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for 1917-18.**

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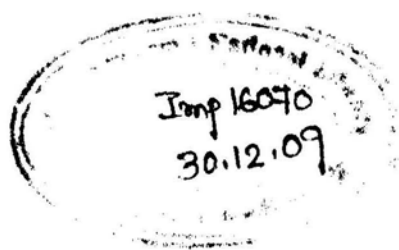
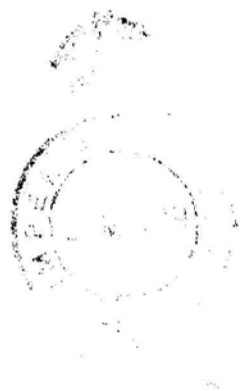
REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB

FOR THE

Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1918.



Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1919.



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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture—(Revenue), No. 9363, dated 5th April 1919.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1918, forwarded with letter No. 491—53-I-3, dated 26th February 1919, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The agricultural conditions of the year ending with the Rabi harvest of 1918 were on the whole favourable for the cultivator. The monsoon rains were abundant but in many places excessive, and the sown area in both harvests exceeded the normal, in the kharif by five per cent. and by no less than twenty-five per cent. in the rabi. Over much of the province and especially in the Gurgaon district, damage was done to the kharif crops by floods, and excessive rain at the end of October reduced the outturn of cotton and most food grains and made timely sowings for the rabi difficult. There was a partial failure of the winter rains. The failed area in both harvests fell little short of the normal and amounted to 19 per cent. in the kharif and 11 per cent. in the rabi. It is noteworthy that the sown area of unirrigated land showed an increase of 37 per cent. on the normal. The total matured area for the year was 28,253,017 acres—20 per cent. above the normal of 23,784,946 acres. To this result not only climatic conditions but also special efforts made to stimulate the production of food grains, by the grant of temporary leases of crown waste, etc., contributed. The agriculturist benefited not only by increased production but by a rise in the average price of wheat from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-15-0 a maund, while the average price of cotton rose from Rs. 8-10-0 to Rs. 12-1-0 a maund.

2. The fixed land revenue demand rose from 231.52 to 235.07 lakhs, mainly owing to progressive assessments. Of this sum, 98.4 per cent. was collected. The sum outstanding at the close of the year, apart from that remaining under suspension or written off as irrecoverable, was Rs. 18,000 as against Rs. 8,000 in the two previous years. The amount of revenue suspended during the year was swollen by the Gurgaon figure, where owing to the destructive floods in addition to a remission of Rs. 19,000 suspension of 1.75 lakhs was found necessary. Another half lakh was suspended in Rohtak and Gurdaspur.

Collections of fluctuating land revenue amounted to 144.26 lakhs or nearly 6 lakhs more than in the previous year, while the outstanding balance rose slightly from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,500. Most of the increase is accounted for by extensions of canal irrigation in the new colonies, but good rain in the dry tracts such as Mianwali and Hissar also contributed appreciably to the result.

Collections of "other land revenue" show a net increase from 40.33 to 46.53 lakhs. Sales of Government land and temporary leases alone account for more than this difference. During the year sanction was accorded to a maximum of 80,000 acres out of the area reserved for military grantees on the Lower Bari Doab Canal being given out for temporary cultivation for two or four harvests, and it is to be hoped that this measure has in some degree mitigated the unsatisfactory features attaching to cultivation on single harvest leases.

3. The number of coercive processes issued on behalf of lambardars decreased by 15 per cent. while those issued against lambardars increased by 12 per cent. In all, 11,434 processes or about 1,000 less than in the previous year were issued. These included four cases of imprisonment but none in which direct management of land was undertaken or distress or sale of immovable property ordered. In the Lyallpur District an increase in the number of processes is ascribed to the refusal of zamindars to realize their grain in the expectation of rising prices, while in Lahore their reluctance to be in evidence during the stress of recruiting is said to explain the very large increase in the number of processes against lambardars. As usual the Multan division called for the greatest measure of coercion.

The system of serving revenue processes through the post has continued to be utilized and met with varying degrees of success in different districts. The reports from Ambala and Dera Ghazi Khan indicate that this method, like that which it replaces, cannot always surmount the reluctance of a party or a witness to accept service. Only in Karnal has the adoption of the system yet resulted in any reduction of the establishment of tahsil peons, while in Gujranwala Government recently found it necessary to sanction the temporary re-entertainment of twenty peons who had been dispensed with in the preceding year. On the whole, however, the system of service through the post may be said to promise satisfactory results, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that efforts will be made to extend its use wherever conditions are favourable to it.

4. The number of districts in which settlement operations were in progress was four. Of these, the settlement of the Multan District was begun during the year, and operations were brought to a close in the Kubar and Kharar Tahsils of Ambala. Re-measurement and record work were completed in Kangra and all tahsils of Ambala. In connection with the Sind Sagar Canal Colonization Project a beginning was made with triangulation operations carried out by a party of the Northern Circle, Survey of India, and an area of about 7,430 square miles was triangulated preliminary to the location of the corners of the 4,000 acre blocks into which the tract will be divided.

5. The practice of remitting land revenue by money order is increasing in popularity and nearly 18 lakhs were thus paid during the year. In some districts, such as Gujranwala, the lambardar has learnt that for sums exceeding Rs. 15 remittances of currency notes are cheaper than remittances by money order. Notes are not always, however, readily available in the villages and their remittance is in some parts distrusted by the people as attended with a certain amount of risk. The lambardars of Lyallpur were able to profit by the fact that currency notes were offered in the bazar at a discount, with the result that the whole of the rabi instalment of land revenue found its way to the treasury in notes.

6. The working of the canals under departmental management was satisfactory, but the demand for water diminished with the ample rainfall, in some districts, for instance Multan. Rules for the distribution of river supplies between the Jhelum, Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals have been drawn up, but will be subject to revision as irrigation extends on the newer links of the system.

An important step has been taken in the formation of a Provincial Drainage Board for the more systematic investigation of the problems of water-logging and seepage throughout the province and formulation of remedial measures. It is recognized that water-logging is not exclusively an irrigation problem and that imperfect or obstructed natural drainage is not infrequently its main cause; but the evil is naturally most common in irrigated tracts and parts of the areas irrigated by the Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals and also by the Shahpur Inundation Canals suffered from it in a pronounced degree during the year. On the Upper Chenab Canal the modifications of the zone system which are under contemplation and which include a proposal to realign the water-courses in certain areas along natural water-sheds are likely to effect a mitigation of the evil.

7. Of canals under district management those in Gurgaon matured nearly twice the acreage of the preceding year, but the damage from floods added considerably to the cost of maintenance. Flooding impaired the working of some of the Grey Canals in Ferozepore, and the total matured area though 33 per cent. higher than in 1916-17 was still below the five-year average. The Montgomery Canals, the Rangoi Canal in Hissar, the Shah Nahr in Hoshiarpur and the Sarusti Canal in Karnal showed improved results. The Namnal lake in Mianwali recorded the highest water level it has yet attained, and in October 1917 the accumulated reserve was sufficient to provide for the needs of three succeeding harvests. It is satisfactory that the cultivators on this canal have begun to learn the disadvantages of overlavish waterings and the importance of dividing their fields into 'kharis.'

8. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to less than Rs. 77,000 compared with an average for the previous quinquennium of over two lakhs. The main cause of this large decrease lies in the prohibitive cost of materials and labour for the sinking of wells. The recent simplification of the procedure for the distribution of taccavi loans in tracts where a demand for them on a large scale is likely to be forthcoming should prove efficacious when more normal conditions recur. His Honour is glad to notice a healthy tendency to resort to co-operative societies rather than to Government for assistance in agricultural improvements such as the sinking of wells. In the Upper Chenab Colony some of the settlers are arranging to co-operate in the joint management of brick kilns and the manufacture of bricks, and there appears to be no reason why the provision of materials, if not the engagement of labour, should not be undertaken by co-operative enterprise on a more extended scale than hitherto. Advances under the Agriculturist Loans Act totalled just over 3 lakhs or double the sum advanced in the previous year, the floods in certain districts and the measures for extending the cultivation of food-grains having stimulated the demand. These taccavi loans are reported to be generally popular and to be freely resorted to when the need arises.

9. The policy of granting temporary leases for the cultivation of wheat, gram and other food-grains brought a large additional area under the plough, especially in the Mianwali, Montgomery and Jhang Districts, where extensive areas of Government waste are available and sowings were encouraged by a plentiful monsoon. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Financial Commissioner will examine the expediency of permitting in special cases temporary leases of longer duration than the maximum period now prescribed.

10. Operations under the Chos Act were not extended during the year, but proposals are now under consideration for the adoption of remedial measures throughout the Ambala district. The interests involved are numerous and the task of determining the compensation for their disturbance no light one. The outlay devolving upon Government is likely to be heavy and the share of Government in the benefits that will accrue by no means a major one. None the less the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but recognize that without a lead from Government the difficult problems involved in the reclamation are not likely to be solved by the people themselves; he is confident, however, that, as in Hoshiarpur, the zamindars of Ambala, once effective measures are put into operation, will not be slow to associate themselves in their successful prosecution.

11. Sales of both cultivated and uncultivated land have decreased, in the former case the area sold (100,650 acres) being less than in any year of the past two decades. The Financial Commissioners' report does not define the causes of this decrease with any certainty, but it is probable that the large profits derived from agriculture in recent years and confidence in their continuance deters owners from selling. It is noteworthy that where large areas are reported to have been sold, as in the Mianwali Thal, these were of poor quality. The total area redeemed from mortgage was 284,355 acres or practically the same as in 1916-17, though the cultivated proportion was greater, and the mortgage debt discharged was higher by some 22 per cent. There has thus been a reversal of the tendency prevalent in recent years towards a progressive decline in the area redeemed, the causes of which are no doubt to be found in the abundance of money furnished by high prices of produce and steady remittances from men in the army. On the other hand, the cultivated area mortgaged, though less than last year, is little short of the area redeemed. The sale price of cultivated land averaged Rs. 252 per acre against Rs. 227 in 1916-17, a rise being recorded in almost all districts. Land now sells on the average at 171 years' purchase of the land revenue, the rise in this respect representing no less than 14 years' purchase in a single year,—a striking proof of the rapid appreciation in the value of land. Still more remarkable are the prices realised at auctions of State land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal which have been steadily rising since 1915, and last month reached an average of Rs. 493 per acre on an area of 9,000 acres.

12. The Land Alienation Act continues to work satisfactorily. A certain number of *tenami* and other dubious transactions in the guise of

legitimate mortgages continue to come to light and the occurrence of such is probably inevitable. These, however, are of minor importance when weighed against the success with which the Act as a whole is administered.

13. Revenue case work has been kept well in hand in spite of the volume of war work which has had the first call upon the time and energy of all revenue officers. Both institutions and disposals were fewer than in 1916-17 and the pending file in September 1918 was 30 per cent. lighter than twelve months earlier. The appellate work of the Financial Commissioners and of Commissioners also show largely reduced pending files, and a particularly gratifying feature of the returns is a decrease from 252 to 30 in the number of appeals pending for more than three months.

14. Some of the statistical returns attached to the report appear to require checking. The fact that the area of Montgomery district is shown in Statement III to have more than doubled since last year cannot be due solely to a more accurate measurement by *killabandi* of the waste. The figure for the total number of villages in the province in the same statement is also wrong.

15. For the past three years Sir Michael O'Dwyer has had occasion to acknowledge year by year the untiring and self-sacrificing spirit with which revenue officials of all grades have faced the heavy additional responsibilities thrown upon them by the war and its manifold demands upon their energies. In repeating his appreciation of their valuable services, he desires to congratulate the Financial Commissioners and the body of Revenue officers serving under them on the high degree of efficiency which they have maintained throughout a difficult period in the discharge of the important, though often monotonous, duties connected with the administration of the land revenue.

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, Punjab,

E. JOSEPH,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 491—53-I-3.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, 26th February 1919.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

*Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,
Punjab,*

TO

E. JOSEPH, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Hallifax, C.B.E., 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 1918.

The charge of the offices of Financial Commissioner was held by the following officers for the periods noted :—

Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I.	...	1st October 1917. to 3rd May 1918.
Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I.	...	Throughout the year.
Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Hallifax, C.B.E	...	4th May 1918 to the end of the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

*Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,
Punjab.*

Annual Report

ON THE

Land Revenue Administration

OF THE

Punjab

FOR THE

Agricultural year ending the 30th September 1918.

1. The year was on the whole very favourable for agriculture. The monsoon broke in the beginning of June with abundant rain almost everywhere in the Province and it was abnormally active in August and September, the rain continuing until about 25th September in most districts while the eastern part of the province had a heavy fall in October. Although floods to some extent hampered sowings and also did damage to standing crops, the total kharif sown area amounted to 12,038,714 acres or 5 per cent. above the normal, while the failed area was 19 per cent. against a normal of 20 per cent. Failed area was high in Rohtak (28 per cent.), Lahore (35 per cent.) and Gurgaon (51 per cent.). There was abundant moisture for rabi sowings, although excessive rain in some places made ploughing and timely sowing difficult, and the total sown area amounted to 20,829,237 acres, which was 25 per cent. above normal for both irrigated and unirrigated land and 37 per cent. above normal for unirrigated land alone. The winter season was almost rainless and until March, when moderate or heavy rain fell throughout the Province. Until this rain fell the moisture in the ground was sufficient for the growing crops on unirrigated land, while the water-supply in the canals was ample for the canal-irrigated areas. The weather was favourable at harvest time. The percentage of failure was 11 for the rabi against a normal of 13. Failed area amounted to over 20 per cent. in Ambala, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur. The increase in sown area for both kharif and rabi was of course mainly due to the favourable seasons, but a part of the increase was the result of the efforts made by Government during the year to extend the area under food-grains by leasing out all available Government lands on temporary leases at favourable rates. The total matured area for the year amounted to 28,253,017 acres against a normal of 23,784,916 acres, and high prices were realised by the zamindars for the produce they sold. The average price of wheat rose to Rs. 3-15-0 per maund and that of cotton to Rs. 12-1-0 per maund.

