processes through the post continued to work well in Gujranwala, and has now been made the rule throughout the entire district except in parts of Sharakpur tahsil, where there are few post offices. It is stated that the system has been found to be much more reliable than service through peons, and owing to its introduction it has been possible, with the approval of Government, to reduce 30 peons from the permanent establishment at a saving of Rs. 255 per mensem. All Commissioners were in May 1917 asked by the Financial Commissioners to take action towards introducing the system into other districts. The Financial Commissioners left it to the Commissioners to decide to what extent it should be initially introduced, but suggested that it should be tried in at least two districts in each division, and the results duly noticed in the land revenue reports. In Amritsar the system was tried only for four months, and proved a success; the cost of serving in most cases, as in Gujranwala, was met by the plaintiffs. The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, finds it too early to judge of the results of the system, but he is doubtful if it will eventually necessitate a reduction in the tahsil staff. In Rawalpindi the results have so far not been a success, but the system will be given a further trial. The working of the system during the short time it was in force has not been noticed in any other district report. The system has also been introduced in the offices of the Financial Commissioners and of the Commissioner of Ambala. The subject will be further dealt with in next year's report.

9. At the beginning of the year five settlements were in progress and of these Simla and Jullundur were completed during the year. The three southern tahsils of the Ambala district, Ambala, Jagadhri and Naraingarh, and tahsils Dera Ghazi Khan and Sanghar of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, were brought under settlement at the beginning of the year. In Ambala re-measurement or map correction was finished in 983 villages while in 730 of these the record-of-rights was completed and finally attested during the year. In Dera Ghazi Khan re-measurement and map correction were carried out in 252 villages and the records of 194 villages were completed. In the Lyallpur district killabandi was completed in 21 out of 24 villages in the Sayadwala tract. The existing records of this tract were at the same time brought up to date. In the Palampur tahsil of Kangra district the record work was nearing completion at the end of the year. The delay in completion of this branch of the work was due, as noted in

Progress in re-measurement, revision of records, &c.

Statements Nos. XII and XIII.

last year's report, to the procedure adopted of pushing on measurement without simultaneous attestation. The advantages of this procedure, the Commissioner thinks, were much outweighed by its disadvantages and the Financial Commissioners entirely agree with him. In the Nurpur and Kangra tahsils this procedure was not adopted and measurement is being kept abreast of record work. Although regular work was not started in the Kangra tahsil till the spring of 1916, or two years later than in Palampur, it is anticipated that settlement operations will finally close in both Kangra and Palampur about the same time. The Assessment Reports of the Nurpur tahsil of Kangra, of the Kotgarh ilaqa of Simla, and of the Rupar and Kharar tahsils of Ambala district were received and orders passed on them either during the year or shortly after its close. All assessments were announced in Simla and operations there finally closed in June 1917.

10 The final settlement reports of Sialkot, Jullundur, Shahpur and Simla were received during the year and have been submitted to Government. The orders of Government were received on the Lahore and Gujrat final settlement reports. For Lahore the term of settlement in the case of agricultural assessments has been fixed at 20 years, while in the case of urban assessments both in Lahore itself and in the outlying markets the term sanctioned is 10 years. The purely fluctuating assessments imposed are liable to conversion into fixed assessment at the end of 10 years. In the villages of Gujrat which already receive canal irrigation or will receive it within the next ten years the assessments will run for that period, while in those areas which will not receive such irrigation either now or in the future no enhancement of the fixed demand will be made for 30 years. Although no expectation of a longer term than 20 years had been raised in these latter areas, yet, in recognition of the facts that the agricultural tribes of Gujrat, especially in the areas that will not be benefited by the canal, are as a rule small self-cultivating peasant proprietors and that large numbers of them are in the army, Government decided to fix a term of 30 years for these areas. In the riverain tracts where deterioration is possible an examination into their condition with a view to seeing whether a reduction of the demand may be necessary is to be made after 20 years.

11. Two settlements came to an end during the year, Simla and Jullundur. In Simla operations began in October 1914 and lasted a little over the 2½ years estimated. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 26,711, against an estimate of Rs. 26,166 in the forecast report. With the enhancement, which amounted to Rs. 3,077, the cost will be recouped in less than nine years. The enhancement was nearly Rs. 2,000 less than was estimated. In Jullundur settlement operations began in October 1913 and were completed in March 1917 or six months before the time expected. The net cost of the settlement was approximately Rs. 4,85,000, against an estimate of Rs. 4,31,700, and will be recouped in 1½ years from the initial enhancement imposed which amounts to Rs. 3,56,000 round. The estimate of total enhancement accepted by Government in connection with the forecast was Rs. 4,88,000 round and the final enhancement imposed was Rs. 4,87,795.

12. Sanction was received during the year to the general revision of assessment of the Multan district excluding estates lying wholly within the irrigation boundary of Lower Bari Doab Canal, and operations accordingly began on the 1st October 1917. The forecast reports of the Sutlej tahsils and the portions of the Ravi tahsils outside the Lower Bari Doab Colony area of the Montgomery district and of the Sirsa tahsil were called for and are now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

13. Settlement operations were begun in two tahsils in Dera Ghazi Khan in October 1916, while the settlements of Jullundur and Simla came to an end during the year. The staff from Jullundur was drafted to Dera Ghazi



Khan. The duration of operations in Kangra have been extended up to 30th June 1918 for the full staff and up to 31st December 1918 for a reduced staff. After a consideration of present and future requirements the Financial Commissioner has sanctioned the confirmation of 250 settlement kanungos, that is, 200 for settlement work and 50 for deputation. The question of the strength of settlement kanungo staff will again be considered in 1919 with reference to the number of settlements then in progress.

14. The Punjab Riverain Detachment of the Survey Department carried out riverain surveys on the Indus, Chenab, Ravi and Jumna in connection with the Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Ambala Settlements. 977 linear and 1,793 square miles of main circuits and 2,216 linear and 1,421 square miles of minor traverses were run and 1,359 theodolite stations of the former and 8,535 of the latter were fixed in the area under river action. 713 square miles were demarcated with permanent mark stones on both banks of the Indus and the Jumna to serve as bases for the future survey and demarcation of boundaries and fields in the beds of the rivers. 1,231 plotted and 355 boundary mapping large scale sheets and 31 4-inch sheets were traced and supplied to the Settlement Officers of Dera Ghazi Khan and Ambala. In Kangra 414 traverse stations were computed and plotted on 4-inch sheets. 1,187 plotted *masavis* of tikas, 192 enlarged boundary *masavis* and 18 traces of 18 4-inch sheets were supplied to the Settlement Officer, Kangra. 48.30 miles of road were surveyed in the Kangra district and 55 linear miles traversed. 29 sheets of the main road and 203 sheets of 20 bazars surveyed last year were plotted, typed and examined. The computation volumes of the Simla district were completed during the year. Traversing was undertaken for a 3-inch military survey close to Hatti in the Attock tahsil and 18 linear miles were traversed and theodolite stations thrown and their heights taken. The total expenditure was Rs. 91,060 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Riverain Survey including Hatti traversing	...	...	...	77,947
Kangra District Survey	...	...	...	8,106
Simla Survey	...	...	...	1,326
Kangra Road Survey	...	...	...	3,681

A new survey party was formed on the 15th June 1917 for the purpose of undertaking the rectangulation of the Sind Sagar Doab in connection with the irrigation and colonization project for that area and was given a course of preliminary training preparatory to starting field work in the cold weather of 1917-18. During the winter of 1916-17 the Great Trigonometrical survey sent a detachment to run a series of secondary triangles through the Doab, emanating from the Great Indus Series, which flanks the western side of the area. This series will act as a foundation on which to base the net-work triangulation now in progress. The latter work began at the end of October last after the close of the year under report.

Topographical survey operations were continued under No. 1 and No. 2 Parties, N. C., which surveyed an area of 1,679 square miles and 324 square miles respectively on the 1-inch scale in Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurgaon districts and in the Chamba, Nabha and Patiala States. No. 2 Party also triangulated an area of 125 square miles in the State of Patiala.

15. The long standing boundary dispute between the villages of Nangal Mubarakpur in district Gurgaon and Lipala and Baloj in the Alwar State was amicably settled during the year. A partial re-demarcation of the Jammu boundary with Sialkot has yet to be carried out. The dispute between Mianwali and Bannu was settled without any alterations in Mianwali district boundary. A block of 93 acres of land was transferred from Lyallpur to Jhang in order to avoid the administrative inconvenience which was caused by the fact that the previous boundary line between these districts passed through the Shorkot Road Railway Station.



16. The accommodation in revenue record rooms is on the whole adequate.

Revenue record rooms. The shortness reported from Ambala and Kangra is due to new Settlement Records, and proposals for an addition are under consideration in the former, and an extra room has been already sanctioned for the latter district.

The work of the destruction of records is well in hand in most districts.

The new copying rules were brought into force with effect from 1st October 1917. There has been misappropriation of funds in the Gujranwala district, but it is not yet clear whether the Post Office or the Copying Agent is to blame. An enquiry has been set afoot.

In the Attock district considerable time of the District Kanungo and his Assistant is taken up in attending courts with revenue records, and the Deputy Commissioner recommends appointment of a separate official such as has been sanctioned for Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore and Mianwali when funds permit to lay the records, or a statement of the general effect of the entries in them, before the courts.

An essential feature of the scheme referred to above is that in some, perhaps in many instances, the courts will, in lieu of examining the original record of rights or attested copies of extracts from them, accept an excerpt or abstract prepared by an official, or take that official's oral evidence regarding the general effect of all relevant entries. There are certain obvious dangers in a system of this kind and the Financial Commissioners are consulting the Hon'ble Judges and suggesting certain methods of minimising these dangers.

17. Nearly 15 lakhs of land revenue were paid by money order and

Other matters. Rs. 1,68,793 by currency notes through the post. Of the latter amount Rs. 66,000 was sent in Gujranwala. Only in nine districts did revenue payers take advantage of this latter system of payment. This system will be under trial in the province until April, 1919, but so far the results show that it does not find much favour with lambardars. It is often difficult to get currency notes in villages and there is little difference between the cost of remitting revenue by money order and in currency notes which have to be registered and insured and may be lost in the post with considerable resulting inconvenience to the remitter. The Deputy Commissioner of Attock, has made the following observations which merit attention: "There is a possibility of sharp practice on the part of the remitter and of embezzlement on the part of the revenue official who handles the insured letter without their being detected. A lambardar puts a piece of paper in a cover and seals and insures it for Rs. 500. The revenue official opens the cover and finds that instead of Government currency notes for Rs. 500 it only contains a piece of paper. The Postal Department would not hold itself responsible as the seals were intact and the lambardar too may produce witnesses to prove that he put in Government currency notes. There may be other circumstances which may lead to the discovery of the fraud, but still it would be a difficult affair. On the other hand the lambardar may really send Government currency notes in an insured letter but the revenue official may embezzle the amount and allege that he found only a piece of paper. There would be similar difficulty in proving his guilt. Such instances may be rare, but the defect lies in the possibility of such frauds. The money order system is evidently the safest one for remission of revenue." The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan says that the system is not popular as the revenue payers do not care to risk the loss of notes in the post office. Inconvenience is also sometimes experienced under the system in ways such as the following; the sub-treasurer has to go to the post office to receive the registered parcel of notes, in a number of cases *are-irsals* are not sent with the remittance, mis-matched foreign circle and oiled notes not acceptable at the district treasury are sent and lastly odd amounts of less than Rs. 5 are sent in stamps or forwarded separately by money order. The system of paying land revenue by money order is appreciated only by those revenue payers who have small sums to pay and by those who live at a distance from tahsil head-quarters. The practice adopted in some districts under which the Revenue Accountant of the head-quarters' tahsil attends the

district treasury during the payment of revenue instalments continues to save time and trouble in the payment of revenue. The system in force in certain districts of fixed dates on a regular roster for payment of revenue for each village continues to work well. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, remarks that the system is most advantageous if the convenience of the zaildars is consulted and apparently this is best consulted by allotting a few villages from each zail for each day and by giving as late a date as possible to those villages where collections are notoriously difficult. During the year powers were delegated to Tahsildars to decide the simpler forms of boundary cases.

18. The numbers of suits brought for enhancement of rent (1,421) and of successful suits of that class (1,267) have fallen by nearly a half as compared with last year's figures. Gujrat is again the chief contributor, but with a total of only 230 cases lodged against 1,280 last year. Most of the cases are as last year due to new assessments. In the Multan Division only one suit was brought. Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts, though they show 161 and 84 cases, respectively, are considerably below last year's figures. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur thinks that the number of cases in his district is due to bad feeling between landlords and tenants, but the Commissioner is of opinion that this is not so, the fact being that the tenants refuse to pay an enhancement asked for, and justified, by reason of the recent settlement. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner. Rent enhancement cases have always been a normal feature in the revenue litigation of the district. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases brought in the Gurdaspur district, but no explanation for it has been given by the Deputy Commissioner. There were only 13 suits for reduction of rent. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, sees no reason why suits for enhancement or reduction of rent should not be triable by an Assistant Collector, first grade. In this view the Financial Commissioner entirely concurs. In several districts it is noted that owing to the rise in the prices of grain and in the value of land and owing to new assessments cash rents show a tendency to rise.