2. The total demand of the year for fixed land revenue was 235·07 lakhs. Of this 231·35 lakhs, equivalent to 98·4 per cent., was collected. 1·23 lakhs were irrecoverable including Rs. 45,000 remitted on account of calamities of the season. Only Rs. 18,000 remained outstanding without suspension. 3·84 lakhs were suspended; of this Rs. 36,000 were remitted and 1·18 lakhs collected, leaving a balance of 2·30 lakhs suspended during the year. The year opened with 5·63 lakhs under suspension; of this Rs. 95,000 were remitted and 2·32 lakhs collected, so that the year closed with 2·86 lakhs still under suspension for previous years. At the end of the year 4·66 lakhs were under suspension altogether. The demand for the previous year increased by 4·17 lakhs, of which 2·22 lakhs were due to progressive assessments mainly in Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Amritsar, and 1·08 lakhs to revised assessments, mainly in Ambala and Kangra. Of the other causes of increase the most important were alluvion, Rs. 37,500, and the assessment of waste lands, etc., Rs. 23,500. On the other hand, there was a gross decrease

Fixed land revenue.
Statements V, VI and VII.

of Rs. 62,000 on the demand of the previous year, of which Rs. 16,000 was due to diluvion, Rs. 6,000 to grants of land revenue free, and the rest to miscellaneous causes. There was no difficulty in collections. The feature of the year was the heavy suspension in Gurgaon. This was due to floods in the kharif and amounted to 2·85 lakhs; of this over Rs. 9,000 was collected later and about Rs. 19,000 remitted, leaving 1·75 lakhs suspended at the end of the year. In Gurdaspur the state of the harvests necessitated the suspension of over Rs. 35,000, of which over Rs. 32,000 remained outstanding. In Rohtak about Rs. 25,000 were suspended owing to floods, but all except a little over Rs. 8,000 was collected later. In Sialkot orders were issued for the suspension of Rs. 22,607, but the people voluntarily paid in a large part of this, and only Rs. 3,244 of the year's demand remained under suspension. In the 24 districts not mentioned above, suspensions amounted to only Rs. 16,000. The balance for the current and past years outstanding at the end of the year exceeded Rs. 10,000 in five districts only, of which Gurgaon accounted for Rs. 3,19,294, Gurdaspur Rs. 53,235 and Rohtak Rs. 46,441. The Province thus has a very clear balance sheet.

3. Owing to heavy floods alluvion and diluvion operations resulted in a net loss of Rs. 22,200 in the fixed land revenue roll as compared with an increase last year of Rs. 21,149, the total assessable area of the Province being reduced by 21,395 acres. The revenue was enhanced on 12,294 acres, while it was reduced on 8,419 acres. The United Provinces lost to Karnal two whole villages and a part of a third, aggregating 3,063 acres in area. There were decreases in land revenue of Rs. 1,661 due to the action of chos and of Rs. 3,850 due to streams, the net area lost being 1,444 acres from the former; all in the Hoshiarpur District, and 2,500 from the latter, chiefly in the Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts.

4. The collections of true fluctuating land revenue have again risen, the increase being from 138·32 lakhs last year to 144·26 lakhs this year; the outstanding balance was Rs. 30,500 against Rs. 28,000 last year. The assessments made by Deputy Commissioners on canal-irrigated lands were 12·31 lakhs and of these 6·76 lakhs were contributed by Multan where the extension of canal irrigation led to an increase of about Rs. 50,000 on the figures of 1916-17; in the other districts of importance in this connection—Sialkot, Gujranwala, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan—the assessments were 514 lakhs or about Rs. 99,500 less than in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to decreased canal irrigation in consequence of early monsoon rains as well as to damage by floods and the partial failure of the winter rains. The assessments of land revenue and water advantage rate made by the Irrigation Department increased by 5·55 lakhs, due chiefly to extensions of canal irrigation in Gujrat, Montgomery and Multan, to the large areas placed under cultivation in Jhang and Lyallpur owing to the favourable start of the monsoons and also to the efforts made to increase the area under food-grains. In the case of assessments of other than canal-irrigated lands there has been an increase of about Rs. 86,000 on the previous year's figure. The principal variations were increases due to good rain, aggregating 1·22 lakhs, in Mianwali (·45), Hissar (·34), Multan (·22) and Montgomery (·21) and a decrease attributed to excessive rains and a flood of ·36 lakh in Muzaffargarh. Objections to these fluctuating assessments have been noticed only in the Mianwali and Sialkot reports. In the former district, owing to a considerable development of cultivation since settlement, the patwari and supervising staff are overworked—"or would be" as the Commissioner puts it "if work was done thoroughly"—and the great size of fields makes it difficult to work the system accurately and supervise it efficiently. In Sialkot 26 Raya riverain villages under fluctuating assessment expressed a dislike to it, but this was doubtless prompted by the exceptional circumstances of the year and cannot cancel the considered opinion which induced these villages at settlement to adopt the fluctuating system at their own option. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, was addressed by the Financial Commissioner with reference to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on paragraph 4 of last year's report as regards the delay in granting remissions for crops damaged by hail in Lyallpur and measures have been taken to obviate such delay in future.

5. Collections of other land revenue have risen from 40.33 lakhs in the previous year to 46.53 lakhs this year. There is an increase of .94 lakh from the sale of proprietary rights in Government estates, mainly in Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Muzaffargarh Districts, and of 4.31 lakhs from the sale of proprietary rights in Government waste lands, mainly in the colony area in Montgomery, Lyallpur and Multan Districts, owing to extensions of canal irrigation in those districts. There has also been an increase from 2.69 lakhs to 4.09 lakhs under lands leased out for temporary cultivation, principally in Montgomery (3.28 lakhs), Multan and Lahore. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery remarks that the steady increase of single harvest leases is an unfortunate feature of the returns, as they discourage good cultivation and unsettle the minds of tenants so that satisfactory progress cannot be expected until the land is permanently allotted. The Commissioner dissents because for obvious reasons permanent allotment cannot be accelerated, while, apart from the desirability of cultivating last year every available acre of food-grain producing land, temporary cultivation is better than none. There has been an increase of nearly Rs. 7,000 in the receipts from royalty on Kankar in Karnal. The other heads call for no remarks. In Jhelum two of the three firms engaged in the coal industry are working satisfactorily, but the two firms engaged in the oil industry have been hampered by want of the necessary machinery. The uncollected balance has risen to 1.46 lakhs against .92 last year, the increases occurring chiefly in Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur, Mianwali and Multan. The only items which need be noted here are Rs. 24,000 due in Gujranwala from auction purchasers on the Upper Chanab Canal and Rs. 28,000 referred to in last year's report as being due in Shahpur from the Jalpana estate; Rs. 3,000 was recovered from this estate during the year, but this was credited to the interest account.

6. Fifteen new jagirs—1 of Rs. 750, 3 of Rs. 500 each, and 11 of Rs. 250 each—were granted in recognition of distinguished services rendered in connection with the war and in public life. A new revenue assignment of Rs. 400 per annum in the Jullundur District was granted under the orders of the Government of India to Khan Sahib Sheikh Ahmad, late Sub-Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Kashmir Residency Dispensary. The Sikri Jagir of Rs. 3,076 per annum in Karnal District lapsed with effect from Kharif 1918 owing to failure of heirs. Two pattidari jagirs, amounting in value to Rs. 661 per annum, were confiscated in the Karnal and Ambala Districts on account of the conviction of the Jagirdars concerned for flagrant crimes.

7. There has been a further decrease in the number of coercive processes from 12,430 in the last year to 11,434 in the year under report. The amount of arrears for the realization of which these processes were issued was 10.87 lakhs against 8.51 lakhs last year. 91.7 per cent. of the arrears were collected. Collections made after issue of processes amounted to 2.34 per cent. of the total collections made. Of the 11,434 processes issued, 6,887 were writs of demand, and of the remaining 4,597 processes only 2,633 were executed. Of these 2,633, 1,923 were for arrest, 4 for imprisonment, 661 for distress and 42 for sale of moveable property. As regards warrants for arrest as last year a large number of these were issued in the districts of Multan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gurdaspur and Gujranwala, while there has been an increase in their number in Lahore and Lyallpur. These districts also account for a large number of the executions in cases of distress. In Shahpur 24 processes for sale of moveable property were executed. There were no cases of direct management farm, or transfer or of attachment of immoveable property. Processes were issued in six districts for the recovery of canal water rates, and in six districts for the recovery of other demands not included in land revenue. The number of processes issued against lambardars for the recovery of land revenue in the four districts Dera Ghazi Khan, Ferozepore, Lahore and Gujranwala exceeded the number of the last year by 100 in each case; and these districts with Muzaffargarh, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Karnal accounted for an excess of more than one thousand such processes over those issued in 1917. But elsewhere such processes were fewer, and their provincial total of 3,565 was only 382 above that of the previous year. Processes issued at the instance of lambardars decreased by 1,378 to 7,869; in most, however, of the districts

mentioned above, particularly Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore and Karnal, as also in Gurdaspur there were increases. Where district totals for processes are small, variations are not of great significance; and an increase as a rule indicates a healthy effort to remedy laxity in payments. In some cases, however, other explanations are given. Thus in Lyallpur revenue-payers held up their wheat for a rise in prices; in Lahore lambardars absented themselves to avoid giving help in recruiting; and in Gurdaspur there was an apprehension that the shortage of the winter rains would delay payments. The processes issued in the Multan Division as usual bulk largest in the Provincial totals, and those of the Rawalpindi Division are the least. In the Multan Division processes against lambardars have increased from 1,147 to 1,321, but there are considerable decreases in Montgomery and Jhang, and the increases elsewhere are justified by the necessity of keeping up to date lambardars who are accustomed to delay payments. The effect of this is that, in spite of an increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, the processes which lambardars themselves have found it necessary to take out against revenue-payers have been reduced from 4,957 to 3,521 in the division, the decrease being particularly marked in the Jhang and Multan Districts.

8. Twelve districts entertained temporary assistance for short periods for serving coercive processes at a total cost of Rs. 504. In Karnal the system of serving revenue processes through the post was introduced and the establishment of tahsil peons was in consequence reduced from 80 to 65. In Ludhiana only 10 processes were served through the post. In Lahore the scheme was tried with 45 post offices and some relief was given, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks it is too early yet to judge of its success. In Rawalpindi the system worked well throughout the year and apparently proved more reliable than service through peons. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that its real success depends much on the co-operation of the postal staff and that it is doubtful whether it will eventually result in a reduction in the number of tahsil peons, but the system will be continued and the results reported again next year. In Muzaffargarh the system was introduced towards the close of the year for 267 villages out of a total of 937 villages in the district and has proved successful so far as it has been tried. The system is working very well in Amritsar District. In Ambala no general attempt was made to serve summonses in revenue cases through the post, but the system has been usefully adopted in certain cases. In the Deputy Commissioner's opinion the system is more likely to succeed in appeals where the parties only are summoned and they are usually anxious to appear, than in original trials where the witnesses as a rule are more reluctant to attend court. In Ferozepore the system received attention and instructions were issued for the maintenance of appropriate registers by different courts, but no practical steps were generally taken for some time owing to lack of funds to meet the extra expenditure on service postage stamps. Funds were subsequently provided and the working of the scheme will be noticed next year. In Jhang a scheme was drawn up for introducing the system. For the short time it was under trial it is reported to have worked satisfactorily, but the postal service in the district is still very inadequate and there is a very large number of villages which only get a delivery once a week, while with all the miscellaneous war work no reduction of the process serving staff could be undertaken. In Dera Ghazi Khan the system was also tried in certain selected villages which had a daily postal delivery and were situated at a distance from the tahsil head-quarters, but it has not proved a marked success so far. In a few cases only was service duly made while in the majority of cases the parties concerned either declined to take delivery or evaded service. The Deputy Commissioner states that in an educationally backward district like Dera Ghazi Khan with an overwhelming majority of illiterate persons in each village the parties concerned do not consider themselves bound to attend in a court unless and until their thumb marks are obtained on the document by a process-server in token of service of the process. The success of the system is therefore doubtful, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that, if courts show that they are prepared to accept as duly served all notices which there is reasonable ground to believe have been tendered to the persons concerned, further experience may show that the system can be put on a proper footing.

9. During the year there were four settlements in progress. In Kangra and Ambala Districts re-measurement and record work were completed. In Dera Ghazi Khan the work of final attestation of the record was almost completed by the close of the year in Sanghar Tahsil, was approaching completion in the Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsil and was fairly well advanced in the other two tahsils. The bill torrent record of irrigation rights has been almost completed in Sanghar. In Multan Settlement operations commenced in the Kabirwala and Mailsi Tahsils in the beginning of the year and notwithstanding a delay in obtaining a full staff and a bad outbreak of malaria progress in measurements and records work was satisfactory. The riverain survey of the Ravi was completed and maps and records prepared on the data supplied by the Survey Department. In Ambala the new assessments in the Rupar and Kharar Tahsils were announced and the bachh papers filed. The assessment reports of Ambala and Naraingarh were submitted during the year as also those of Sanghar and Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsils of Dera Ghazi Khan District. Orders were passed on all these reports except on that of the last named tahsil which is now under review.