19. There were 120 decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants under section 39 of the Act. As in the previous year the largest number were in Hoshiarpur and Shahpur, there being 65 decrees in the former and 35 in the latter district, but there were only 5 cases of actual ejectment, all in Shahpur. The total number of ejectments of occupancy tenants actually made in the Province was 131 as against 96 last year. There has been an increase in the number of applications for service of notice of ejectment on tenants-at-will, and the ejectments of such tenants actually made rose from 4,881 to 6,592, the largest number of cases being in Hissar, Rohtak and Ferozepore. No very satisfactory reasons for the increase are put forward, and it is not possible to infer a definite tendency to permanent increase from the figures of one year. The Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, says that the preceding year being "one of unprecedented calamity" ejectments could not be brought about in that year on a large scale as fresh tenants could not offer enhanced rents, while the good prospects of an agricultural year like the one under review are, he thinks, sure to promote suits for ejectment by landlords. The Deputy Commissioners attribute the increase in ejectments in Rohtak and Gurgaon to the expectation of a good harvest and the consequent tendency of landlords to re-adjust their contracts with their tenants. The increase in Jullundur is stated to be due to ejectments from encroachments which came to light in the recent settlement revision of the records. No ejectments were made in Jhang, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks it probable that the efforts made to secure recruits for the army have placed tenants in a stronger position and rendered landlords less willing to proceed to extreme measures.

20. No jagir was notified during the year under the Descent of Jagirs Act. The total number of Jagirs notified under the Act is 145.

21. The working of the Sirhind Canal in Ferozepore and Ludhiana, of the Western Jamna Canal in Karnal, Rohtak and Hissar, and of the Agra Canal in Gurgaon was quite satisfactory. In all these districts there was some decrease in the area sown with the help of canal water owing to good rainfall. The precarious character of the rainfall in Hissar occasionally subjects agricultural conditions to extreme vicissitudes and an extension of canal irrigation is highly desirable and will, probably be feasible if the scheme for a masonry dam on the Sutlej at Bhakra materialises. There was a slight increase of irrigation from the Western Jamna Canal in Ambala owing to insufficient rainfall after the rabi crops were sown. Irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab Canal was extended to 4 villages in the Lahore Tahsil and to 13 villages in the Chunian Tahsil and 6,454 acres returned as unirrigated in 1912-13 received canal irrigation. In Amritsar there was a slight increase in irrigation from this canal owing to some deficiency in the monsoon rainfall of 1916; the demand under head "occupiers' rates" has consequently risen by about 9 21 per cent. on the demand of the preceding year.

Progress was made in the development of the distributary system of the Upper Chenab Canal in the Daska, Pasrur and Raya Tahsils. Complaints of water-logging in these tahsils have not been frequent, but considerable damage is reported to have been caused by the banks of the canal heading up flood-water. The chakbandi system in force in the canal irrigated area is said to be a "constant source of friction and potential injustice." Complete information has now been sent to the canal officer of the fields in which irrigation is allowed, but unauthorised irrigation is frequent and the consequent imposition of penal rates is highly resented. Complaints are also made of errors in the assessment of water-rates. The Financial Commissioners propose shortly to hold a conference of Irrigation and Revenue Officers to decide whether modifications should be made in the zone rules by reason of the conclusions now reached in regard to water-logging and also whether the rules regarding irrigation in well areas should be modified. The restrictions on irrigation in well zones, though perhaps right in principle, are cumbrous and vexatious and may need modification in detail. There was an increase of 16 per cent. in the canal irrigated area in Gujranwala, owing to the extended irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. In tahsils Hafizabad and Wazirabad, where a large area has been spoiled by water-logging from the Lower Chenab Canal, the opening and deepening of natural drainages have proved useful and have greatly checked further damage. These new drains saved the Lower Chenab Canal area from what might have been a great disaster owing to the excessive rains of August. The whole question of water-logging was discussed at a conference held in Lahore in April last and attended by the Inspector-General of Irrigation, the Financial Commissioners, the Chief Engineers, Irrigation Branch, the Director of Agriculture and a number of other officers of the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments, and the recommendations of this conference are now before Government. One hundred and ninety-six villages of the Gujrat District were irrigated during the year by the Upper and Lower Jhelum Canals. For the first time the Lower Chenab Canal was merged in a group with the Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals for the purpose of distributing the combined supply available in the Jhelum and Chenab rivers. The actual distribution was determined and worked out without consultation with the revenue authorities, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur reports that it did not prove a success in that district; owing mainly it would appear to the absence of rain in the winter. The Financial Commissioners hope that arrangements will be made for the attendance of Revenue and Agricultural officers at any future annual meeting which may be called to consider the principles of distribution. Owing to the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal for rabi irrigation and the unprecedentedly low river, the Lower Jhelum Canal flowed with a very restricted supply of water during the rabi harvest, with the result of a decrease in irrigation and consequently a decrease of Rs. 1,04,706 in the land revenue demand for rabi 1917 as compared with that for rabi 1916. For the first time rotational closures



were introduced on all branches, and, as the canal staff were unable to give any information beforehand as to the probable dates of closures, considerable discontent and confusion resulted. This defect has since been remedied. The completion of the Shahpur Branch was finally dropped owing to the opposition of the private canal owners. The working of the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been noticed in the Colony Report.

The supply of water in the Shahpur Inundation Canals was sufficient. The Upper and Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals worked better during the year under report than in the preceding year, the supply in the latter being excellent during the second half of the season. The Sidhnai series of canals opened late and the supply was much interrupted by frequent floods which necessitated closures in order to prevent siltage. For rabi sowings the supply was fairly good. Financial results for the year under report were not so satisfactory as in the previous year owing to a reduction in the area under cotton and indigo due to the late arrival of water in the hot weather, but the total area irrigated exceeded the figures of last year 1915-16 by about 28,000 acres. The Chenab Inundation Canals worked better than last year and did fairly well on the whole, though some of them closed rather prematurely. All the Inundation Canals in Multan were affected by the late rising of the rivers, but once the canals began to flow the supply of water was copious. The Inundation Canals in Muzaffargarh District worked very successfully. The area matured by canal water in the kharif on all canals was the largest for 10 years. The area both sown and matured in rabi was also a record. The effect of closing the Magassan and Maggi Canals on 15th October has been found to be beneficial to all tracts except the Thal as it prevents water-logging. The question of a drainage scheme for the whole district is under investigation but so far no suitable scheme has been devised and it is doubtful if any scheme will be practicable. In the meanwhile steady progress is being made with the clearing and enlarging of local drains, thus affording relief to certain localities. In Dera Ghazi Khan the supply of water in the inundation canals is stated to have been sufficient during the year under report. Income from owners' and occupiers' rates amounted to Rs. 2,93,750, an increase of Rs. 49,000 on the figures for the previous year. Floods in the hill torrents were satisfactory and irrigated a large area.

During the year under report nearly nine million acres were irrigated in the Province by Imperial and Provincial Canals, of which over 3½ million acres were matured, a record result due partly to good monsoon rainfall which helped to swell the sown area ultimately brought under irrigation, and partly to expansion of irrigation from the Triple Canal system; though low winter supplies in the rivers constituted an opposing factor. The Punjab thus continues to more than maintain its leading position among the canal irrigated tracts of the world.

22. In Hissar, the only canal scheduled under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, the Rangoi Canal in the Fatehabad Tahsil, receives its water from the Ghaggar; the bed of the Ghaggar however is reported to have become much deepened by erosion with the result that no water can flow into the Rangoi until the flood in the Ghaggar attains a height of about 10 feet. The area irrigated during the year was less than 5,000 acres. All bands in Gurgaon worked satisfactorily during the year and the income has gone up to Rs. 6,808, as compared with Rs. 2,229 in the preceding year. Certain improvements and repairs are required to the bands owing to the damage done by the heavy rains of last monsoon. These have not yet been carried out on account of lack of funds, but action is now being taken by the Deputy Commissioner to apply for a special grant from Government. The Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal District ran well this year and irrigated 32,569 acres against 21,303 last year. The drainage of the Naili tract in the Guhla sub-tahsil demands attention. The Commissioner has asked the Deputy Commissioner to submit proposals. There were no disputes among the co-sharers of the Kangra *kuhls* during the year as there was ample rainfall. There was an increase of 1,700 acres in the area

irrigated by the Shah Nahr Canal in Hoshiarpur which was due to extensive sowing following on early rainfall. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 37,700 and income to Rs. 68,000. The management of the Grey Canals in Ferozepore, according to the scheme which was introduced in the previous year, has worked well. Khush-haisiati (water-advantage) rate payable to Government amounted to Rs. 64,229, an increase of Rs. 3,378.

The Namal Lake in Mianwali had a plentiful supply throughout the year. It did ample irrigation in kharif 1916 and was yielding its normal supply to the canal throughout the rabi in spite of the scanty rainfall in the winter of 1916. The working of the Inundation Canals from the Indus in the same district was successful. The flooded and matured area irrigated from the Kitchin-Irving Canals in Montgomery rose from 9,171 and 4,189 acres to 25,893 and 15,241 acres, respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The working of the Mehdi Khan Canal was not satisfactory owing to a change in the course of the river near its head. The flooded and matured areas were only 3,573 and 2,600 acres as against 4,693 and 3,145 acres, respectively, in the preceding year. The management of these two canals was transferred from the District Board to the Deputy Commissioner. Proposals for the enhancement of the present water-rate of Re. 1 per acre which has been found inadequate to meet the expenditure on repairs and maintenance were recently approved by Government, and the enhanced schedule of rates is to come into force from kharif 1918. This schedule will be subject to reconsideration in connection with the reassessment of the Sutlej Tahsils, of the Montgomery District or after five years, whichever is earlier. The Jamlera, Bahliwala, Arjan and Umeda Lakhoka Bands were brought under Schedule I of the Punjab Minor Canals Act during the year. The other small irrigation cuts and bands in this district worked satisfactorily.

23. Four thousand one hundred and seventy acres were acquired for public purposes for Rs. 4,10,794. The average price per acre comes to Rs. 99 as compared with Rs. 97 last year. Out of this 20 acres were acquired for roads at an average price of Rs. 865; 3356 for canals at Rs. 74 and 574 for railways at Rs. 99 per acre. Of the 574 acres for railways 424½ were acquired by the special officers of the North-Western Railway mainly for the Timber Depot at the Head Works of the Upper Chenab Canal at Marala in the Sialkot District at an average price of Rs. 107 per acre. The average of the compensation paid for land acquired for roads is high on account of an award of Rs. 11,848 for 1½ acres at Sialkot.

24. The same amount was advanced for improvements as last year, viz., 1.4 lakhs. Advances were mainly made in the districts of Gurgaon, Jullundur, Mianwali and Multan. Tahsildars in Gurgaon received instructions to encourage the sinking of wells and to make loans under the Act generally more popular, and as a result advances rose from Rs. 8,150 to Rs. 24,110. In the province as a whole 3,735 new wells were sunk without advances, 369 more than last year, while the number sunk with the aid of advances has decreased from 394 to 289. The Financial Commissioners during the year called for the opinions of Commissioners as to the reasons for the decrease in the demand for these loans at the same time inviting their suggestions for making them more popular and they are now considering the opinions and suggestions received. Remissions of land revenue were given for 699 wells fallen out of use and protective certificates for 2,449 new wells. The realizations on account of principal of outstanding loans were 2.37 lakhs leaving Rs. 10,448 arrears. Collections of interest were Rs. 89,720 and the corresponding arrears Rs. 4,877. Arrears both of principal and interest were less than last year. The interest collected represented Rs. 6-8-2 per cent. of the mean balance outstanding. The average percentage for the last 10 years has been Rs. 4-14-1. The provincial gain on the year's working was Rs. 39,509.

Tasawul loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883)  
Statements Nos. XVII, XIX, XX, XXI  
and XXII.

25. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act fell from 8 to 1·5 lakhs. The advances were mainly given in the districts of Gurgaon, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. No advances at all were made in 9 districts. The decrease is due to no falling off in the popularity of the system. Agricultural conditions were favourable and the season was remarkably free from the calamities that affect the agriculturist and cause him to require financial help to purchase bullocks or seed. In Gujrat Rs. 2,453 were advanced during the year for the purchase of bullocks and for the erection of huts to the zamindars of Fatehpur village which was damaged by floods. The amounts advanced under the Act are generally spent for the purposes for which they are given, but the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, notes that the tahsil officers do not as a rule, see that loans for the purchase of bullocks are properly applied. The Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, suggests that to ensure that aid given under the Act is not misapplied no cash advances should be made, but that seed and cattle should be provided by the authorities. The Commissioner of Multan thinks that this is impracticable until Co-operative Credit Societies are in a position to act as Government's agents in this matter. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, thinks that under proper supervision advances might properly be made at the time of the various cattle fairs. The balance outstanding at the end of the year fell from 8·3 to 3·7 lakhs. There has been a decrease of arrears on account of principal from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 24,441. Arrears of interest amount to only Rs. 1,428. The interest realized amounted to Rs. 5-13-6 per cent. on the mean balance, and there was a provincial gain of Rs. 10,315 on the year's working. The average rate of interest received on the mean balances for the past 10 years is Rs. 6-0-6.

26. The investigation into the areas in Kangra on which all trees of spontaneous growth belong to Government has been proceeding rapidly, and final orders had been passed for the whole of Nurpur, more than half of Kangra, and almost the whole of Palampur and Dehra tahsils by the close of the year. In a speech delivered at a Darbar held at Kangra in October 1916, the Lieutenant-Governor enunciated the general policy of Government in regard to the Kangra forests. On that occasion Sir Michael O'Dwyer stated that that policy was to maintain a reasonable proportion of the forests for the use of future generations, and that to secure this it was necessary in the areas selected for conservation to arrest the denudation which is now taking place and which not only prevents any new forest growth from springing up but in many places threatens the safety of cultivation. These areas would be closed on a system of rotations. In the remaining areas the administration of the Forest Department would as far as possible be removed and they would be transferred to the district authorities to be managed as unclassed forests in co-operation with the people, as has already been done in part of the Nurpur tahsil. His Honour further emphasized the fact that the object of Government was not to derive income from the forests, but solely to put at the disposal of the people all forest areas which it was not essential to protect and to protect efficiently, subject to reasonable use (*bartan*) by the people, the remaining areas in the best interests of the people and of their descendants. The work of selecting the areas in which effective protection should be retained and regeneration secured and the delimitation of these areas into blocks for rotational closure has been carried on during the year by Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty, and Mr. Walter, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and it is reported that owing to the carefulness and soundness of their methods the people have generally accepted their proposals without protest and are beginning to appreciate the object of their operations. Work has been completed in Nurpur and has been begun in the Kangra and Hamirpur tahsils. The forest area of 8 villages was transferred from the Forest to the Civil Department during the year. Four new *tribais* were formed with the consent of the rightholders and the total

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).  
Statements Nos. XVIII, XX, XXI and XXII.

Forest Act and Government lands.  
Statement No. XXIII.



number of *trihais* in charge of the Civil Department is now 36 and good regeneration is reported to have taken place in many of them. The claims of the tea-planters of the Kangra valley to trees growing on their estates and on waste lands attached thereto have been settled by Government in a liberal and practical spirit during the year under report. There were 43 cases under the Forest rules in the district during the year: in 42 of these compensation was taken while in the remaining case the accused was judicially tried and sentenced to fine. The management of the district forests in Montgomery is reported to be satisfactory. The area of unclassed forest and Government waste land in charge of the Deputy Commissioner has decreased from 1,175,007 to 1,088,839 acres as the result of allotments to new colonists consequent on the extension of irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab Canal. Temporary cultivation (*kasht barani*) has increased from 40,596 to 89,583 acres owing to good rainfall. The tirni demand for the year was Rs. 28,201. The forest establishment of the Ravi tahsils was brought under reduction from 1st August 1917. Government has notified the reservation of 11,680 acres of forest land for an irrigated plantation at Chichawatni in the Montgomery district, and an area of 17,549 acres in different reserved forests in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Forest Divisions has been proposed to be set aside for the browsing of Silladar Camel Corps on the line of march. This scheme has been accepted by the Military authorities and is now under the consideration of Government. Areas of 375½ acres in Montgomery tahsil and of 608½ acres in Gugera tahsil were declared reserves for the same purpose. The details of the scheme approved by Government in letter No. 483 (Revenue), dated 19th July 1915, for the browsing of the 53rd Camel Corps in the Shahpur district are still under consideration. The management of the Shahpur Kandi forests is stated to be satisfactory. Less damage was done by fires than in the previous year. Resin and tapping operations continue to be profitable. Income from the forests during the year amounted to Rs. 2,217 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,044, but the excess in expenditure is due to resin and crimson powder (*kamila*) not having been sold before the close of the year. Rakh Shah Kuli, an unclassed forest, in Gujrat was disforested and transferred to the Upper Jhelum Canal Colony during the year. The improvement of Guzara forests of the Murree and Kahuta hills continued to engage the attention of the local officers. The appointment of a Guzara development officer did not prove a success. No fires whether accidental or intentional broke out in these forests during the year. As regards the absence of intentional fires the Commissioner remarks that it cannot yet be estimated how far this result is due to a season of abnormal rainfall and how far to the removal of incentives to firing by the liberal policy of Government in opening reserved forests to free grazing. Of the 40,000 acres of waste land in the Thal rakhs of the Mianwali district held by Government to be available for temporary cultivation nearly 10,000 acres have been given out on lease.

In order to extend the cultivation of wheat and other food crops and so increase their exportable surplus for the province all restrictions contained in rules II, III and IV (first sentence) on page 368 of the Land Administration Manual for the leasing of Government waste lands whether likely to be irrigated by a canal or not were relaxed towards the close of the year. Collectors were authorised to give out for cultivation of food crops only, on leases for periods not exceeding 2 years from and including Rabi, 1918, all such lands under their control, with the exception of the Lower Bari Doab Colony lands in Montgomery and Multan for which the Colonization Officer was directed to make arrangements under the canal rules. The rents prescribed were the ordinary land revenue rates, free of malikana, for similar land in the neighbourhood subject to a minimum of Re. 1 per acre and in addition to authorized water rates for canal irrigation. The development of the dairy farm near Lahore for which land was leased to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das and others has been somewhat hindered by unexpected difficulties. The jungle has, however, almost all been cleared and the land levelled and partly cultivated. The sinking of a 10" tube well has now been completed and

an engine and pumps installed at a cost of over Rs. 10,000. Buildings for the staff have been started, the purchase of cattle is in hand and a capable manager has been engaged.

27. The financial situation has prevented any progress being made in the notification of areas in Ambala and Hoshiarpur under sections 4 and 5 of the Chos Act. Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act. The efforts at re-afforestation in the Ambala District are showing definite and satisfactory results. A great deal of *Sanata Kabuli-Kikar* and *Shesham* seed has been sown in the Siwaliks and it has grown fairly well. In addition *Sarkanda* has been planted to a considerable extent in and along several chos in Ambala District. Paper mulberry has been recently sown at Mirzapur. Sixteen cases were instituted in this district under the Chos Act, of which 7 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal and one is still pending. A sum of Rs. 12,428 was provided for expenditure during the year on account of the compensation for the stoppage of grazing of camels in Hoshiarpur, but was not spent as the case required further inquiry. The work of planting and sowing has been carried on strenuously in the hills but very little has been done in the matter of cho reclamation in the plains. The rotational closure of grazing areas in the former is stated to have diminished the amount of sand brought down by heavy rains. One large village, on the initiative of an enlightened proprietor, voluntarily closed a large tract of common land in the hills and found the experiment economically advantageous. This is an encouraging example which it is hoped will be widely followed. The results obtained in both districts by the restrictions imposed under the Chos Act appear to the Financial Commissioner to be decidedly encouraging and indicate clearly that operations under that Act should be prosecuted diligently and developed when financial conditions improve. It is also very desirable that the Deputy Commissioner should be in a position to give moderate and reasonable financial assistance under proper precautions to individuals and village communities who are really willing to undertake systematic and judicious measures for the reclamation and training of cho beds in the plains, this assistance taking the form of small grants-in-aid which should, of course, always be less than the full anticipated cost of the works, as it is most important that the matter of self-help should be duly emphasised. The assistance thus afforded is valuable not merely for the tangible results obtained, but also by way of encouragement and as a definite indication that Government is interested in a practical shape. Grants of Rs. 1,000 each to the Deputy Commissioners of Hoshiarpur and Ambala for reclamation and training of cho beds have accordingly been made during the current financial year and Rs. 3,000 has been entered in next year's budget for the same purpose.

28. The total area of the Province as entered in Statement 6 of the village note books stands at 547 million acres. General Statement of owned and mortgaged areas, Statement III. Of this a little over 34 million acres are owned by agricultural tribes, 5½ million acres by others and 15 million acres are divided between common lands, village sites and Government property. There has been an increase as compared with the figures recorded in the same statement in the previous year of 64,000 acres in the gross and one of 294,727 acres in the cultivated area. The increase in the total area is mainly due to remeasurements at quadrennial attestations and settlements. The increase in the cultivated area is mainly due to the cultivation of land given up by the Railway in the Hissar district to the original owners from whom it had been acquired, to the breaking up of waste land owing to favourable rainfall in Hissar, Karnal, Lahore and Mianwali and to extension of irrigation in Sialkot, Gujranwala and Montgomery. The cultivated area under mortgage has again slightly increased, but the percentage of this to the total cultivated area is the same as in the previous year, 11.5.

29. The cultivated (ownership) area sold during the year was 107,227 acres or only 428 acres more than in the previous year when the figures were the lowest for 20 years. Sales of uncultivated land fell from 126,700 acres (ownership) to 112,814 acres. Nearly half of this latter area was



in the Muzaffargarh district and the purchases in that district were probably mainly due as in the previous year to the anticipation of the construction of the Sind-Sagar Canal. The total cultivated (ownership) area redeemed during the year amounted to 187,400 acres, or 23,000 acres less than in the previous year. The reduction noticed in last year's report has thus continued. No very definite general reasons for the result can be gathered from the district reports, but doubtless it is partly, at any rate, attributable to war conditions in their economic aspect. The Financial Commissioners propose to investigate the matter further. Although redemptions have thus decreased, the Redemption of Mortgages Act appears to be slowly gaining in popularity and 2,932 cases against 2,708 in the previous year were disposed of under it. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur states that the majority of the applications under this Act were by second mortgagees or vendees to redeem the prior mortgage and the real object of the Act was often not achieved. The Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot says that the terms of mortgages in favour of non-agriculturists are generally severe and owing to the intricacies introduced into the mortgage-deeds redemption can often not be obtained by the simple means provided by this Act and resort must be made to a civil court. The cultivated (ownership) area mortgaged during the year was 219,712 acres or 7,684 acres less than in the previous year, but some 32,000 acres more than that redeemed during the year. The area transferred by gifts has advanced slightly from 79,600 acres last year to 86,000 acres this year. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, thinks that the increase in his district is probably due to the cloaking of sales in the form of gifts to avoid claims for pre-emption. The area transferred by exchanges was 43,000 acres against 46,000 acres last year. The exchanges were chiefly due to consolidation of holdings and to killabandi operations. The former is a matter of great agricultural importance, and it is desirable that it should receive all possible encouragement. From the point of view of the importance of consolidating holdings, the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, thinks that the intricacy of the records in his district and the prevalence of unrecorded private partitions constitute a serious bar to free exchange.

30. As pointed out in the preceding year's report recorded figures do not give a satisfactory guide to the real selling price of land. The average recorded price of cultivated land has risen from Rs. 216 to Rs. 227 per acre, and there is no doubt that the value of land is steadily rising. The rise is almost general throughout the Province and is mainly due to the general rise in the prices of agricultural commodities and in a probably smaller but still highly important degree to the popularity with the agricultural tribes of land as an investment. The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore thinks that it is also due to the diversion of capital to the purchase of land, confidence in other investments being shaken owing to failure of banks and loss of commercial credit. Forty-five acres of land in the Chunian Colony were sold at Rs. 241 per acre. The average price per acre realized at the auction sales of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal during the year was Rs. 229 against Rs. 179 in the previous year. For the province as a whole the sale prices in the year under review represent 157 years' purchase of the land revenue assessed as against 151 years' purchase in the previous year. The mortgage value of the land mortgaged during the year was 239'03 against 298'04 lakhs in the previous year and represents 85 times the land revenue assessment of the land. In the previous year the mortgage value was 88 times the land revenue assessment. The average mortgage money per acre was Rs. 106 against Rs. 104 in the previous year.