10. The orders of Government were received on the Final Settlement Reports of Sialkot, Jullundur and Simla Districts. In the canal-irrigated tract of Sialkot, where the conditions have not yet reached stability, the term has been fixed for 10 years while for the remainder of the district not affected by the Upper Chenab Canal the term is 30 years. For Jullundur and Simla 30 years is also the term.

11. No settlements were completed during the year under report. The Kangra Settlement is due to end by the end of January 1919.

12. The Forecast reports of the Sutlej tahsils and of the portion of the Ravi tahsils outside the colonised area in the Montgomery District and of the Sirsa Tahsil of the Hissar District were considered during the year, but for various reasons it was decided to postpone re-settlement in the Sutlej Tahsils and in Sirsa Tahsil until October 1913, and in the Ravi Tahsils for another five years.

Forecast reports of the Muzaffargarh District and of the Colony villages on the Jhang Branch and on the Gugera Branch, Circle I, of the Lower Chenab Canal in the Lyallpur District have been called for.

13. Settlement operations in the Rupar and Kharar Tahsils of Ambala having been finished and measurements in the other three tahsils being completed the entire staff in the former and half the staff in the latter left the settlement, some of the staff being transferred to the Multan Settlement which began during the year. Reductions began to be made in the staff in Kangra where settlement operations will shortly come to an end. Service in Dera Ghazi Khan is said to be very unpopular and the Settlement Officer has experienced some difficulty in obtaining good kanungos.

14. Riverain surveys were carried out by the Punjab Riverain Detachment of the Survey Department on the Indus, Ravi and Sutlej rivers in connection with the Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan Settlements. 440 linear and 706 square miles of main circuits and 3,904 linear and 762 square miles of minor traverses were run and 780 theodolite stations of the former and 16,282 of the latter were fixed in the area under river action. Corners of 173 squares in 1,181 square miles were demarcated with permanent mark \wedge stones on both banks of the Indus and the Ravi to serve as bases for the future survey and demarcation of boundaries and fields in the beds of the rivers. 2,935 plotted and 816 boundary mapping large scale sheets and 40 four-inch sheets were traced and supplied to the Settlement Officers. Besides these 377 miscellaneous traces were prepared and all the traverse stations marked during the year were plotted on 58 four-inch sheets. Some of the Kangra computation volumes were completed. The total expenditure of the detachment during the year was Rs. 1,09,132.

Topographical survey operations were continued under No. 1 Party (Northern Circle) of the Survey of India which surveyed an area of 1,525 square miles on the scale of 1 inch = 1 mile in the Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Kangra Districts and Chamba and Simla Hill States. This party also surveyed 61 square miles on the scale of 3 inch = 1 mile for the Artillery Practice Camp near Hoshiarpur.

Triangulation operations for laying out on the ground the temporary marks from which the actual corners of rectangles will be fixed in connection with Sind-Sagar Canal and Colonization Project in the Punjab were begun and completed during the year by Sind-Sagar Party of the Northern Circle, Survey of India. The area triangulated was approximately 7,430 square miles in Mianwali, Shahpur, Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts, with a view to the location of the corners of 4,000 acre rectangles to be undertaken next season. To assist this party in its work a new series of triangles extending from Sananwan in Muzaffargarh District to Hadali in the Shahpur District was laid out, built and observed by the Survey Department and observations were also completed at all stations built in the preceding year.

15. There was no important alteration in district boundaries during the year. There is some disagreement between the local officers and the State officials in regard to the location of 2 or 3 pillars on the boundary line between Sialkot and Jammu State, and the matter is now before the Settlement Commissioner of the Jammu State. It is hoped that the question will be finally settled and the new pillars erected at an early date. Some disputes exist as to the correct position of the fixed boundary laid down some years ago between the Bahawalpur State and the Multan District owing to inaccuracies in the two sets of maps in which it was incorporated. The Settlement Officer of the district and the Director of Land Records of the Bahawalpur State have drawn up a scheme for the settlement of outstanding disputes and the demarcation of the disputed line during the present cold weather. A boundary dispute between Karnal District and Jind State was decided and the boundaries between Kangra District in the Beas and Chakki riverain and the Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts were settled during the year.

16. In most districts of the Province the accommodation in revenue record rooms is adequate. Jhelum, however, is said to be badly in need of a new record room, while the Ambala and Kangra offices are still cramped for want of suitable accommodation. The extension sanctioned for Kangra and noticed in last year's report has not yet been carried out, with the consequence that the Settlement Records of Palampur and Kangra have not yet been brought into the head-quarters. In Ambala too the new records from two tahsils have been stored as a temporary measure in a spare room provided with temporary racks. The question of providing suitable and up-to-date iron racks both in Simla and Ambala should be taken up at an early date.

The weeding out of old records ripe for destruction received due attention in almost all districts—the only exception being in the Montgomery District where during the whole year no files or other papers were destroyed in the Sadr Kanungo's office presumably on account of the fact that no Muharrir could be found for several months to work for Rs. 10 per mensem.

The new copying rules form the subject of conflicting opinions, but the whole question is being thoroughly sifted in the light of certain observations made by the Hon'ble the Judges of the Chief Court. It appears that some minor alterations in the rules may be ultimately necessary. The misappropriation of certain sums pertaining to the copying department in the Gujranwala District, alluded to in last year's report, is still being enquired into by the Police. The inordinate delay in bringing the culprits to book is accounted for by the fact that the question of the responsibility for certain signatures—which according to the hand-writing expert may be forged—is still involved in mystery.

The scheme of appointing a special kanungo to attend civil courts with revenue records and to prepare excerpts where necessary has been extended to most districts. The scheme is entirely of a tentative nature and will be fully examined next year. In Ferozepore the post created for the purpose has been brought on to the permanent list and the District officers of Rohilkhand and Sialkot describe it as useful.

It is reported from Shahpur that the staff in the Revenue record room is overworked, but there is no reason to suppose that this is generally the case as no other district has raised this question. The subordinate staff is, in view of the prevailing high prices, undoubtedly under-paid and the necessity of making Rs. 20 per mensem the minimum pay for all Muharrirs is apparent.

On the whole the outturn of work and the supervision have been entirely satisfactory.

17. Nearly 18 lakhs of land and other revenue were paid by money order during the year against nearly 15 lakhs last year. Advantage was taken of this system in twenty-three districts. The system is becoming popular particularly with those who live at a distance from the tahsil head-quarters or have only small sums to remit. More than 3½ lakhs of revenue were paid by currency notes through the post in 12 districts. Currency note remittances have been adopted especially in Gujranwala, where they markedly displaced money order remittances. The amount paid in currency notes in this district was Rs. 1,36,059. Other districts with considerable currency note payments were Jhang, Rs. 45,668, Attock, 44,300, Jhelum, Rs. 30,503, Gujrat, Rs. 31,470 and Lyallpur, Rs. 28,414. But these payments are as yet curiously localised. Thus they were not used at all in the Rawalpindi District; in the Ambala Division they were used only in the Jhajjar and Gohana Tahsils of Rohtak; while in the Jullundur Division less than Rs. 2,800 were paid in currency notes. In Jhang their use is attributed to a shortage of coins and a distrust of notes, but this is not a reason of general application. Elsewhere the shortage of notes in villages has probably more accurately been put forward as a reason for failure to use them as a means of paying in revenue. Payment in notes has advantages similar to those of payment by money order, and it is cheaper for considerable sums, though dearer when the payment to be made is Rs. 15 or less. In some districts, however, it is distrusted as risky; and that a risk is involved was proved by the theft of a remittance of Rs. 1,420 by a Sub-Postmaster in the Gujranwala District, who was subsequently on conviction sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fine. Remittances in currency notes cause a certain amount of inconvenience to the Accountant staff, but this is outweighed by the convenience which the system will afford to the people as soon as its adoption becomes more general. In Lyallpur the whole of the rabi land revenue was paid into the treasury by the lambardars in notes, the reason for this being that as notes were selling at a discount the lambardars changed their cash for notes in the bazar.

The practice adopted in certain districts by 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 to the revenue-payers. The system of collection of land revenue on successive fixed dates for each village on a regular roster which has been introduced in certain districts continues to work satisfactorily.

Abstract village note-books are completed in the manner suggested in paragraph 110 of the Clerical Establishment Committee's Report by the Sadr Kanungo and his assistant during their visits to the tahsils after the rabi jinswars have been filed in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. The Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, points out a difficulty which has arisen in adopting this suggestion owing to the fact that the figures relating to cultivated area and area under mortgage cannot be ascertained in the case of villages of which the quadrennial jamabandis have to be prepared until the 7th September.

18. The numbers of suits brought for enhancement of rent (1,035) and of successful suits of that class (920) continue to decrease. The large decrease in the figures in Gujrat District is due to the disposal in the preceding year of cases which arose from the new settlement. On the other hand there has been an increase in the number of suits in the Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Gurdaspur Districts. In Jullundur the rise is mainly due to the enhancement of land revenue in the recent settlement. The increase in Gurdaspur follows a similar one in the previous year. No explanation has been offered, and enquiries will be made. There has been an increase in the number of suits for reduction of rent from 13 last year to 29 this year. The

Enhancement of rent.
Statement XV.

Deputy Commissioner of Ambala writes that the majority of the occupancy tenants in the district paying cash rents pay at revenue rates with a malikana; the maximum rate allowed by law is so low that there can be no hesitation in enhancing on suit rents which are less than those rates even after an increase in the demand upon re-assessment. The Commissioner does not agree. It is better he thinks where there has been a considerable rise of revenue not to enhance the malikana for five years or so after settlement and then the rise should be gradual. Tenants he thinks can of course pay at full rates, but being occupancy tenants they have rights and deserve considerate treatment and a share in the growing prosperity of the country. As regards this the Financial Commissioner would observe that the maximum cash rents which can be decreed legally against occupancy tenants are in themselves favourable rents, and more especially so in view of the general lightness of our revenue assessments. He agrees, however, that it is not generally desirable to decree the maximum rate of malikana where this course would involve a heavy proportional enhancement on the rate previously payable. The matter is, however, more properly one for judicial ruling. Section 24 (3) (a) of the Tenancy Act appears to place difficulties in the way of the Commissioner's suggestion for postponing enhancement for a period of five years subsequent to settlement.

19. There were 111 decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants under Section 39 of the Tenancy Act as against 120 last year, the largest number being again in the same two districts, *viz.*, Hoshiarpur and Shahpur.

Ejectment.
Statement XVI.
The total number of ejectments of occupancy tenants actually made during the year was only 48 against 131 last year. There has been a large decrease in the total number of applications for service of notice of ejectment and of notices of ejectment of tenants-at-will and in consequence the ejectments only total 3,992 against 6,592 last year. This may possibly be attributable to a scarcity of tenants owing to large enlistments in the Army.

20. Four Jagirs—two held by members of the Bhai family in the Lahore District and two by members of the Mandal family in the Karnal District—were notified during the year under the Descent of Jagirs Act. This brings the total number of jagirs notified under the Act to 149.

Descent of Jagirs Act.
21. All these canals worked well during the year as the result of the heavy monsoon rainfall and of good cold weather supplies in the rivers. The copious rainfall, however, naturally led to a decrease in the demand for canal water. Thus there was a considerable decrease in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals in Karnal, Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Hissar Districts and by the Agra Canal in the Gurgaon District. In the Amritsar District there was a decrease of 42,716 acres or 12·3 per cent. in the total area irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal. Unauthorised irrigation continued to be a constant source of trouble in the Upper Chenab Canal area in Sialkot. On April 30th and May 1st, 1918, a Conference of Revenue, Irrigation and Agricultural Officers was held at the Financial Commissioners' Office to consider whether any and, if so, what modifications were necessary in the Zonal system in force on this canal and also whether the rules regarding irrigation to well areas on the same canal should be modified. Certain modifications in the Zonal system and irrigation rules in force were proposed by this Conference and are now under consideration. There was an increase of 52,356 acres or 7 per cent. in the cultivated canal-irrigated area in the Gujranwala District owing to extensions of the Upper Chenab Canal. Excessive rains increased by 1,081 acres the water-logged area in Wazirabad and Hafizabad Tahsils, where, however, the opening of new and the deepening of old drainages continue to prove beneficial in checking water-logging. Some villages in the Gujrat District have also suffered from water-logging caused by the Upper Jhelum Canal. The villages affected are partly in the Bet Jhelum where there is a sandy slope to the river, and partly in the Gujrat Tahsil where the canal crosses an old drainage. Government passed orders during the year on the recommendations of the Conference on water-logging held in April 1917. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor decided that the question should be taken, up for the Province as a whole by a Drainage Board.

consisting of officers of the Revenue, Engineering and Agricultural Departments with power to co-opt the Sanitary Commissioner or Sanitary Engineer as members in the disposal of cases in which questions of public health are important, and also with power to co-opt local civil officers, representatives of the Railway Administration and one or two representatives of the local body concerned when necessary. Except in respect of the sanitation of large village sites this Board will take the place of the present Sanitary Board in rural areas and its functions will be —

- (1) to investigate the causes and effects of all cases of water-logging, on a large scale that affect the health and prosperity of the rural population or the Government revenue ;
- (2) to propose remedies, which would generally take the form of the opening up of natural drainages, surface or sub-soil drainage schemes, or contraction of irrigation where its excessive use is undoubtedly the cause of deterioration, etc. etc.;
- (3) to prepare the measures necessary to give effect to (2) ;
- (4) to decide on the agency for carrying out those measures, which would usually be the Irrigation Branch in canal tracts, the Roads and Buildings Branch or the railway or local bodies concerned in other cases ; and
- (5) to advise Government as to the equitable distribution of the cost.

Rotational closure of outlets on the Mungi and Nasrana Rajbahas of the Lower Chenab Canal had to be resorted to in August and September 1918. It was ascertained that the closure on the Nasrana was due to the outlets being of an old type ; supplies passing through these outlets are subject to variation both from silt movement in the rajbaha and from the action of the cultivators in clearing their water-courses ; except by the rotational closure of outlets the action of these causes could not be controlled promptly enough to secure that supplies reached the tail of the rajbaha in time to save existing crops. On the Mungi Distributary Kennedy Gauge Outlets had been fixed, but the need for closure was caused by silt movements resulting from the channel being in a state of transition while adjusting itself to a recent remodelling. The Lower Bari Doab Canal and the Lower Jhelum Canal worked well. The opinion of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners concerned was obtained as to the suitability of the rules which govern the distribution of river supplies as between the five linked canals and it was found that the rules laid down by the Irrigation Department were suitable for the present, but they will require reconsideration in two years' time when irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab Canal and the Upper Jhelum Canal has further developed.

Nearly the whole area irrigated by the Shahpur Inundation Canals became a swamp from floods in the autumn and was unfit for sowing until the spring. The Upper Sutlej Canals worked much better in the Montgomery District than in the preceding year and matured area amounted to 317,029 acres as against 219,375 acres in 1916-17. All the Inundation Canals in the Multan District worked well and gave an abundant supply of water. But on account of copious rains, the demand for water was of course not so keen as usual. Owing to excessive rainfall and the frequent occurrence of floods the canals of the Sidhnai series had to be closed for a time. The remodelling of the channels in the Mailsi Sub-Division is nearly completed. The Diwanwah and Muhammadwah Canals have been widened to carry a larger supply of water, and work on the Luddan Division of the Mailsi Canal is in hand. In Muzaffargarh heavy rains reduced the demand for canal water and abnormal floods and "soma" damaged the crops. Steady progress continues to be made in this district in replacing kacha outlets with iron pipes to the great advantage of the cultivators at the tail of the channels. The Inundation Canals in Dera Ghazi Khan opened very late, but subsequently heavy rains and hill torrent floods rendered irrigation from the canals almost unnecessary.

The total area irrigated in 1917-18 by all the canals in the province under departmental control amounted to 9,063,901 acres including 463,743 acres in Native States. The total area matured by them in the same year was 8,437,724 acres including 461,639 acres in Native States.

22. Owing to heavy rainfall during the month of September 1917, the Gurgaon bunds matured 10,441 acres as compared with 5,592 acres last year, and the income from them rose in consequence from Rs. 6,808 to Rs. 14,989.* The cost of maintenance was Rs. 11,466 as compared with Rs. 8,284 in the preceding year as it was necessary to repair the damage done to certain bunds by heavy rains, and that caused by the bursting of bunds in the Alwar State. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government for these repairs. The Rangoi Canal in Hissar irrigated 576 acres in kharif and 13,908 acres in rabi as compared with 520 and 4,042 acres, respectively, in the preceding year. The area irrigated by the Sarusti Canal in Karnal was 35,835 acres as compared with 32,569 acres last year. In both of these cases the increase was due to good rains in September and October 1917. The water channels or kuhls in Kangra continued to supply valuable irrigation and no difficulty occurred in their management. The Shah Nahr Canal in Hoshiarpur worked well and irrigated 15,687 acres as against 15,804 acres in the previous year; the matured area was 15,540 as against 15,444 acres; the expenditure was Rs. 14,100 less than in 1916-17, but the higher expenditure of the former year is accounted for by an investment of Rs. 11,000 in the War Loan.

On the Grey Canals in the Perozepore District the area sown exceeded that of the previous year, but the matured area—110,793 acres—was below the average of the previous five years. One reason for the decrease is difficulty in providing suitable heads for two canals—the Jalalwah and the Bachherewah. On the former an expenditure of Rs. 29,411 was incurred during the year, but the ultimate result was not altogether satisfactory. On these two canals 18,444 acres were sown and 13,748 matured—the sown area being 17 per cent. less than that of the previous year and the matured area 29 per cent. less. A further reason for the unsatisfactory working of the canals as a whole was the damage done by floods in the lower lying parts of a number of the canals. This flooding not only restricted sowings, but also damaged the crops when they were nearing maturity. Five canals were affected by it, and their sown and matured areas of 56,224 and 38,853 acres, respectively, amount to a decrease of 12 per cent. in the sown and nearly 36 per cent. in the matured areas as compared with the previous year. The necessity for the improvement of the drainage of the tract affected is under consideration and a scheme has been prepared. The provision of escapes for the canals is also receiving attention. The other 8 canals of the system worked well. With the assistance of contributions made by Government and the District Board considerable improvements by means of silt clearance have been effected in these canals, and they are securing a large increase in the area irrigated. The total area sown on these 8 canals was 73,930 acres and of this 58,162 acres matured. The sown area was 41 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and the matured area was 33 per cent. greater.

The canals under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery worked very satisfactorily. The area irrigated increased from 44,971 to 60,095 acres while the increase in the area matured by them was from 31,966 to 48,794 acres. The largest of these canals is the Kitchin and Irving Canal which matured in the year under report 24,040 acres. All these canals except the Gark Garkana draw upon the Sutlej. The canal named irrigates from the Ravi and an improvement of its management is under contemplation.

Owing to good rainfall in 1917 the water in the Nammal Lake in Mianwali rose to a level never attained before. On the 1st October 1917 the reservoir contained 1,428 million cubic feet of water, which was sufficient for the rabi and kharif crops of 1918 and in spite of the almost complete failure of rains last year there is still sufficient water for the coming rabi crop. The total area irrigated during the year was 10,678 acres and the water rate collected amounted to Rs. 42,478. The cultivators are beginning to realize that careful cultivation leads to better crops and there was a marked improvement in the rabi of 1918 in the area irrigated per cusec of discharge. The "duty" per cusec in rabi 1917 was 160 acres and the average depth of water over a field was 2.20 feet, while in rabi 1918 these figures were 177 acres and 1.94 feet, respectively. The Kurram Canals in Isa Khel and the Indus streams in Mianwali and Bhakkar Tahsils worked well during the year. The proposal to construct a weir in the Kurram and the Kotki Dam Scheme are still under consideration. The hill torrents in Dara Ghazi Khan at first flowed satisfactorily.

but later on they flooded the country and damaged the standing kharif crops; the flooding, however, proved very useful for rabi sowings.

23. The outstanding feature of the acquisitions under the Act is that whereas in the preceding year a total area of more than four thousand acres was acquired for a little over 4 lakhs of rupees the consideration paid this year for 2,844 acres exceeds six lakhs of rupees. This great rise in the amount of compensation is due to the fact that urban land was taken up in Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala. In Lahore alone an area slightly less than 5 acres absorbed nearly one lakh and forty thousand rupees. Such exceptional factors render all comparison between past and present rates of compensation useless and illusory and for the same reason no accurate conclusions can be drawn from an analysis of the figures showing the price paid in terms of the number of year's purchase of the land revenue.

More than half of the total area acquired during the year was for canals, being 1,651 acres, while roads accounted for 252 acres, railways for 179 acres and buildings, etc., for 762 acres.

It has been reported from Gujranwala that on the Lower Chenab Canal land has been occupied by canal officials in many cases long before the publication of the Gazette notification. Elsewhere there is no such complaint and the provisions of the law as to the proper method of taking possession and paying compensation have been strictly followed. Everywhere the registers have been reported to be properly kept.

Altogether 780.61 acres were surrendered during the year as against 626.69 acres surrendered last year. The Hissar District alone accounts for a surrender of more than 500 acres to the owners from whom the land was acquired. Two hundred acres out of these were surrendered free of cost as the owners had not accepted any compensation when the land was originally acquired. In Muzaffargarh too 49 acres were restored to the original owners free of cost.

24. As compared with last year the amounts advanced for land improvements dropped from 1.4 lakhs to a little less than Rs. 77,000. On account of the principal of outstanding loans 2.09 lakhs were realised leaving Rs. 17,091 arrears. Collections on account of interest amounted to Rs. 75,843 and the corresponding arrears to Rs. 5,750. Arrears both of principal and interest were greater than last year. The interest collected represented 6 per cent. of the mean outstanding balance, which is the average of the last 10 years. The provincial gain on the year's working has been Rs. 28,750. Remissions of land revenue were given for 1,196 wells which fell out of use, and protective certificates for 860 new wells.

Except for the construction of embankments in a few districts, taccavi loans were taken practically for wells only. A number of causes at work during the year restricted the sinking of wells generally. In some districts these causes were of purely local operation, such as floods in parts of Gurgaon, the extension of canal irrigation in Gujrat, and the effects of settlement operations in Jullundur and Dera Ghazi Khan; but the high prices of all necessary materials and labour had a general restrictive effect. Nevertheless where the people require wells they are increasingly able to undertake their construction without the help of taccavi. The war has in many ways increased their resources, and it is noticeable that much of the large remittances lately received from men in army service has been applied in their home districts to the sound object of agricultural improvements. Moreover there is an increasing tendency to resort for assistance if necessary to co-operative societies rather than to Government. In view of the above considerations the decrease to 117 (or 60 per cent.) in the number of wells for which taccavi loans were taken when compared with the decrease to 2,409, or 33 per cent., in that of other wells sunk during the year indicates that there has been no hesitation about asking for taccavi loans where necessary, and that it has been liberally granted. As it is usually taken by zamindars whose credit makes it difficult for them to finance improvements otherwise, it is not unnatural that in some cases a little difficulty in realisation has been experienced; but the advances are said to be properly applied and their recovery is satisfactory. Action has lately been

taken to ensure that where there is an ascertained scope for improvements, the procedure for the distribution of taccavi loans shall be simplified. In many places it is not under existing conditions economically sound to press the sinking of wells either with or without taccavi, as for instance in Karnal where the sub-soil water is brackish or in the Mianwali Thal, where the conditions for successful well-sinking have not yet been ascertained. But in tracts in which taccavi loans can, with advantage, be encouraged it has been decided by Government that applications should be dealt with and disbursements made by officers on tour, and the limits which formerly were fixed for grants by different classes of officers have been extended. The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala suggests that taccavi loans might usefully be given with the object of arresting darar or ravine cutting, but he notes that the return on the principal sunk for this purpose is problematical and that zamindars cannot risk capital on appropriate schemes. The Commissioner of Ambala is of opinion that there should certainly be some way, *e.g.*, by purchase of the land or by a long lease, in which a district board could undertake and recover expenditure on schemes of this kind and on soil improvement.

25. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act rose from 1.5 to 3.1 lakhs. The balance outstanding at the end of the year fell from 3.7 to 3.4 lakhs. There has been an increase of arrears on account of principal from Rs. 24,441 to 42,893. Arrears of interest amount to only Rs. 1,883. The interest realized amounted to Rs. 6 per cent. on the mean balance, and there was a provincial gain for the year's working of Rs. 4,821. The average rate of interest received on the mean balances for the past 10 years is Rs. 5-3-0. In seven districts no advances were made, and in 6 districts only did the advances exceed Rs. 10,000 each. But taccavi is reported to be generally popular, and it is taken freely when necessary. It is only when conditions are exceptional that large advances are required. Thus the advances made in Gurgaon aggregate Rs. 87,000, as relief was required for sufferers from floods. In the other districts where large advances were made they were due to the encouragement of the cultivation of food-grains. It does not appear that advantage was taken of the permission accorded during the year for loans for the construction of country carts intended to relieve difficulties of transport caused by the war. Taccavi, however, proved valuable in relieving distress caused in the remote Spiti tract through the failure of the local harvest in 1917 and the loss of many animals due to early snowfall in the autumn of the same year. The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu organised measures for the import of food stuffs into Spiti and its cheap sale, and he also distributed Rs. 2,500 in taccavi for the replacement of yaks and bullocks.