31. No new tribe was notified under the Land Alienation Act during the year. Agricultural tribes gained by purchase a net increase of nearly 21,000 acres, against 20,000 in the previous year. The net decrease by mortgage and redemption was 45,000 acres as compared with 26,000 acres in the previous year, 1915-16. As already noticed in paragraph 29 the area redeemed by agricultural tribes was substantially less and this accounts for the above decrease. Sales by agricultural tribesmen fell from 206,529

Value of land  
Statement XXVI

Land Alienation Act  
Statement No. XXV

acres to 182,718 acres and sales to them fell from 226,226 acres to 203,451 acres, while sales to others fell from 42,700 to 38,000 acres, the smallest figure for any year since the passing of the Act. The provisions of the Act are now well understood by the people. Few difficulties were experienced in its working and only one or two Deputy Commissioners state that it has thrown extra work on the district staff. A number of cases of evasion, mainly benami transactions, as usual came to light during the year. Mutation of such transactions is refused if the real facts are discovered, though they sometimes escape detection. No new forms of evasion calculated to materially hamper the working of the Act or the policy underlying it have been reported. The measure continues to command the increasing confidence and approval of the peasantry of the province. The Financial Commissioners have no hesitation in thinking that in areas which were in the past permeated with agricultural indebtedness it is regarded as having largely achieved its object.

32. There was a decrease in the total volume of work but a slight increase in the number of pending cases. The decrease was under all heads except under 'Revenue Officers' cases under the Tenancy Act' and the Redemption of Mortgages Act in which slight increases occurred. The largest decreases took place in Jullundur and Gujrat and were due to the termination of settlement operations in those districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur remarks that a good deal of extra work has been caused by the number of petitions received from soldiers from the front. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five petitions of this kind were received in the Hoshiarpur district during the year. The district staff has spent much time and taken special trouble in settling, or endeavouring to settle, difficult cases and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that soldiers on service have nothing to complain of in the way their petitions have been dealt with. There was a decrease in decided cases of 173 in Revenue Judicial appeals in the Courts of Commissioners and the Financial Commissioners and the pending file shows an increase of 86 cases. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight Revenue executive appeals were decided and 463 cases were pending at the close of the year or 32 cases less than in the previous year. The Revenue case work of the Province has been disposed of in a satisfactory manner during the year in spite of the great strain thrown on Revenue Officers of all grades by much extra work entailed by the War.

33. The following returns of touring done by Commissioners refer to the year ending 31st March 1917 :—

Tours of Commissioners.

*Ambala.*—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., was Commissioner throughout the year and remained 120 days on tour.

*Jullundur.*—Mr. W. C. Renouf, I.C.S., was Commissioner for 37 days and did no touring. Mr. O. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., was Commissioner for 328 days, of which he spent 130 days on tour.

*Lahore.*—Mr. H. A. Casson, C.S.I., was Commissioner throughout the year, spending 98 days on tour.

*Rawalpindi.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Popham Young, C.I.E., I.A., was Commissioner for 309 days, remaining 73 days on tour.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. M. Burlton, I.A., was Commissioner for 42 days, of which he spent 6 days on tour. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi held charge for 14 days in addition to his own duties.

*Multan.*—Lieutenant-Colonel O. Powney Thompson, I.A., was Commissioner throughout the year and remained 110 days on tour.

## Extracts from District Reports.

## LYALLPUR.

There are many points of interest in the Revenue administration of the Lyallpur District which cannot be considered conveniently under any of the prescribed heads of the Revenue Report, but which are worthy of mention.

*Mutations.*—The mutation disposals of the last three years are of especial interest—

		<i>Building sites.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1914-15	...	30,388	9,752	40,140
1915-16	...	18,149	7,115	25,264
1916-17	...	5,281	5,908	11,189

The reduction in the land mutations is due in the main to the decrease in the area in which proprietary rights have been and can be acquired. There is a further reason that the entry of unnecessary mutations is discouraged.

The reduction in the number of mutations concerned with village sites is the direct result of the new orders by which changes of possessions are not recorded in mutation orders of village sites any more than they are recorded in mutation orders of agricultural land. The new orders only operated during part of the year 1915-16 and during the whole of the year 1916-17. This immense reduction in the mutation work has proved an enormous relief to the Revenue establishment. The new orders are working very well and as the result of constant enquiries and inspections I have still left them unaltered. As I stated last year, there is nothing new about them, but the provisions of Financial Commissioners' standing Order No. 23 are now being observed.

*Temporary cultivation*—The success of the arrangements made in this district for the extension of area under food crops will belong more properly to the next year, but it may be of interest to describe briefly how the charagah lands were thrown open to cultivation and with what success. As soon as the orders of the Government of India were received, I called a mass meeting of lambardars and zamindars at Lyallpur on 10th August. Meanwhile I approached the Canal Officers whose co-operation was prompt and most effective. We agreed that no temporary outlets would be given, that existing distribution arrangements should be left unaltered, and that an increase of canal irrigation in excess of 10 per cent. on each outlet should not be allowed; also that no one except existing shareholders on outlets should be allowed to participate. On the other hand, I made no attempt to mix up extension of cultivation with recruiting or crime or war loan or any other object. The method of distribution excluded at once all large owners for the peasant villages only have any charagah. Moreover all Government land was excluded which could not be irrigated from existing outlets. I explained the intention of Government to a mass meeting of zamindars containing many thousands of irrigators, and exhorted them to distribute the land by consent, offering assistance only when they quarrelled, in case of dispute distribution to be by lot. A file for each village was prepared by the patwari and each village was attested on the spot by the Tahsildars or Naib Tahsildars. The work has since been checked by me personally. We found it necessary to exclude from distribution vacant land adjoining the village sites, except when the people agreed to their division which was seldom the case. The net result of the distribution up to 15th October is as follows:—

			AREA ALLOTTED IN ACRES.		
<i>Tahsil.</i>			<i>Nahri.</i>	<i>Barani.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lyallpur	...	...	13,542	13,323	26,865
Toba Tek Singh	...	...	9,784	5,448	15,230
Samundri	...	...	9,481	5,042	14,523
Jaranwala, Lower Chenab	...	...	5,608	1,586	7,194
Jaranwala, Upper Chenab	...	...	59½	28	823
Total for the District	C	...	39,010	25,425	64,435

This is most satisfactory.  
POWELL THOMPSON,  
Commissioner.

Allotments are not entirely finished. Most of the land allotted has already been broken up and ploughed; except in the Lyallpur tahsil, disputes

were rare. Generally the people did their own distribution. In the Lyallpur tahsil where the land is valuable and water abundant, disputes were almost general and distribution was generally made by lot. Some of the patwaris and kanungos displayed the avarice of their kind, but generally there was not much trouble. The results in tons of food grains has yet to be seen, but prospects are very good.

*Crop forecasts.*—In a district of the agricultural importance of Lyallpur correct crop estimates and forecasts are of supreme importance. I have been trying to improve them by getting estimates of sowings from patwaris. The result has not been satisfactory, owing to carelessness in the patwari and kanungo staff, but it is abundantly clear that accurate returns can be obtained and that pressure brought to bear on patwaris will be successful in achieving this object. Under my orders a census of all the wheat on all threshing floors throughout the Lyallpur tahsil was held in June 1917. The result was most encouraging and undoubtedly approximated closely to accuracy.

*Village sites.*—A reference has been made recently to Government on the subject of the sale of village sites and orders are awaited. The original sites allotted to the original colonists were bought at the same nominal rate at which they acquired proprietary rights in agricultural holdings. The demand for additional sites still continues and always will continue as families multiply and holdings are divided. There is *prima facie* reason why such additional allotments should not be made at market value, but it would be impossible to report all such cases for the orders of any supervising authority.

This case has only recently gone on to the Financial Commissioner.  
POWNEY THOMPSON,  
Commissioner.

#### SERVICE GRANTS.

*Grantee Camel Corps.*—The administration of the Grantee Camel Corps has been full of difficulty. There are four complete corps. The 59th and 62nd Corps were mobilised last year and sent to Egypt. After about a year the sarwans returned. Most of the camels had died in Egypt and those which survived were bought by the Egyptian Government. Neither compensation nor pay was distributed until many months after it was due, but it has been paid now, the rate of compensation for camels being ultimately disbursed at the maximum rate of Rs 150 per camel. These two corps have since been re-raised and the numbers are now almost complete. The 61st Grantee Corps went on service to Seistan two years ago, and is still on service. The 60th was mobilised in May 1917 for service with the Waziristan Field Force and is still away. The grantees have on the whole done well, but they have not failed to give a good deal of trouble. The total number of camels registered for replacements in the year ending 31st September 1916 is as follows:—

59th	...	...	...	...	874
60th	...	...	...	...	322
61st	..	..	...	...	132
62nd	...	...	...	..	932
Total					2,260

It is remarkable that the grantees were able to buy so many camels, for the price of camels (from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200) continues to rise and camel purchasing officers were buying camels all over the Province without limit of numbers throughout the year. *Surra* continues to rage among the camels. Compensation is now paid for embodied camels dying or destroyed for *surra*, but no compensation is given for unembodied camels cast for this disease nor can they be destroyed. There are at present 61 cases of *surra* in unembodied corps. A very large percentage of the camels of the country are suffering from *surra* and nothing is being done to check its ravages which increases with every infected camel discharged from Government service.

I am sending an extract A—A to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, for information, as I consider the facts reported by Mr. Kitchen indicate a very serious state of affairs which appears to me to necessitate action by the Military and Civil Veterinary authorities.  
POWNEY THOMPSON,  
Commissioner.



*Mule breeding grants.*—All lambardars of peasant grantees villages hold a square of land on mule breeding conditions. To this general rule there are a few exceptions. Some lambardars were appointed before mule breeding became a condition of the lambardari square, and their successors will be bound. Some recent lambardars were appointed too late to receive lambardari squares. The mule breeding conditions are enforced rigidly and with marked success. Considerably more than a third of the lambardars holding bound squares sold young mules to Government in the year under report. Generally mule breeding continues to increase in the district, but other purchasers are competing with Government for the stock of unbound mares, so that the number of mules bought for Government is decreasing. Horse breeding is going down in popularity and the number of branded mares decreases steadily. It seems to be generally agreed that horse breeding is a matter of personal interest for the well-to-do. Subdivision of property and sale by large owners is always diminishing the number of the well-to-do who take interest in owning, keeping and breeding good horses.

POWNEY THOMPSON,

*Commissioner.*

30th November 1917.

A. J. W. KITCHIN,

*Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.*

29th October 1917.

**STATEMENTS.**

## STATEMENT

(Vide paragraph "Intro

## ANALYSIS BY DISTRICTS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
District.	Year.	DETAIL (Fixed, Fluctuating and Total).	Total area, including forests.	TOTAL AREA AVAIL- ABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED		Number of masonry wells in use	Number of unlined wells, dhenkhis and jhalais in use.	Chahi.	Shahi-nabri, including jhalais.	
			Acres.	Government waste. Acres.	Others. Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar.	Last Settlement (1909-10).	Part under fixed assessment	Tahsils Hissar, Hansi, Bhiwani and Patnaul	2,187,619	1,027	291,464	125	1	2,700	...
	1901-02		Tahsil Sirsa	1,002,824	1,117	201,827	118	19	659	...
			Total	3,190,443	2,144	493,291	243	20	8,359	...
	1909-10	Part under fluctuating assessment	Tahsil Patnaul	81,449	...	83,470	53	6	507	...
	1901-02		Tahsil Sirsa	47,109	...	14,456	28	10	141	...
			Total	128,558	...	47,926	81	16	648	...
			Total of fixed and fluctuating parts	3,819,001	2,144	541,217	324	36	4,007	...
	Year of report 1916-17.	Part under fixed assessment	All five tahsils of the district	3,190,192	1,971	358,799	287	29	2,638	...
			Tahsils Patnaul and Sirsa of the Hissar district.	123,469	...	51,984	65	11	569	...
			Total of fixed and fluctuating parts	3,818,661	1,971	410,783	352	40	3,202	...
Difference + or -	Fixed	...	-251	-173	-134,492	-8	+9	-726	...	
		...	-89	...	+4,058	-16	-5	-79	...	
		Total	-340	-173	-130,434	-23	+4	-805	...	
Rohtak.	Last Settlement (1909-10).	Fixed	1,439,420	2,372	164,148	5,545	762	99,671	1,912	
	Year of report 1916-17.	Fixed	1,437,022	2,511	173,131	5,583	801	98,598	756	
		Fluctuating	894	...	130	...	5	...	...	
		Total	1,437,916	2,511	173,261	5,583	806	98,598	756	
	Difference + or -	Fixed	-2,399	+139	+9,008	+33	+39	-13,073	-1,155	
		Fluctuating	+894	...	+130	...	+5	...	...	
Total		-1,504	+139	+9,138	+38	+44	-13,073	-1,155		

No I.

ductory " of the text.)

AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 15TH, 1917.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of mowals and jagirs.	DISTRICT.
Total abadi of all kinds	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Saila.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs. Initial Final	
2,700		281,655	5,065	1,482,545	10	1,771,981	7,59,754 8,20,422	
659		27,892	3,598	743,285	...	775,814	2,05,525 2,07,580	
3,359	120 Miles.	809,547	8,573	2,225,830	16	2,547,325	9,65,279 10,25,952	
507		11,478	18,179	13,786	73	43,973	4,960	
141		13,634	15,667	578	114	30,134	39,157	
648	..	25,112	33,846	14,314	167	74,107	44,017	
4,007	120	334,659	42,419	2,210,144	203	2,821,432	Initial 10,09,296	
2,638	120 Miles.	297,790	7,248	2,374,112	28	2,681,841	1,10,478	
569		25,682	23,771	19,858	185	70,015	64,894	
3,202	120	328,472	31,019	2,394,000	168	2,751,850	10,75,872	
-726	...	-11,757	-1,325	+148,812	+12	+184,516	+45,199	
-79	...	+570	-10,075	+5,514	-52	-4,092	+20,877	
-805	...	-11,187	-11,400	+153,856	-40	+130,424	+68,176	
101,583	357	268,322	1,185	799,680	95	1,170,865	15,62,852	
87,354	357	294,917	1,722	775,725	107	1,159,825	16,89,395	
...	...	253	...	412	...	665	1,366	
67,554	357	295,170	1,722	776,187	107	1,160,410	16,40,761	
-14,239	...	+26,595	+537	-23,955	+12	-11,040	+76,548	
...	...	+253	...	+412	...	+665	+1,366	
-14,239	...	+26,548	+537	-23,543	+12	-10,375	+77,909	

Hissar.

Rohtak.



## STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	YEAR.	DETAIL.	Total area, including forests	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED		Number of masonry wells in use.	Number of unlined wells, dhankias and jhallars in use.	Chahi including chahi anah.	Chahi-nahri including jhallars.
			Acres	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.
GURGAON	Last settlement (1907-08 Rewari) 1909-10 other Tahsil's	Fixed	1,364,280	55	106,107	6,332	2,220	142,153	...
		Fluctuating	5,107	...	4,521	54	106	912	...
		Total	1,414,387	55	110,728	6,386	2,326	143,065	...
	1916-17	Fixed	1,412,171	357	151,265	6,559	2,711	138,009	...
		Fluctuating	7,181	...	4,124	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,419,352	357	155,389	6,559	2,781	138,009	...
	Difference + or -	Fixed	+47,941	+302	+45,158	+227	+561	-4,144	...
		Fluctuating	-42,926	...	-497	-54	-106	-912	...
		Total	+5,015	+302	+44,661	+173	+455	-5,056	...
	Last Settlement (1909-10) 1916-17	Fixed	2,001,180	7,500	583,644	7,897	238	148,774	...
KARNAL		...	1,997,417	6,156	569,936	7,827	179	148,209	...
		Difference + or -	-3,763	-1,344	-13,708	-70	-65	-505	...
AMBALA	Last Settlement (1886-87) 1916-17	Fixed	1,185,902	...	108,608	2,182	2,869	21,148	...
		...	1,196,105	3,597	128,419	2,026	1,480	27,801	...
		Difference + or -	+10,203	+3,597	+24,811	-156	-889	+6,153	...
SIRSA	Last Settlement (1916-17) 1916-17	Fixed	51,657	...	25,069	...	...	...	...
		...	51,657	...	25,069	...	...	...	...
		Difference + or -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KANGRA	Last Settlement—Kangra, Nurpur, Palampur, 1891-92; Dehra Hamirpur, 1918-14. Kulu, Saraj 1912-13 1916-17	Fixed	1,708,698	681	566,839	3	72	43	...
		...	1,696,103	2,865	377,271	13	41	53	...
		Difference + or -	-7,795	+3,164	-289,468	+10	-31	+5	...
ROHTAKPUR	Last Settlement (1914-15) 1916-17	Fixed	1,414,720	...	271,641	3,908	6,644	25,678	...
		...	1,414,900	1,516	353,925	7,415	5,653	22,703	...
		Difference + or -	+680	+1,836	-17,716	+507	-781	-2,271	...

No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of musafs and jagirs.	District.
Total opahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Bailah.	Barasi.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
142,153	44	99,690	84,637	789,191	7,063	1,072,734	15,60,056	GURGAON
912	...	...	12,873	26,243	493	40,521	49,057	
143,065	44	99,690	47,510	815,434	7,556	1,113,255	16,09,113	
138,009	44	66,109	58,088	707,193	9,382	1,069,231	15,72,137	
...	...	...	2,901	188	...	2,039	2,855	
138,009	44	66,109	60,989	797,331	9,882	1,072,270	15,71,992	
- 4,144	...	- 33,531	+ 23,401	+ 8,002	+ 2,819	- 3,503	+ 12,081	
- 912	...	.	- 9,972	- 26,105	- 493	- 37,482	- 46,202	
- 5,056	...	- 33,581	+ 13,429	- 18,103	+ 2,326	- 40,985	- 34,121	
148,774	129	258,028	118,533	600,402	4,275	1,180,012	12,93,339	KARNAL
148,289	129	248,100	114,610	632,477	3,028	1,147,084	13,53,554	
- 505	...	- 9,923	- 3,923	+ 32,075	- 647	+ 17,072	+ 60,215	
21,148	46	3,272	14,496	692,367	13,746	745,029	11,45,616	AMBALA
27,801	46	3,415	29,875	667,173	14,585	742,349	11,47,400	
+ 6,153	...	+ 143	+ 15,379	- 25,194	+ 839	- 2,680	+ 1,784	
...	...	...	..	9,437	724	10,161	20,587	SIMLA
...	...	...	..	9,437	724	10,161	20,587	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	...	116,396	...	477,939	...	594,383	9,88,394	KANGRA
53	...	115,174	...	468,591	...	583,818	10,16,616	
+ 5	...	- 1,223	...	- 9,348	..	- 10,565	+ 28,232	
35,673	30	23,279	...	649,620	5,540	714,112	17,79,180	HOSHIAUR
33,102	30	23,650	54,036	606,915	5,662	723,365	17,77,355	
- 2,571	...	+ 371	+ 54,036	- 42,705	+ 122	+ 9,253	- 1,331	

## STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	YEAR.	DETAIL.	Total area including forests.	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED.		Number of masonry wells in use.	Number of unlined wells, dhankils and jhallars in use.	Chahi, including chahi sailah.	Chahi-nahri including jhallari.
			Acres.	Government waste.	Other.			Acres.	Acres.
JULIEDDUN.	Last Settlement (1915-16)		859,021	834	126,200	29,358	211	291,785	196
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	858,960	830	123,871	28,800	268	292,280	100
	Difference + or -		-55	-4	-2,329	-558	+57	+495	-96
LUTHIANA.	Last Settlement (1911-12)		802,293	254	84,718	9,647	181	133,827	8,984
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	892,658	250	81,972	10,619	123	140,161	8,913
	Difference + or -		+860	+5	-2,741	+972	-58	+6,334	-71
PERSEPOLIS.	Last Settlement (1910-14).	Fixed ...	2,537,305	723	211,197	7,061	84	90,502	32,052
		Fluctuating ...	57,915	...	18,789	319	15	4,047	3,133
		Total ...	2,595,220	723	229,986	7,380	99	94,549	35,185
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	2,537,326	679	155,941	8,534	171	97,611	37,232
		Fluctuating ...	57,942	...	12,441	362	36	4,404	4,021
		Total ...	2,595,268	679	168,382	8,896	207	102,015	41,253
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	+21	-44	-55,256	+1,473	+87	+7,109	+5,180
		Fluctuating ...	+27	...	-6,348	+43	+21	+357	+888
		Total ...	+48	-44	-61,604	+1,516	+108	+7,466	+6,068
LAHORE.	Last Settlement (1914-15).	Fixed ...	1,691,497	8,459	297,028	9,047	324	216,749	36,068
		Fluctuating ...	60,408	853	32,689	291	8	7,767	12
		Total ...	1,751,900	9,312	329,717	9,338	332	224,516	36,080
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,691,475	9,696	241,836	8,920	197	219,561	36,315
		Fluctuating ...	60,425	847	22,115	290	5	7,802	50
		Total ...	1,751,900	10,483	263,491	9,210	202	227,363	36,343
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-22	+1,177	-55,662	-127	-127	+2,332	+245
		Fluctuating ...	+23	-6	-10,574	-1	-3	+35	+18
		Total ...	...	+1,171	-66,236	-128	-130	+2,367	+263
AMRITSAR.	Last Settlement (1914-15).		995,006	1,281	105,549	10,064	231	207,401	...
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	998,866	1,675	103,987	10,796	205	216,339	57
	Difference + or -		+800	+394	-2,612	+732	-26	+8,938	+57

## No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment, including that of musk and jagra.	DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sallab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
291,981	...	...	40,337	335,914	902	669,134	16,31,802	JULLENDUR.
292,390	...	...	41,231	336,624	946	671,181	16,40,092	
+ 809	...	...	+ 894	+ 710	+ 44	+ 2,047	+ 2,08,290	
137,811	233	41,861	...	552,133	9	731,814	11,57,309	LUDHIANA.
144,074	233	47,955	...	542,634	..	734,663	13,63,251	
+ 6,263	...	+ 6,094	...	- 9,499	- 9	+ 2,349	+ 2,05,852	
122,554	2,152	793,210	30,897	1,223,374	140	2,176,675	14,50,573	FEROZPORE.
7,190		14,779	6,252	3,308	163	31,682	35,708	
129,784	2,152	807,989	37,149	1,233,182	303	2,203,357	14,81,281	
134,843	2,152	827,446	39,660	1,234,807	79	2,236,835	14,75,574	
8,425		17,037	7,123	4,706	109	37,400	26,927	
143,264	2,152	844,488	40,783	1,239,513	183	2,274,235	15,04,501	
+ 12,389	...	+ 31,230	+ 8,763	+ 4,933	- 61	+ 60,100	+ 25,001	
+ 1,245	...	+ 2,258	+ 871	+ 1,398	- 54	+ 5,718	- 6,781	
+ 13,534	...	+ 36,434	+ 9,634	+ 6,331	- 115	+ 65,878	+ 18,220	
232,817	183	661,847	52,402	108,135	409	1,165,610	12,22,070	
7,779		566	5,338	2,392	...	16,075	15,652	
260,596	183	662,413	57,740	200,527	409	1,181,655	12,37,722	LAHORE.
255,894	207	683,921	56,455	218,003	387	1,214,660	12,54,921	
7,532		4,329	9,190	5,311	...	20,662	15,674	
263,726	207	688,250	65,645	223,314	387	1,241,322	12,70,595	
+ 3,077	+ 24	+ 22,074	+ 4,053	+ 19,563	- 22	+ 49,050	+ 32,851	
+ 53		+ 3,763	+ 3,552	+ 2,919	...	+ 10,587	+ 22	
+ 3,190	+ 24	+ 35,837	+ 7,935	+ 22,787	- 22	+ 59,637	+ 32,873	AMRITSAR.
207,401	796	268,739	27,599	252,317	1,947	758,303	15,47,540	
216,236	796	262,960	28,951	251,338	2,099	761,684	15,49,735	
3,835	...	+ 5,779	+ 1,052	- 929	+ 152	+ 3,381	+ 3,035	



### STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District.	Year.	Detail.	Total area, including forests.	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED.		Number of masonry wells in use.	Number of unlined wells, dhentils and jhallars in use.	Chahi including chahi saib,	Chahi-mahri, including jhallari.
			Acres	Government waste.	Other.			Acres.	Acres.
GUJARAT.	Last Settlement (1910-12)	Fixed ...	1,158,790	220	115,108	6,394	2,594	187,589	7,022
		Fluctuating ...	10,428	...	5,126	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,169,218	220	120,234	6,394	2,594	187,590	7,022
	1916-17	Fixed ...	1,158,974	711	104,820	6,949	2,603	181,050	6,726
		Fluctuating ...	10,405	...	5,704	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,169,379	711	110,524	6,949	2,603	181,050	6,726
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	+184	+491	-10,788	+555	+9	-6,589	-206
		Fluctuating ...	-23	...	+638	...	...	-1	...
		Total ...	+161	+491	-10,150	+555	+9	-6,540	-296
SHALOT.	Last Settlement (1915-16)	Fixed ...	1,182,845	7,508	191,815	21,033	1,408	398,06	24,620
		Fluctuating ...	79,927	...	25,371	908	140	29,464	3,752
		Total ...	1,262,772	7,508	217,186	22,001	1,548	427,524	28,372
	1916-17	Fixed ...	1,169,236	6,253	158,121	21,738	1,796	390,381	26,869
		Fluctuating ...	91,270	...	25,202	975	101	25,723	6,200
		Total ...	1,260,506	6,253	183,323	22,713	1,897	416,104	33,069
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-13,109	-1,255	-33,694	+705	+393	-3,325	+2,249
		Fluctuating ...	+11,313	...	-169	+7	-89	-3,741	+2,448
		Total ...	-1,796	-1,255	-33,863	+712	+354	-7,068	+4,697
GUJARAT.	Last Settlement (1905-06, and 1912-13).	Fixed ...	520,238	...	74,830	8,387	696	274,002	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,956,606	47,637	785,375	5,749	922	200,305	7,788
		Total ...	2,476,844	47,637	860,205	14,136	1,318	474,307	7,788
	1916-17	Fixed ...	439,151	...	80,561	8,125	327	252,579	...
		Fluctuating ...	2,052,804	64,805	579,655	5,022	511	167,708	20,313
		Total ...	2,491,955	64,805	660,216	13,147	838	420,287	20,313
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-90,087	...	-44,269	-262	-69	-21,423	...
		Fluctuating ...	+96,198	+17,168	-205,720	-727	-411	-82,597	+14,525
		Total ...	+6,111	+17,168	-249,989	-989	-480	-104,020	+14,525
GUJARAT.	Last Settlement, Kharan Tahsil (1915-16 and Gujrat 1913-14).	Fixed ...	1,401,683	7,616	255,808	10,403	596	201,778	664
		Fluctuating ...	55,518	1	28,646	258	...	10,136	...
		Total ...	1,457,201	7,617	284,454	10,661	596	211,914	664
	1916-17	Fixed ...	940,441	1,957	91,568	9,038	724	159,409	809
		Fluctuating ...	516,969	15,881	177,837	1,558	...	40,963	3,751
		Total ...	1,457,410	17,838	269,405	10,596	724	200,372	4,060
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-461,242	-5,659	-144,240	-1,375	+128	-42,369	-245
		Fluctuating ...	+461,451	+15,881	+177,837	+1,558	...	+40,963	+3,751
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of musads and jagirs.	DISTRICT.
Total crops of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nabri.	Sailab.	Barni.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
144,811	54	91,251	108,088	476,959	2,917	618,826	18,14,641	GURDASPUR.
1	...	...	8,131	1	...	8,133	8,650	
144,613	54	91,251	108,219	476,960	2,917	621,959	18,18,391	
187,776	54	92,240	107,504	490,048	2,688	680,266	18,58,238	
...	...	...	2,712	...	...	2,712	5,095	
187,776	54	92,240	110,276	490,048	2,688	682,988	18,58,838	
-6,886	...	+ 989	+ 4,416	+ 18,089	-229	+ 11,480	+ 43,597	
-1	...	...	-419	-1	...	-421	+ 1,445	
-6,886	...	+ 989	+ 8,997	+ 18,088	-229	+ 11,009	+ 45,042	SIKANDAR.
418,326	196	8,889	70,168	845,185	17,774	859,787	16,93,338	
83,216		9,398	656	4,680	2,260	50,205	78,811	
451,542	196	17,782	70,819	849,865	20,084	909,992	17,66,649	
417,250	196	28,562	69,640	858,105	20,197	888,694	15,86,454	
31,928		13,410	5,680	4,774	2,308	57,490	95,964	
449,178	196	41,912	74,720	857,879	22,500	946,184	17,82,418	
-1,076	...	+ 20,163	- 523	+ 7,920	+ 2,428	+ 28,907	- 6,884	
-1,298	...	+ 4,017	+ 4,424	+ 94	+ 43	+ 7,285	+ 22,658	
-2,869	...	+ 24,180	+ 8,901	+ 8,014	+ 2,466	+ 86,192	+ 15,769	GUJRAWALA.
274,002	184	...	24,779	79,602	5,138	888,516	5,49,427	
208,098	...	586,160	24,554	202,637	908	982,352	16,74,239	
482,095	184	586,160	59,888	282,289	6,041	1,865,968	22,23,666	
252,579	184	...	16,594	77,775	5,546	352,494	5,28,309	
186,021	...	787,085	30,897	286,798	1,556	1,194,807	24,05,092	
440,600	184	787,085	47,491	814,578	7,102	1,546,801	29,33,401	
-21,428	...	...	-8,185	-1,827	+ 418	-21,022	-21,118	
-20,072	...	+ 200,875	-2,857	+ 84,161	+ 648	+ 211,955	+ 7,80,858	GUDGALE.
-41,495	...	+ 200,875	-11,642	+ 82,884	+ 1,081	+ 180,983	+ 7,09,735	
202,442	21	11,924	52,032	590,809	48	856,755	9,91,612	
10,186		...	8,122	8,980	...	22,388	8,369	
212,578	21	11,924	55,154	599,289	48	878,998	9,99,952	
160,312	21	1,710	49,581	417,398	28	628,985	8,29,794	
44,718		80,206	5,689	269,977	8	284,739	3,57,577	
205,031	21	61,916	55,870	571,875	21	912,722	11,67,871	
-42,124	...	-10,814	-2,501	-172,911	-20	-227,770	-1,61,819	
+ 24,577	...	+ 80,206	+ 2,717	+ 144,997	+ 8	+ 262,500	+ 3,49,308	
-7,547	...	+ 88,992	+ 218	-27,914	-17	+ 84,780	+ 1,57,389	

## STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT	YEAR.	DETAIL.	Total area, including forests	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED		Number of masonry wells in use	Number of unfired wells, dhankhis and jhallars in use.	Chahi including chahi-saliab.	Chahi-nahri, including jhallari.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres			Acres	Acres.
SHAHUPUR.	Last Settlement (1912 and 1915-16)	Fixed	1,991,154	2,206	764,764	2,616	58	89,028	24,920
		Fluctuating	1,080,817	101,878	191,185	905	65	22,905	716
		Total	3,071,971	108,779	955,999	3,521	118	111,933	25,636
	1916-17	Fixed	1,990,505	2,099	727,574	5,019	125	89,766	26,593
		Fluctuating	1,081,868	106,812	151,219	914	80	23,497	2,340
		Total	3,072,368	108,411	878,793	5,933	155	113,253	28,933
	Difference + or -	Fixed	- 649	- 107	- 87,190	+ 2,408	+ 72	+ 758	+ 1,668
		Fluctuating	+ 1,046	+ 4,689	- 39,916	+ 9	- 35	+ 562	+ 1,534
		Total	+ 397	+ 4,582	- 77,106	+ 2,412	+ 37	+ 1,320	+ 8,187
	Last Settlement (1900-1901) 1916-17	Fixed	1,777,680	52,474	110,789	3,868	238	24,872	...
		Fluctuating	1,771,915	12,906	115,153	4,220	212	23,839	...
		Difference + or -	- 5,815	- 39,568	+ 4,864	+ 357	- 21	- 1,033	...
RAWALPINDI	Last Settlement (1908-07) 1916-17	Fixed	1,313,716	3,461	76,696	1,060	538	2,715	...
		Fluctuating	1,811,924	3,487	83,687	1,290	435	2,928	...
		Difference + or -	- 892	+ 26	+ 6,941	+ 210	- 78	+ 208	...
ATTOCK.	Last Settlement .. Talagang 1899 1900 Fatehjang and Pindigheb 1905-06 Attock .. 1902-03 1916-17	Fixed	2,701,860	256	270,286	5,725	918	24,817	...
		Fluctuating	2,701,999	67	218,446	7,785	699	25,258	62
		Difference + or -	+ 689	- 189	- 51,840	+ 2,010	- 319	+ 3,936	+ 62
MIANWALI.	Last Settlement (1908-07)	Fixed	2,077,898	499,420	1,246,336	867	1	15,147	...
		Fluctuating	1,866,945	89,016	485,107	1,608	183	19,242	...
		Total	3,444,843	588,436	1,681,343	2,470	184	34,389	...
	1916-17	Fixed	2,075,500	493,112	1,371,310	1,212	7	18,944	...
		Fluctuating	1,866,273	93,376	752,835	1,968	130	20,446	...
		Total	3,441,773	586,988	2,124,145	3,180	137	39,390	...
	Difference + or -	Fixed	- 2,398	- 308	+ 135,074	+ 345	+ 6	+ 3,797	...
		Fluctuating	- 572	+ 4,860	+ 317,728	+ 365	- 3	+ 1,204	...
		Total	- 2,970	+ 4,552	+ 442,802	+ 710	+ 3	+ 5,001	...
	Last Settlement (1895-99)	Fixed	1,903,333	816,710	435,053	6,506	843	117,386	52,726
		Fluctuating	956,517	504,899	271,627	2,528	486	20,572	9,519
		Total	2,859,850	1,321,609	706,680	9,034	1,128	138,158	62,245
MORTGAGERY.	1916-17	Fixed	705,967	...	263,966	7,320	196	127,863	57,376
		Fluctuating	2,163,075	215,969	412,222	3,953	641	54,280	12,790
		Total	2,869,042	215,969	676,188	11,273	237	182,093	70,166
	Difference + or -	Fixed	- 1,197,366	- 816,710	- 172,667	+ 714	- 447	+ 12,577	+ 4,850
		Fluctuating	+ 1,206,556	+ 412,070	+ 240,565	+ 435	+ 156	+ 29,265	+ 4,571
		Total	+ 9,190	- 404,640	- 32,092	+ 1,129	- 291	+ 42,842	+ 9,421
	Last Settlement (1895-99)	Fixed	1,903,333	816,710	435,053	6,506	843	117,386	52,726
		Fluctuating	956,517	504,899	271,627	2,528	486	20,572	9,519
		Total	2,859,850	1,321,609	706,680	9,034	1,128	138,158	62,245

## No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of musafis and jagirs	DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahr.	Saaleb.	Harani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.	
113,948	234	106,729	52,132	289,165	1,484	563,458	4,59,564	SHARFUZ.
28,821	1,238	634,544	11,138	22,421	.	691,719	9,34,926	
137,569	1,467	741,273	63,265	311,586	1,484	1,255,177	13,98,490	
116,369	234	110,106	58,281	314,838	1,598	601,192	4,62,919	
25,707	1,238	671,231	9,103	20,840	.	726,970	15,61,874	
142,076	1,467	781,327	67,389	335,678	1,598	1,328,668	20,24,793	
+ 2,421	...	+ 3,377	+ 6,149	+ 25,673	+ 114	+ 37,734	+ 3,355	
+ 2,086	...	+ 36,677	- 2,025	- 1,581	...	+ 35,157	+ 6,22,948	
+ 4,507	...	+ 40,054	+ 4,124	+ 24,092	+ 114	+ 72,851	+ 6,26,303	
24,872	14	309	27,879	679,079	1,350	733,489	7,54,202	JHELUK.
23,839	14	258	31,176	683,783	1,330	745,400	7,56,628	
- 1,033	...	- 51	+ 3, 97	+ 9,709	- 11	+ 11,911	+ 2,423	RAWAL- PINDI.
2,715	...	1,860	...	591,455	3,010	599,050	6,75,460	
2,923	...	1,805	..	583,969	3,073	596,770	6,78,972	
+ 208	...	- 55	...	- 2,496	+ 63	- 2,280	- 1,488	ARTOCT.
24,817	...	8,015	9,980	968,581	1,541	1,012,524	6,33,939	
28,315 + 3,998	...	7,923 - 92	8,734 - 1,346	1,049,504 + 80,923	2,057 + 416	1,098,583 + 83,999	6,73,860 + 29,921	
15,147	6	3,735	18	99,841	61	118,802	61,527	MIANWALI.
19,342	...	13,167	228,541	208,595	362	469,907	306,718	
34,389	6	16,902	228,559	308,436	423	598,709	368,245	
18,944	6	8,669	...	188,391	74	211,078	54,879	
20,446	...	20,222	192,345	236,565	84	519,662	405,324	
39,391	6	23,391	192,345	474,956	158	730,740	480,203	
+ 3,797	...	- 66	- 18	+ 33,550	+ 13	+ 92,276	- 6,648	
+ 1,304	...	+ 7,055	- 36,194	+ 77,970	- 278	+ 49,755	+ 98,606	
+ 5,001	...	+ 6,939	- 36,214	+ 168,520	- 265	+ 142,081	+ 91,958	
170,012	...	132,285	16,892	13,724	3,069	334,982	3,09,798	MONTGOMERY.
30,391	...	43,989	31,995	8,063	1,346	104,754	86,021	
300,408	...	175,344	38,887	21,787	3,415	439,736	3,95,814	
134,239	75	154,776	3,111	46,376	409	388,913	3,05,389	
38,020	230	349,300	33,296	54,377	7,213	567,606	7,42,588	
353,359	235	303,973	91,407	101,253	7,623	937,519	10,47,927	
+ 15,237	+ 75	+ 23,493	- 13,731	+ 33,652	- 1,660	+ 54,931	- 4,454	
+ 37,639	+ 230	+ 306,241	+ 66,301	+ 46,314	+ 5,267	+ 462,552	+ 656,567	
+ 52,845	+ 295	+ 338,734	+ 52,520	+ 79,456	+ 4,307	+ 517,733	+ 6,52,113	



## STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT	YEAR.	DETAIL.	Total area, including forests.	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED.		Number of masonry wells in use.	Number of unlined wells, dhengkies and jhallars in use.	Chahi, including clahi-sailab.	Chahi-nahri, including jhallari.
				Government waste.	Other.				
LYALLPUR.	Last settlement (1904-05)	Fluctuating ...	Acres. 1,980,422	Acres. 400,291	Acres. 111,591	104	66	1,497	4,772
	1916-17 ...		2,122,982	224,547	109,688	864	226	12,413	16,853
	Difference + or -		+141,960	-65,744	-1,902	+760	+160	+10,916	+12,086
JHANG.	Last Settlement (1906-07).	Fixed ...	880,958	...	101,889	4,768	182	108,695	1,543
		Fluctuating ...	1,784,024	445,916	649,319	6,820	94	152,693	1,894
		Total ...	2,114,982	445,916	751,158	11,588	276	256,378	3,437
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	870,543	124	90,874	5,232	137	98,881	157
		Fluctuating ...	1,801,183	461,591	562,776	8,828	73	151,296	2,553
		Total ...	2,171,726	461,715	653,650	14,060	210	250,177	2,710
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-10,415	+124	-10,965	+464	-45	-4,814	-1,386
		Fluctuating ...	+67,159	+15,675	-86,543	+2,008	-21	-1,387	+659
		Total ...	+56,744	+15,799	-97,508	+2,472	-66	-6,201	-727
	MULTAN.	Last Settlement (1899-1900) and (1900-01).	Fixed ...	72,928	...	22,838	970	517	398
Fluctuating ...			8,786,014	1,426,489	1,000,837	19,306	3,496	88,558	436,025
Total ...			8,808,937	1,426,489	1,023,675	20,276	4,013	88,956	454,362
1916-17 ...		Fixed ...	72,277	...	8,646	1,338	492	601	81,249
		Fluctuating ...	8,681,781	1,109,206	847,925	22,744	2,830	88,108	616,894
		Total ...	8,704,008	1,109,206	856,571	24,077	3,322	88,709	647,643
Difference + or -		Fixed ...	-845	...	-14,192	+368	-25	+238	+12,922
		Fluctuating ...	-104,283	-317,233	-152,912	+8,433	-666	-450	+180,369
		Total ...	-104,929	-317,233	-167,104	+8,801	-691	-212	+193,291
MURRAYSAHIB.		Last Settlement (1901-02), 1902-03, 1903-04.	Fixed ...	684,578	103,317	247,998	7,692	656	11,214
	Fluctuating ...		2,981,746	862,012	1,786,703	9,044	3,475	128,126	34,151
	Total ...		3,566,324	465,329	1,934,696	16,736	4,131	139,340	140,585
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	684,305	60,274	221,239	9,034	410	10,666	112,623
		Fluctuating ...	2,932,709	256,346	1,760,769	12,616	2,976	141,866	44,906
		Total ...	3,566,914	403,530	1,982,038	21,650	3,386	152,532	157,529
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-373	-37,048	-25,754	+1,342	-246	-548	+6,134
		Fluctuating ...	+263	-5,766	-5,904	+2,873	-497	+12,740	+16,774
		Total ...	+590	-32,814	-31,658	+4,215	-743	+12,192	+23,908

## No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment, including that of musa and jagra.	District.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sallab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
6,269	947	1,840,488	875	4,664	38	1,351,829	8,60,243	LALPUK.
29,271	947	1,409,606	14,896	13,604	1,834	1,469,211	64,71,630	
+ 28,002	...	+ 69,123	+ 14,521	+ 8,940	+ 1,796	+ 117,382	+ 56,11,387	
105,238	461	288	75,182	953	2,417	184,028	2,57,930	JHANG.
154,577		838,103	89,951	11,774	300	539,705	3,85,013	
459,815	461	333,391	115,083	12,727	2,717	723,738	6,42,943	
99,088	461	119	77,514	1,673	1,591	179,935	2,40,543	
153,849		468,085	84,920	10,479	204	608,187	10,65,030	
252,887	461	468,804	112,434	12,152	1,795	848,072	13,05,608	
- 6,200	...	- 169	+ 2,382	+ 720	- 826	- 4,093	- 17,337	
- 723	...	+ 135,682	- 5,031	- 1,295	- 96	+ 128,482	+ 6,80,047	
- 6,928	...	+ 135,413	- 2,649	- 575	- 922	+ 124,339	+ 6,02,660	
18,725	995	24,517	...	31	...	43,273	57,852	
519,583		270,420	129,246	24,743	6,589	950,586	13,53,461	
538,308	995	294,937	129,246	24,779	6,589	993,859	14,11,313	
81,850	1,842	20,273	51	28	...	52,202	58,088	MULTAN.
669,502		378,446	187,169	18,307	8,956	1,242,380	18,08,696	
731,852	1,842	398,719	187,220	18,385	8,956	1,294,582	18,67,384	
+ 13,125	+ 347	- 4,244	+ 51	- 3	...	+ 8,920	+ 836	
+ 179,919		+ 108,026	+ 7,923	- 6,441	+ 2,367	+ 291,794	+ 4,55,235	MURTAZABAD.
+ 193,044	+ 347	+ 108,782	+ 7,974	- 6,444	+ 2,367	+ 300,723	+ 4,56,071	
117,678	1,351	87,121	2,516	...	487	207,802	3,56,505	
164,257		79,739	206,837	710	27,041	476,584	4,50,418	
279,935	1,351	166,860	209,353	710	27,528	684,380	8,06,923	
128,294	1,172	107,916	3,516	93	270	235,089	3,63,874	
186,771		94,314	202,613	3,164	21,283	508,145	5,53,556	
310,065	1,172	202,230	206,129	3,257	21,553	743,234	9,17,430	
+ 5,616	- 179	+ 20,795	+ 1,000	+ 93	- 217	+ 27,287	+ 7,369	
+ 34,514		+ 14,575	- 4,224	+ 2,454	- 5,758	+ 31,561	+ 1,08,138	
+ 30,130	- 179	+ 35,370	- 3,224	+ 2,547	- 5,975	+ 58,848	+ 1,10,507	

## STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District.	YEAR.	DETAIL.	Total area, including forests	TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION NOT YET CULTIVATED.		Number of masonry wells in use.	Number of unlined wells, dhentils and jhalars in use.		
				Government waste.	Other.			Chahi, including chahi-sailab.	Chahi-sabri, including jhallari.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.
DERA GHAI KHAN	Last Settlement (1896 and 1905).	Fixed ...	2,849,787	90,168	1,170,490	7,652	1,448	40,298	179,968
		Fluctuating ...	618,608	37,951	187,593	776	427	8,724	468
		Total ..	3,468,395	128,114	1,358,082	8,428	1,875	49,022	180,436
	1916-17	Fixed ...	2,772,490	66,185	1,318,675	8,891	1,055	26,989	229,931
		Fluctuating ...	708,526	42,731	332,593	1,129	772	18,329	10,834
		Total ...	3,481,015	108,916	1,651,268	10,020	1,827	45,318	240,765
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-77,288	-23,978	+148,165	+1,239	-398	-13,300	+49,952
		Fluctuating ...	+94,918	+4,780	+145,001	+853	+345	+4,605	+10,166
		Total	+17,630	-19,198	+293,166	+1,592	-48	-8,704	+60,118
Grand Total.	Last Settlement	Fixed ...	39,303,525	1,601,154	8,223,579	182,263	23,529	2,827,185	490,468
		Fluctuating ...	16,759,555	3,416,088	5,532,454	48,801	9,448	690,887	502,210
		Total ...	56,063,080	5,017,242	13,756,033	231,064	32,977	3,518,072	992,678
	1911-12	Fixed ...	40,048,243	1,362,178	7,955,955	191,805	19,618	3,071,995	524,902
		Fluctuating ...	17,271,783	4,028,728	4,631,893	50,375	8,514	586,829	661,458
		Total ...	57,319,026	5,390,906	12,587,848	242,180	28,132	3,658,824	1,186,360
	1916-17	Fixed ...	37,489,789	665,027	7,446,512	194,357	21,370	2,763,991	570,351
		Fluctuating ...	18,734,199	3,501,511	5,778,809	60,318	8,849	747,328	741,889
		Total ...	56,223,988	4,166,538	13,225,321	254,675	29,719	3,511,319	1,312,240
	Difference + or - between 1911-12 and 1916-17.	Fixed ...	-2,558,454	-697,151	-509,443	+2,552	+1,752	-308,004	+25,949
		Fluctuating ...	+1,402,416	-337,217	+1,146,996	+9,943	-165	+160,494	+80,282
		Total ...	-1,091,088	-1,224,368	+637,453	+12,495	+1,587	-147,510	+106,231

No. I—CONCLUDED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of muafis and jagirs.	District.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Salab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
220,266 9,192	701	163,890 11	532,112 100,331	64,908 ...	17,375 2,071	998,551 112,009	4,37,504 85,012	DERA GHAAI KHAN.
229,458		163,902	532,441	64,908	20,446	1,111,160	5,23,506	
256,910 28,903	767	183,429 21,575	613,340 114,557	567,610 9,167	21,555 5,784	1,040,883 175,040	8,69,961 1,79,397	
280,873		185,003	175,937	576,777	27,339	1,215,929	5,49,858	
+ 86,544 + 14,771	+ 66	- 30,462 + 21,564	- 470,732 + 11,223	+ 502,702 + 9,107	+ 4,180 + 2,713	+ 42,332 + 62,137	- 67,633 + 93,985	
+ 51,415		- 8,899	- 456,509	+ 511,869	+ 6,893	+ 101,769	+ 24,352	
8,317,601 1,193,097	8,257 2,180	3,451,454 3,800,137	1,295,982 898,184	13,012,641 543,530	90,692 42,758	21,201,010 5,918,006	2,53,78,168 63,70,715	
4,510,698	10,437	6,784,891	2,133,866	13,556,171	133,390	27,119,016	3,17,48,883	
3,606,897 1,248,237	8,701	3,445,080 3,418,978	1,255,421 528,369	13,382,234 598,563	319,965 44,490	21,959,597 6,138,093	2,30,54,175 93,86,386	
4,855,134		6,863,458	2,083,790	13,980,797	364,461	28,097,690	3,33,80,561	
3,334,842 1,430,012	8,590 2,400	3,534,164 4,291,221	918,863 881,417	13,699,705 842,977	98,552 49,464	21,586,121 7,554,091	2,58,84,548 1,57,66,069	GRAND TOTAL.
4,822,854	10,990	7,825,385	1,500,275	14,542,682	148,016	29,140,212	4,16,50,612	
- 272,055 + 244,725	- 111 + 2,400	+ 59,084 + 872,343	- 336,568 + 53,048	+ 367,471 + 244,414	- 221,413 + 4,968	- 373,476 + 1,415,998	+ 18,90,368 + 68,79,683	
- 31,330	+ 2,339	+ 961,927	- 233,515	+ 611,885	- 216,445	+ 1,042,522	+ 82,70,061	