26. The work of defining the limits of forest areas, the trees on which are the property of Government, by reference to field numbers was completed in the five tahsils of Kangra Proper except for two tikas in the Palampur and twenty tikas in the Kangra Tahsil respectively by the close of the year. The allied work of delimiting the portions of these areas, which will in future be under the departmental control of the Forest Department and of the Deputy Commissioner, respectively, was continued by Messrs Mitchell, Assistant Commissioner, and Walters, Deputy Conservator of Forests. Their report concerning the Nurpur Tahsil has recently been submitted and except for the Jagir tracts they had completed their work in the Hamirpur and Dehra Tahsils by the close of the year. No new area of protected forest was transferred from the Forest to the Civil Department. There were 39 cases under the Forest Act and Rules in the Kangra District during the year. 37 cases were withdrawn on compensation being paid and in 2 cases the accused were tried and convicted. The management of the Shahpur Kandi Forests is reported to have been satisfactory. Income from these forests during the year rose from Rs. 2,217 to Rs. 5,937 and the expenditure from Rs. 3,044 to Rs. 3,531. After deducting the debit balance of the last year the net profit from these forests comes to Rs. 1,578. Resin and tapping work continued to be profitable, and very little damage was done to the forests by fire during the year. Income from unclassified forests in the Hoshiarpur District increased from Rs. 986 to Rs. 10,896 owing to the sale of oil trees in Ban Nandhir. Grazing leases in the Lahore District realised Rs. 11,260 as against Rs. 5,525 in the preced-

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

Forest Act and Government lands.
Statement No. XXIII.

ing year, probably owing to the good monsoon. Rs. 1,763 of this amount of Rs. 11,260 was, however, afterwards remitted, as part of the area leased for grazing was subsequently given out on temporary leases in order to increase the area under food-grains. In connection with the scheme for the browsing of the 53rd Camel Corps in the Shahpur District arrangements are being completed to lease parts of Rakhs Khabakki and Shin Dhakki on favourable terms to villagers who have certain rights in the area to be reserved for the Corps as compensation for these rights. In Rawalpindi some 12 forest fires occurred in the Eastern and 19 in the Western Forest Divisions and burnt areas of 1,013 acres of Reserved and 138 acres of Protected Forests. These fires are stated to have been generally accidental and they cannot be called extensive as the year was dry. The villagers afforded help in putting out the fires. Cultivation of Thal lands in Mianwali is growing very popular among zamindars owing to extension of gram cultivation in the Thal. A portion of the Government Thal rakhs, 9,900 acres in area, in the Mianwali Tahsil was accordingly leased out for cultivation during the year on a consolidated rate of Re. 0-4-0 per kanal (= Re. 1-8-0 acre) matured, and an assessment of Rs. 17,876 was made. The Bhakhar Thal rakhs did not attract any cultivators in the year under report owing mainly to the extensive private shamilat areas there available for cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner states also that the term of 2 years which is now allowed for a temporary lease of Government waste land is not sufficiently attractive to induce people to come forward. In the Mianwali Tahsil the Deputy Commissioner is giving such leases as rewards for recruiting work. In Montgomery there are several scattered patches of forest reserved for a period of 10 years. It is stated that these have proved troublesome in many ways. They attract graziers from all parts of the Sandal and Ganji Bars and form a rendezvous for stolen cattle. It thus seems to be possible that they cause more harm than good and an enquiry will be made into the matter. The area let out in this district for cultivation increased considerably owing to good rainfall and on account of the temporary leases given for the cultivation of wheat and other food crops in order to increase the exportable surplus of the Province. A large proportion of the increase in total income is due to this cause. An area of 10,877 acres was leased out on temporary leases in Jhang District in order to increase the area under food-grains and of this 7,760 acres were cultivated in Rabi 1918. There was a decrease of Rs. 40,266 in income in Dera Ghazi Khan District owing to the failure of kharif crops on the Dhundi Estate as the result of floods and excessive rainfall. 97 temporary leases of Government land were granted in the Multan District in pursuance of measures taken for the expansion of food-grain areas. The total income from all unclassified forests and from other Government lands under the control of the Collectors amounted to Rs. 75,10,170 as against Rs. 60,67,456 in the preceding year.

27. Financial conditions prevented the extension of operations under the Chos Act in the Ambala District during the year under report. In reviewing last year's report the Lieutenant-Governor observed that further action should be no longer delayed and that proposals for extending these operations both in Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts should be formulated and provision made for giving effect to them as early as possible. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has accordingly been entered in the schedule of new expenditure for the financial year 1919-20 and proposals for the assessment and payment of compensation for restrictions under section 5 of the Chos Act in the Rupar and Kharar Tahsils, which are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1,28,000, are now before Government. The Financial Commissioner has also recommended that a forest officer should be put on special duty to report in consultation with the local officers on the whole question of remedial measures against Cho action in the Morni ilaqa and in the hills and plains of the Naraingarh, Jagadhri and Ambala Tahsils. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala for the reclamation and training of Cho beds in the district. In Hoshiarpur experiments on a fairly large scale were made in the Maili Cho with a view to confining the Cho water to its proper course. These experiments were carried out by the zamindars themselves, acting under directions, and they have proved most valuable. The afforestation of the Siwaliks in that district is proceeding satisfactorily. Shisham and bamboos have been sown to certain extent while the grass crop was abundant. Grazing of

camels is now permanently prohibited in the Hoshiarpur Siwaliks and Rs. 3,488 were paid during the year as compensation on this account.

28. The total area of the Province as entered in the revenue records is now a little over 56½ million acres. Of this nearly 34½ million acres are owned by agricultural tribes, 5½ million acres by others and a little over 16½ million acres consist of common lands, village sites and Government property. There has been a gross increase of a little over one-and-a-half million acres compared with that shown in Statement III last year and an increase of a little over three-quarters of a million acres in the cultivated area. The increase in the former is due mainly to the correct measurement of waste areas of shamilat and Government estates in the course of killabandi operations in the Montgomery Colony; it is also to some extent due to similar operations in Gujrat, to remeasurement in Kangra District and to a large area transferred from the United Provinces to Karnal by alluvion. The increase in the cultivated area is due to good rainfall, to the efforts made to increase the area under food-grains and to the extension of canal irrigation. The cultivated area under mortgage shows a slight decrease as compared with last year and the percentage of this to the total cultivated area is now 10·9 against 11·5 last year.

29. The cultivated area (ownership) sold during the year was 100,650 acres or about 6,500 acres less than in the previous year. This is the lowest figure for 22 years. Sales of uncultivated land (ownership) have also fallen from 112,314 to 71,803 acres. Muzaffargarh was again the district in which the largest area was sold, but even in that district the area sold, owing, it is reported, to the prevailing financial stringency, bad seasons and possibly also to feelings of uneasiness owing to the war, was considerably less than last year. In Mianwali a large area of shamilat land of very poor quality was sold owing to the extension of gram cultivation. The total cultivated area (ownership) redeemed during the year was 200,855 acres against 187,407 acres last year and the mortgage debt discharged was Rs. 1,77,00,000 against Rs. 1,45,00,000. The increase in redemption is marked in the districts of the Ambala Division and is ascribed to a good rabi harvest, to high prices of produce and to remittances from men in the Army. The reason for the progressive decrease in the area redeemed last year and in previous years has been under enquiry and a report on the subject will be submitted shortly. There has been a slight drop in the number of cases under the Redemption of Mortgages Act, from 2,932 cases last year to 2,464 cases this year, but notwithstanding this the Act is said to be gaining in popularity. The cultivated area (ownership) mortgaged during the year was 100,779 acres against 219,712 acres last year, this being a drop of nearly 20,000 acres and 1,000 acres less than that redeemed. In the previous year mortgages had exceeded redemptions by 32,000 acres. The area transferred by gifts has also fallen from 86,000 to 75,000 acres during the year, these gifts being mainly as usual transfers for religious and charitable purposes and transfers to relations. The area transferred by exchanges was 31,600 acres against 43,000 acres last year and was mostly due to consolidation of holdings.

30. The average recorded price of cultivated land has again risen, the price for 1917-18 averaging Rs. 252 per acre as compared with Rs. 227 for 1916-17. The rise continues to be almost general throughout the Province, and as remarked last year it is due to the general rise in prices of agricultural produce and to the large sums of money available owing to large remittances by men in the Army. The few districts which report a fall in the price of land attribute this fall variously to diminishing popularity of land as an investment for money, to the War loan, to the sale of land of inferior quality as in the Mianwali Thal and to the sale of their holdings in colonised areas to Government tenants at rates much below the market value. The sale price for the Province as a whole this year represents 171 years' purchase of the land revenue assessed as against 157 years' last year. The mortgage value of land, the ownership of which was mortgaged during the year, was 329·86 lakhs against 283·03 lakhs last year and represents 91 times the land revenue assessment of the land against 55 times in the previous year. The average mortgage money per acre on the whole area mortgaged was Rs. 140 against Rs. 106 last year.

Land Alienation Act
Statement XXV.

31. No new tribe was notified under the Land Alienation Act during the year. Agricultural tribes gained by purchase a net increase of 9,000 acres against a gain of 21,000 acres in the year preceding. The net loss to agricultural tribes in cultivated and uncultivated land by mortgage and redemption taken together was 28,000 acres against 45,000 acres last year. Sales by agricultural tribesmen have again fallen from 183,000 to 146,000 acres, and sales to them have fallen from 203,000 to 155,000 acres, while sales to others show a decrease from 38,000 to 31,000 acres. A few districts report the detection of cases of benami transactions, which were all set aside. These transactions appear to be on the decrease, but the Deputy Commissioner, Multan, thinks there is still a considerable amount of transfer in his district which is contrary to the provisions of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali states that frequent applications are received for the determination of the balance of the mortgage debt under Section 7 (3) of the Act and in the course of investigations in connection with these applications unconscionable bargains have come to light; on the other hand the procedure is being used by some zamindars in order to avoid the result of a deal that was *prima facie* perfectly fair but has actually turned out to the considerable advantage of the mortgagees.

Business returns.
Statements XXVIII and XXIX.

32. Military service and pre-occupations reduced the number of revenue cases for disposal in districts. The time of district revenue officials was much taken up with war work, but revenue case work was kept well in hand. The pending file was 30 per cent. less than in September 1917, though disposals of court cases and Revenue Officers' cases were over 9 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively, less than in 1917-18. Some noticeable changes in the classification of Revenue Officers' cases have occurred in a few districts, and it is doubtful whether the statistics are maintained in all districts on exactly similar lines. Thus the disposal of soldiers' petitions appears to have been differently dealt with; in many districts they gave much work, but whereas in some, *e.g.*, Hoshiarpur with 2,405 disposed of, they appear to be included in the returns, in others, *e.g.*, Rawalpindi with 3,287 such petitions, they were excluded. In Gurgaon, verification rolls, which were included last year, were excluded in the present year's returns. In the courts of Commissioners and Financial Commissioners 1,157 Revenue Judicial appeals were decided in the year against 938 decided last year and the number of pending cases has been reduced from 277 to 127. 2,891 Revenue executive appeals were decided against 2,938 last year and there were only 201 cases pending against 463 last year. The number of appeals pending for more than three months has also fallen from 252 to 30.

33. The following returns of touring by Commissioners refer to the year ending 31st March 1918 :—
Tour of Commissioners.

Ambala.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., was Commissioner for 183 days, of which he spent 21 days on tour. Mr. T. Millar, I.C.S., was Commissioner for 9 days and did no touring. Mr. H. A. Casson, C.S.I., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 173 days, of which he spent 69 days on tour.

Jullundur.—The Hon'ble Mr. O. J. Hallifax, C.B.E., I.C.S., was Commissioner throughout the year and remained 118 days on tour.

Lahore.—Mr. H. A. Casson, C.S.I., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 133 days of which he spent 11 days on tour. Mr. C. M. King, C.I.E., I.C.S., was Commissioner for 232 days and remained 73 days on tour.

Rawalpindi.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Popham Young, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.A., was Commissioner for 335 days, of which he spent 93 days on tour. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barton, I.A., was Commissioner for 30 days and did no touring.

Multan.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Powney Thompson, I.A., was Commissioner throughout the year and remained 108 days on tour.

Extracts from District Reports.

LYALLPUR.

THERE are a few special points connected with this district which may be conveniently noticed here.

Temporary cultivation.—Small areas continue to be given out in addition to the areas given out last year for the production of additional food-grain stocks. It is not, however, expected that the produce of the area in the coming *rabi* season will be as great as it was in the *rabi* harvest of 1918 when a vigorous monsoon stimulated sowings.

Village sites.—A further reference has been made to the Financial Commissioner on the subject of the sale of sites in villages to proprietors. A constant demand for new sites or additional sites exists, some of the applications are speculative, but a large proportion of the applications come from owners whose families and dependents have increased or whose holdings have been sub-divided. New tenants, menials and shop-keepers are constantly arriving in this district. The district is still undermanned from the point of view of agricultural labour and the demand for sites is expected to continue.

Service grants.—Two out of the four camel corps were on service at the beginning of the year and the other two corps were mobilized during the year and are now serving at Rawalpindi. Constant attention is required to keep the corps up to strength and replacement of camels and sarwans has been and continues to be a difficult business. Sarwans become sick on service, desert, or are declared unsuitable and struck off. In nearly every case the camel-owning tenant has given the sarwan a substantial advance in order to persuade him to enrol and he feels the financial burden of having to produce another sarwan to fill the gap. The Janglis and Ravi Hitharis dislike military service and it needs a substantial advance to persuade one of this class to take service as a sarwan with a mobilized corps. Very often the camel-owning tenant failing to find a sarwan has to go off on service himself, which causes local difficulties regarding cultivation of his grant, payment of dues and recovery of takavi advances. Camels are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Some grantees have had to go as far as Sind to find replacements. The Camel Purchasing Officer purchased a few replacements in this district and Jhang under the Military Transport Act for camel-owning tenants, but the number was small. There have been a good many complaints connected with the administration of the corps which are still *sub judice*. Surra still causes considerable loss. Under the present law we can only advise an owner to destroy a camel cast for surra. He invariably takes back the camel to the herd of female camels in his *Jhok* where it becomes a centre of danger to the few breeding camels left in the Bar.

Mule-breeding grants.—A satisfactory effort is being made to keep up conditions and Government obtains a substantial number of mules from these grants. The number of unbound breeders is increasing : at present their stocks are largely bought by dealers, who are paying higher prices than the Army Remount Department. It would be of interest to apply the Punjab Military Transport Act to these unbound mules and purchase by prices fixed by a committee under the Act. Horse-breeding has gone down. There are several reasons. The chief reason has been that the very high prices have tempted owners to sell and many a good mare has been sold because a dealer offered a good price. The loss of some of the good Jangli mares is irreparable or will take years of care and stimulation to repair. I think also that, while the department have been most successful in promoting mule-breeding, their officers have got somewhat out of touch with the horse-breeders. Some mares were struck off the register in past years for not appearing before the Army Remount Department Officer on tour. There was rather a tendency to deal with horse owners, who are unbound by any conditions, as if they were owners of a mule-breeding bound mare or a branded bound mare of the Jhelum Canal Colony. There seems to have been an idea that the source of supply would cultivate the convenience of the department instead of the department cultivating the idiosyncracies of the source of supply. This circle has been without a Veterinary Officer for some time which has thrown additional work on the Superintendent of the Circle. When conditions make it possible to strengthen staff, it may be possible to visit and encourage the owners of unbound horse

stock in their homes and to begin to build up again that considerable promise as a horse-breeding centre which this district once possessed. Looking at matters from the broadest point of view, the inhabitants of this district are certainly the richest agricultural population of any district in the province at the present time. Horse-breeding is essentially the pastime of the well-to-do yeoman farmer and if it can be worked up in any district it can be worked up here with the maximum hope of success.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

The 1st November 1918.

Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

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 jhallars in use.	Chahi.	Chahi-nahri, including jhallari.
			Acres.	Government waste.	Others.			Acres.	Acres.
HISAR.	Last Settlement (1909-10).	Tahsils Hisar, Hansi, Bhiwani and Fatahabad.	2,187,619	1,027	291,484	125	1	2,700	...
	1901-02 ...	Part under fixed assessment. Tahsil Sirsa ...	1,002,824	1,117	201,827	118	19	659	...
		Total ...	3,190,443	2,144	493,291	243	20	3,359	...
	1909-10 ...	Part under fluctuating assessment. Tahsil Fatahabad	81,449	...	38,470	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.	3,319,001	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	2,633	...
		Part under fluctuating assessment. Tahsils Fatahabad and Sirsa of the Hisar district.	128,469	...	51,984	65	11	569	...
		Total of fixed and fluctuating parts.	3,318,661	1,971	410,783	352	40	3,202	...
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-251	-173	-184,492	-6	+9	-726	...
		Fluctuating ...	-89	...	+4,058	-16	-5	-79	...
		Total ...	-340	-173	-180,434	-22	+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 ...	1,437,082	2,511	173,151	5,588	801	86,598	756
		Fluctuating ...	894	...	130	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	1,437,916	2,511	173,281	5,588	806	86,598	756
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-2,898	+139	+9,008	+33	+39	-13,073	-1,150
		Fluctuating ...	+894	...	+130	...	+5	...	...
		Total ...	-1,504	+139	+9,138	+38	+44	-13,073	-1,150

No. I.

ductory" of the teext.)

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 muafi and jagire.	Districts.
Total chahi of all kinds	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. Initial. Final.	
2,700		281,055	5,065	1,482,545	16	1,771,981	7,59,754 8,20,422	
659		27,892	8,508	748,285		775,344	2,05,525 2,05,580	
3,359	120 Miles.	309,547	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	4,860	
141		13,684	15,667	578	114	30,134	39,157	
648	...	25,112	33,846	14,314	187	74,107	44,017	
4,007	120	334,659	42,419	2,240,144	203	2,621,432	Initial. 10,09,296	
2,633	120 Miles.	297,790	7,248	2,374,142	28	2,681,841	10,10,478	
569		25,682	23,771	19,858	135	70,015	64,894	
3,202	120	323,472	31,019	2,394,000	163	2,751,850	10,75,872	
-726	...	-11,757	-1,325	+146,312	+12	+184,516	+45,199	
-79	...	+570	-10,075	+5,544	-52	-4,092	+20,877	
-805	...	-11,187	-11,400	+153,856	-40	+130,424	+66,976	
101,683	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	16,39,395	
..	...	253	...	412		665	1,366	
87,354	357	295,170	1,722	776,187	107	1,160,490	16,40,761	
-14,229	...	+26,595	+527	-23,955	+12	-11,040	+76,543	
...	...	+253	...	+412	...	+665	+1,366	
-14,229	...	+26,543	+537	-23,543	+12	-10,375	+77,909	

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, dhecklis and jhallars in use.	Chahi including chahi shalab.	Chahi-nabari including jhallari.
				Government waste.	Other.				
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.
GURGAON.	Last settlement (1907-08 Rewari) 1909-10 other Tehsils.	Fixed	1,364,230	55	106,107	6,882	2,320	142,158	...
		Fluctuating	51,107	...	4,621	54	106	912	...
		Total	1,414,337	55	110,728	6,886	2,326	143,065	...
	1916-17	Fixed	1,412,171	357	151,265	6,559	2,781	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 (19-9-10). 1916-17	Fixed	2,001,180	7,500	588,644	7,897	238	148,774	...
Fixed		1,997,417	6,156	569,936	7,827	173	148,269	...	
Difference + or -		- 3,763	- 1,344	- 13,708	- 70	- 65	- 506	...	
Last Settlement (1886-87). 1916-17	Fixed	1,185,902	...	103,608	2,182	2,369	21,148	...	
	Fixed	1,196,105	3,597	128,419	2,026	1,480	27,301	...	
	Difference + or -	+ 10,203	+ 3,597	+ 24,811	- 156	- 889	+ 6,153	...	
Last Settlement (1-16-17). 1916-17	Fixed	51,657	...	25,069	...	...	...	...
	Fixed	51,657	...	25,069	...	...	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last Settlement—Kangra, Nurpur, Palampur, 1891-92; Dehra, Hamirpur, 1913-14. Kulu, Sarej 1912-13 1916-17	Fixed	1,703,898	681	566,339	3	72	+ 46	...	
	Fixed	1,696,108	2,865	277,371	13	41	58	...	
	Difference + or -	- 7,790	+ 2,184	- 289,468	+ 10	- 31	+ 5	...	
Last Settlement (1914-15). 1916-17	Fixed	1,414,230	...	271,641	3,908	6,644	34,672	...	
	Fixed	1,414,900	1,816	263,925	7,415	5,863	33,108	...	
	Difference + or -	+ 670	1,816	- 17,716	+ 507	- 781	- 2,564	...	

No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of muats and jagirs.	DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
142,158	44	99,690	24,637	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	797,193	9,882	1,069,291	15,72,147	
...	...	...	2,901	138	...	3,089	2,855
138,009	44	66,109	60,989	797,331	9,882	1,072,270	15,74,992	
- 4,144	...	- 38,581	+ 23,401	+ 8,002	+ 2,819	- 8,503	+ 12,081	
- 912	...	...	- 9,972	- 26,105	- 493	- 37,482	- 46,202
- 5,056	...	- 38,581	+ 13,429	- 18,103	+ 2,326	- 40,985	- 34,121	
148,774	129	258,028	118,533	600,402	4,275	1,130,012	12,93,339	KARNAL.
148,269	129	248,100	114,610	632,477	8,628	1,147,084	13,53,554	
- 505	...	- 9,928	- 3,923	+ 32,075	- 647	+ 17,072	+ 60,215	
21,148	46	3,272	14,496	602,367	13,746	745,029	11,45,616	AMBALA.
27,301	46	3,415	29,875	667,173	14,585	742,349	11,47,400	
+ 6,153	...	+ 148	+ 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	...	594,333	9,88,384	KANGRA.
53	...	115,174	...	468,591	...	583,818	10,16,616	
+ 5	...	- 1,223	...	- 9,848	...	- 10,565	+ 28,232	
35,873	30	23,279	...	649,620	5,540	714,112	17,79,186	HOSHIAUR.
38,102	30	23,650	54,086	606,915	5,602	723,865	17,77,855	
- 2,571	...	+ 371	+ 54,086	- 42,705	+ 122	+ 9,253	- 1,881	

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, dhenkis and jhallars in use.	Chahi, including chahi sailab.	Chahi-nabri including jhallari.
			Acres.	Government waste.	Other.			Acres.	Acres.
JULLUNDER.	Last Settlement (1915-16).		859,621	334	126,200	29,358	211	291,785	196
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	858,966	330	123,871	28,800	268	292,230	100
	Difference + or -		-55	-4	-2,329	-558	+57	+495	-96
LUDHIANA.	Last Settlement (1911-12).		892,293	254	84,713	9,647	181	133,827	3,984
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	892,653	259	81,972	10,619	123	140,161	3,913
	Difference + or -		+360	+5	-2,741	+972	-58	+6,334	-71
FEROZPORE.	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	9,636	241,366	8,920	197	219,581	36,813
		Fluctuating ...	60,425	847	22,115	290	5	7,802	30
		Total ...	1,751,900	10,483	263,481	9,210	202	227,383	36,843
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-23	+1,177	-55,662	-127	-137	+2,832	+245
		Fluctuating ...	+23	-0	-10,574	-1	-3	+35	+18
		Total ...	...	+1,171	-66,236	-128	-130	+2,867	+263
AMRITSAR.	Last Settlement (1914-15).		998,066	1,231	105,549	10,084	231	207,401	...
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	998,886	1,615	102,987	10,795	205	216,239	57
	Difference + or -		+800	+384	-2,612	+711	-26	+8,838	+57

No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment, including that of musafs and jagirs.	DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	
291,981	40,337	335,914	902	669,184	16,31,802	JULLUNDER.
292,380	...	...	41,231	336,624	946	671,181	16,40,092
+ 399	...	...	+ 894	+ 710	+ 44	+ 2,047	+ 2,08,290
137,811	233	41,861	...	552,133	9	731,814	11,57,399	LUDHIANA.
144,074	233	47,955	...	542,634	...	734,663	13,63,251	
+ 6,263	...	+ 6,094	...	- 9,499	- 9	+ 2,849	+ 2,05,852	
122,554	2,152	793,210	30,897	1,229,874	140	2,176,675	14,50,573	FEROZPORE.
7,180		14,779	6,252	3,308	163	31,682	35,708	
129,734	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	28,927	
143,268	2,152	844,483	46,783	1,239,513	188	2,274,235	15,04,501	
+ 12,289	...	+ 34,236	+ 8,763	+ 4,933	- 61	+ 60,100	+ 25,001	
+ 1,245	...	+ 2,258	+ 871	+ 1,398	- 54	+ 5,718	- 8,781	
+ 13,534	...	+ 36,494	+ 9,634	+ 6,331	- 115	+ 65,878	+ 18,220	
232,817	183	561,847	52,402	198,135	409	1,165,610	12,22,070	
7,779		566	5,338	2,392	...	18,075	15,652	
260,596	183	662,413	57,740	200,527	409	1,181,685	12,37,723	LAHORE.
255,894	207	663,921	56,455	218,003	387	1,214,680	12,54,921	
7,882		4,329	9,190	5,311	...	26,662	15,674	
263,726	207	668,250	65,645	223,314	397	1,241,322	12,70,595	
+ 3,077	+ 24	+ 22,074	+ 4,053	+ 19,868	- 22	+ 49,050	+ 32,851	
+ 53		+ 3,763	+ 3,852	+ 2,919	...	+ 10,587	+ 22	
+ 3,180	+ 24	+ 25,837	+ 7,905	+ 22,787	- 22	+ 59,637	+ 32,873	
207,401	796	268,789	27,899	252,317	1,947	758,803	15,47,540	AMRITSAR.
216,286	796	262,960	28,951	251,388	2,099	761,684	15,49,725	
8,885	...	- 5,779	+ 1,052	- 929	+ 152	+ 3,381	+ 2,085	