## STATEMENT No. II.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 15TH, 1917.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAILS.		Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
		HISSAR		ROHTAK		GURGAON.		KARNAL		AMBALA.		SIMLA.	
Total cultivated area ...		344,407	2,651,245	383,601	1,144,517	449,118	1,040,593	355,611	1,117,402	413,999	741,324	8,610	10,161
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.		100,599	1,022,503	161,173	659,767	137,060	521,111	165,673	710,276	190,579	432,538	5,913	8,284
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent ...		18,594	37,473	21,876	16,213	19,305	19,518	9,695	5,790	21,529	7,380	838	343
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana ...	40,574	300,726	23,198	47,617	42,132	82,769	16,507	34,596	28,195	39,507	34	41
	Paying other cash rents ...	29,075	169,159	1,855	4,356	7,988	18,045	2,917	6,593	1,230	1,521	22	52
	Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash ...	3,760	17,462	282	834	696	2,879	1,996	5,229	8,814	14,784	4	1
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana ...	13,031	60,098	31,800	54,689	36,031	59,751	26,647	45,890	11,809	12,787	266	189
	Paying other cash rents ...	87,154	684,753	81,789	205,454	97,482	233,480	37,209	101,153	39,947	64,178	626	661
	Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash ...	51,630	359,071	61,678	125,607	48,424	98,040	95,007	207,875	111,896	168,631	1,009	591
Total held by tenants paying rent ...		225,214	1,591,369	200,652	483,537	232,753	499,964	180,343	401,336	201,891	301,406	1,961	1,535
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		KANGRA.		HOSHIAHPUR		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPUR.		LAHORE.	
Total cultivated area ...		446,450	538,840	716,201	716,146	524,625	670,156	339,851	731,308	482,658	2,245,402	340,813	1,187,495
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.		214,362	370,863	233,966	226,857	205,034	359,622	146,096	420,091	161,206	992,727	116,318	499,539
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent ...		14,478	4,065	46,148	11,228	44,031	8,488	11,327	5,184	29,198	25,830	32,909	21,879
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana ...	4,633	5,983	134,680	112,612	38,157	39,394	13,190	21,39	66,862	247,965	26,416	98,369
	Paying other cash rents ...	4,182	4,569	17,922	12,909	5,599	7,580	1,095	1,202	2,852	15,048	1,713	3,562
	Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash ...	15,353	18,125	30,208	23,450	5,335	6,661	2,873	6,248	14,796	66,939	2,777	8,426
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana ...	6,957	7,346	10,150	7,075	10,187	9,197	10,431	15,219	7,368	14,898	10,083	39,956
	Paying other cash rents ...	10,720	12,053	101,332	89,961	90,558	89,101	75,461	115,310	44,190	173,697	27,842	105,985
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash ...	175,768	165,825	141,795	129,654	124,744	150,113	79,379	147,015	154,186	708,308	122,755	409,337
Total held by tenants paying rent ...		217,613	213,901	436,087	378,061	275,560	302,046	182,429	306,033	290,254	1,226,845	191,586	666,079

				26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
				AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.		SIALKOT.		GUJRANWALA.		GUJRAT.		SHAHPUR.	
Total cultivated area				470,543	757,542	624,690	831,095	660,460	915,562	379,502	1,481,348	480,253	891,444	259,101	1,277,223
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.				156,780	341,260	207,199	379,791	211,287	409,573	112,477	558,446	208,451	521,388	95,454	574,711
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent				34,006	12,559	35,661	12,969	65,006	21,729	11,091	8,520	31,443	15,626	16,154	12,724
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	41,765	50,836	45,189	53,953	53,727	54,873	14,886	36,287	49,389	54,198	8,624	52,910
		Paying other cash rents	...	1,598	2,703	5,098	5,324	2,502	1,968	335	775	408	521	187	448
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	241	308	5,095	6,355	3,076	2,875	506	1,349	1,941	2,095	1,023	2,286
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	22,729	22,616	32,360	33,236	30,844	36,825	38,047	82,977	19,267	25,102	18,588	69,789
		Paying other cash rents	...	81,523	139,470	71,870	95,605	36,447	67,004	29,794	165,599	8,472	13,986	6,254	34,703
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	131,900	188,290	224,218	243,857	257,571	820,715	172,366	607,455	170,982	258,528	112,867	527,752
Total held by tenants paying rent				279,756	403,723	381,830	438,335	334,167	484,260	255,934	894,382	250,359	354,430	147,493	688,886
1				38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
				JHELMUM		RAWALPINDI		ATTOCK.		MIANWALI.		MONTGOMERY.		LYALLPUR.	
Total cultivated area				410,394	741,620	424,507	596,028	376,092	1,089,138	206,067	714,745	115,857	706,109	142,065	1,424,149
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.				162,348	391,068	212,685	356,210	119,065	433,198	67,991	286,148	31,032	243,716	56,831	700,368
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent				36,936	12,429	25,122	11,786	23,892	16,518	6,760	8,360	1,815	2,103	253	409
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	37,553	58,843	40,607	49,510	18,869	42,714	18,219	39,752	2,268	4,652	313	805
		Paying other cash rents	...	2,423	5,649	10,786	11,149	3,343	23,925	10	17	19	22	8	41
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	12,432	26,083	11,171	16,933	35,045	120,967	7,888	17,217	2,665	9,357	93	195
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	9,303	9,243	5,347	3,931	2,796	4,078	32,592	109,243	2,671	7,601	11,386	80,909
		Paying other cash rents	...	5,154	6,324	8,743	9,973	10,491	11,284	355	978	812	3,336	13,940	172,023
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	143,740	229,976	110,146	136,563	130,591	431,554	72,252	253,031	74,574	485,312	59,241	479,399
Total held by tenants paying rent				210,610	338,123	186,800	228,032	228,135	634,422	131,316	420,237	83,010	460,290	84,981	733,372
1				50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		59	
				JHANG.		MULTAN.		MUZAFFARGARH.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.		GRAND TOTALS.			
Total cultivated area				179,145	810,968	191,216	1,184,870	296,264	743,984	191,009	1,033,613	10,211,108		28,034,136	
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.				56,922	272,410	56,983	320,391	130,145	370,424	62,844	370,983	3,836,672		12,889,232	
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent				4,591	4,887	553	649	7,283	4,638	729	1,705	576,218		311,970	
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	3,152	31,708	3,629	31,834	10,891	22,834	850	4,493	784,414		1,620,880	
		Paying other cash rents	...	114	206	29	68	9	36	130	495	130,399		297,843	
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	2,438	7,918	2,863	15,178	7,962	18,723	10,010	38,919	192,834		463,689	
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	...	3,959	16,471	2,671	13,788	4,409	14,277	2,928	14,542	414,637		871,712	
		Paying other cash rents	...	4,201	32,128	6,493	53,146	1,53	4,460	930	4,777	581,329		2,694,790	
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	...	103,768	445,340	117,995	740,816	134,035	3,8622	112,588	598,299	2,295,105		8,833,970	
Total held by tenants paying rent				117,532	533,671	183,680	863,830	158,336	868,952	127,436	660,925	5,798,218		14,832,854	

## STATEMENT No. III.

(Vide paragraph 28 of the text.)

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA OWNED, WITH DETAILS OF PORTION THEREOF HELD ON USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE, DURING THE YEAR 1916-17.

District.	Number of villages.	Detail	FOR AREA OWNED (EXCLUSIVE OF SUPERIOR OWNERSHIP)					FOR AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION				
			Number of jamabandi holding.	Number of owners and share holders.	Area.		Revenue assessment.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Percentage to total cultivated area of area held under mortgage.
					Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
SINGAR	1,007	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	63,662	9,651	2,349,879	2,384,112	8,01,577	16,819	146,533	134,578	42,038	5
		By others ...	15,406	27,205	957,832	548,474	2,32,523	8,533	90,552	78,549	26,835	3
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	4,208	...	311,450	71,659	2,162	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	83,276	117,856	3,618,661	2,651,245	10,36,262	25,352	237,085	213,057	68,823	80
ROMTAK	778	By members of notified agricultural tribes	121,550	140,162	1,155,011	1,037,504	15,00,518	34,962	101,878	97,804	1,33,723	85
		By others	9,394	14,177	68,503	61,223	82,587	10,746	46,141	43,184	59,293	38
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,166	...	215,179	45,790	22,723	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	134,110	154,339	1,438,693	1,144,517	16,15,828	45,708	147,819	140,988	1,93,016	123
SUDGAON	1,486	By members of notified agricultural tribes	143,766	131,607	1,098,091	915,760	13,94,124	84,304	174,680	162,352	2,38,999	156
		By others	4,925	6,917	101,986	75,959	1,37,372	17,706	58,917	51,786	76,491	50
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,345	...	219,152	48,934	38,160	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	152,033	138,524	1,419,229	1,040,598	15,69,656	102,010	233,597	214,138	2,15,490	206
KARNAT	1,443	By members of notified agricultural tribes	102,758	136,483	1,244,408	919,599	10,99,046	21,090	64,234	52,522	73,589	47
		By others	13,336	24,824	148,272	99,353	1,21,039	10,450	55,218	41,358	57,101	37
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	6,552	...	606,172	98,450	1,67,803	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	122,676	161,307	1,996,852	1,117,402	13,27,888	31,530	119,442	93,810	1,30,690	64
ANWALA	1,799	By members of notified agricultural tribes	111,925	117,552	778,837	606,146	9,64,302	44,601	68,552	62,424	1,18,353	84
		By others	27,791	26,785	119,407	98,153	1,48,707	20,896	67,163	53,127	81,088	72
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	5,263	...	296,334	28,125	34,421	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	144,979	154,337	1,184,578	741,824	11,47,430	64,997	135,715	115,551	1,99,441	156

SUKLA ...	226	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	7,523	6,139	20,148	10,085	20,546	1,759	2,203	911	1,831	90
		By others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	497	...	31,509	126	42	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	8,020	6,139	51,657	10,161	20,587	1,759	2,202	911	1,831	90
KANGRA ...	718	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	182,062	260,000	845,536	484,822	8,29,689	31,975	79,303	50,140	85,173	85
		By others ...	43,991	10,751	123,342	79,046	1,49,316	16,212	39,855	25,763	47,310	44
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	14,097	...	727,173	24,981	8,755	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	241,158	330,751	1,696,103	588,849	9,87,760	48,187	119,161	75,909	1,32,833	129
HOSHIANPUR ...	2,179	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	137,328	151,717	961,784	616,586	15,67,852	79,287	104,003	74,931	1,45,136	105
		By others ...	18,319	26,772	93,198	54,575	1,42,621	23,496	53,127	32,548	57,937	45
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	5,331	...	360,638	44,685	67,544	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	161,908	178,489	1,414,915	716,146	17,78,017	102,783	157,130	107,479	2,03,073	150
JULLUNDER ...	1,314	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	157,157	1,7,616	679,694	574,764	13,42,411	40,801	46,932	42,749	93,056	64
		By others ...	21,273	27,976	85,090	70,806	1,43,217	9,645	22,489	17,177	36,818	25
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,518	...	10,284	24,536	83,791	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	181,948	175,592	869,068	670,166	15,19,419	50,446	69,421	59,926	1,30,874	89
LUDEHANA ...	900	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	122,704	10,306	738,070	658,582	12,51,896	30,937	93,637	83,765	1,33,236	115
		By others ...	30,024	23,116	69,756	60,577	1,04,903	9,818	30,739	25,176	44,128	34
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	2,447	...	84,603	11,849	7,094	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	145,175	132,432	892,329	731,308	13,63,893	49,805	124,376	108,941	1,83,366	149
PHEROZPORE ...	1,596	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	119,476	123,059	2,095,781	1,893,917	14,76,527	76,915	241,041	231,712	1,57,904	103
		By others ...	21,721	25,903	361,117	326,947	2,08,870	20,486	84,712	75,599	47,576	34
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,855	...	139,432	34,588	15,350	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	145,052	148,962	2,596,330	2,245,402	15,00,747	97,401	325,753	307,311	2,05,580	137
LARORA ...	1,387	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	85,935	98,159	1,341,298	983,309	8,56,767	32,047	137,733	112,111	1,03,032	94
		By others ...	12,860	18,745	163,063	115,016	1,17,682	10,869	18,290	33,630	34,610	33
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,875	...	223,412	89,170	91,572	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	102,670	116,884	1,732,773	1,187,495	10,55,421	42,416	194,023	150,851	1,37,642	127
AMRITSAR ...	1,079	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	132,763	118,456	841,458	690,434	13,97,772	58,071	103,711	98,336	1,85,672	13
		By others ...	15,031	15,519	72,745	54,277	1,19,896	14,398	30,415	25,293	46,442	33
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	3,895	...	84,647	12,781	17,906	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	151,689	134,067	998,850	757,542	15,35,574	72,469	134,126	123,629	2,23,114	163
GURDASPUR ...	2,362	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	136,799	115,475	815,591	689,043	15,68,925	72,772	121,353	112,027	2,50,236	135
		By others ...	21,125	18,654	112,303	87,432	1,94,060	24,815	72,891	61,483	1,26,382	74
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	9,336	...	241,513	54,620	73,819	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	167,260	134,129	1,169,407	831,095	18,36,804	97,587	194,244	173,510	3,76,618	209
SIALKOT ...	2,518	By members of notified agricultural tribes ...	171,216	144,706	990,774	800,605	15,41,672	84,197	155,431	139,544	2,30,145	152
		By others ...	14,744	16,689	83,462	67,422	1,35,292	32,200	88,712	75,766	1,43,802	83
		Shamilat, village <i>abad</i> and Government property	6,017	...	187,301	47,545	9,299	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	191,977	162,395	1,261,437	915,562	16,86,263	116,397	244,143	215,310	4,04,047	235