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, dhengkis and jhallars in use.		
				Government waste.	Other.			Chahi including chahi sailab.	Chahi-nabri, including jhallari.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.
GURDASPUR.	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	104,320	6,949	2,608	181,050	6,726
		Fluctuating ...	10,405	...	5,764	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,169,379	711	110,084	6,949	2,608	181,050	6,726
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	+184	+491	-10,788	+555	+9	-6,589	-296
		Fluctuating ...	-23	...	+638	...	...	-1	...
		Total ...	+161	+491	-10,150	+555	+9	-6,540	-296
SIALKOT.	Last Settlement (1915-16).	Fixed ...	1,182,845	7,508	191,815	21,033	1,408	898,706	24,620
		Fluctuating ...	79,927	...	25,871	968	140	29,464	3,752
		Total ...	1,262,772	7,508	217,686	22,001	1,548	928,170	28,372
	1916-17	Fixed ...	1,169,236	6,253	158,121	21,738	1,796	890,881	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	916,604	33,069
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-13,109	-1,255	-33,694	+705	+898	-3,325	+2,249
		Fluctuating ...	+11,343	...	-169	+7	-89	-3,741	+2,448
		Total ...	-1,766	-1,255	-33,863	+712	+809	-7,066	+4,697
GUJANAWALA.	Last Settlement (1905-06) and (1912-13).	Fixed ...	529,288	...	74,830	8,387	896	274,002	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,956,606	47,687	785,375	5,749	922	200,805	7,788
		Total ...	2,485,894	47,687	860,205	14,136	1,818	474,807	7,788
	1916-17	Fixed ...	489,151	...	30,561	6,125	327	252,579	...
		Fluctuating ...	2,052,804	64,805	579,655	5,022	511	167,708	20,318
		Total ...	2,541,955	64,805	610,216	11,147	838	420,287	20,318
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-90,087	...	-44,269	-262	-69	-21,428	...
		Fluctuating ...	+96,198	+17,168	-205,720	-727	-417	-82,597	+14,585
		Total ...	+6,111	+17,168	-249,989	-989	-486	-104,025	+14,585
GUJRAT.	Last Settlement, Kharan Tahsil (1915-16) and Gujrat 1913-14.	Fixed ...	1,401,688	7,616	255,808	10,408	596	201,778	664
		Fluctuating ...	55,518	1	28,646	353	...	10,186	...
		Total ...	1,457,201	7,617	284,454	10,761	596	211,964	664
	1916-17	Fixed ...	940,441	1,957	91,568	8,028	724	169,409	909
		Fluctuating ...	516,969	15,381	177,887	1,568	...	40,982	3,751
		Total ...	1,457,410	17,338	269,455	9,596	724	210,391	4,660
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-455,753	-5,659	-164,240	-1,375	+128	-47,430	+245
		Fluctuating ...	+461,451	+15,380	+148,691	+1,335	...	+30,892	+3,751
		Total ...	+5,698	+9,721	-15,549	-40	+128	-16,538	+3,996

NO. 1--CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.								DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.	Total assessment, including that of musafis and jagirs.	
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
144,611	54	91,251	103,088	476,959	2,917	818,826	18,14,641	GUJARAT.
1	...	...	3,131	1	...	3,133	3,650
144,612	54	91,251	106,219	476,960	2,917	821,969	18,18,291	
187,776	54	92,240	107,504	490,048	2,688	830,256	18,58,238	
...	...	...	2,712	...	...	2,712	5,095
187,776	54	92,240	110,216	490,048	2,688	832,988	18,59,838	
-6,835	...	+989	+4,416	+13,089	-229	+11,480	+43,597	
-1	-419	-1	...	-421	+1,445	GUJARAT.
-6,836	...	+989	+3,997	+13,088	-229	+11,009	+45,042	
418,326	196	8,339	70,163	345,185	17,774	859,787	16,03,338	
83,216		9,393	656	4,680	2,260	50,205	73,311	
451,542	196	17,732	70,819	349,865	20,034	909,992	17,66,640	
417,250	196	28,502	69,640	353,105	20,197	888,694	15,86,454	
31,923		13,410	5,080	4,774	2,303	57,490	95,964	
449,173	196	41,912	74,720	357,879	22,500	946,184	17,82,418	GUJARAT.
-1,076	...	+20,163	-523	+7,920	+2,423	+28,907	-6,884	
-1,293	...	+4,017	+4,424	+94	+43	+7,285	+22,653	
-2,289	...	+24,180	+3,901	+8,014	+2,466	+36,192	+15,769	
274,002	184	...	24,779	79,602	5,138	883,516	5,49,427	
208,098	...	536,160	34,554	202,637	908	982,352	10,72,239	
482,095	184	536,160	59,839	282,239	6,041	1,865,869	22,23,666	GUJARAT.
252,579	184	...	16,594	77,775	5,546	352,494	5,33,309	
188,021	...	737,085	30,897	236,798	1,556	1,194,307	24,05,092	
440,600	184	737,085	47,491	314,573	7,102	1,546,801	29,33,401	
-21,423	...	...	-8,165	-1,827	+413	-31,022	-21,118
-20,072	...	+200,875	-3,657	+34,161	+648	+211,955	+7,80,858	
-41,495	...	+200,875	-11,843	+32,334	+1,061	+130,933	+7,09,735	
202,442	21	11,924	52,082	590,309	48	856,755	9,91,613	GUJARAT.
10,186		...	3,122	8,980	...	22,238	8,869	
212,578	21	11,924	55,154	599,289	48	878,993	9,99,982	
160,318	21	1,710	49,591	417,398	28	638,985	8,29,794	
44,718		30,206	5,839	158,977	3	234,738	2,57,577	
205,081	21	81,916	55,370	571,375	31	913,723	11,87,371	
-43,134	...	-10,214	-2,501	-172,911	-20	-227,770	-1,61,819	
24,577	...	+80,206	+2,717	+144,997	+8	+262,500	+3,49,206	GUJARAT.
247	...	+69,992	+216	-27,914	-17	+24,790	+1,87,889	

STATEMENT

	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, dhankis and jhallars in use.	Chahi including chahi-saib.	Chahi-nabri, including jhallari.
			Acres.	Government waste.	Other.			Acres.	Acres.
SHARADA.	Last Settlement (1912 and 1915-16)	Fixed ...	1,991,154	2,206	764,764	2,616	53	89,028	24,920
		Fluctuating ...	1,080,817	101,673	191,135	905	65	22,905	716
		Total ...	3,071,971	103,779	955,899	3,521	118	111,933	25,636
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,990,505	2,099	727,574	5,019	125	89,756	26,583
		Fluctuating ...	1,081,863	106,312	151,219	914	30	23,467	2,340
		Total ...	3,072,368	108,411	878,793	5,933	155	113,253	28,923
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	- 649	- 107	- 37,190	+ 2,403	+ 72	+ 758	+ 1,663
		Fluctuating ...	+ 1,046	+ 4,639	- 39,916	+ 9	- 35	+ 562	+ 1,524
		Total ...	+ 397	+ 4,532	- 77,106	+ 2,412	+ 37	+ 1,320	+ 3,187
	Last Settlement (1900-1901). 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,777,630	52,474	110,789	3,863	233	24,872	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,771,815	12,906	115,153	4,220	212	23,839	...
		Difference + or -	- 5,815	- 39,568	+ 4,864	+ 357	- 21	- 1,033	...
JHELUM.	Last Settlement (1906-07). 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,312,716	3,461	76,696	1,080	533	2,715	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,311,824	3,487	83,637	1,290	455	2,923	...
		Difference + or -	- 892	+ 26	+ 6,941	+ 210	- 78	+ 208	...
	Last Settlement ... Tahang 1899-1900 F and Pindigheb 1905-06 Attock ... 1902-03 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	2,701,360	256	270,286	5,725	918	24,317	...
		Fluctuating ...	2,701,999	67	218,446	7,735	699	28,253	62
		Difference + or -	+ 639	- 189	- 51,840	+ 2,010	- 219	+ 3,936	+ 62
	Last Settlement (1903-07). 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	2,077,898	493,420	1,246,236	867	1	15,147	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,366,945	89,016	435,107	1,603	133	19,242	...
		Total ...	3,444,843	582,436	1,681,343	2,470	134	34,389	...
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	2,075,500	493,112	1,371,310	1,212	7	18,944	...
		Fluctuating ...	1,366,873	93,876	752,835	1,968	130	20,446	...
		Total ...	3,442,373	586,988	2,124,145	3,180	137	39,390	...
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	- 2,398	- 308	+ 125,074	+ 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	...
MIRANSHAP.	Last Settlement (1895-99). 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,908,333	816,710	435,053	6,506	643	117,286	52,726
		Fluctuating ...	956,517	504,899	271,627	2,528	485	20,872	9,519
		Total ...	2,864,850	1,321,609	706,680	9,034	1,128	138,158	62,245
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	705,967	...	262,366	7,220	196	127,863	57,376
		Fluctuating ...	2,163,073	915,969	412,222	2,953	641	54,230	13,790
		Total ...	2,869,040	915,969	674,588	10,173	837	182,093	71,166
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	- 1,197,866	- 816,710	- 172,687	+ 714	- 447	+ 10,577	+ 4,650
		Fluctuating ...	+ 1,206,556	+ 411,070	+ 140,595	+ 425	+ 156	+ 33,358	+ 4,271
		Total ...	+ 9,190	- 405,640	- 32,092	+ 1,139	- 291	+ 43,935	+ 8,921
MONTGOMERY.	Last Settlement (1895-99). 1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	1,908,333	816,710	435,053	6,506	643	117,286	52,726
		Fluctuating ...	956,517	504,899	271,627	2,528	485	20,872	9,519
		Total ...	2,864,850	1,321,609	706,680	9,034	1,128	138,158	62,245
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	705,967	...	262,366	7,220	196	127,863	57,376
		Fluctuating ...	2,163,073	915,969	412,222	2,953	641	54,230	13,790
		Total ...	2,869,040	915,969	674,588	10,173	837	182,093	71,166
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	- 1,197,866	- 816,710	- 172,687	+ 714	- 447	+ 10,577	+ 4,650
		Fluctuating ...	+ 1,206,556	+ 411,070	+ 140,595	+ 425	+ 156	+ 33,358	+ 4,271
		Total ...	+ 9,190	- 405,640	- 32,092	+ 1,139	- 291	+ 43,935	+ 8,921

No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment including that of musafis and jagira.	DISTRICT.
Total ohahi of all kinds	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sallab.	Barani.	Abl.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
118,948	234	106,729	52,132	289,165	1,484	563,458	4,59,564	SHARUR.
23,621	1,233	634,544	11,133	22,421	...	691,719	9,38,926	
137,569	1,467	741,273	63,265	311,586	1,454	1,255,177	13,98,400	
116,369	234	110,106	58,281	314,838	1,598	601,192	4,62,919	
25,707	1,233	671,221	9,108	20,840	...	726,876	15,61,874	
142,076	1,467	781,327	67,889	335,678	1,598	1,328,068	20,24,793	
+ 2,421	...	+ 3,877	+ 6,149	+ 25,673	+ 114	+ 37,734	+ 3,355	
+ 2,086	...	+ 36,677	- 2,025	- 1,581	...	+ 35,157	+ 6,22,918	
+ 4,507	...	+ 40,054	+ 4,124	+ 24,092	+ 114	+ 72,891	+ 6,26,303	
24,872	14	309	27,879	679,079	1,350	733,489	7,54,262	JHEMUM.
23,839	14	258	31,176	683,788	1,339	745,400	7,56,628	
- 1,038	...	- 51	+ 3,297	+ 9,709	- 11	+ 11,911	+ 2,423	
2,715	...	1,860	...	591,465	3,010	599,050	6,75,460	RAWAL- PINDI.
2,923	...	1,805	...	588,969	3,073	596,770	6,73,972	
+ 208	...	- 55	...	- 2,496	+ 63	- 2,280	- 1,488	
24,317	...	8,015	9,980	968,581	1,641	1,012,534	6,33,939	ATTOK.
28,315	...	7,923	8,734	1,049,504	2,057	1,096,533	6,73,860	
+ 3,998	...	- 92	- 1,246	+ 80,923	+ 416	+ 83,999	+ 39,921	
15,147	6	3,735	18	99,841	61	118,602	61,527	MIANWALI.
19,242	...	13,167	228,541	208,595	362	469,907	306,718	
34,389	6	16,902	228,559	308,436	423	588,709	368,245	
18,944	6	3,669	...	188,391	74	211,078	54,879	
20,446	...	20,222	192,345	286,565	84	519,662	405,324	
39,390	6	23,891	192,345	474,956	158	730,740	460,203	
+ 3,797	...	- 66	- 18	+ 88,550	+ 13	+ 92,276	- 6,648	
+ 1,204	...	+ 7,055	- 36,196	+ 77,970	- 278	+ 49,755	+ 93,606	
+ 5,001	...	+ 6,989	- 36,214	+ 166,520	- 265	+ 142,031	+ 91,958	
170,012	...	132,285	16,892	13,724	2,069	334,982	3,09,793	MONTGOMERY.
30,391	...	42,959	21,995	3,063	1,346	104,754	86,021	
200,403	...	175,244	38,887	21,787	3,415	439,736	3,95,314	
185,239	75	154,778	3,111	46,376	409	389,913	3,05,339	
68,020	220	349,200	88,296	54,877	7,213	567,606	7,42,588	
253,259	295	503,978	91,407	101,253	7,622	957,519	10,47,927	
+ 15,227	+ 75	+ 22,493	- 13,781	+ 32,652	- 1,660	+ 54,931	- 4,454	
+ 37,629	+ 220	+ 306,241	+ 66,301	+ 46,814	+ 5,837	+ 462,852	+ 656,567	
+ 52,856	+ 295	+ 328,734	+ 52,520	+ 79,466	+ 4,267	+ 517,783	+ 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, dhenkhis and jhallars in use.	Chahi, including elahi-saib.	Chahi-nahri, including jhallari.
LYALLPUR.			Acres.	Government waste.	Other.			Acres.	Acres.
JHANG.	Last settlement (1904-05). 1916-17 Difference + or -	Fluctuating ...	1,980,422	400,291	111,591	104	66	1,497	4,772
			2,122,382	334,547	109,688	864	226	12,413	18,858
			+141,960	-65,744	-1,903	+760	+160	+10,916	+12,086
	Last Settlement (1906-07). 1916-17 Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	380,958	...	101,839	4,768	182	108,695	1,543
			1,734,024	445,916	649,819	6,320	94	152,683	1,894
			2,114,982	445,916	751,158	11,538	276	256,378	3,437
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	370,543	124	90,874	5,232	137	98,881	157
			1,801,183	461,591	562,776	8,328	73	151,296	2,553
			2,171,726	461,715	653,650	14,060	210	250,177	2,710
	Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	-10,415	+124	-10,965	+464	-45	-4,814	-1,386
			+67,159	+15,675	-86,543	+2,008	-21	-1,387	+659
			+56,744	+15,799	-97,508	+2,472	-66	-6,201	-727
MULTAN.	Last Settlement (1899-1900) and (1900-01). 1916-17 Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	72,923	...	22,838	970	517	398	18,327
			3,738,014	1,426,439	1,000,837	19,306	3,496	83,558	436,025
			3,808,937	1,426,439	1,023,675	20,276	4,013	83,956	454,352
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	72,277	...	8,646	1,333	492	601	31,249
			3,631,731	1,109,206	847,925	22,744	2,830	83,108	616,394
			3,704,008	1,109,206	856,571	24,077	3,322	83,709	647,643
	Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	-646	...	-14,192	+363	-25	+203	+12,922
			-104,283	-317,233	-152,912	+3,438	-666	-450	+180,369
			-104,929	-317,233	-167,104	+3,801	-391	-247	+193,291
MUZAFFARGARH.	Last Settlement (1901-02), 1902-03, 1903-04. 1916-17 Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	634,578	103,317	247,998	7,692	656	11,214	106,464
			2,931,746	362,012	1,736,703	9,044	3,475	128,126	34,131
			3,566,324	465,329	1,984,696	16,736	4,131	139,340	104,595
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	634,205	46,274	221,239	9,034	410	10,666	112,628
			2,932,709	356,246	1,730,799	12,616	2,978	141,866	44,905
			3,566,914	402,520	1,952,038	21,650	3,388	152,532	157,533
	Difference + or -	Fixed ... Fluctuating ... Total ...	-373	-57,043	-26,754	+1,342	-246	-548	+6,164
			+963	-5,766	-5,904	+3,572	-497	+13,740	+10,774
			+590	-62,809	-32,658	+4,914	-743	+13,192	+16,938

No. I—CONTINUED.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CULTIVATION.							Total assessment, including that of mutafs and jagirs.	DISTRICT.
Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.		
Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
6,269	947	1,340,483	375	4,664	38	1,351,829	8,60,243	LAKHNAO.
29,271	947	1,409,606	14,896	13,604	1,834	1,469,211	64,71,630	
+ 23,002	...	+ 69,123	+ 14,521	+ 8,940	+ 1,796	+ 117,382	+ 53,11,387	
105,238	461	288	75,132	953	2,417	184,028	2,57,930	JHANG.
154,577		833,108	39,951	11,774	300	539,705	3,85,013	
259,815	461	833,391	115,083	12,727	2,717	723,733	6,42,943	
99,088	461	119	77,514	1,673	1,591	179,935	2,40,543	JHANG.
153,849		468,685	34,920	10,479	204	668,137	10,65,060	
252,887	461	468,804	112,434	12,152	1,795	848,072	13,05,203	
-6,260	...	-169	+ 2,382	+ 720	- 826	- 4,093	- 17,387	JHANG.
-728	...	+ 135,582	- 5,031	- 1,295	- 96	+ 128,432	+ 6,80,047	
-6,928	...	+ 135,413	- 2,649	- 575	- 922	+ 124,339	+ 6,62,660	
18,725	995	24,517	...	31	...	43,273	57,852	JHANG.
519,583		270,420	129,246	24,748	6,589	950,586	13,53,461	
538,308	995	294,937	129,246	24,779	6,589	993,859	14,11,313	
31,850	1,342	20,273	51	28	...	52,202	58,688	MULHAN.
699,502		378,446	187,169	18,307	8,956	1,242,380	18,08,696	
731,352	1,342	398,719	187,220	18,335	8,956	1,294,582	18,67,384	
+ 13,125	+ 347	- 4,244	+ 51	- 3	...	+ 8,920	+ 836	MULHAN.
+ 179,919		+ 108,026	+ 7,923	- 6,441	+ 2,367	+ 291,794	+ 4,55,235	
+ 193,044	+ 347	+ 103,782	+ 7,974	- 6,444	+ 2,367	+ 300,723	+ 4,56,071	
117,678	1,351	87,121	2,516	...	487	207,802	3,56,535	MUZAFFARGAHH.
162,257		79,739	206,837	710	27,041	476,584	4,50,418	
279,935	1,351	166,860	209,353	710	27,528	684,386	8,06,923	
123,294	1,172	107,916	3,516	93	270	235,089	3,63,874	MUZAFFARGAHH.
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	MUZAFFARGAHH.
+ 24,514		+ 14,575	- 4,224	+ 2,454	- 5,758	+ 31,561	+ 1,03,138	
+ 30,130	- 179	+ 35,370	- 3,224	+ 2,547	- 5,975	+ 58,848	+ 1,10,507	

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, dhenkhis and jhalars in use.		
				Government waste.	Other.			Chahi, including chahi-saib.	Chahi-nahri, including jhalari.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.
DERA GHAZI KHAN	Last Settlement (1896 and 1905).	Fixed ...	2,849,787	90,163	1,170,490	7,652	1,448	40,298	179,968
		Fluctuating ...	618,608	37,951	187,592	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 ...	2,772,499	66,185	1,318,675	8,891	1,055	26,989	229,921
		Fluctuating ...	708,526	42,731	332,593	1,129	772	18,329	10,634
		Total ...	3,481,025	108,916	1,651,268	10,020	1,827	40,318	240,555
	Difference + or -	Fixed ...	-77,288	-23,978	+148,155	+1,239	-393	-13,309	+49,953
		Fluctuating ...	+94,918	+4,760	+145,001	+353	+345	+4,605	+10,156
		Total ...	+17,630	-19,198	+203,186	+1,592	-48	-8,704	+60,119
GRAND TOTAL.	Last Settlement	Fixed ...	39,303,525	1,601,154	8,223,579	182,268	23,529	2,827,135	490,466
		Fluctuating ...	16,769,555	3,416,688	5,532,454	48,801	9,448	690,887	502,210
		Total ...	56,103,080	5,017,842	13,756,033	231,064	32,977	3,518,022	992,676
	1911-12 ...	Fixed ...	40,043,243	1,362,178	7,955,955	191,805	19,618	3,071,995	534,902
		Fluctuating ...	17,271,783	4,028,728	4,631,583	50,375	8,514	586,829	661,458
		Total ...	57,315,026	5,390,906	12,587,538	242,180	28,132	3,658,824	1,196,360
	1916-17 ...	Fixed ...	37,489,769	665,027	7,446,512	194,357	21,370	2,763,991	570,851
		Fluctuating ...	18,734,199	3,501,511	5,778,909	60,318	8,349	747,323	741,689
		Total ...	56,223,968	4,166,538	13,225,321	254,675	29,719	3,511,314	1,312,540
	Difference + or - between 1911-12 and 1916-17.	Fixed ...	-2,553,454	-697,151	-509,443	+2,552	+1,752	-308,004	+35,949
		Fluctuating ...	+1,462,416	-527,217	+1,146,926	+9,943	-165	+160,494	+80,231
		Total ...	-1,091,038	-1,224,368	+637,483	+12,495	+1,587	-147,510	+116,180

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.	Nabri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.			
Acres.	Miles.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
220,266 9,192	701	163,890 12	532,112 100,834	64,908 ...	17,375 3,071	998,551 112,609	4,37,594 85,912	DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
229,458		163,902	632,44	64,908	20,446	1,111,160	5,23,506		
256,910 23,963	767	133,428 21,575	61,380 114,557	567,610 9,167	21,555 5,784	1,040,883 175,043	3,69,961 1,79,8.7		
280,873		155,008	175,987	576,777	27,339	1,215,929	5,49,858		
+ 36,344 + 14,771	+ 66	- 30,462 + 21,563	- 476,732 + 14,223	+ 502,702 + 9,167	+ 4,180 + 2,713	+ 42,332 + 62,437	- 67,633 + 93,985		
+ 51,415		- 8,999	- 456,109	+ 511,869	+ 6,893	+ 104,769	+ 24,352		
3,317,601 1,193,097	8,257 2,180	3,484,454 3,300,437	1,295,532 888,184	13,012,641 543,530	90,632 42,758	21,201,010 5,918,006	2,53,78,168 63,0,715		GRAND TOTAL.
4,510,698	10,437	6,784,891	2,133,866	13,555,171	133,390	27,119,016	3,17,48,883		
3,606,897 1,248,287	8,701	3,445,080 3,418,878	1,255,421 828,369	13,332,234 598,563	319,965 44,496	21,959,597 6,138,093	2,39,94,175 93,86,386		
4,855,184		6,863,458	2,083,790	13,930,797	364,461	28,097,690	3,33,80,561		
3,334,842 1,489,012	8,560 2,400	3,534,164 4,291,221	918,855 881,417	13,699,705 842,977	98,552 49,464	21,586,121 7,551,091	2,58,84,543 1,57,66,069		
4,823,854	10,990	7,825,385	1,800,275	14,542,682	148,016	29,140,212	4,16,50,612		
- 272,055 + 240,725	- 111 + 2,400	+ 89,084 + 872,843	- 336,563 + 53,048	+ 367,471 + 241,414	- 221,413 + 4,968	- 373,476 + 1,415,998	+ 18,90,368 + 63,79,683		
- 31,330	+ 2,289	+ 961,927	- 283,515	+ 611,885	- 216,445	+ 1,042,522	+ 82,70,051		

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	439,118	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	689,767	187,060	521,111	165,573	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	836	342
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS.	Paying rent.	With 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	3,750	17,462	282	884	696	2,879	1,996	5,229	8,814	14,784	4	1
	Without right of occupancy.		Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	13,081	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	81,739	205,434	97,482	238,480	37,269	101,153	39,947	64,176	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	1,591,269	200,552	438,537	232,753	489,964	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.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.		LAHORE.	
Total cultivated area				446,450	588,849	716,201	1,161,146	524,625	670,156	339,851	731,308	480,658	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	370,853	233,966	326,857	205,034	359,622	146,095	420,091	161,206	992,727	116,318	499,538
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent				14,475	4,065	46,148	11,228	44,031	8,438	11,327	5,184	29,198	25,830	32,909	21,878
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS.	Paying rent.	With 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	21,339	66,862	247,965	26,416	98,869
			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	26,450	6,335	6,661	2,873	6,248	14,796	66,939	2,777	8,426
	Without right of occupancy.		Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	6,957	7,346	10,150	7,075	10,167	9,197	10,431	15,219	7,368	14,888	10,083	39,956
			Paying other cash rents	10,720	12,053	101,332	89,961	90,558	89,101	75,461	115,210	44,190	173,697	27,842	105,935
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	175,768	165,825	141,795	129,054	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	486,037	378,061	275,560	302,046	182,429	306,033	290,254	1,226,845	191,586	666,079

1				26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
				AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.		SIALKOT.		GUJRANWALA.		GUJRAT.		SHAHPUR.	
Total cultivated area				470,542	757,542	624,690	881,095	660,460	915,562	379,502	1,461,348	490,253	891,444	259,101	1,277,523
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.				150,780	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	13,724
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS	Paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	41,765	50,336	45,189	53,958	53,727	54,873	14,886	36,237	49,389	54,198	8,624	52,910
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying other cash rents	1,598	2,703	5,098	5,324	2,502	1,968	385	775	408	521	137	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	3,286	
	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	19,237	25,102	18,588	69,789	
		Paying other cash rents	81,523	139,470	71,870	95,605	36,447	67,004	29,794	165,589	8,472	13,386	6,254	34,703	
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	131,900	188,290	222,218	243,857	257,571	320,715	172,366	607,455	170,982	258,528	112,867	527,752	
Total held by tenants paying rent				279,756	403,723	381,880	438,335	384,167	484,260	255,934	894,382	250,359	354,430	147,493	688,888
1				38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
				JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.		ATTOCK.		MIANWALI.		MONTGOMERY.		LYALLPUR.	
Total cultivated area				410,394	741,620	424,507	596,028	376,092	1,089,133	206,067	714,745	115,357	703,109	142,065	1,434,149
Area cultivated by owners and tenants or lessees holding directly from Government in a colony.				162,848	391,068	212,585	353,210	119,065	438,198	67,991	206,148	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	28,892	16,518	6,760	8,360	1,815	2,103	253	49
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS	Paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana	37,558	53,843	40,607	49,510	18,869	42,714	18,219	39,752	2,268	4,652	313	805
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying other cash rents	2,423	5,649	10,786	11,149	30,343	23,825	10	17	19	22	8	41
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	12,432	28,083	11,171	16,906	35,045	120,967	7,888	17,217	2,663	9,337	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	109,242	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	102,028	
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	143,740	229,976	110,146	136,563	130,691	431,554	72,252	253,031	74,574	435,312	59,241	479,899	
Total held by tenants paying rent				210,610	333,123	186,800	228,033	228,135	684,422	181,316	420,237	83,010	400,290	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	810,938	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	3,833,672		12,839,232	
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	3,329	31,834	10,891	22,834	850	4,493	784,414		1,621,880	
		Without right of occupancy.	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	7,318	2,833	15,178	7,932	18,733	10,010	38,919	1,23,334		463,659		
	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	1,537	4,450	930	4,177	981,329		2,634,790		
		Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash	103,763	445,340	117,995	742,816	131,033	3,86,222	112,588	593,299	3,295,105		8,833,970		
Total held by tenants paying rent				117,632	533,671	133,680	863,830	153,836	868,952	127,433	660,925	5,793,418		14,832,854	